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WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 1. | TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY, 1900 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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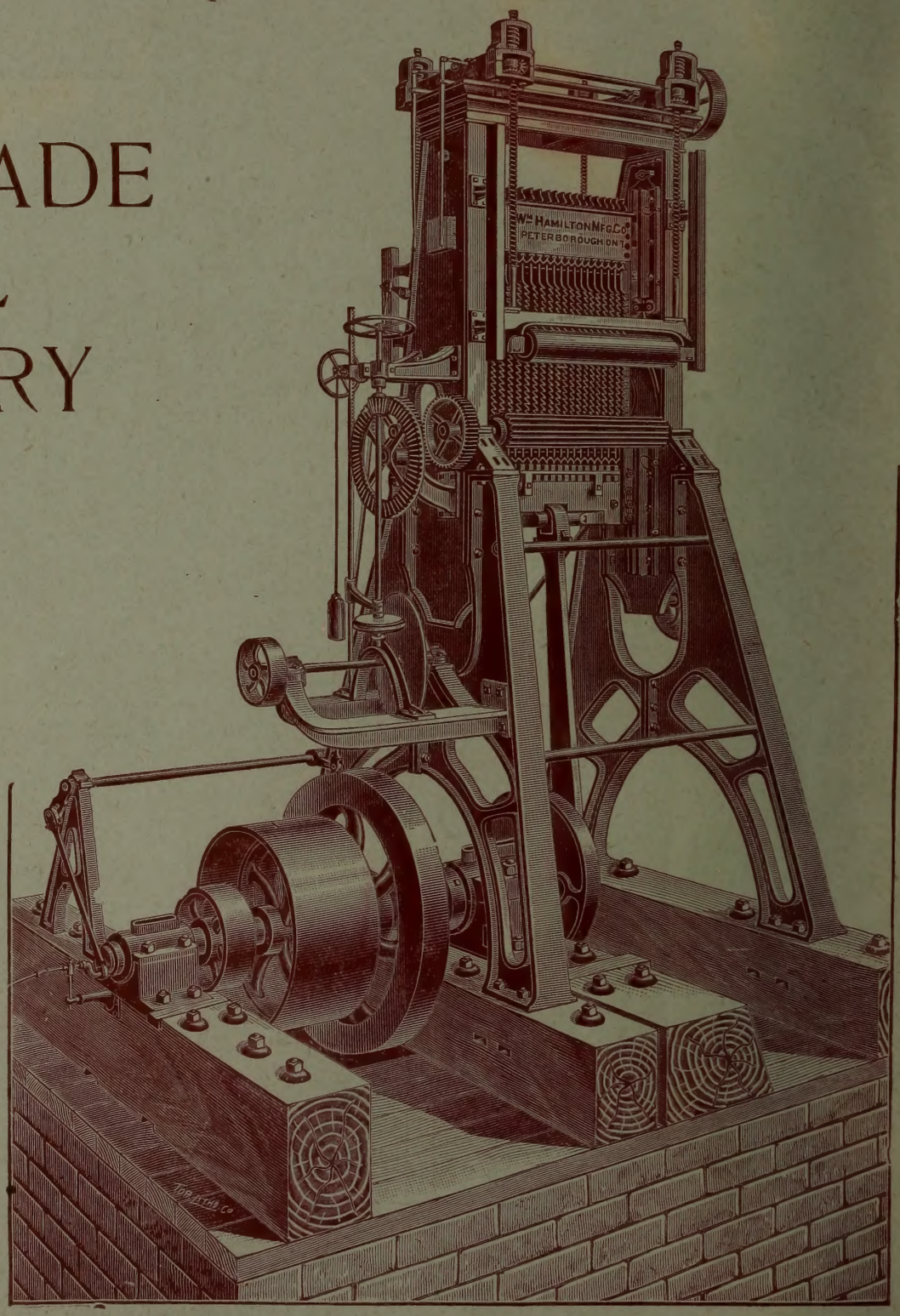

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Yours very truly, JAMES McKINLAY.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—In regard to your Shingle Saws, you can say that I have been using Shingle Saws of your make (Simonds) for the past four years, and they have given good satisfaction. I am running nine machines and use a good many saws, but have never had a saw yet that did not work satisfactorily. Before using your saws I used saws of American make, which worked well, but after giving your saw a trial have continued to use yours, as they are cheaper, and in regard to working qualities are all that is needed.

Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

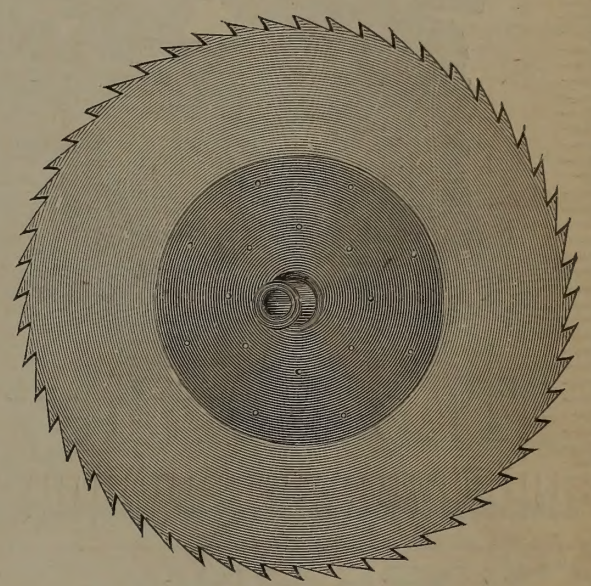
CLAVERING, ONT., May 3rd, 1897.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I have ever had in my mill, and would recommend the SIMONDS' Process Saws to all mill men in need of circular saws.

Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one. W.G.S.



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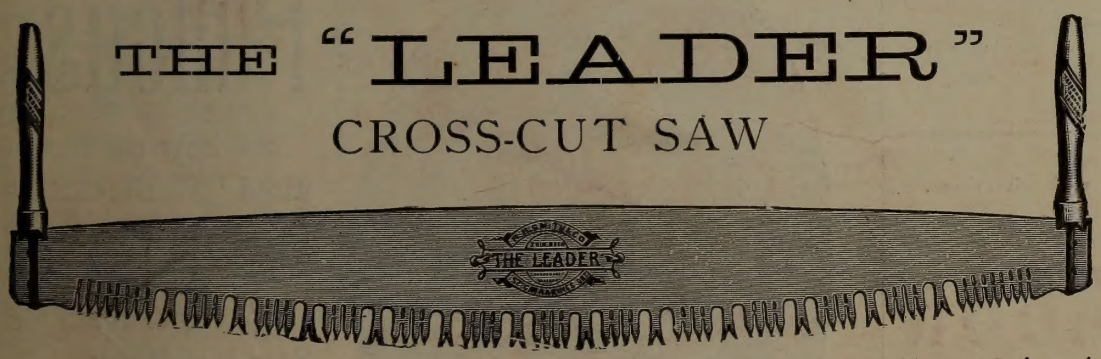

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They are tempered by the Simonds' Patent Process, insuring a perfectly uniform temper throughout the plate, and stand without a rival as the BEST, FASTEST, AND EASIEST-CUTTING SAW KNOWN. A gauge to regulate the clearing teeth is furnished with each saw.

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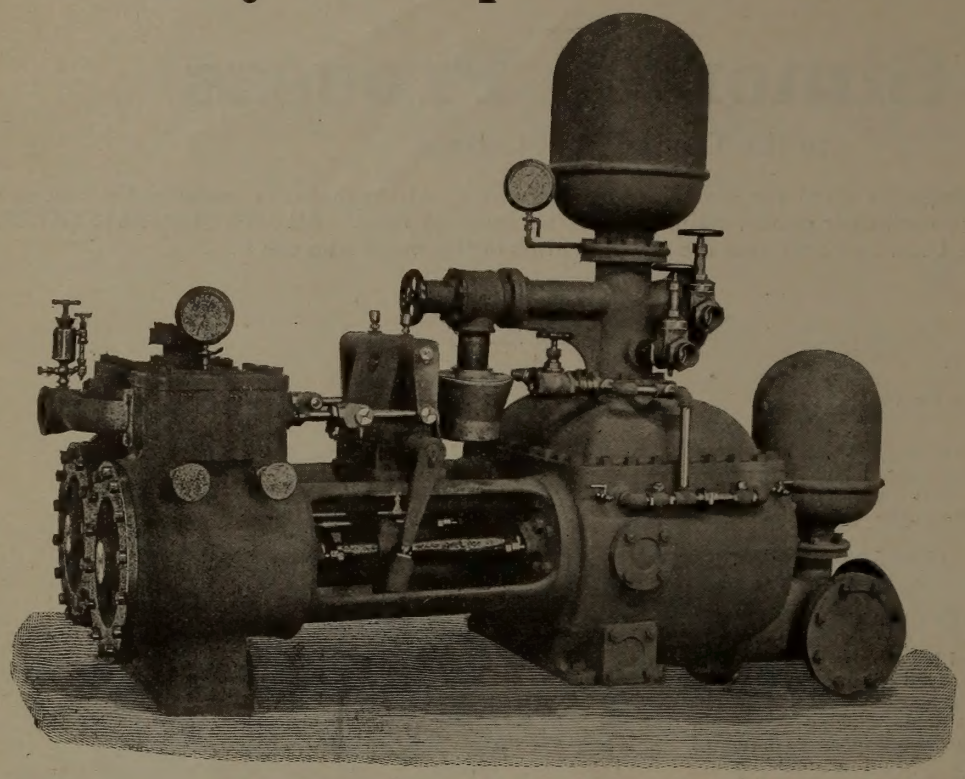

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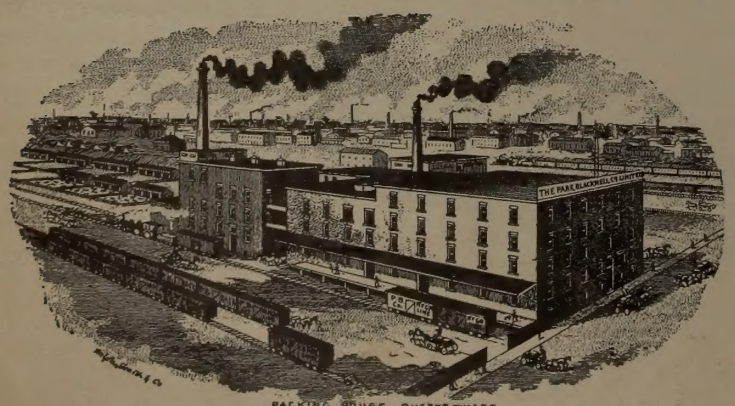

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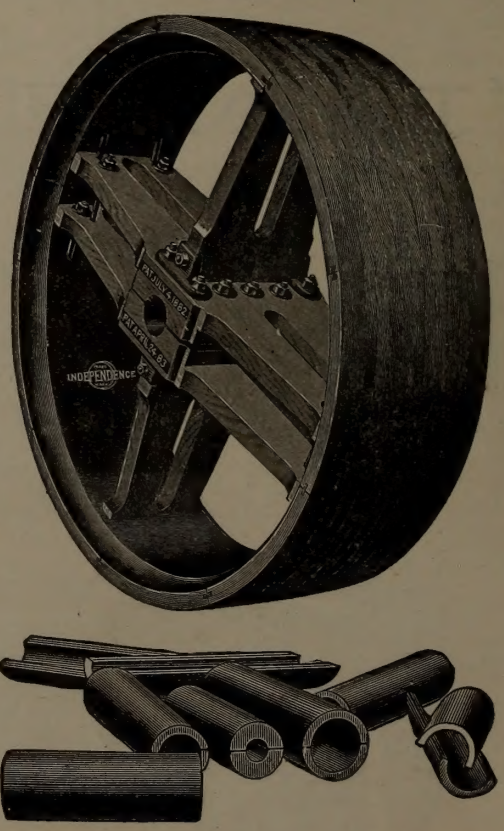

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 1. | TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY, 1900 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

THE TIMBER RESOURCES OF THE RIVER COULONGE.

THE Coulogne river is one of the many large tributaries of the Ottawa, and therefore a great lumbering centre. It takes its rise about 125 miles to the north, not very far from the head waters of the Ottawa itself, and joins it about 80 miles above the capital, at the village of Fort Coulogne, one of the most beautifully situated spots on the Ottawa, with picturesque surroundings in the way of water falls, rapids, and many pretty islands.

The village of Fort Coulogne is also interesting as having been a trading station of the Hudson's Bay Company—that was in the early days. The old post is still standing on the banks of the river a mile or two from the village. It is now occupied as the residence of a retired Hudson Bay Company trader. The village is still the home of the Brysons, a family widely and favorably known on the Ottawa, where for fifty years they have been intimately connected with the lumber trade.

The Coulogne river is a continuous series of rapids and falls from its source to the outlet. Some of the falls are of considerable height, especially the last one, a few miles from the mouth. This one has been overcome by the erection of extensive dams and slides, the latter being thousands of feet in length. These improvements were made by the government to facilitate the driving of logs and timber, and have been in use for over thirty years. They were the first and only improvements on the main stream until quite recent years.

In 1895 the late John Bryson organized an improvement company, called the Coulogne and Crow River Boom Co., for the purpose of improving the upper stretches of the river. Prior to this time the log drives from that part of the stream rarely got out in one season; but after the company spent a considerable sum of money in making reserve dams and side piers along the river, the difficulties of driving were greatly reduced, and now logs and timber run into the boom at the mouth in from thirty to forty days from the very head of the stream.

THE COULOGNE A GREEN COUNTRY.

Any person who has travelled up other tributaries of the Ottawa, either by canoe or by the roads, must have often wondered where the lumbermen continued to get their supply of logs and timber, for as a rule there is not much else to be seen, from the usually travelled route, but brule waste—in many places veritable seas of dry pine. A trip up the Coulogne is a refreshing change in this respect. One sees very much less evidence of the passage of the destroyer of pine—the forest fire, which has wrought greater havoc than ever the axe has done.

SCENES ON THE UPPER COULONGE.—A LUMBER PORTAGE ROAD IN THE FOREST.

This contrast is especially noticeable on the upper section of the Coulogne, where, owing to the inconvenience of access, the squatter has not yet reached, and whose presence, it is to be hoped, the government and the lumbermen will not encourage.

The accompanying illustrations of scenes on the upper Coulogne will give the reader some idea of the vastness of the timber resources of this district. These illustrations were reproduced from excellent photographs and are of more than ordinary interest.

Supplies are put into the woods there during the winter months, and invariably and necessarily for one year in advance, as there are no summer roads into the upper country. Keep-overs are built at various points on the limits where it is intended the next season's operations shall be, and the supplies are delivered to them from a central depot. The men are taken in early in the fall in boats and canoes just as they used to be forty years ago. Extra hands required for the drives to replace those of the winter hands who may not wish to stay for the drive are taken up in the month of April, just before the break-up.

The Coulogne belongs to that pine belt which lumbermen speak of as a country which stands cutting. For upwards of forty years the axe has been at work there. Raft upon raft and logs by the hundreds of thousands have been continuously coming down this river, and yet it is not cut out; in fact, it stands to-day the most important of all Ottawa's feeders.

The quantity of standing pine may safely be put down as at least one billion feet board measure, besides which there are large quantities of spruce and cedar.

As previously mentioned, the head waters of this stream and the Ottawa are not far apart. Lumbermen have not yet made the last move north. When they do it is not unlikely that a railroad of about thirty miles length will be built to connect the waters of these two streams and divert about five hundred millions of pine into the Coulogne. A saving in the drive could be effected of about 300 miles.

RE-FORESTRY.

A year or two ago we heard much about re-forestry, and the planting of young pine on waste lands was advocated. There are thousands of miles on the Coulogne, Black and Dumoine and other streams where no planting would be necessary, for it is already growing up with a second crop of pine, which, although it may never reproduce the class of trees now being cut away (for that would require a couple of hundred years growth), will furnish a supply of eight and ten inch logs useful for local requirements in about thirty or forty years, providing fire is kept out. If our government would properly inform themselves in regard to these areas of young pine, and spend some money in protecting them, it is said

that they need never trouble themselves about doing any tree planting.

This present government system of fire ranging is indeed an excellent one, but not extensive enough to take in this young pine. The force would require to be doubled, but it would pay in the end. We will admit that there is about ten billion feet of pine standing in Ontario, of a growth sufficiently large to produce an average

SCENES ON THE UPPER COULOGNÉ.—A QUIET SPOT IN THE FOREST WHERE THE AXE HAS NOT BEEN.

of 12 logs to the thousand feet B.M., distributed as follows on lands under license :

Georgian Bay waters	3,000	millions.
Kippewa, Temiscamingue and upper Ottawa head waters	1,500	"
Mattawin	200	"
Amable du Fond	400	"
Dumoine	800	"
Petewawa	500	"
Bonnechere	100	"
Madawaska	800	"
Black	300	"
Coulogne	1,000	"
Gatineau	500	"
Lievre and Rouge	500	"
Total	9,600	millions.

The annual cut is not likely to be much less than 800 millions. That means a supply of good sized logs for twelve years. Unless our young pine is protected, therefore, where is the future supply to come from ?

True, the Ontario government has still considerable pine in the northern part of the province, but have they enough to supply many years cutting ?

Among the pioneers of the lumber trade on the Coulogne may be mentioned : John Usborne (succeeded by the Gillies Bros.), the Brysons, Alex. Fraser and Perley & Pattee.

Those principally interested now are J. R. Booth, Gillies Bros., Bryson & Fraser, W. C. Edwards & Co., Fraser & Co., McLachlin Bros., Alex. Barnet, the Eddy Co., and McLaurin & MacLaren.

Engineers sometimes blow down their boilers while the engine is running. In such a case the feed pump should be stopped, for otherwise a portion of the capacity of blow-off pipe will be used to convey fresh water away, thus reducing the rapid flow from the boiler, which is desirable for good effects.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN)

THE Ottawa Lumbermen's Association promises to become an important factor in the business. It has been formed with a view to establishing a uniform system or scale of culling, to be known as the Ottawa Culling Standard. Heretofore purchaser's agents have been stationed in the mill yard, where they decided the grading of the lumber their employers were securing. English buyers were particularly exact in this respect, and frequently raised the grade, thus lowering the price, for what the mill owners thought insufficient reasons. To remedy this, for what they claim is their own protection the Ottawa mill owners have formed the aforesaid association or board. A uniform system of culling will be adopted, and should the buyer complain of receiving lumber inferior to that of the particular class being bought, the matter will be dealt with and decided on by two or more members of the board. They will inspect the lumber in dispute and decide the merits of the buyer's and seller's contentions. Their ruling will be final. The association will both arbitrate between buyer and seller and faciliate the business. With American shipments the local dealers state they have little trouble, but on the English market, where the highest grades are accepted, the reverse is the case.

Messrs. James and R. J. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson & Thackery, have again both been nominated for positions at the Ottawa council board. Both brothers sat in the council last year, and their prospects of re-election are good.

Steps are being taken to establish the Ottawa Saw Works in Hull. The promoters of this established industry find the present premises too small to accommodate the business done, and they will build on a larger scale in Hull. The Hull council wass approached, and has agreed to grant the company a bonus of $15,000 as well as give concessions in the matter of taxes, etc. A by-law will be drawn up and presented to the ratepayers at an early date, by which means the loan will be procured. In the new establishment $35,000 will be invested in buildings and machinery. It will have three times the output of the present works, and will give employment to 40 men. All styles of saws and files will be turned out. Swedish iron will be used in the new establishment, as it is found more suitable to the purpose than other kinds. A member of the firm is now in New York arranging for a steady supply of this ore.

Mr. Edward Mackerall, Canadian representative of Watson & Todd, the Liverpool lumber merchants whose Canadian headquarters are at Ottawa, returned to his home in England early in December for the Christmas season.

Since taking possession of the planing factory of J. A. DesRiviares & Co., Ottawa, in July last, Mr. S. R. Poulin has doubled the output and business done. This is attributed to the brisk building operations carried on throughout the city. The staff has been increased to 45 hands and prospects are good for next season.

Smith & Heney, of this city, have secured a $30,000 contract from the Dominion government, to build a wharf at North Bay, Cape Breton island. The timber used will be North Carolina pine, treated chemically to prevent decay due to the action of the water.

A factory is to be erected in Ottawa for the manufacture of cotton rope and twine. This rope, which will displace the manilla, will also be used in mills and factories to transmit power.

The kilns just completed by the E. B. Eddy Company at their Hull factories are now running in full blast. The kilns are built of stone and are circular in shape, all three being covered by the one roof. By a new fan system of heating, the wood placed in the kilns is dried thoroughly, no matter what position it occupies, as the temperature is the same throughout the kilns. Neither the grain or color of the wood is much affected, and the wood after treatment is much more durable and suitable for manufacturing purposes.

The place of honor in the city office of the Ottawa Lumber Company at Ottawa is given to a rusted and battered tomahawk. This was secured in the heart of a 25" pine log, and judging from the workmanship of the hatchet, and the size of the log itself, the hatchet must have lain in the log for 75 years, having probably been imbedded when the tree was a mere sapling. On either side of the tomahawk can be noticed the marks where the wood had apparently eaten well into the wood.

Mr. J. R. Booth will in all probability erect a factory at no distant date, in which saw dust will be chemically treated for certain acids and oils to be found in this apparently useless product of the saw mill. Under Mr. Booth's orders experiments have been conducted for some time, and the lumber king and chemists interested are now fully satisfied that their theories are correct, and that valuable by-products can be obtained. The processes are of course secret, but it is understood that the saw dust is first burned in retorts, and the smoke driven off confined, and from it the acids and oils are obtained. Carbon, it is expected, can also be secured, as well as oil of tar, etc.

OTTAWA, December 27th, 1899.

SCENES ON THE UPPER COULOGNE.—A LUMBER HEADQUARTERS' DEPOT.

THE FOREST WEALTH OF SIAM.

IN a little booklet issued by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, we find the following reference to the teak forests of Siam and the methods of lumbering : The teak forests of Siam are of immense extent. They are situated in the north, and the most productive region at present may be included in a circle, which, drawn round Chiengmai and Phree, encompasses all the head waters of the Meping, Mewang (Lakon river) and Meyom. The right bank of the Meping, from the Melayan down to the Klong Kong below Kampeng, is also a very productive district. Both sides of the range of hills here are scattered over with teak forests, the timber on the west side being floated down the streams to the Thouugyengh and thence into the Salween, and that on the east side into the Meping, and finally to Bangkok.

The lessees of by far the largest proportion of the forests in Siam are Burmans ; a few forests are leased by Siamese and a small one by a Dutchman ; but practically nearly the whole of the extensive teak forests of Siam are in the hands of British subjects, either by virtue o original leases or by an arrangement for working which is almost equivalent to handing over a lease.

An important item in the carrying on of the teak industry is the cost of elephants, which do all the dragging and arranging of the logs. The best elephants in the teak forests of Siam cost from 2500 rs. to 3000 rs. ($550 to $650), ordinary elephants 1000 rs. ($200), and as many as fifty or upwards are required in some forests.

To estimate the amount of capital which lies locked up in the teak forests is a matter of some difficulty, as it is of course impossible to ascertain the capital of each individual firm. But, roughly speaking, it can be calculated from the production. The average production of full-sized marketable logs, i. e., logs over 5 kam (21¼ inches) in semi-girth, may be put down at say 60,000 and valued at 35 ticals a log, which makes a total of 2,100,000 ticals ($630,000). A period of four years on an average elapses in the teak trade before any turnover is made ; that is, capital invested now will not be realized on till four years hence, when the timber is actually in the market. Therefore, multiplying 2,100,000 ticals by 4, we arrive at 8,400,000 ticals ($2,520,000), which necessary to work out the logs which are brought down to the Bangkok market.

Taking the average of the timber that floats into the Salween from Siamese forests at 40,000 logs, which is, if any, below the mark, we arrive at another sum of 5,900,000 ticals ($1,680,000). This sum, with the Bangkok capital, represents about $4,200,000 invested in the teak forests of Siam, by far the largest proportion of which is British.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT AFFECTING BUSH FIRES.

MR. Aubrey White, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, as referee appointed by the high courts to decide a claim by O'Neil & Ferguson, railway contractors, against the St. Anthony Lumber Co., has given an important decision of interest to lumbermen. The contractors were constructing a section of the Parry Sound railway when a fire broke out in the St. Anthony Co.'s limits near Whitney. At the request of the Ontario bush rangers the railway men fought the fire, about 200 men being engaged on and off for a week. The contractors asked the lumber company to pay the actual wages of the men for the time so employed. The request was refused on the ground that the railway contributed to the fire, and that the bush rangers were not agents of the company.

There was a great bulk of evidence, and judgment was given against the St. Anthony Lumber Company for $653. Mr. White found that the rangers have power to call for assistance in the event of fire at the expense of the lessees.

SCENES ON THE UPPER COULOGNE.—A DRIVING CAMP—SECOND LUNCH.

SCENES ON THE UPPER COULOGNE.—A LOG DUMP.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. N. McEachren, lumber merchant, of Toronto, was a candidate for school trustee at the recent election in Toronto.

Mrs. Hurdman, wife of Mr. Robert Hurdman, lumberman, of Ottawa, died in that city on December 3rd, from an attack of paralysis.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. E. W. Rathbun, president of the Rathbun Company, Deseronto, Ont., who has been indisposed for some time, is now on the road to recovery.

Mr. E. Stewart, chief of the Timber and Forestry Department of the Dominion Government, has recently returned from attending the annual meeting of the American Forestry Association at Washington.

Mr. C. M. Becker, of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, left on December 6th for China. It is understood that he will tender for the supply of timber for the construction of the Tientsin railway.

MONTREAL LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

THE lumber exported by the principal shippers to the United Kingdom from Montreal, during the seasons of 1898 and 1899, was as follows :

	1898.	1899.
Watson & Todd.....	44,819,842	55,779,706
Dobell, Beckett & Co....	76,924,116	53,421,275
W. & J. Sharples.....	62,488,502	52,180,549
R. Cox & Co.....	39,626,140	35,732,949
J. Burstall & Co.....	30,802,571	26,887,315
McArthur Bros.....	35,395,533	24,368,952

These figures show a decrease for the season of 1899 of 41,885,958 feet, as compared with 1898. Five of the above shippers decreased their shipments against 1898 by some thirty million feet. The firm of Watson & Todd, however, increased their shipments over eleven million feet. It is understood that the past season has proved to be one of the healthiest in the trade for many years.

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

This issue of the CANADA LUMBERMAN will be received by a number of persons interested in the lumberin business who are not regular subscribers, it being the aim o the publishers that every lumberman in Canada should b come acquainted with the paper. Those who are not subscribers are asked to peruse this number carefully, when we feel satisfied they will commence the new year by investing the sum of one dollar in a subscription. For this they will receive both the weekly and monthly editions. Send in your name to-day.

HISTORICAL OF THE LUMBER TRADE.

TWENTY years ago the CANADA LUMBERMAN made its bow to the lumber trade of this Dominion—a new venture, but relying for its support on a class of business men of whom generosity is a characteristic trait. Since that time the journal has gone forth regularly to its readers, and with this issue enters upon its twenty-first volume. It is, we hope, with pardonable pride that we make this reference, and at the same time give a brief history of THE LUMBERMAN and a review of some of the events associated with the lumbering industry, as gleaned from early numbers of the journal. This latter feature will serve to recall to the older members of the trade incidents which Father Time has well nigh blotted out, while to the younger members it may perhaps prove both interesting and instructive.

We reproduce on opposite page, to a somewhat smaller scale, the original heading of THE LUMBERMAN. It was first pubished as a semi-monthly journal, at the subscription price of two dollars per year, by A. Begg, of Toronto, whose introductory read as follows :

INTRODUCTORY.

In bringing before the public a new journal specially devoted to lumbering interests, and incidentally to milling, manufacturing and mining, as being kindred forms of development of the national industry, there is little apology needed. As there are special branches in trade, so there are special departments in journalism. The daily paper, morning and evening, rushes forth without regard or respect for any interest, but with an intention well formed to treat all fairly; and the result is a little general information here, a little special pleading there, and a large mass of the general gossip concerning things that occur upon the streets or elsewhere, but have very little practical interest for the business man, no matter what may be the branch in which he is engaged.

It is for this reason that specialists in journalism have in many cases achieved such remarkable success. Not to speak of the religious journals, whose existence depends on the zeal of the sects, there are others, such as the Bullionist, the Scientific American, the Grocer, &c., that represent special interests in trade and science, and they all receive a more or less generous support, from their own class—from those who are interested in the specialties they represent.

Though much attention has been given to the lumbering interests by the press of Canada, yet it is felt that a special organ, which would concentrate the views of those who understand the business, and present them to the public in a way in which they could be fairly discussed, with a full comprehension of the value of the vast interests involved, would not merely serve those who are engaged in the trade, and their employees, but also the country at large. Let it be remembered that the lumbering interest is the second greatest in Canada—being next to the agricultural. Now, mining, milling and general manufacturing naturally take a secondary and subservient position, as being dependent on the success and progress of the two great national industries—agriculture and lumbering. In proportion as they prosper, so will be the general prosperity of the country.

It would be out of place in this "Introductory" to enter into details as to the vast resources of Canada as a timber producing country. It has not unfrequently been sneered at as a "wooden country," and the taunt is neither without foundation, nor is it one to be ashamed of. Canada is indeed a wooden country, but its woods are fast disappearing, and one of the prime elements of its early growth is being ruthlessly destroyed by the old style of management on the part of the government, and the reckless indifference of the people. It will be the duty of the LUMBERMAN to point out the injuries annually inflicted on the wooden wealth of Canada, by reckless tree-felling, and the still more reckless starting of forest fires, whether by sportsmen or settlers. Even in the latter particular our journal may, by assisting in arousing public opinion, be the means of saving millions of dollars to the country in a single year.

But we are not ignorant of the great responsibility of starting this journal. Devoted as it is to a special class of operators, it must mainly look to them for support. It has not the whole of the reading community to appeal to directly, and hence must depend for success on the earnest and liberal support of those in whose interest it is published. Lumbermen, as a class, are noted for their public spirit and liberality, and we freely trust to their generous support as well as to that of lumber dealers generally. Nothing shall be wanting on our part to make this journal a full and complete record of the lumber business and all that relates to the trade in Canada. To this end the latest market reports, the contributions of trustworthy correspondents, trade circulars, etc., will be freely used, to give our readers the best, the earliest, and the most reliable information that can be obtained, concerning the important branch of business to which this journal will be especially devoted; while the mining, the milling, and the manufacturing interests will receive attention proportionate to their great claims on the public.

In short, it will be our endeavor to make the LUMBERMAN worthy of its title in every respect; and, while giving special attention to the great staple industry to which it is devoted, it will also furnish a carefully selected amount of general reading that will make it a welcome visitor in every family.

Advertisers, especially those dealing in mill, mining, and lumbering supplies and machinery, will find the LUMBERMAN a very favorable medium of reaching their customers, as it will circulate among these classes, and receive more attention from them than they have the time or inclination to bestow on a general newspaper.

SCENES ON THE UPPER COULONGE—A RAFT ON ITS WAY DOWN THE OTTAWA.

In March, 1881, THE LUMBERMAN was purchased by Toker & Company, of Peterboro', to which place the office of publication was removed. Toker & Company continued its publication twice a month until October, 1886, when it was purchased by A. G. Mortimer. It was then changed to a monthly publication and the subscription price reduced to one dollar per year. In April, 1890, the office of publication was removed to Toronto. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Mortimer disposed of the journal to the present owners, who, on January 1, 1895, commenced the publication of a weekly intermediate edition, the subscription price, however, remaining at the sum of one dollar per year.

The character of the journal in late years is so well-known as to make any comment superfluous. Glancing at the early numbers, one is immediately impressed with the amount of space devoted to the forestry question and to the advocacy of a proper system of reforestation. Twenty years ago the necessity of taking steps in the direction of perpetuating our forests seems to have been as fully recognized as it is to-day, and it must be admitted that in the intervening period very little has been accomplished.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, in his report for 1879, shows the quantity of square pine taken out in the ten years from 1868 to 1877 to be 119,250,420 cubic feet. He estimates that the waste is equal to one-third of the total, namely 39,750,140 cubic feet, or in round numbers 477 million feet, which, valued at $7.50 per thousand, represents a loss to the province of $3,577,500.

A sale of Quebec timber lands was held on October 15th, 1880, at which $280,000 was realized. Among the purchasers were W. C. Edwards, James Connolly, E. Fitch and S. Lynch.

Wm. Quinn, supervisor of cullers at Quebec, gave the following statement of timber, etc., measured and culled at that port up to October 22nd for the three years 1878-1880 :

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Waney white pine..	1,846,640	1,444,609	2,099,454
White pine.....	7,917,756	2,507,729	3,978,612
Red pine.....	1,359,756	741,499	1,017,606
Oak.....	1,516,223	828,407	1,539,141
Elm.....	177,653	318,074	932,784
Ash.....	36,507	47,161	237,142
Basswood.....	923	280	363
Butternut.....	39	70	645
Tamarac.....	29,306	6,691	30,803
Birch and maple....	180,416	121,224	575,464
Masts and bowsprits	93 pcs.	50 pcs.	4 pcs.
Spars.....	42 pcs.	26 pcs.	23 pcs.

In the issue of October 30, 1880, under the heading of "A New and Valuable Invention," it is stated that Finlay Ross, of Byng Inlet, Ont., has invented and patented a gang of circular saws which will probably supersede the ordinary stock gangs of upright saws. By a simple contrivance, it is stated, he can arrange on one mandrel any required number of saws, which may be taken off at pleasure as easily as the ordinary gang by shifting a key and coupling.

SCENES ON THE UPPER COULONGE—IMPROVEMENTS ON A CREEK.
(In the early days less of this was done than at present; now the tendency is to shorten the haul by improving the streams.)

Mills on the Georgian Bay in 1880 were those of the Collingwood Lumber Company, incorporated about 1871 at the instance of Hon. Mr. Dodge, of New York, and others, under the management of Mr. D. G. Cooper; Georgian Bay Lumber Co., including the Waubaushene and Severn mills, under the management of T. W. Buck; the Parry Sound Lumber Co., managed by J. C. Miller; and the Magnetawan Lumber Co., under the management of Mr.

J. H. Buck. These mills were incorporated as one concern under the general supervision of Mr. T. W. Buck, of Waubaushene.

Issues of THE LUMBERMAN in the year 1880 contain the advertisements of the Waterous Company, Brantford, Ont.; Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Peterboro'; F. E. Dixon & Co., leather belting, Toronto; and J. Neill & Sons, saw mill machinery, foot of Esplanade street, Toronto.

In 1880 the principal firms carrying on lumbering operations on the Gatineau were Hamilton Bros., Gilmour & Co., and G. B. Hall & Co. Of these three firms only Gilmour & Co. are doing business to-day.

The annual report of Hon. Mr. Adams, surveyor-general of New Brunswick, for the year 1879 names 175 firms as operating in spruce and pine, of which the largest were Adams & Co., Cushing & Clark, J. S. Farley, A. Gibson, G. C. King, Wm. Muirhead, Geo. McLeod, J. B. Snowball, J. D. Ritchie & Co., Stephenson & McGibbon, P. R. Whitney and John Young.

In the season of 1880 the cut of lumber in the Ottawa valley was as follows: E. B. Eddy, 40,000,000 feet; Bronson & Weston, 37,000,000 feet; Perley & Pattee, 30,000,000; J. R. Booth, 30,000,000; Gilmour & Co., 30,000,000; Sherman, Lord & Co., 25,000,000; Capt. Young, 13,000,000; McLaren & Co., 15,000,000; McClemont & Co., 10,000,000.

J. Bell Forsyth & Co.'s wood circular for 1880 gives the following list of timber coves at Quebec, together with the names of the owners: Jacques Cartier Mills—E. L. Sewell. Alexandria—J. Bell Forsyth & Co. Cap Rouge—P. & W. Comy. Dalhousie—Forsyth & Dalkin. Victoria—M. Rockett. Ring's End—E. H. Jackson. New London—O'Connell & Co. Union—M. Stevenson & Co. Sillery—R. R. Dobell & Co., Safety & Bridgewater, Sharples, Bros. & Co., James Bowen. Pointe a Pizeau—R. R. Dobell & Co. St. Michael's—Cook Bros. & Co. Woodfield Harbour—S. Connolly. Spencer—Knight Bros. & Co. Wolfe's—John Roche. Cape and L'Ance des Meres—George Robinson. Stadacona—J. & W. D. Brown. St. Charles—John Home. New Waterford—A. F. A. Knight & Co. Montmorency Mills—G. B. Hall & Co. St. Nicholas Mills—W. G. Ross & Son. Chaudiere Basin—J. Breakey. North Liverpool—Ritchie Bros., Benson Bros., Hamilton Bros. Etchemin—H. Atkinson & Co. Hadlow West—G. B. Symes Young. Mill Cove—S. J. Bennett. Hadlow—Price Bros. & Co. St. Lawrence—W. Dock & W. Co. Windsor—G. B. Symes Young. South Quebec—Warehouse Co. Indian Cove—A. Gilmour & Co., James Patton & Co., J. MacLaren & Co.

REPRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL HEADING OF THE CANADA LUMBERMAN—1880.

The quantity of logs to be taken out in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts during the winter of 1880-81 was estimated as follows: Georgian Bay Lumber Co., 70,000,000 feet; British Canadian Lumber & Timber Co., 26,000,000; T. Smith & Sons, 15,000,000; Rich Power, 12,000,000; Muskoka Mill & Lumber Co., 12,000,000; J. C. Miller, 15,000,000; Ontario Bank, 9,000,000; J. Thompson, 12,000,000; Dominion Bank, 6,000,000; Toronto Lumber Co., 7,000,000; Wm. Tait, 5,000,000; T. Meikle, 4,000,000; J. M. Dollar, 4,000,000; Cockburn & Sons, 4,000,000; Woodstock Lumber Co., 5,000,000; G. W. Taylor, 11,000,000; Wm. Bee, 3,000,000; S. S. Cook, 1,000,000; J. H. Hull, 2,000,000; A. Marshall, 1,000,000; B. Colwell, 3,000,000; G. Chase & Co., 1,500,000; other manufacturers, 10,000,000; total, 258,500,000.

A statement of timber limits granted in the North-West and Keewatin up to 1881 contains such names as: Richard Fuller & Co.; Macauley, Ginty & Sprague; Capt. H. S. Moore; Hugh Sutherland; Stephen H. Fowler; Dick & Banning; Patrick Kelly; and Pratt & Smith, few of whom are now connected with lumbering operations.

The Quebec government, in December, 1880, put in effect new timber regulations, reducing the fee charged on each transfer of timber limits from $4 to $1 per mile, and increasing the stumpage dues on pine saw logs from 15 cents to 26 cents on large logs and from 10 cents to 12½ cents on small logs. The lumbermen, in a body, objected to the increase in dues, and pointed out that in Ontario the dues were 75 cents per thousand, while the new tariff in Quebec would be equal to about $1.50. No immediate action, however, was taken by the government.

In the CANADA LUMBERMAN of April 15th, 1881, the formation of a lumbermen's association in Ontario was advocated.

A description of the process of making pulp from wood appears in THE LUMBERMAN of May 16th, 1881. This issue also contains an account of the sale of the Cook & Waddell timber limits on the Chippewa river. Mr. I. B. Tackaberry was the auctioneer. Sixty-eight square miles were sold to S. S. Cook for $88,400, or $1,300 per square mile, fifty miles to Gilmour & Co. for $40,000, another fifty miles to same parties for $32,500, and thirty-eight miles to E. B. Eddy for $6,460.

Theodore W. Buck, manager of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co.'s business at Waubaushene, Severn River, and Magnetawan, died in May, 1881. He was succeeded by G. S. Peckham.

A company is about to be organized to utilize the saw-dust produced by the different saw mills throughout the province of Nova Scotia by turning it into pulp, out of which paper is to be manufactured. The headquarters of the company will be at Bridgewater.—June 1, 1881.

Gilmour & Co.'s saw mill at Trenton, Ont., built in 1852, was wiped out by fire on May 18, 1881, but was rebuilt in the same year.

John Thompson, manager of the Longford Lnmber Co. at Longford, Ont., died on June 5th, 1881. Mr. Thompson was one of the first subscribers to THE LUMBERMAN.

On May 22nd, 1881, 30,000,000 feet of logs became jammed in the Miramichi river, causing one of the largest jams that has ever been known.

In the spring of 1881 the demand for coarse lumber exceeded anything that had been previously known in the trade. It was difficult to purchase mill culls, dry or green, and shingles and lath were scarce. The conditions, it will be observed, are much the same as those existing in the trade at the present time.

E. B. Eddy, of Hull, adopted the electric light in his factories in the summer of 1881. Upon the opening of the building it was crowded with visitors, and the event was freely commented upon by the local press. The Northwestern Lumberman, about that time, in a leading article, draws attention to the possibilities of electricity as a means of illuminating saw mills.

The Canadian Lumber Co., of Midland, was organized in 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, under the presidency of H. H. Cook, now of the Ontario Lumber Co.

The Midland & North Shore Lumbering & General Manufacturing Co. commenced its existence in August, 1881, the directors being Dalton Ulyott, of Peterboro'; Malcolm McDougall, of Parry Harbor; R. C. Smith, of Port Hope; J. A. Barron, of Lindsay; A. P. Poussette and C. A. Cox, of Peterboro'; J. H. Beatty, of Thorold; and Hon. T. M. Gibbs, of Oshawa. The capital stock was $750,000, and the head office was in Lindsay, Ont.

Wm. Quinn, Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec, died early in August, 1881.

A large sale of timber limits in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts was held by the Ontario government on December 6, 1881, under the direction of Hon. Mr. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands. The auctioneer was C. D. Cowper, of the Crown Lands Department. The limits aggregated 1,411 square miles, of which 1,281 miles were sold for a total of $717,176, or an average of $560 per square mile. The highest price paid was $2,500 per mile for berth 2 in the township of McConkey, by J. M. Masten. Among the purchasers were T. G. Blackstock, Cook Bros., Mossom Boyd, A. Hill, McArthur Bros., H. H. Cook, T. Murray, M.P.P., R. Thompson, J. R. Booth, T. Mackay, J. L. Burton, M. Brennan, R. Gaffrey, and D. Moore.

We learn that C. H. Edwards, lumber dealer, has been shipping several car loads of dressed lumber from Toronto to Winnipeg.—April 1, 1882.

Rose & Co., of Quebec, are shipping board timber from Michigan to St. Ignace, Que., the ultimate point of destination being the European market. It is said that they will ship about $1,000,000 worth of board timber this season.—May 1, 1882.

The Lumberman's Gazette, of Bay City, Mich., in June, 1882, comments on the rapid exhaustion of the Michigan pine timber and refers to the possibility of obtaining a supply for the mills from the Georgian Bay district. This, it states, could only be accomplished by water transportation and the adoption of some method by which the logs could be towed in large rafts.

Thos. Moore, in THE LUMBERMAN of July 1, 1882, advocates the building of pole roads for lumbering operations instead of iron tramways. He estimated that a good pole road could be built for $120 per mile, and planked with slabs and covered with saw-dust for $50 additional.

A noteworthy feature of Chicago trade is the shipment of 75 cars of lumber to Manitoba. Mr. Getchell, of Getchell, Armour & Co., is entitled to the credit of working up this trade. The lumber forwarded was all dry stuff.—August 1, 1882.

On September 20th, 1882, a meeting of prominent men was held in the city of Montreal for the purpose of considering the formation of a Canadian association for the promulgation and protection of forests. The speakers included James Little, convener of the meeting, Hon. Mr. Joly, Hon. Mr. Lynch, Dr. H. Howard, Hon. Mr. Perrault, Hon J. K. Ward, Henry Lyman, Dr. Alloway and W. Drysdale. It was decided to organize "The Canadian Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec," a committee for the purpose being appointed.

An account is given in October, 1883, of a large raft of logs which was taken from St. John, N.B., to New York. The raft was 1,200 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, and comprised 11 sections, each of which contained 500 logs. The distance which they were towed was 650 miles. Severe weather was encountered and a vessel was sent to the rescue of the supposed lost raft. The arrival of the raft in New York occasioned great interest among shippers, it being the first undertaking of the kind attempted.

Hon. James Skead, a pioneer and prominent lumberman of the Ottawa valley, died in July, 1884. He was a director of the Ottawa Association of Lumber Manufacturers and of the Madawaska River Improvement Company.

On July 1st, 1884, an International Forestry Exhibition was opened at Edinburgh, Scotland. The late Edward Jack represented the New Brunswick government and the New Brunswick Land & Lumber Company, and made an exhibit of pine, spruce and hardwoods.

James Conmee has purchased the mill and lumber business of Thos. Marks at Fort William. It is rumored that he is also about to secure the mill of the Algoma Lumber Company, situated on the Kaministiquia.—July, 1885.

In August, 1885, Hon. Mr. Costigan introduced a bill in the Dominion parliament to amend the act relating to the culling of timber in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

McBeth Bros & Co., of Craighurst, Ont., have purchased an extensive timber limit in the vicinity of Huntsville, and intend taking out board timber for the Quebec market.—September, 1885.

At the annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress, September, 1885, Hon. H. G. Joly, ex-premier of Quebec, was elected vice-president.

The Ontario government held an auction sale of timber limits on December 15th, 1887, at which $1,312,712.50 were realized. The buyers included: Wm. Murray, Pembroke; T. H. Moffat, Pembroke; Albert Pack, Osceola, Mich.; Jos. Riopelle, Ottawa; Wm. Fraser, Westmeath; A. Barnet, Renfrew; Callahan & Montrose, Alpena, Mich.; N. Dyment, Barrie; Alex. McArthur, Toronto; J. Cockburn, Gravenhurst; Wm. Mackey, Ottawa; Longford Lumber Co., Longford Mills.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN
WOOD WORKERS MANUFACTURERS AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Special pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

1880-1900.

THE first of the above numbers represents the year in which the CANADA LUMBERMAN was introduced to the lumber trade of the Dominion. The initial issue of the journal was somewhat unpretentious in character, although perhaps comparing favorably with other trade papers of twenty years ago.

During the intervening years the methods of lumbering have changed, year by year improvements have been introduced, until to-day the saw mill of 1880 would be considered of an antiquated character indeed.

Of the many improvements in saw mill equipment recorded in THE LUMBERMAN, and which were tardily adopted while in their experimental stage, but quickly applied after their success had been demonstrated, the most important, in our opinion, was the double acting band mill, introduced in Canada for the first time in the year just closed. This innovation may be said to have passed beyond the experimental stage, and it is certain to form a feature of the equipment of large mills containing band saws which may be built in the future. This is as it should be. Why should not the saw cut on the backward as well as on the forward run?

While aiming to chronicle interesting events affecting the important industry which it represents, this journal has also striven to so adjust itself to changed conditions as to be of the greatest value and usefulness to the trade. With the expansion of our export trade, it was felt by the publishers that a more frequent means of communication between the manufacturers and buyers of lumber was a necessity. Hence the weekly edition was established five years ago. More recently the publication af export numbers has been undertaken, in view of the manifest desire on the part of foreign importers for information regarding our timber products and manufacturing capabilities.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN is now cosmopolitan in character, with readers in nearly every civilized country in the world. The number of foreign subscribers added to our list during the past year is very gratifying. There is also ample evidence that the journal is appreciated by the lumbermen of the Dominion and by the manufacturers of lumbering appliances.

We refrain from promises regarding the future. It will, however, be our aim to further increase the value of this journal to its readers, and we hope to enter the new century with the names of almost every lumberman in Canada on our subscription list.

To our readers we extend New Year Greetings, and the wish that the era of prosperity which now characterizes the lumber trade may long continue.

MASS MEETING OF LUMBERMEN.

THE first mass meeting of lumber manufacturers of the United States was held in the city of St. Louis last month. The meeting is regarded as one of the most important events that has ever taken place in connection with the trade. A portion of the proceedings have a common interest for both United States and Canadian lumbermen.

Repors were submitted covering all sections of the country and all classes of lumber, showing the stocks on hand late last fall in comparison with the stocks of one year ago. The great scarcity of low grade lumber was a remarkable feature of these reports. While low grade stock is entirely cleaned out, stocks of the upper grades are about an average. The secretary of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association reported that returns from 68 concerns showed a total shortage of 334,477,000 feet of pine lumber on December 1 last, as compared with one year ago. In the territory covered by the Mississippi Valley and Wisconsin Valley Associations, it was estimated that the shortage was 506,000,000 feet. The shortage in yellow pine, as reported by the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, was given as 337,000,000 feet. The reports covering the hemlock field were rather incomplete, but corresponded in character to those already given. In Canada the situation is much the same as in the United States.

These conditions have been brought about by an increased demand from maunfacturing establishments rather than by the farmer's trade, which is an important factor in the lumber business. While there has been a wonderful expansion in city trade, the demand for lumber from the farmer has not undergone a corresponding improvement.

Much time was devoted at the convention to the discussion of a tariff resolution memorializing the American Commissioners of the United States and the British Joint High Commission not to remove the present duty on lumber or to reduce such duties beyond the proposed twenty per cent. reduction agreed to by the representatives of the American lumbermen at Washington in January, 1899. A statement was presented from the treasury department at Washington showing the imports of Canadian lumber for the fiscal years ending June 30 from 1888 to 1899. Our readers are familiar with these figures, excepting, perhaps, those covering the latter year. For the year ending June 30, 1899, the imports were 423,000,000 feet, while for the previous year they were 353,000,000 feet. But for the four months since July, 1899, the imports have been 324,000,000 feet, as compared with 148,000,000 feet for the corresponding months of 1898. The reason for this increase is shown in the following table of lumber values for the two years:

	1898	1899.
July	$9.78	$9.85
August	$10.03	$10.31
September	$9.60	$10.75
October	$10.00	$11.10

These values are taken from the official report, but notwithstanding this, we believe they underestimate both the value of the lumber per thousand feet and the increase in value which took place during the year.

In discussing the tariff resolution, some of the speakers seemed to attribute the present prosperity in the lumber trade of the United States to the import duty on the Canadian product, while others took a more rational view and admitted that the importation of a few hundred million feet from Canada into a country producing several billion feet annually could have but little effect upon the market.

A COMMENDABLE TIMBER POLICY.

STEP by step the Ontario government are adopting a timber policy which will eventually accomplish two desirable objects—first, the establishment of extensive saw milling and woodworking plants within the confines of the province; and, second, the perpetuation of a timber supply necessary for the existence of such plants. The adoption of the manufacturing clause was the first step in this direction. This legislation has been upheld by the lower court, and by such a clear and decisive judgment that, even should an appeal be taken to the Imperial Privy Council, no fear of a reverse decision is entertained. But granting that this legislation should be declared void, it is certain that by some other means the exportation of logs from the province will be prevented.

Michigan lumbermen holding limits in the Georgian Bay district are again operating this winter. They will either erect new mills or contract to have their logs sawn at existing mills adjacent to the limits. In either case the great benefit to the province, in comparison with the logs being exported, is apparent.

The second step in the direction above referred to was taken by the Department of Crown Lands in connection with the sale of timber

limits held on the 20th ultimo. The conditions governing the sale of the limits contained the following clause: "The said timber berths will be sold subject to the further condition that no license for the cutting and removal of pine trees shall issue after the expiration of ten years from the 30th of April next, and that all pine trees remaining on the limits after the expiration of ten years from the 30th of April next shall be the property of the Crown." This is the first instance in which a clause of this character has been embodied in the regulations governing the sale of timber limits. It is one of paramount importance to the province and to the public, particularly in view of its relation to the forestry problem.

Heretofore the licensee of a timber limit could, by paying the annual ground rent, maintain the limit in his control for an indefinite period. In some instances the limits have been purchased entirely for speculative purposes, the licensee paying the ground rent and renewing his license each year, relying for his returns upon the growth of the young timber on the limit. This prevented the government from applying any system of reforestization to the property. In other cases lumbermen have taken off the most valuable timber, but still retained possession of the limit, without, however, adopting the necessary precautions against fire. As a result the young timber has frequently been destroyed.

Under the new regulation the land will revert back to the government at the expiration of the ten years lease, when, it is only reasonable to expect, all the timber of value will have been cut off. The government will then protect the young timber from fire by employing the necessary fire rangers. In this way, the timber supply will be perpetuated. This new condition will also, we believe, have a tendency to reduce the quantity of timber offered to the public by the government, as in order to realize the full value of the timber, the quantity sold to be taken off the land within ten years will have to bear some relation to the demand for timber products during that time.

There is little doubt but that this provision will be embodied in all future licenses for the cutting of timber on Crown lands. So far, then, as timber lands sold henceforth are concerned, the government will be placed in a position to apply a practical system of forestry. The next question to be considered, therefore, is the perpetuation of the supply on Crown lands sold previous to the adoption of the ten-year clause in the regulations. A partial solution of this question might be found by putting into effect the recommendations made by the Ontario Forestry Commission in their preliminary report presented to the legislature in the spring of 1898. Clauses 3 and 4 of the recommendations read as follows:

"3. That for all unworked limits on which the ground rent shall be two years in default on the termination of the present license year, the license shall not be renewed, but that the berths be held by the Crown as forest reserve."

"4. That license holders be not allowed to cut any trees for logs smaller than will measure 12 inches across the stump two feet from the ground, unless under special forest conditions, with the sanction and under the supervision of the district forest ranger."

It must be gratifying to the members of this commission that the government have taken a step in advance of the recommendations. In their final report which will be laid before the House at the forthcoming session, a line of policy will no doubt be outlined which will greatly assist the government in their further work of reforestization.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In this issue will be found an article contributed by one of our readets outlining a method of piling clear red pine so as to prevent staining. This is a problem to which much consideration has been given, and the publishers are indebted to the writer for discussing the question in our columns. It is our wish that other readers also should submit their views, and that THE LUMBERMAN may become a means by which those actively engaged around saw mills may learn of the methods and experiences of others and profit thereby. Contributions on practical subjects are solicited.

BRITISH importers of wood goods from Canada complain that inconvenience as well as expense is sometimes caused owing to the vessels from the St. Lawrence arriving at destination before their papers. It is difficult to understand why this should be the case, as mail steamers almost invariably make greater speed than freight vessels. There is a possibility that the papers are not always dispatched with promptness, and if so, we would suggest that shippers give this matter the attention necessary to avoid further complaints. But a more certain remedy would be the inauguration by the Dominion government of a fast steamship mail service.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Writing to the CANADA LUMBERMAN from Grand Turk, Turk Islands, West Indies, Mr. W. Stanley Jones says:

"There are very few merchants dealing in lumber in this small place, the principal being Messrs. Frith Brothers, J. D. Murphy, and myself. The trade being small, it is not advisable to solicit consignments from your manufacturers. The small lots imported are always paid for as soon as received. The total quantity of white pine and spruce lumber imported last year (1898), was only 136,950 feet, of which 50,459 feet came from the United States and the balance from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. From 1894 to 1898 (5 years) the whole quantity imported was 639,830 feet, an average of 127,966 feet annually. Of this quantity Nova Scotia and New Brunswick furnished 416,176, or about 65 per cent. You will see by these figures, which are correct, as they come from the blue book, that the business is small, as compared with other West India Islands."

Writing from St. Kitts, West Indies, Messrs. S. L. Horsford & Co. say:

"The lumber in this Island has fallen off very considerably during the last few years. Formerly there was a large demand for spruce boards for heads of sugar hogsheads, but bags having taken the place of the latter, there is now very little enquiry for this description of lumber. For building purposes, preference is given to New York white pine shipping boards, though possibly a good deal of what is shipped as such is really Canadian lumber. The ordinary Nova Scotia white pine, however, which in former years was almost exclusively used for building as well as for heads of molasses puncheons, is not now enquired for, and when imported is neglected in favour of the so-called Albany boards shipped from New York. In the matter of scantling, yellow pine from Florida is still exclusively used for framing. There is no enquiry for spruce scantling or deals.

"On the other hand, there is a growing demand for spruce and cedar laying shingles, in bundles of 250, a large quantity of these having recently been required owing to the damage to the labourers' houses by the late hurricanes, and there is nearly always a fair sale for them."

MAPLE BLOCKS WANTED.

Mr. John Mitchell, of Liverpool, England, has been in Canada recently purchasing maple blocks. These maple blocks, which are about 26 inches long and 6½ inches through, are used in England for the making of rollers for wringing machines. These machines are manufactured of iron, with wooden rollers two to each machine, and as some 350,000 are manufactured yearly in England, there are required 700,000 rollers. Formerly sycamore was the wood used as rollers, but this becoming scarce in England, as an experiment Canadian hard maple was tried and it proved a success.

Canada does not, of course, supply all the maple required, as there is considerable export from the United States. Much of the wood that is sent from Canada, however, is secured in three counties—Huron, Bruce and Grey—as they seem to produce just the class of hard maple that is suitable. We understand that there is also a large quantity of hard maple in the province of Quebec, particularly in the Eastern Townships, which abound in all kinds of hardwoods. The rollers require the choicest hard maple, and according to Mr. Mitchell, the demand for these blocks has resulted in an advance in the price of maple, in some instances from $10 to $12 per thousand having been paid for the logs.

THE LIVERPOOL STAVE MARKET.

A correspondent furnishes to Barrel and Box the following answers to questions asked concerning the stave market at Liverpool, Eng.;

Query No. 1—I estimate the value of staves used in this market at from £250,000@£300,000 per annum. It would be difficult to give an approximate estimate of the number of staves used, as a portion of those imported are sold on the basis of St. Petersburg standard of 165 cubic feet, while others are sold in bundles called shooks, each shook containing the sufficient quantity to make a cask, and others again are sold per mille of 1,200 pieces.

Query No. 2—The kind of staves in greatest demand are made from oak, elm and fir timber.

Query No. 3—Oak staves are largely imported from the United States, Russia and Austria; elm staves from Canada; fir staves from Norway and Sweden. The cost to consumers of oak staves is from £10 @ £25 per mille of 1,200 pieces, according to size and quality and point of production; elm from £1-10s @ £2-10s per mille of 1,200 pieces; fir from £6-10s @ £7-10s per St. Petersburg standard of 165 cubic feet.

Query No. 4—The larger portion of oak staves used in this market are preferred in their roughly rived state (not manufactured or dressed). Elm staves are used, manufactured and shaped in the same condition as used in the United States, and the fir staves roughly sawed, flat and square edges.

Query No. 5—Oak staves are used from 26 to 72-in. long, and varying in thickness from ½ to 3-in.; elm from 20 to 34-in. long, and varying of about the some dimensions as oak.

Query No. 6—Oak staves are preferred in thickness from ¼ to ¾-in.; fir staves are required rived from timber reasonably free of defects, and which has been felled in the winter, or at a time when the sap is most inactive. Elm and fir staves should be cut from reasonably clear timber.

Query No. 7—Supplies of nearly all classes are at present about equal to the demand. An exception may be made in the case of elm staves, the scarcity of which is driving consumers to the use of fir staves for the time being.

Query No. 8—By far the larger percentage of oak staves used in this market comes from the United States of America.

As regards other information not called for by the above questions, it may be of interet to your government to know that the oak staves used in most English breweries are obtained from Russia, and at prices considerably in advance of those paid by other consumers for United States staves. The reason of this is that the Russian timber is said to be freer of tannic acid (which affects the color and taste of the beer) than is the oak timber from the United States.

When the pointer of a steam engine vibrates violently, the cock in the pipe connection should be partially closed in order to prevent it, as such action will do the gauge no good, to say the least.

THE RECENT SALE OF TIMBER LIMITS.

THE legislative chamber in the Parliament Buildings at Toronto proved inadequate to accommodate the large number of lumbermen who gathered there on December 20th, in response to the announcement of an auction sale of timber limits situated in the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Rainy River. Lumbermen were there from all parts of the province, as well as from Michigan, the number probably reaching 150. Mr. Peter Ryan, the king of timber limit auctioneers, wielded the gavel, while on his right sat Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and on his left Mr. Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner.

Among the prominent lumbermen present we noticed the following: John Bertram, John Waldie, J. B. Miller, W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., Wm. Smith, H. H. Cook, E. L. Weller, Joseph Oliver, Geo. Cook, Geo. F. Marter, M.P.P., Toronto; E. C. Whitney, Alex. Fraser, R. Hurdman, Ottawa; Thos. Murray, T. Mackie, M. P., Geo. Gordon, J. W. Munro, Alex.

Peter Ryan.

Gordon, Robt. Booth, R. Shannon, W. R. Russel, J. W. Munro, jr., Pembroke; Jas. McFayden, John Ferguson, A. Barnett, Renfrew; A. Hill, Maurice Quinn, Saginaw, Mich.; Joseph Turner, J. W. Ritchie, B. W. Morgan, Bay City; S. O. Fisher, Alpena, Mich.; Peter McArthur, Detroit; J. H. Bishop, Wyandotte; N. Dyment, M. Burton, F. A. Lett, Barrie; C. Mickle, Gravenhurst; Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon; A. Sharples, W. Powers, Quebec; C. Beck, Dr. Spohn, Penetanguishene; W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene; James Playfair, Midland; H. Brennan, Hamilton; John Conlon, Thos. Conlon, Thorold; D. G. Cooper, John Long, Thos. Long, W. T. Toner, Collingwood; H. L. Lovering, Coldwater; W. R. Beatty, M. P.P., Parry Sound; Angus McLeod, Geo. McCormack, M.P.P., Bracebridge; J. E. Murphy, Hepworth Station; H. L. Graves, Buffalo; Wm. Irwin, Peterboro; W. E. Bigwood, D. McDougall, Wahnapitae; C. MacPherson, Orillia; D. M. Robertson, H. E. Kennedy, Wm. Margach, Rat Portage; F. Cochrane, T. M. Kirkwood, Sudbury; P. McDermott, South River; John Collins, S. A. Marks, Sault Ste. Marie; Hon. John Charlton, Lynedoch; T. Charlton, Tonawanda; Geo. Cormack, Whitby; C. A. McCool, Geneva Lake; Jas. McBurney, Simcoe; John Loughrin, M.P.P., Mattawa; J. H. O'Leary, R. Sylvester, Lindsay; H. Cargill, M.P., Cargill; F. J. Gillespie, Uptergrove.

After a few introductory remarks as to the growing value of pine limits, the auctioneer read the terms and conditions of sale, which included a clause that after ten years the land and timber should revert back to the Crown. This is a new regulation.

In response to a question regarding mining locations, it was explained by the assistant commissioner that grants of mining lands had always included with them the right to cut the necessary timber required for mining purposes, and that the regulations of the sale did not differ in this respect from the conditions governing former sales.

From the beginning the bidding was brisk, and it was evident that the lumbermen were prepared to buy. Of the 398¼ miles offered, 360 miles were disposed of, realizing the total of $723,550, or an average of almost $2,010 per mile. For the berths in the Rainy River district the bidding was chiefly confined to H. H. Cook, Wm. Power, D. M. Robertson and H. W. Kennedy, the two latter, it is understood, representing the Rat Portage Lumber Co. For berth No. 4, in the township of Harty, the two chief contestants were H. L. Lovering, of Coldwater, and Thos. Mackie, of Pembroke, the latter being successful in securing the berth. The heaviest buyer of timber was Mr. Mackie. Although there were several Michigan lumbermen present, they did not, so far as is known, purchase any limits.

The complete result of the sale, as complied from the departmental books, is as follows:

Locality.	Area in Square Miles.	Purchaser.	Bonus per Mile.
Bowell Township	7½	F. Cochrane, Sudbury	$4,100
Bowell	9	W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene	1,300
Bowell	13½	Dr. Spohn, Penetanguishene	100
Foy	36	Booth & Shannon, Pembroke	500
Harty	9	Victoria Harbor Lum. Co., Toronto	2,200
Harty	9	Victoria Harbor Lum. Co., Toronto	2,300
Harty	10	Thos. Mackie, Pembroke	3,600
Harty	10	Thos. Machie, Pembroke	7,200
Lumsden	31	F. Cochrane, Sudbury	2,400
Ryan	28	John Collins, Sault St. Marie	675
Craig	40	Booth & Shannon	700
Moncreiff	2	T. M. Kirkwood, Sudbury	200
Davis	8	Geo. Gordon & Co. Pembroke	100
Norman	7	C. Beck, Penetanguishene	3,600
Norman	5½	C. Beck, Penetanguishene	7,400
Norman	9	G. G. S. Lindsay, Toronto	8,500
Norman	9	H. H. Cook, Toronto	3,700
Capreol	9	Geo. Gordon & Co., Pembroke	5,000
Capreol	9	Holland & Emery Co., Wahnapitae	4,400
Capreol	9½	J. W. Munro & Son, Pembroke	6,600
Widdifield	4	P. McDermott, South River	2,300
Widdifield	6½	T. W. Murray, Pembroke	1,400
Widdifield	5½	H. H. Cook, Toronto	4,000
Widdifield	¾	H. H. Cook, Toronto	2,000
Miccampbell	9½	H. W. Kennedy, Rat Portage	300
Pipestone Lake	3	D. M. Robertson, Rat Portage	800
Pipestone Lake	18	Wm. Power	400
Lake Rowan	7	Wm. Power	400
Pipestone Lake	5	H. W. Kennedy, Rat Portage	300
Pipestone Lake	12½	D. M. Robertson, Rat Portage	60
Clearwater Lake	3	H. W. Kennedy, Rat Portage	250
Kingsford	2¾	D. M Robertson, Rat Portage	1,100
Pipestone Lake	8	Dr. Spohn, Penetanguishene	325
Long and Storm Lakes	3½	Stewart & McLellan, Wabigoon	450

Berths G6 on Rainy Lake, G7 on Jack Fish Lake, and G11 east of pipestone Lake, were withdrawn.

CANADIAN FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

In addition to the list published in our December issue, the following have contributed material for the forestry exhibit at Paris: J. H. Still, St. Thomas, handles and whiffletrees; Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, square timber and deals; W. C. Edwards Co., Ottawa, parquetry flooring, and material for sashes and doors.

We learn from Mr. Macoun, who has charge of the exhibit, that the Canadian Commissioners have instructed him to prepare a weekly circular letter during the exposition, which will include the names and addresses of all who make enquiries about lumber and wood specialties. These circulars will be sent to all who have contributed to the forestry exhibit.

We understand that although everything necessary to make the exhibit a complete and representative one has been procured, room can still be found for additional exhibits if application for space is made at once. There is, as we have before pointed out, a growing demand in England for chair parts and other hardwood specialties, and in these lines especially full exhibits should be made.

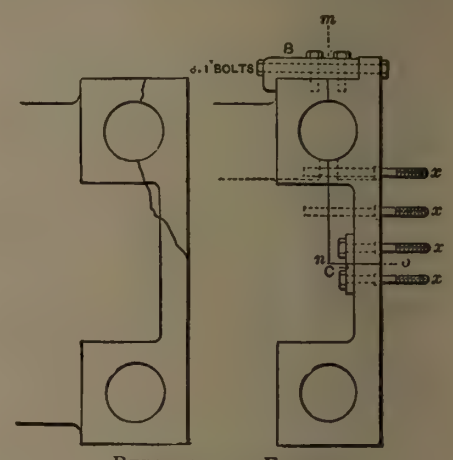
A word to the wise should be sufficient.

OUR REVIEW NUMBER.

THE February number of the CANADA LUMBERMAN will contain the annual review of the lumber trade for the year 1899—a year which passes into history as one of the most remarkable known by the lumber trade. In this number it is hoped to present such statistics and other information as will be of value to the trade. Circular letters have been sent to mill owners throughout the Dominion, some of which have been returned with the necessary information. It is hoped that those who have not responded will kindly do so as early in the month of January as possible, in order that there may be no delay in the preparation of our review. While specific questions are asked by these circulars, the publishers will appreciate any additional comment or information which will serve to give an understanding of the conditions which existed during the year.

REPAIRING AN ENGINE.

An interesting repair job undertaken at the Corliss shops at Providence is shown in the accompanying illustration from Power. An engine, probably from an overdose of water, had knocked out the cylinder head, carrying with it a portion of the flange and of the steam valve bonnet as shown in the left-hand sketch. The broken metal was planed away along the central lines (mn no) of the valves and cylinder bores and a casting made to replace

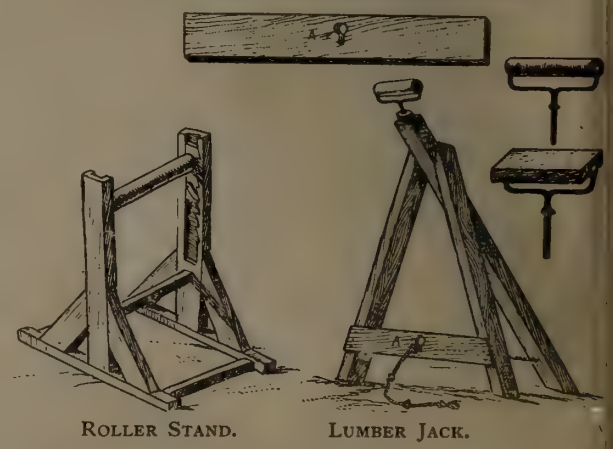


REPAIRING AN ENGINE.

the missing section now regular in shape. Fourteen collar studs were put in the end as shown (x), four of which passed through the port. The joint was made of copper. After the patch was in place the cap (B) was put on and the valve chamber rebored. Links were shrunk on C to make the joint on the plane (n o). The engine is now running regularly and giving no trouble.

A PAIR OF HANDY CONTRIVANCES.

THE engravings show a couple of very handy contrivances for mill and yard use. Fig. 1 is a movable stand arranged to carry a roll, the roll to be raised and lowered as desired. The stand is designed to carry a board after it leaves the planer, to prevent the board sagging



ROLLER STAND. LUMBER JACK.

after the greater part of it has passed the knives. The sketch shows the construction.

Fig. 2 shows an adjustable lumber jack, which can be easily adjusted to different heights. The timber carrying the roller works as on a hinge on the bolt between the two legs, the rope preventing the tripod spreading.—American Lumberman.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 20-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects are especially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

☞ Subscription price for the two editions for one year, $1.00.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

FOR SALE.

36 FOOT 8 INCH PRESCOTT FEED STEAM Jump Saw, 40 to 56 inch saw; three block girder steel Carriage, opens 40 inches, Boss dogs, good setworks; Endless Log Haul Up hundred feet chain, could be lengthened; a number of Engines, Boilers and Mill Machinery taken on new machinery. WATEROUS, Brantford, Canada.

BOX SHOOKS

ADVERTISER DESIRES TO COMMUNICATE with Saw Mills favorably situated to Montreal, Portland or St. John, to ship Spruce and Pine Box Shooks to Scotland. Apply CANADA LUMBERMAN office for name and address.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Saw Mill Property, Mill Plant, Village Lots, Lumber, Etc.

THERE WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY public auction, at the Village of Young's Point, County of Peterboro', on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1900, at 10 o'clock a.m., the property of Cornelius Young, consisting of the following: Saw Mill, equipped with large circular saw, butting-off saws and edgers, operated by two Giant water wheels; Shingle Mill, equipped with one Perkins machine, two jointers and blocking saws, driven by Giant water wheel; Planing Factory, containing one large planer and matcher, one four-sided moulder and one iron-framed re-saw, driven by two Leffel wheels; about 300 Boom Chains, one patent Capstan one Hoisting Derrick, quantity of Boom Timber, Pike Poles, Peevies, Horses, Waggons, Sleighs and other chattels used in connection with mill property; quantity of Shingles; about 200,000 feet of Pine and Hardwood Lumber; quantity of house finishing Moulding; two car loads of Cedar; also 15 Village Lots situated in the village of Young's Point. The mill property and other real estate will be offered subject to a reserve bid. The terms of sale of real estate will be 10 per cent. at time of sale, balance within thirty days. All purchases of chattel property under $10 to be cash, balance within three months.

JOHN HAGGART, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.—40,000 FEET DRY HEMLOCK, 2×6 inches, 12 feet. Write REID BROS., Hepworth Station, Ont.

WANTED.—POSITION AS MANAGER OR Superintendent with a lumber firm. Have had twenty years' experience. Address, F. A. HALL, Kootenay Lumber Co., Comaplix, B.C.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU WISH to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in this department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE—Sawmill—complete, in good order, with a capacity of 25,000 feet per day; also a quantity of Boom Chain. Would move the mill and take contract to cut lumber by the thousand. Box 233, Barrie.

WANTED.—LOWEST CASH PRICE PER M., f.o.b., in car lots, for best dry, second-growth Hickory, Rock Elm and White Ash; fit for hammer handles. State shipping point and R. R. Address, TAYLOR & LOUNT, Whiteva'e, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED.

AS SUPERINTENDENT, FILER, HAMmerer, Inspector, Mill-Wright or Sawyer; thoroughly competent—Lumber or Shingles. Engage now for next season. Box 800, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WANTED.—FOR DELIVERY IN SUITABLE parcels during season, 25 to 50 standards Spruce Strips, to be 4 feet and up in length, sawn to 1 in. x 1 in. exact to steel gauge, and to be free from sap and rough knots; C.I.F. North Docks, Liverpool. Address, Box 40, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE.

55,000 feet	Rock or Soft Elm...	6/4-4/4"
40,000 "	Soft Maple..	6/4-4/4"
18,000 "	B. Ash.....	4/4"
13,000 "	White Ash.....	6/4-7/4"
4,000 "	White Oak.....	4/4" or thicker

STEELE & GIBSON,
Humberstone (20 miles west of Buffalo.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

ONE 32-INCH DIRECT STEAM DRIVEN Gang; one heavy circular Saw Frame; one heavy 4-block Carriage, coupled with track to cut 52 feet; fractional set; steam feed; Rhodes' Swage; Covel Gang Sharpener Above practically new, used only three years. Address, Box 76, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

SAW MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE COMPLETE MACHINERY OF A SAW Mill, consisting of a steam feed large carriage and frame, one rope feed ditto, double edger and trimmers, swing saws, automatic grinders, belts and saws in good order; all made by Waterous, Brantford. Will be sold cheap. Apply to J. K. WARD, Mona Mills, Montreal, Que.

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS Saw mill worth double this amount, if taken at once; 2 Boilers 120 h.p., Engine 100 h.p., Iron Saw Frame, Three Block Carriage, 2 good Saws, Double Edger and Trimmer good as new, Slash Chain, all in good running order, run this season; size of Mill, 30×100 ft.; good Boiler House, Blacksmith Shop, House, Barn, etc.; 400 acres of good Birch and Hemlock, also thousands of acres of timber near by. For particulars, address ALLEN CRESSMAN, Berlin, Ont.

GRAND OPENING

FOR A

CHAIR OR FURNITURE FACTORY

IN A FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY TOWN THAT will grant exemption from taxation and take up considerable of the stock. The promoters have suitable buildings, power, two saw mills, and a large quantity of standing hardwood timber, and more can be obtained. We invite the purchase of $15,000 to $20,000 of stock, by a practical man preferably. Address, Box 60, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WE HAVE 200,000 TO 300,000 FEET OF VERY good Beach Logs which we wish to cut to order. Signed, JOHN HARRISON & SONS CO., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The holiday season does not seem to have had the effect of checking the demand for lumber. Rail shipments to local points and the Eastern States are still quite active. The only branch which has shown any falling off in demand is the building trade, as the recent cold weather has to some extent caused a cessation of out-door work. Manufacturing establishments are operating to their full capacity, and consequently there is a steady call for hardwoods and such lumber as is adapted for manufacturing purposes. There is still a scarcity of lath and shingles, although enquiries for these have not been so numerous within the past week.

The weather has been favorable for work in the woods. From all accounts there will be a large production of logs. According to estimates received by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, there will be taken out this winter in the neighborhood of 800,000,000 feet of logs. Last winter the cut was only 570 million feet, which shows an increase of over 200 million feet this winter. This large production of logs will mean a considerable increase in the quantity of lumber placed on the market next season, but unless very unexpected conditions arise, the demand is likely to be equal to the supply.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The tendency of lumber prices in the Quebec market is to advance, in sympathy with the small stocks carried over this winter. The stock of square and waney pine, red pine, oak, elm and ash timber wintering at the port of Quebec is less than one year ago. In square pine the difference is slight, but in waney pine the stock is nearly one and one-half million cubic feet less than in the winter of 1898. Birch is the only timber of which the quantity wintering shows an increase, but even this is represented only by 3,331 cubic feet. For the best quality of white pine the quotation is from 37 to 43 cents, while waney board, 19 to 22 inches average, is quoted at 43 to 47 cents. Pine deals are very firm and are quoted at $120 to $130 for first, $85 to $95 for second, and $45 to $55 for third quality. First quality spruce deals average about $43 per standard.

Figures to hand show that 128,000,000 feet of lumber were shipped last season from the Miramichi to trans-Atlantic ports, 27,000,000 feet from Dalhousie and 19,000,000 feet from Campbellton. From West Bay, in Nova Scotia, the trans-Atlantic shipments were 30,000,000 feet. As has been before remarked, lumber stocks in the Maritime provinces are well cleaned up, and a brisk demand for the spring cut will likely be experienced. More favorable weather for logging operations has been encountered during the past week, and every effort is being put forth by lumbermen to get a large supply of logs for next season's sawing.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There is still a liberal distribution of lumber throughout Western Canada. Manufacturers on the Lake of the Woods, as well as those in British Columbia, report that the past year was one of the most successful in the history of the trade, the sales representing an increase of fully 50 per cent. over those of the previous year. The recent advances on certain grades are being maintained, and we would not be surprised if still higher prices ruled during the coming year. The outlook for trade is very promising. There is likely to be a considerable amount of railway construction and general building.

UNITED STATES.

Notwithstanding that the lumber cut of the Upper Mississippi river district in the season of 1899 was 594,370,000 feet, as against 469,701,000 feet in the previous year, the stock of lumber on hand at the close of the year shows a decrease, as compared with 1898, of nearly 27,000,000 feet. The decrease in the stock of shingles is 21,000,000, and in that of lath 10,000,000. These figures reflect the situation at other producing points and are an indication of the satisfactory condition of the lumber trade of the United States throughout the year just closed. Although the demand at this season is not particularly active, prices are being well maintained, and it is said that in the east the conditions were never better for a continuance of high prices. Eastern retail yards are almost bare of stock, and a large amount of new building is in sight for the spring. The scarcity of box lumber becomes more acute as the weeks go by. At Tonawanda box lumber and No. 2 and No. 3 barn is held at a premium, and it is difficult to buy any 10-inch or 12-inch No. 3 barn at less than $22 per thousand. Very few dealers can fill an order representing any great quantity of stock. In inch fine common and shaky clear the situation is different, as many of the yards have quite a surplus and prices are slightly weaker. A Buffalo dealer is reported to be holding his stock of box lumber at $20.

The statement has been made in some quarters that hardwood prices are weakening, but this report is denied by the leading dealers in the Eastern States. It is admitted that the demand for hardwood lumber is not brisk, but the situation has caused no alarm. There is a great scarcity of the lower grades of maple, and basswood is much enquired for.

FOREIGN.

The advanced prices of wood goods in Great Britain have in no way checked the demand, as in every department of trade activity prevails. There seems to be a marked degree of confidence in financial circles, notwithstanding the war, and this confidence is nowhere more visible than in timber circles. At recent public sales prices have been realized such as have not been known for many years. Importers are contracting quite liberally, chiefly for early goods. A slight advance in the price of square timber is reported.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

W. E. Dryden, of Hillsboro, N.B., expects to cut 3,000,000 feet of lumber this winter.

The Alma Lumber Co., of Alma, N.B., are now shipping birch lumber from St. John, N.B., to Great Britain by winter steamers.

At Duluth, Minn., as high as $14 is being asked for No. 3 barn, but $13 is about the average quotation. Log run brings from $16 to $18.

The barque Freeman sailed from Tusket Wedge, N.S., last week for Buenos Ayres, with 872,000 feet of lumber shipped by Dickie & McGrath.

The South River Lumber Co., of South River, Ont., are this winter taking out a large quantity of pine logs, some hemlock, and 100,000 cubic feet of waney board pine.

The Newville Lumber Co., of Newville, N.S., expect to take out this winter 4,500,000 feet of logs. Nearly all their next season's production of lumber has been sold for shipment to Great Britain.

J. J. Wheelock, of Connors, N.B., expects to manufacture 30,000,000 shingles during the coming season, as well as a quantity of long lumber for the local trade. He has a mill at Connors, N.B., and another at St. Francis, Maine.

It is understood that the C. Beck Manufacturing Co., of Penetanguishene, have commenced logging operations on the two limits in the Nipissing district purchased at the government sale a fortnight ago.

The W. & A. McArthur Co., of Cheyboygan, who recently purchased the McKinnon & Welsh saw mill at Little Current, Ont., are putting in 30,000,000 feet of logs, and will likely operate the mill day and night next season.

One year ago dry white pine lath could be purchased in Chicago at about $2.15 per thousand, while they are now selling at $4.50 f.o.b. cars. In the local trade there white pine lath sold during December at from $5 to $5.50 per thousand. Of late there has been some easing off in quotations, although the shortage in the supply has not been relieved to any marked degree.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

SPRUCE.—The spruce market is quiet, with little change. The financial flurry has had some effect on the situation, with builders cramped in one or two instances. Orders are still slow about being filled at the mills, with the water low and logs scarce. Reports from the spruce lumber regions mention a lack of snow for hauling, with one of the winter months gone and almost nothing done. A big cut has been yarded, but unless snow comes very soon and continues in good shape, the cut of logs cannot be hauled. The chances are that what was planned for a very large cut of spruce may turn out to be a small one. Of provincial lumber there were arrivals of six cargoes for the week, with 651,983 feet of lumber, 196,000 laths, and 980,000 shingles. Prices are unchanged :

Frames, 9 inch and under	$17.00
10 and 12 in. dimensions	19.00
10 and 12 in. random, 10 ft. and up long	18.50
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4, 10 feet and up	15.00
All other random, 9 in. and under	16.50
Merchantable boards planed one side	15 00
Out boards planed one side	12.00
Furring, 1 x 2, 1 x 2½ and 1 x 3 planed one side	13.00 to $13.50

PINE.—Western white pine continues very firm with the manufacturers and shippers, and the market here is steady :

Uppers, 1 in	$58.00 to $60.00
1¼ to 2 in	60.00 " 62.00
3 and 4 in	70.00 " 72.00
Selects, 1 to 4 in	52.00 " 68.00
Fine common, 1 to 3 in	48.00 " 62.00
Sheathings	40.00 " 56.00
Barn boards	22.00 " 30.00
Coffin boards	20.00 " 25.00

CLAPBOARDS.—Clapboards are steady, with trade quiet :

Spruce, extra	$28.00 to $29.00
Spruce, clear	26.00 " 27 00
Spruce, 2nd clear	24.00 " 25.00
Pine, extra	34.00 to $36.00
Pine, clear	30.00 " 33.00
Pine, 2nd clear	28.00

Less than carloads, $1 to $1.50 more.

SHINGLES.—Cedar shingles are in quiet request :

Extra cedar, best brands	$3.10 to $3.15
Clear cedar	2.65 " 2.70
2nd clear cedar	2.10 " 2.25
Clear white	2.00
Extra No. 1	1.50

Oregon shingles range from $2.30 to $3.15, as to grade and quality.

LATH.—Laths are active, with prices firm : 1⅝ inch, $3 to $3.25 ; 1½ inch, $2.90 to $3.

BOSTON, Jan. 2nd, 1900.

LUMER FREIGHT RATES.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

Lumber freight rates on the Canada Atlantic Railway, are as follows : Ottawa to Oswego, $1.90 per M ft. ; Ottawa to Syracuse, $2.20 per M ft, (3,000 lbs. and under per M ft.); Ottawa, Rockland and Hawkesbury to Montreal, 5 cents per 100 lbs.; Quebec, 10 cents per 100 lbs.; Arnprior to Montreal, 7 cents per 100 lbs.; Quebec, 12 cts. ; Pembroke to Montreal, 8 cents per 100 lbs.; Quebec, 13 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to New York, 15 cents per 100 lbs.; Arnprior to New York, 17 cents per 100 lbs.; Pembroke to New York, 18 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Buffalo, 12 cts. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Port Huron and Detroit, 14c. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa, Rockland and Hawkesbury to Boston and common points, local 15c., exports 13c. per 100 lbs.; Arnprior to Boston and common points, local 17 cents, export 15 cts. per 100 lbs.; Parry Sound to Boston and Portland and common points, local 21½ cents, export 20 cts. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa, Rockland and Hawkesbury to Portland, &c., 15 cts.; Arnprior to Portland, 17 cts.; Ottawa to Burlington, 6c. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Albany, 10 cts. per 100 lbs.; Arnprior to Albany, 12 cts. per 100 lbs.; Parry Sound to Albany, 17 cts. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Scranton and Wilkesbarre, Pa., also Binghampton, N.Y., 13 cents per 100 lbs, from Arnprior 15 cents, from Parry Sound 20 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to St. John, N.B., and common points, 20 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Halifax, N.S., and common points, 21 cents per 100 lbs. Minimum carload weight for shipment of lumber, lath, shingles, etc., is 30,000 lbs., and rates quoted above are in cents per 100 lbs., except when quoted per M ft.; minimum carloads 10 M ft., lumber not exceeding 3,000 lbs. per M ft.; lath 50,000 pieces, not exceeding 600 lbs. per M pcs. Ottawa rates apply on shipments from Rockland and Hawkesbury. 18s 9d per St. Petersburg standard, according to specification.

Wanted for Export

ALL KINDS OF

LOGS AND LUMBER

PAYMENT BY MONTREAL BANKERS

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H. Fawcett Hartland

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DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied.

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will inspect at mill and PAY CASH for

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Elm, Ash, Bass and other Hardwoods

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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Mill Culls

(All Thicknesses)

FOR CASH

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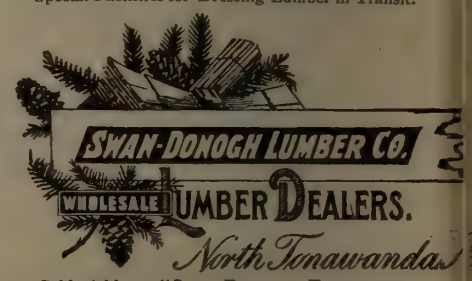
PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY

Special Facilities for Dressing Lumber in Transit.



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THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO. LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DIMENSION TIMBER OF ALL SIZES AND KINDS, JOISTS, CAR DECKING, CAR SILLS, SHIP DECKING, AND ALL KINDS OF ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

Write us for Quotations on all Bills — PEMBROKE, ONT.

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Red and White Oak Bills cut to order. Correspondence Solicited from British Importers.

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Dimension Timber in White or Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, or Cedar.

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SHIPMENTS BY RAIL OR WATER. - EAST TEMPLETON, QUE.

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Are prepared to fill limited orders during the winter season for . . .

DIMENSION TIMBER

Sawn to Sizes in PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK and CEDAR. . . Contractors for Cedar Telephone and Telegraph Poles, Tie Posts, etc. . . Red Pine Piling Timber a specialty. . . Mills at Wilno and Killaloe Station, Canada Atlantic Railway.

Is it your wish . .

To Purchase or Sell as quickly as possible

A PARTICULAR LOT OF LUMBER
A MILL PROPERTY
SECOND-HAND MACHINERY

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A Quantity of Cedar Posts for Sale on the Shore of the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron.

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WE SHIP BY C.P.R., G.T.R. AND BY WATER

KILN-DRIED BIRCH FLOORING SHEETING .. and .. CEILING Flooring from $12.00 Ceiling " 10.00 SAMPLES BY MAIL KNIGHT BROTHERS CO. Burk's Falls, Ont.

ENQUIRIES FOR WOOD PRODUCTS.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, Eng., during the two weeks ended December 15th :

8. Buyers of birch and maple dowels of the following sizes ask to be placed in communication with Canadian exporters of these goods, 3/8", 1/2", 1/3" and 5/8" in diameter, length 32" and 36". Prices should be c.i.f. London.

Canadian manufacturers may open up correspondence with any of the firms making the above enquiries by addressing a letter to the publishers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN, by whom it will be forwarded. When writing refer to the number of the enquiry.

The steamer Needles has been chartered to carry a cargo of lumber from Vancouver to Port Arthur, Japan. The Needles has a carrying capacity of 3,600,000 feet of lumber.

JAMES W. SOUTHERN
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND
Buys Spruce and Pine Deals, Ends and Boards, Floorings, Moulds, Sashes, Doors, Shooks, Birch, Poplar, Walnut.
PRIME OAK PLANKS

HESSLER & CO.
WOOD AGENTS AND SHIP BROKERS
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Branch Offices in Hull and Newport, Mon.
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FELBER, JUCKER & CO.
Lumber Importers
MANCHESTER - ENGLAND
Invite offers from Lumbermen for . . .
Spruce Deals and Battens, Spruce and Pine Floorings, Shooks, Sashes, Mouldings, Dowels, Broom Handles or any Woods suitable for English Market.
Telegraphic Address: FELBER, MANCHESTER.

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MESSRS. JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also prime fresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.

A. KENNEDY
48 West Regent Street - GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
Buyer of . . .
BOX SHOOKS, SPRUCE AND PINE DEALS
Invites Correspondence from Manufacturers for shipment by regular liners.
Cables: "BIRCH," Glasgow. Codes: ABC and Zebra.

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SALES AGENTS:
Sell before shipment and look after Shippers' interests.

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Agents for the sale of CANADIAN WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE, cut to all sizes—and all kinds of Hardwoods in Log, Lumber and Dimension Stock. Shipments to any of the principal ports in the United Kingdom or continent handled to the best advantage.

Cable Address : SINGLETONS, Glasgow. A B C, A1 and Lieber's Codes.
SINGLETON, DUNN, & CO.
WOOD BROKERS
27 Union Street - GLASGOW

F. A. Lightbody & Co. 8 Gordon Street GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
WOOD BROKERS
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Agents for CANADIAN WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE ; Hardwoods in Log, Etc.
Shipments handled to the best advantage to all ports in the United Kingdom. Correspondence Solicited.

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Wood Importers and Merchants
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BUYERS OF . . . .
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CORPESPONDENCE INVITED

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Importers of
SPRUCE, BOX SHOOKS, PINE, ETC.
From now we intend buying DIRECT from the Manufacturer. Offers Invited . . . . .
Wharves, Mills and Offices :
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Cash Buyers or Shippers' Agents for wholesale distribution of Lumber or manufactured Wood Goods.
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Are Open for Offers of SPRUCE, YELLOW and RED PINE.

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Please mention this paper when corresponding with advertisers.

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Cable Address : "Primus" Liverpool Forge Street, Bootle, LIVERPOOL.
BUYERS OF
POPLAR, SOFT ELM, PLANKS and BOARDS, ROCK ELM and MAPLE LOGS
ALSO DEALERS IN
BOXWOOD, LIGNUM, EBONY and all HARD and FANCY WOODS

ALFRED DOBELL & CO.
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Selling Agents For . . .
CANADIAN and AMERICAN WOODS
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Cable Address, "DOBLE," Liverpool.

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

Slow business is the rule in the lumber yards, especially with pine dealers, though there are plenty of indications that the demand will open early again and that the east, which has been hesitating for some time over the problem whether it will have to pay higher prices or not, will be in the market for lumber in quantity as soon as the winter inventory season is past. Dealers here say that they are not soliciting business now, as they seldom do during December and January, so that they will not be disappointed if there is a light movement for sometime yet. They see in general business every indication that the present asking price will be paid. Iron went up very high, but it is still in great demand and will continue to be so long as general business remains good. Why should other building material take a different course?

Still it is plainly the notion eastward that the price of lumber is higher than it should be, and that a good steady holding off will break the prices. This will never happen unless other business goes to pieces along with lumber, which is something that the east does not want to see any more than we do. There is not very much falling off in the price of hardwood lumber, for there is such a general scarcity of most kinds that to get a good supply is an acquisition, even if the cost is more than the consumer feels like paying.

Both Buffalo and Tonawanda brought in considerable more lumber by lake the past season than during 1898, and the increase by rail, though small in Tonawanda, is large in percentage, while in Buffalo it is supposed to be large, though there is no report on that point. Buffalo received 230,278,000 feet by lake during the past season and only 189,076,000 in 1898. The two Tonawanda ports received 495,947,000 feet the past season, which is about 40,000,000 feet more than 1898. Nearly all the shingles by lake come to Buffalo, the amount being 132,000,000, while the Tonawandas received but 14,500,000, against 78,000,000 in 1898, which does not appear to be accounted for by the trade, as Tonawanda used to be a big shingle port and manufactured them long after Buffalo gave the business up.

The end of December sees still some lumber afloat at docks that were crowding in late cargoes, such as the Montgomerys and the H. M. Loud's Sons' Co. Both of these firms have their docks as well as yards very full and will not be in full winter condition for some time yet, in spite of steady work as often as weather permitted. There has been considerable snow, quickly followed by rain, which has delayed work badly.

It is pleasant to note that the Holland & Emery Company is going ahead with vigor. Not satisfied with its already large holding of timber in Canada, the company bought nine square miles in the Nipissing district at the recent government auction, which ought to mean a considerable enlargement of operations in the next ten years. The big yard of the auxiliary firm of Holland, Manbert & George at lower Black Rock is running over with lumber again, giving the district all its old appearance of wild activity.

The two Montgomery firms have suffered a serious set-back from a fire that occurred on the night of the 26th December and destroyed a section of the big mill at the foot of Court street, Buffalo. The mill has four sections separated by fire walls, and the others suffered only from water. The fire occurred in the fourth story, occupied by the Deuther Manufacturing Company, picture frame makers, who will lose $20,000. The loss to the Montgomerys will exceed $100,000, most of it falling on the veneered door department. The box department could be run still if desired, but it will wait till after inventory. It was fortunate that the firm's large stock of lumber did not suffer, for it is box to a great extent, which is already scarce and will be all in the hands of box makers by spring.

A second wood-working concern in Buffalo that has been burned out during the month is the firm of E. & F. Glor, the largest cooperage establishment in the city. After suffering the loss of their stave and heading mill in September, their other mill and barrel factory went down on Dec. 12th, involving a loss of $40,000. A new mill is about finished, so that the business can now be concentrated there and no stoppage will occur.

The Plummer mill, which includes planing, heading and excelsior packing apparatus, situated in the Hertel avenue district, Buffalo, and which has been in bankruptcy for a year or more, has been bought by the firms of Holland, Manbert & George and C. M. Betts & Co., whose yards are near and who will utilize it in their business.

The Eastern Lumber Company at Tonawanda has an ambitious new neighbor in the shape of a steel company from Chicago, which has bought 20 acres of land and will erect a big plant as soon as possible. There is a great boom in that vicinity.

The scarcity of shingles here has been increased by the loss of the Canadian steamer Niagara, with all on board. This circumstance is well known, but it might not be so well known that the shingles were from Parry Sound to Haines & Co., Buffalo, and are now mostly scattered along the Canada shore of Lake Erie. The cargo has been sold to private parties, who will try to sell in Canada what is recovered, so that payment of duty may be avoided.

C. H. Stanton, Buffalo manager of the Loud Company's interests, has been made vicegerent snark by the Hoo-Hoo authorities and is preparing to stir up the boys after the holidays, probably taking in Toronto.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2, 1900. J. C.

Attention is directed to the advertisement on first page of our current weekly issue, announcing the sale by auction on the 9th inst. of valuable saw mill and other property at Young's Point, Ont.

THE BARBADOS MARKET.

The following reference to the Barbados lumber market is made by S. P. Musson, Son & Co. in their circular of December 22nd:

The Etta A. Simpson has arrived from St. John, N.B., with 103 M ft. white pine and 900 M shingles, for this market; and 111 M feet white pine for St. Lucias. Of her cargo for this island, sales have been made as follows: 26 M ft. at $17.12, 30 M ft. at $17.65, 20 M ft. at $16.77, and 26 M ft. sold but price not yet transpired. Spruce—We had a small lot of 25 M ft. ex L. B. Currie from West Dublin, and sold 9,500 feet from deck at $18.30, 16 M feet under deck at $18.61, and 13 M feet hemlock at $16.46. The sale of spruce cannot be considered a fair criterion for cargo lots, which we continue to value at $17 to $18. For the hemlock, it was only by chance that we were able to obtain the figure noted, it being very unsaleable in this market. The cargo per Maiden City to which we referred has been brought in here at a low price, and while sizes are unsuited to present requirements, yet it will have an unfavorable effect on the market for spruce.

SHINGLES.—The Etta A. Simpson cargo contained 792 M sawed cedar laying, 50 M shaved, and 66 M sawed spruce; sold sawed cedar laying at $2.40, shaved spruce at $2.35; and we had by L. B. Currie 170 M spruce laying, which we sold at $2.20. Nothing new to advise in long Gaspe.

NEW LUMBER COMPANY.

Incorporation has been granted to the Morgan Lumber Company, Limited, of Toronto, with a capital of $400,000. The incorporators are Frank Denton, of Toronto; S. O. Fisher and wife, of West Bay City; and J. S. and E. O. Galloway, of Hillsdale, Mich. It is understood that this company will operate the Morgan township timber limit recently purchased by S. O. Fisher.

SOUTH AFRICA

Millmen throughout Canada are invited to correspond with us and give particulars of the woods which they can supply for Constructional and Furniture purposes.

MOFFAT, HUTCHINS & CO.

CAPE TOWN, S. A.

Cable Address, "CASKET," Cape Town.
A.B.C. Code used.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Ry.

- - operating - -

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OTTAWA & BOSTON LUMBER LINE
CANADA ATLANTIC FAST FREIGHT LINE

H. B. MUSSEN, Contracting Agent.
M. A. OVEREND, Foreign Freight Agent, 115 Board Trade, Montreal.

. . . . Shortest and Quickest Route from . . . .
OTTAWA, ROCKLAND, HAWKESBURY, ARNPRIOR, PEMBROKE, PARRY SOUND and other Lumber Centres, TO BOSTON, PORTLAND, NEW YORK, DETROIT, TONAWANDA, ALBANY, &c., MONTREAL, TORONTO, QUEBEC, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, &c.
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C. J. SMITH General Traffic Manager, Ottawa, Ont.

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Axes, Jas. Warnock & Co., Galt, Ont.
Babbitt Metal, Syracuse Smelting Works, Montreal, Que.
Canadian Photo Engraving Bureau, Toronto.
Can. Office and School Furniture Co., Preston, Ont.
Cordage, Independent Cordage Co., Tor nto, Ont.
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Legal, Denton, Dunn & Boultbee, Toronto, Ont.
Lumbering Tools, Thos. Pink, Pembroke, Ont.
Lumber Inspector, John A. Bertram, Toronto, Ont.
Machine Knives, Peter Hay, Galt, Ont.
Pumps, Northey Manufacturing Co., Toronto.
The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, New York and Toronto.

Please mention THE CANADA LUMBERMAN when corresponding with advertisers.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

TORONTO, January 3, 1900.

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼ 1½ and 2 inch cut up and better	$32 00	$34 00	1 inch dressing and better	$20 00	$22 00
2 inch picks and uppers	34 00	36 00	1 inch siding common	13 00	14 00
1x12 dressing and better, 60% 16 ft	22 00	24 00	1 inch siding ship culls	11 50	12 00
1x10 fine dressing and better	22 00	24 00	1 inch siding mill culls	10 00	10 50
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	18 00	20 00	Cull scantling	9 00	9 50
1 1-2 and thicker cutting up plank	24 00	26 00	1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	15 00	15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	16 00	18 00	1 inch strips, common	12 00	13 00
1x10 and 12 common	13 00	15 00	1 1-4 inch flooring		17 00
1x10 and 12 mill culls	11 00	11 50	1 1-2 inch flooring		17 00
inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00	XXX pine shingles, 16 inch		2 65
1 inch siding mill run	15 00	16 00	XX pine shingles 16 inch		1 75
			Lath, No. 1		3 75
			Lath No. 2		3 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.

Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in	$26 00	$28 00	Elm rock, mill run, 1 to 1¼"	18 00	20 00
" " 2½ to 4	30 00	32 00	Elm, rock, mill run, 1¼"	21 00	23 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	20 00	22 00	Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 1½"	28 00	30 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	22 00	24 00	Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 1 "	17 00	18 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00	Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 2 "	18 00	19 00
Birch, 1 in.	18 00	20 00	Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	26 00	30 00
" 1½ "	20 00	23 00	Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 "	29 00	32 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8 x8	24 00	26 00	Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	28 00	30 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	18 00	20 00	Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 "	30 00	35 00
1½ to 2	21 00	22 00	Oak quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	55 00	65 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	15 00	17 00	Walnut, 1sts and 2nds, 1 "	85 00	100 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00	Whitewood,		
" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00			
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00	26 00			
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds, 1 " 1½	50 00	60 00			
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds, 2 " 4	60 00	65 00			
Elm, soft, mill run, 1 " 1½	16 00	18 00			

QUEBEC, QUE.

QUEBEC, January 3, 1900.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	30	32
" good fair " " " "	33	36
" first class " " " "	38	42
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	37	42
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	38	44
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in average " " & size	43	48

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	27
In shipping order, " " "	24	28

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	35	40
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	26	28

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		31

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $40 to $44 for 1st, $28 to $30 for 2nd, $25 to $28 for 3rd, and $21 to $24 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

ALBANY, N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y., January 3, 1900.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$	$70	1x12 inch shippers	$	$22
2½ in.		70	4/4 inch " 13" & up		22
1 to 2 in.		55	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	18	20
4 inch uppers		72	10-in. dressing and better	26	32
Selects, 2½ in. up		60	10-in. common		20
" to 2 in.		45	12-in. dressing and better	30	34
Fine common, 2½ in. and up		50	Common, 1x12		20
1 to 2 in.	38	42	No. 1 barn, 1x12	26	27
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	28	35	1x10		26
No. 2	22	30	1x8		24
No. 3	18	25	No. 2 barn, 1x12		24
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	30	36	1x10		24
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	24	27	1x8		22
Stained saps		30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	25	30
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch		30
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	32	35	Dressing	25	30
Dressing boards, narrow	25	25	Common	18	20
1x19 inch shippers		22			

LATH.

Pine	$	$3 00	Spruce	$ 3 00

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 00	$4 25	Round butts, 6 x 18	$5 50 6 25

OTTAWA, ONT.

OTTAWA, January 3, 1900.

Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m.	$33 00	38 00	Pine, 8 s.c. and better stock	13 00	15 00
Pine, good strips,	27 00	29 00	Pine, 8 & up s.c. sidings	13 00	15 50
Pine, good shorts,	19 00	30 00	Pine, s.c. strips	10 00	12 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b.m.	18 00	24 00	Pine, s.c. shorts	9 00	10 50
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips,	16 00	18 00	Pine, box culls	11 00	13 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts,	14 00	16 00	Pine mill culls	9 50	11 00
Pine, 10 s.c. and better stock,	15 00	17 00	1x10 No. 1 barn		20 00
			1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
			1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
			1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
			Lath per M No. 1	2 50	3 00
			Lath per M No. 2	2 00	2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

BUFFALO, N.Y., January 3, 1900.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Up'rs, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	$57 50	58 50	Dressing 1¼ in.		33 50
2½ and 3 in.		66 50	1¼x10 and 12		35 50
4 in.		71 50	1½ in.		35 50
Selects, 1 to 2 in.	50 50	51 50	2 in		36 50
2½ and 3 in.		61 50	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.		38 50
4 in.		66 50	Mold st'ps No. 1 to 2 in	38 00	43 00
Fine common, 1 in., up to 12 in. wide	38 50	45 50	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.		28 50
1¼ and 1½ in.	41 50	45 50	6, 8 and 10 in		23 50
2 in.	40 50	44 50	No. 2, 10 in.		21 50
3 in.		56 50	No. 2, 12 in.		23 00
4 in.		61 50	No. 3, 10 and 12 in.		20 50
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.		33 50	Box, 1 x 4		17 00
1¼ to 2 in.	39 50	40 50	1 x 6 to 12 in.		19 00
No. 2, 1 in.		22 00	1 x 10 to 13 in.		20 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in		32 50	1¼ and 1½ in.		20 00
No. 3, 1¼ & 1½ in		26 50	Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	15 00	16 50
No. 3, 2 in.		26 5			

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	28 00	30 00	2½ to 4 in.	34 00	38 00
1¼ to 2 in.	31 00	33 00	Strips	20 00	22 00
			Com. and culls	12 00	14 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	25 00	26 00	Com. & good culls	12 00	14 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	28 00	30 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up	18 00	20 00
			Com. & good culls	10 00	11 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 8in. & up,	20 00	22 00	1st & 2d, soft, 8 in. & up,	18 00	20 00

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters are invited from our readers on matters of practical and timely interest to the lumber trades. To secure insertion all communications must be accompanied with name and address of writer, not necessarily fos publication. The publisher will not hold himself responsible for opinionr of correspondents.

A WORD FOR BEECH LUMBER.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—If you will allow me space in your valuable paper, I would like to make a few remarks on one feature of the hardwood trade which is no doubt felt by all lumbermen dealing in the undermentioned commodity, viz., the low price of beech lumber compared with other hardwoods. It must be acknowledged that for manufacturing purposes it is equally as good as birch or maple. Why, then, has the price not advanced with the other similar kinds of wood? Our firm has sold beech lumber this season at the same price for the same grade as ten years ago. There is certainly something wrong somewhere, and the man who produces the lumber is, in my opinion, the one who is most to blame. We must get beech up to its proper standard with other hardwoods and not have timber, which for some purposes is invaluable, cut almost entirely into firewood. If this matter was placed before the trade and discussed somewhat, there is no doubt but that it would result beneficially to all concerned.

Yours truly,

"HARDWOOD."

THE EUROPEAN DEMAND FOR HARDWOODS.

ALEXANDRIA, ONT., Dec. 20, 1899.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—After some years of quietude I again take the liberty of imposing upon the readers of your excellent paper a few impressions regarding the lumber industry of Canada.

Some years ago I wrote your journal a number of letters pointing out the advantages of the European market for Canadians, and urging that some definite and practical action should be taken to improve our position with regard to new markets, but no concerted action was taken with regard to the hardwood trade. At that time I persistently dwelt upon that theme, and to such an extent that I felt I was liable to be considered a crank, and desisted from writing further on the matter and acted on my own ideas. Anything I then wrote I would to-day emphasize still more strongly, and will only say, for maple, basswood, birch, beech, soft elm and ash, there is a market in Europe which will absorb our output in large wide boards and planks, and also the smaller stock in partly manufactured or wholly manufactured articles. It remains for Canadians to fill the demands, either with the rough lumber or the finished goods.

I stated before, and have not changed my views, that the hardwood industry of Canada, if properly and well developed, would be found to benefit a larger number of our people—farmers, loggers, saw mill men and factories and their employees—than the much vaunted pine industry of Canada. While the pine interests are becoming yearly more concentrated in the hands of comparatively few large companies and firms, the hardwood trade is so diffused amongst small operators that it is not given the prominence the pine trade enjoys. The day of the hardwoods, however, is fast coming, and in a few years factories for turning out goods of all kinds from butchers' skewers to print rollers, and from spools to furniture, will develop just as fast as the energy and enterprise of Canadians will develop. Canadians have too long depended upon the will, the pleasure or the whim of the American buyer, manufacturer or market; and until the Hardy Government stiffened their backs and passed the manufacturing clause in the crown lands regulations, it looked as though politicans and lumbermen were liable to convene and talk—some sense and more nonsense—and waste their energies on agitating what each speaker would think for the moment would be his best interest in the matter.

When we leave the Americans to their own devices for raising the value of their raw material, whether the duty be one or four dollars per thousand feet on lumber and 10 or 40 per cent. on manufactures, and boldly and intelligently handle the resources of Canada in the best interests of Canada, both for the present and the future, we, as a people, will have turned our faces in the right direction.

The most righteous wars have left corpses upon the battle field, but the results have always been in the end beneficial.

When our legislatures over this country place such manufacturing clauses on their statute books as did the Ontario Government, both in regard to pine, spruce, pulpwood and hardwoods, it will be of greater benefit to Canada than many of us can appreciate to-day. Such laws will help our manufacturing, will be the best help to conserve and reproduce, where possible, our forests, and enhance to the fullest value the product of our forests, and employ the greatest amount of labor; but there may be some corpses.

The time has now arrived when the people of Canada may safely decide that they need not be hewers of wood and nothing more—so far as the lumber industry is concerned—as the European, United States and Canadian demands for wood products will leave something more than a bare existence to those engaged in that line of business, both in soft and hardwoods. It is well to say high prices used not to be expected in European markets, but a steady trade is open. It will take time to form connections and establish the trade, but the trade is to be had. The Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, under the charge of Mr. Harrison Watson, and the columns of your journal, are means to an end that may be profitably employed by Canadians.

Yours truly,

J. T. SCHELL.

OPERATION OF BAND SAWS.

By JAMES RYAN.

I AM a sawyer on band saws. We have here at Savanne one of the new Allis band mills, with latest improvements, all worked by steam. In sawing pine lumber I find the best method of getting the upper grades of lumber out of a log is to place the good side of the log to the saw first, as you can then saw until you get all the good lumber out; then you can turn the log and size it to any size you wish without wasting any timber or having any thin cuts such as you often see as a result of improper loading of logs on carriage.

As to the care of band mills: To do good, fast and true work, the saw must be in proper line with carriage track and kept clean. Take off the face plate on the bottom wheel every two weeks and rake out all the sawdust that has accumulated between wheel and hood, as this causes the wheels to get dirty and the saw will not travel in the same place; it will run all right for a time, but will very soon go back too far and you will have to keep tilting your wheel to keep it in place, which is a waste of time. Of course, it is necessary to employ a practical filer, otherwise the sawyer cannot do good work no matter how skilful he may be. Another necessity is that the sawyer and filer should work harmoniously together.

THE PROPER PILING OF CLEAR RED PINE.

By "PINEWOOD."

As every man engaged in the lumber trade knows, it has always been a problem to save clear red pine lumber from staining. I beg leave to offer the following method, which has had numerous trials at Ottawa, when the lumber was piled off high tramways, and when piled in the way suggested there has been but a very small percentage of it stained.

My method is as follows: We will take a pile of 1x8"x16' clear red pine for an illustration. To start, you make your pile bottom about 4" higher in the front than behind so as to give your pile a certain pitch all the way up; and as the pile goes up, should the pitch become flat, it should be raised again by an extra cross piece in the front. The first row of this pile is commenced with 17 pieces, thus leaving about 3" of space between each board; you then put on your cross-pieces, one in front and one behind, none in the centre. Right here I would like to say that I do not believe in three crosspieces in green lumber, as it breaks the air space and causes lumber to stain. This pile is carried on up to its finish with the same number of pieces in each row (i.e., 17), and each piece is placed directly over the other so that the air space between each row is not closed up. Now, when this pile is finished, it should be covered at once with good covering boards not less than 8½" wide—12" is better. The covering boards should be of uniform length, so that no water can run into the pile. In the case of this pile I would have all my cover 16' long.

To protect the rear end of the pile I would pull out, in the last row, the two outside boards and the centre board at least two feet. I would then take a 16' board and lay it on the edge of this 2' crosswise of the pile, and lay another one on top of it, lapping it about 3" or 4" and so on until I reached the pile, having the last board come over the pile about 6" or 8". Then raise the front crosspiece up, and commence to lay our cover on, and when finished I would use hooks to fasten cover in its place, thus making sure that the pile would stay covered. Now, should I open this pile when dry to ship, say 2,000 feet, when I was through I would cover it up again.

Not wishing to encroach on your valuable paper for more space, I will add in conclusion that I would like to see lumbermen go into this subject through the medium of your valuable paper.

THE CARE OF BAND SAWS.

By "PRACTICAL."

IN accordance with your request, I will write a short treatise on band saws, and will confine my remarks to one point which I notice has not been discussed in your paper. I would say, however, that I do not altogether approve of such articles, for the reason that there are a great many persons who have had some knowledge of the work, and by reading up treatises written by experts who have worried and worked their way up to a level with older and experienced men, they come to the conclusion that there is nothing in this business. They will accept the first position offered them, at perhaps two or three dollars a day less than the former man had been paid. They think they have a cinch till their work commences, when very shortly there is a complaint of bad lumber. Next the saws begin to break, for no plate will stand snaking through the cut. Very soon he is obliged to abandon his position, after destroying the company's saws and thousands of dollars' worth of lumber, disgusted with himself and the trade; he never goes back.

Through your columns I have read several articles written by Mr. Burton, which I can vouch for to be genuine; in fact, he has described very near as much about the saw as can be said in words, but there still remains a great deal to contend with outside of the filing room. One of these things is the cross line, and this is the only point to which I will refer this time in connection with the mill. In this case we are coming in contact with the patentees and the manufacturer, but that cuts no ice; they don't have to stay in the mill and take the blunt of the every day work to the end of the season. Common sense will teach that, when the pulleys of the band mill are set square with the track, the wheel is cross-lined to make the saw run in the desired place. There is a twist in the cutting part of the saw, which running in this position will cause the saw to twist all the way round, usually called a line twist, which is a very difficult thing to take out, as it cannot be discovered with a straight edge. I will venture to say that half the men in the mills cannot take it out even all the way round. Another thing, should the plate be leading a trifle one way, and it is necessary to throw the pulleys in the same direction, it will cause the saw to lead that much more. Some men argue on the ground that when the pulley is set to the proper pitch they should not be tilted, as it will either throw too much strain on the front or on the back of the saw, as the case may be. My experience is that if the saws are all put up alike and the wheels are kept clean, they will all run in the same place, and the tilt will never have to be moved to any extent only when an accident occurs. Of course, it is necessary to use it then to save the saw from coming off, but when another saw is put on the wheel will have to come to the same place as before.

I have, in my younger time, used the cross-line, and always had more or less trouble with cracked saws. Since I have abandoned it and used the tilt altogether I have not had cracked saws nor line twists, and none of this crown ridge on the back of saw. One thing is necessary, and that is good plates.

I cannot close without making one statement in reference to our saws. I have been employed by the Rat Portage Lumber Company for the last two years. Since I came here we have been supplied with saws from Shurly & Dietrich, of Galt, which have done good work on the Rainy River saw logs. Last spring we got six new saws; with those six and the few we had to commence with in the spring, we cut in the neighborhood of twenty-eight to thirty million feet of lumber, with two band mill machines and a gang, running part of the season night and day. In the manufacturing of this lumber we only had to cut those saws five times for cracks, and three of those cracks were in one saw, which I consider is a fairly good record for band saws.

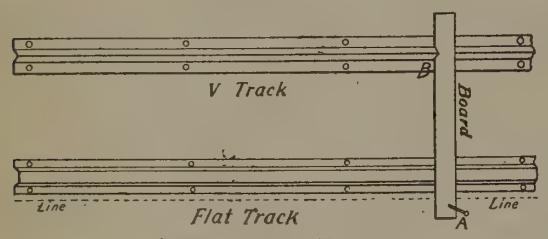
POOR MILL PLANS AND POOR MILLWRIGHTS.

By A. J. Burton.

Not long ago I took charge of a new mill, beginning a few weeks before it was completed, so I could set up the filing room machines, and have the saws in order when the mill started. The mill owners told me they had a full filing room outfit, a nice room, etc., but I didn't find it so, at least in my opinion. The filing room was only 30x18 feet, about the size of the dining room in an old-fashioned southern plantation dwelling. The owners couldn't see where more room was needed, and as a matter of course there was friction. There were not enough machines to do such work as they wanted done, so I made out a list of machines necessary besides those already there, as follows: One lap grinder, one blow forge, one 12x16 inch anvil, one retoother, long and cross shears, patch machine, band saw swage, one dozen emery wheels, and six ounces of silver solder. Experienced men will thus see how complete the outfit was when I begun. When the company saw I would not go to work without these machines, they were ordered.

With the arrival of the machines came trouble. The mill owners could plainly see then why more room was necessary; there wasn't enough room for the machines, to say nothing of room to work in. After twelve feet had been added to the length of the filing room, and the machines placed, we had as nice a room for fitting the saws of a one-band mill as one could wish.

The point I wish to make is that cheap millwrights are usually expensive in the end. The



Lining up the Track.

millwright who built this mill would have a better taster in a wholesale liquor house—he would have longer hours, with less pay, but more tastes. He had been "under the weather" most of the time while the mill was building, hence the work was not done well and the machines were not well placed. This, however, being none of my business, I said nothing.

About the time the mill was ready to start this millwright "loaded up" and was discharged. Next day the superintendent requested me to look over the band mill, carriage, live rolls, slasher, turner, etc. I found the driving pulley on the slasher had been put on wrong end to, so that the key could not be driven. Considerable time was spent in taking down the shaft and turning the pulley around. The live rolls were neither level nor in line; they had to be taken out and rebabbitted before they could be started. The carrier chains in the slasher table were too high and the table had to be rebuilt. There were no two pulleys in line, one with the other, in the entire mill. I lined up the band mill and tried to line up the head blocks on the carriage, but to my surprise, found the carriage had been set a half inch too near the saw. The blocks were hard back in their slots and I could not move them further. When the offset moved forward the rests struck the bed husk of the band mill.

I explained this to the mill owners, who thought I could make it work by chipping off the rests with a cold chisel, for by this time they were geting tired of making changes, and I didn't blame them. We finally got ready to start, but had a freight train load of trouble with the belts because the pulleys were so out of line. I had to build a new tightener frame, for the first one was so tight that the motion caused the tightener pulley to dance so much that it led the belt on the band mill pulley and would have spoiled the belt if used. We made a new tightener frame and could then adjust the belt properly.

After a lot of other minor changes we got the mill started, but only run two days, broken time at that, for, as stated, the carriage was too close to the saw and would not allow full throw in the offset, while the dogs in the offset would not release at the end of each throw, as they should do, and caused so much friction that half the time the trucks would not turn round and the offset would heat and stick fast.

The superintendent was an easy-going kind of a fellow, and had little knowledge of the successful operation of saw mill machinery. He came to the filing room and asked me to go out and try to fix the offset. I told him it would never work right until the V-track was moved a half inch away from the saw. This was Saturday night, and I went home to see my family. The superintendent told me he thought they would not run Monday, as they had some repairing to do, so I did not get back to the mill till Tuesday morning. They had decided to move the track over, and had it nearly done. They did not use a line at all, but used a rule, measuring over a half inch, marking it, moving the track over, and using drift bolts to hold the track down.

When I arrived the boys asked me what I thought of it. I asked them if they had set the track at right angles with the band wheel shaft. They said, "Why, no, but we have it just as it was, only over a half inch." I decided to put lines on and find out for myself whether they had it in line with the saw and straight, or not, knowing full well I could not make the saws make good lumber if the track was out of line. After placing the line on it, it was not necessary to do any talking to convince them they were not right, for it was out of line, and so crooked as to remind one of a narrow gauge railroad in the mountain regions of Pennsylvania. We had to take the track up again and put it down straight and in line, which took another day, before we got started.

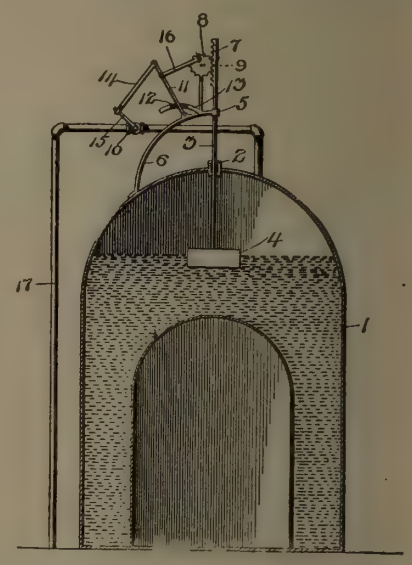
Let me try to explain how I line up a track. Reference to the sketch will show that it can be done quickly, easily and well. We will suppose the V-track is further from the saw. Get a piece of white pine board four inches wide by one inch thick, and long enough to reach from one track to the other. Lay it across both tracks and cut a v-shaped notch to fit the V-track exact, in one edge of the board, as at B. Place the board on its edge, letting the other end rest on the flat track. Now draw a line parallel with the saw, over flat track. In this way you will have no lines over the V-track to interfere with your work.

Place the V-shaped notch in board on the V-track and drive a nail in the board close to the the line over the flat track, as shown at A. This will be a tram or gauge to set the V-track by, and if you keep the nail close to the line the full length of the track, your track will be straight, provided you are careful to have the V-notch down tight on the V-track all the time. The dotted line shows the line to work by.

After the track was set over the offset worked without heating, and the carriage caused no trouble. The mill finally got to doing work, but not until it had been entirely overhauled and the machines reset. The mill, when I left, was cutting 50,000 to 65,000 feet per day of eleven hours, from small hemlock, red and white oak logs, running eight and nine logs to the thousand. This mill must have cost its owners nearly twice as much as it would had they had good mill plans and a competent millwright from the start; besides, they could have begun sawing one month earlier. I would advise mill owners to employ only reliable millwrights.—The Wood-Worker.

WATER FEED REGULATOR FOR BOILERS.

Mr. W. H. Tobey, of Tupperville, Ont., has been granted a patent in Canada for a water feed regulator for boilers, as shown in the accompanying illustration, for which he makes the following claim: The combination with a boiler, having a water inlet supply pipe and a valve located in said supply pipe to regulate the passage of



Water Feed Regulator for Boilers.

water into said boiler, of a float mounted to have a vertical movement within said boiler, a pinion mounted to have an operative connection with said float, whereby a vertical movement of said float will impart a rotary movement to said pinion, and connections operatively connected to said pinion and the handle of said valve, whereby the movement of said pinion will serve to impart an oscillatory movement to said handle, substantially as described.

CANADA'S COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Following is the official list of Canada's Commercial Agents in Great Britain, British possessions and foreign countries:

J. S. Larke, Sydney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.

G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.

Robert Bryson, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.

S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.

C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, agent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duties, the undermentioned will answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders:

J. G. Colmer, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., England.

Thomas Moffat, 16 Church street, Cape Town, South Africa.

G. H. Mitchell, 15 Water street, Liverpool, England.

H. M. Murray, 40 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

Harrison Watson, Curator, Imperial Institute, London, England.

THE NEWS.

—John Hanna has opened a lumber yard at Crandella, Man.

—The R. W. Kinsman Co. have planted 1,000 trees at Blomindon, N.S.

—A saw mill has been started at Mud Lake, Ont., by McGhee & Graham.

—Walter & Humberstone are building a new saw mill at Edmonton, N.W.T.

—James Bros. are building a shingle mill about twenty miles from Harrison, B.C.

—A lumber yard will be opened at Carlingville, Man., by S. Jackson, of Hamiota.

—A. W. Skinner, of Gore, Ont., has purchased a saw mill in the vicinity of Weedon.

—Gillespie & Grier, of Parry Sound, Ont., are installing a new buzz planer in their mill.

—Robert Jones & Co., of Kars, N.S., are doing a considerable business in spruce lumber.

—F. H. Todd & Sons are placing a new shingle machine in their mill near St. Stephen, N.B.

—During the past season Wm. Peter's saw mill at Parry Sound, Ont., cut 17,000,000 feet of lumber.

—Parker & Howe, of Dixville, Que., are taking out a large quantity of hardwood logs this winter.

—It is the intention of E. J. Taylor, of Thurso, Que., to make improvements to his mill this winter.

—The Hanbury Manufacturing Co., of Brandon, Man., contemplate extending their plant next year.

—Pringle & McNeely have commenced the manufacture of butchers' skewers at Churchdale, Ont.

—Wm. Lees, of Falbrook, Ont., has set up a portable mill about two miles from Watson's Corners, Ont.

—James Hoyt & Sons, of Gespereau Station, N.B., are lumbering near South Branch Lake this winter.

—R. U. Irwin and Wm. Birge are preparing for a big cut of logs this winter. Their mill is at Horning's Mills, Ont.

—The Brunette Saw Mill Co., of New Westminster, B. C., are building a new planing mill, 70×150 feet, at Sapperton.

—The Little Sturgeon River Timber Slide Company has been granted an Ontario charter, with a capital of $50,000.

—Moore & Connell, of Hawkestone, Ont., have purchased Mr. Burton's saw mill at Rugby, Ont., and are refitting it.

—The North American Bent Chair Co., Owen Sound, Ont., recently received an order from Australia for 130,000 chairs.

—A. J. Stevens has purchased the saw mill of John McWhinney at Wilson Lake, and intends moving it to Loring, Ont.

—It is said that the Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, will erect saw mills at Baptiste and Wilberforce, Ont., for sawing cedar.

—W. & J. McKinlay, who have been engaged in taking out spool wood near Red Bank, N.B., have decided to cease business.

—Weiler & Son, of Formosa, Ont., are installing a new boiler in their saw mill. They also intend adding a hoop and stave machine.

—It is the intention of G. W. Ashley, of Colebrook, Ont., to add a shingle machine and box machinery to his saw mill equipment.

—Two American firms are reported to be negotiating for sites in the vicinity of Vancouver, B.C., on which to build large saw mills.

—The Ontario Bureau of Forestry has lately received some fine specimens of spruce timber from the Lake Temiscamingue district.

—Cimon & Co., of Murray Bay, Que., are getting out large quantities of spool wood, which will be shipped to Great Britain next spring.

—E. H. Heaps & Co., of Vancouver, B.C., are building another saw mill. The building will be 80×50 feet, and equipped with modern machinery.

—For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, the United States exported unmanufactured wood to the value of $36,087,584, and manufactures of wood to the value of $5,593,416. The imports for the corresponding period were: Unmanufactured wood, $11,880,679; manufactured wood, $2,618,808.

—The saw mill at Burks Falls, Ont., operated for some time past by the Magnetawan Tanning Co., has been purchased by the Knight Bros. Co.

—W. Craddock, of London, Ont., has lately added an automatic carriage and other machines to his mill for the manufacture of broom handle stock.

—It is understood that Henry Aylmer, of Melbourne, Que., purposes building a sash and door factory and saw mill, to be operated by electric power.

—Timber Inspector Murray, of Vancouver, B.C., has secured a fine section of timber for the Paris Exposition. It will be 8½ feet in diameter and 4 feet long.

—H. J. Bartlett, representative of the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Co., Boston, Mass., has opened an office in the Victoria Hall building, Orillia, Ont.

—The red mill at Little Current, Ont., has been purchased by McArthur Bros., who will put it in shape and operate it next season. This mill has been idle for several years.

—The Keewatin Lumber Co., of Keewatin, Ont., purpose carrying out extensive improvements to their mill this winter. They will put in a new band saw and deepen the flume.

—Wm. Young, who for many years operated a saw mill at Wiarton, Ont., has disposed of his business to Siemon Bros., furniture manufacturers, who will conduct it in future.

—The Pacific Coast Lumber Co., of New Westminster, B.C., have applied for foreshore rights at Vancouver. It is understood that the company have in view the erection of a saw mill.

—In Elgin county, N.B., W. J. McKenzie and E. P. Eastman have started a saw mill at Goshen. J. R. Collier is putting up one at Ferndale, and John Long has started one at New Ireland.

—The Orillia Export Lumber Co. are negotiating with the town council of Orillia, Ont., with a view to the erection of a factory for the manufacture of wooden specialties for the European market.

—J. L. McKay, manager of the Elk Park Ranch, is taking out this winter 4,000,000 feet of first-class larch and fir timber for his saw mill at Athalmer, B.C. The company intend adding a dry kiln.

—The saw mills of the Rat Portage Lumber Co. closed down last month, after cutting 50,000,000 feet of lumber. The sash and door factory of the company at Rat Portage will be kept in operation all winter.

—The Dickson Company's shingle mill at Peterboro', Ont., closed down for the season a fortnight ago, having cut about nine million shingles. P. Doris, of Peterboro', had the contract of sawing the shingles.

—The Midiand Box Shook & Planing Co., of Midland, Ont., have commenced the erection of a saw mill at Dollartown. The mill will have a capacity of 8,000,000 feet per annum, and will cost about $50,000.

—Sawyer's mill at Woodstock, N.B., closed down on November 4th, having cut 6,000,000 feet of long lumber and 7,500,000 laths. During the season about 50 men were employed, and the wages aggregated $110,000.

—A company, to be known as the Gash Point Milling Company, has been formed at Fort Francis, Ont., to take over the saw mill at Emo, on the Rainy river, and remove it to Gash Point. Daniel Mosher will be manager of the company.

—D. A. Huntley, of Parrsboro, N.S., is carrying on extensive lumbering operations at Bonny River, N.B. He intends building a saw mill this winter, and will get out a quantity of piling. During the past season his mill at Bonny River cut 8,000,000 feet.

—Steps are being taken in Ottawa to establish works for the manufacture of cotton duck transmission rope and smaller ropes and twine. It is said that six acres of land will be purchased for the buildings and yards, and that two hundred men will be employed.

—Thos. Hollis, of Damascus, Wellington county, has set up a large portable saw mill near that place. It is fitted with double edger, slab saw, live rollers and shingle machines, and is the largest portable mill in that section. The engine is 12×14, with a 50 h.p. boiler mounted on wheels. The machinery was built by the Waterous Company, of Brantford, Ont.

—The Wahnapitae & Metagamishing Lumber Co. is seeking incorporation, to carry on a general lumbering business and to construct a waterway to connect lakes Wahnapitae and Metagamishing, in the district of Nipissing. Bowlby & Clement, of Berlin, Ont., are solicitors for the company.

—A company is being formed to build a factory in Montreal to treat wood by a process controlled by the Electric Fire-Proofing Co., of New York. It is said that by means of this process the wood is rendered non-inflammable. Samples of the wood are on view at the offices of R. Wilson-Smith and Meldrum & Co., in Montreal.

CASUALTIES.

—Geo. Brown had his leg broken while working in his father's saw mill at Lennoxville, Que.

—Wm. Bradshaw, of Thurlow, Ont., was killed by a falling tree while working in the woods in that district.

—Walter Cavers, proprietor of planing mills at Dutton, Ont., had his cheek bone broken by being struck by a piece of board.

—In J. B. Atcheson's saw mill at Cornwall, Ont., Robert Atchison fell against a revolving saw. His right arm was cut off close to the shoulder.

—Nicholas Giebel, employed in Graham, Horne & Co.'s lumber camps near Fort William, was killed while decking logs by the hook striking him in the head.

—R. M. Ellis, driver for Milne & Pratt, lumber dealers, Stoney Creek, Ont., lost his life by a load of lumber falling upon him. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle.

—M. T. Couvrette, a jobber in the employ of J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, was found dead in the woods in the Black River district. It is supposed that death was caused by an epileptic fit.

TRADE NOTES.

The Truro Foundry & Machine Co., of Truro, N.S., have shipped a rotary saw mill to Cameron Bros., of West River.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company purpose making an exhibit of their pulleys and other apparatus at the Paris Exposition.

W. A. Fleming & Co., of Montreal, have been awarded a large contract for belting by the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., of Sydney, C.B.

Lumber and shingle manufacturers will be interested in the announcement of the Independent Cordage Co., of Toronto, which appears for the first time in the advertisement pages of this number.

The McEachren Heating & Ventilating Co., of Galt, Ont., recently shipped a car load of hot blast heating apparatus to the British Canadian Timber & Manufacturing Co., at Kearney, Ont. They have also put in two large fans and refuse conveyors for the Gilmour Co., of Trenton.

Mr. Jas. S. Neill, of Fredericton, N. B., by means of his advertisement in this number, calls the attention of our readers to the patent lumberman's calk, of which he is the manufacturer. Lumbermen would do well to investigate the article, by writing Mr. Neill for descriptive circulars.

Mill operators should be interested in the announcement of the Syracuse Smelting Company, of Montreal, which appears for the first time in the advertisement pages of this number. The company direct attention to the excellent quality of their babbit metal, and invite readers of this journal to write them for further particulars.

Saw mill owners who may require new pulleys or shafting, self-oiling or plain bearings, hangers, friction clutch pulleys, friction couplings, paper frictions, tight and loose pulleys, belt tighteners, link chain belts, sprocket wheels, or anything in the power transmission line, should send for one of the Dodge Manufacturing Company's 270-page catalogues. The demand for Dodge pulleys among the saw mill people has very much increased during the last few years. Mill men have learned by experience that the factory-made split pulley is one of the most economical things in the mill. The Dodge pulley is manufactured only by the Dodge Manufacturing Co. of Toronto, Limited, Toronto.

AN OPEN POND FOR WINTER SAWING.

THE problem of keeping an open pond for logs, in order to permit of winter sawing, is one which is receiving some attention in the United States. The Mississippi Valley Lumberman publishes a description of the system used by the Yawkey Lumber Co., of Hazlehurst, Wis., which we reproduce, believing that it may offer some suggestions to Canadian lumbermen :

The mill of the Yawkey Lumber Co. was built in 1889, and has been operated every winter since that time. As Mr. C. C. Yawkey, the manager of the company, is one of the most enterprising and progressive lumber manufacturers of the north, it goes without saying that anything that has proven satisfactory to him must be about right, and an experience covering the sawing season of ten winters ought to make his system of sufficient value to recommend its adoption elsewhere.

As Mr. Yawkey says, each saw mill presents its own problems, and where a certain method employed would be all right for one plant, it might not meet the conditions of another. He says the first thing necessary to keeping a pond open all winter is to have a tight board fence around the pond and plenty of hot water running into it. It is also desirable to have the pond as large as possible so that the logs will lay for some time before passing into the mill, for in this way the frost is taken out of them more thoroughly.

The fence surrounding the pond at the Yawkey mill is built of 2×6 and 2×8 D. & M., which are driven into the bottom so as to make the fence perfectly tight. They have two methods of getting hot water, one by a condenser in which they condense the exhaust steam with cold water, and the other by passing cold water through their refuse burner, and thus heating it.

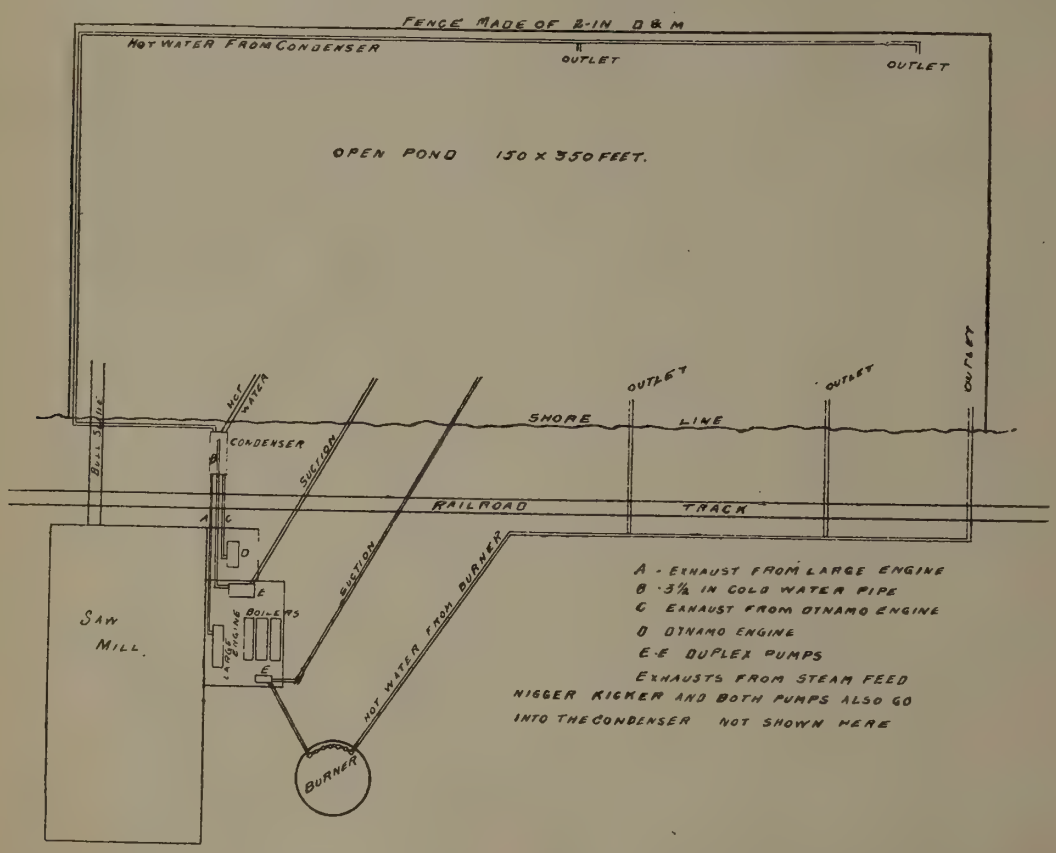
The condenser is made of an old two flue boiler, the tubes having been taken out and patches put on to make it tight. This condenser is placed on the bank of the lake, near the pond, and is set low enough so that the pipes connecting it can be brought through the ground under the railroad track. They have pipes carrying the exhaust steam from all the steam appliances into the end of this condenser. The exhaust pipes from both engines, steam feed, nigger, kicker and both pumps, all extend into the condenser, the idea being to utilize all of the exhaust steam about the mill. They have a large pump with a 3½ inch water pipe extending to the condenser, passing through the head nearly through to the end. Inside the condenser this pipe is perforated so that the water passing from it is delivered into the condenser in a spray. The water is heated by the exhaust steam entering the condenser, and with a sufficient supply of cold water they find that there is little or no back pressure.

The outlets from the condenser consist of two pipes. One of these is a large one entering the pond in front of the condenser, and the other a smaller one extending around the other side of pond, where it delivers water into the pond at two places.

They also have a small pump which pumps water through their refuse burner, where it is heated and delivered into the pond in three different places along the shore. Inside the burner the outfit consists of eight iron cylinders, 14 inches in diameter and about 20 feet long, placed upright, and connected alternately top and bottom with three inch fittings. These cylinders are made from old drums, or flues, and hold considerable water which is heated as it passes through.

The suction for the pumps should be taken from the inside of the pond, so as to circulate the water. They have found out, however, that the water for the boilers should be taken from outside the pond, as the water in the pond becomes saturated with pitch and other impurities, and it is impossible to use it in the boilers after it has been in use a few weeks. The ends of the pipes through which the hot water is delivered to the pond are horizontal and on a level with the water so as to shoot the hot water over the surface of the pond. The pipes are all placed underground with the exception of the one that delivers hot water to the opposite side of the pond. This is fastened to the fence after it leaves the bank.

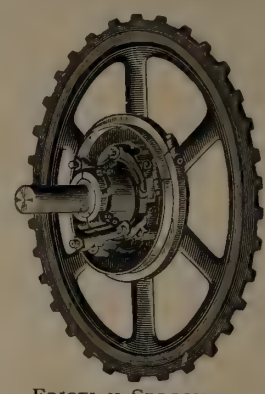
With this system the Yawkey company is able to keep its pond open at no running expense. The cost all came when the system was put in. The exhaust steam and the waste heat from the burner do all the work. They have been able to keep the pond open in the coldest weather, even at forty or fifty degrees below zero, the water being warm even when the weather is coldest.

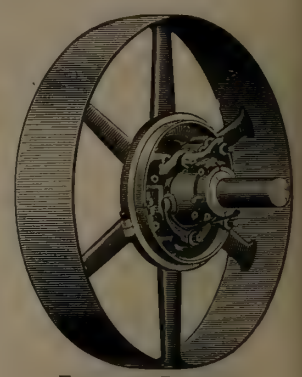


THE DODGE SPLIT FRICTION CLUTCH.

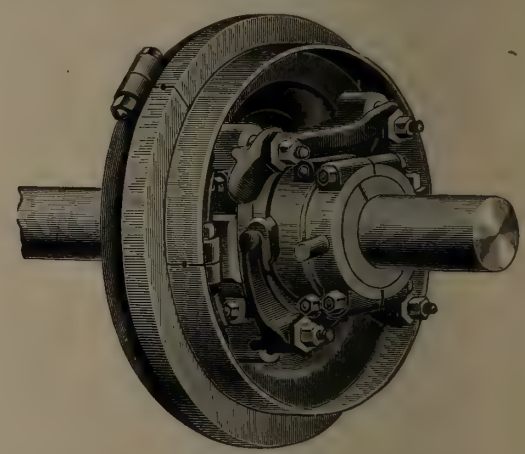
THE Dodge patent split friction clutch pulley and split clutch cut-off coupling is one of the most recent improvements in friction clutch pulleys. This clutch is admirably adapted for use with split pulleys which have become so popular during recent years. The Dodge clutch is particularly a compact and simple clutch in construction, with no trappy parts to get out of order. All parts are easily accessible, and not much space on shaft is required. The fact of the clutch being split, the manufacturers claim, makes it a ready seller, because the cost of a clutch or any shafting appliance does not cease until it is erected and ready to run. It is claimed that it will save many times its cost to the purchaser owing to its being split or in halves.

Each lever has two points of compression. This reduces the number of joints to a minimum and obviates the leading difficulty experienced in the use of clutches having loose, trappy parts and lever connections. An ordinary laborer, it is said, can easily erect and adjust the Dodge clutch. The extended sleeve is arranged so as to allow for its removal for repairs without disturbing the clutch or any of the line shaft equipments. In erecting or making subsequent repairs, it is contended that a split clutch may be handled at less than one-quarter the expense of a solid clutch. In many cases the expense so incurred is more than the first cost of the clutch.

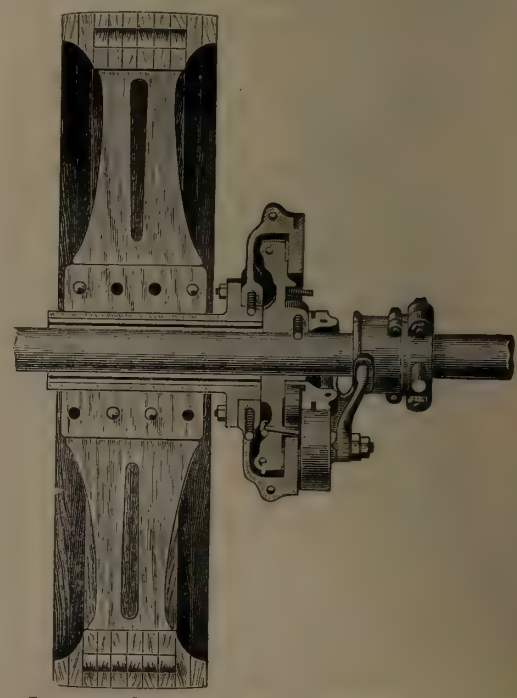

FRICTION SPROCKET.


FRICTION PULLEY.

The frictional contact consists of two flat surfaces brought in contact by powerful levers with a heavy wood filled disc which presents two "end grain" surfaces for compressional contact. The large area for friction gives positive results without straining or over-wearing any of the parts, and wear in the friction rings is easily taken up by adjusting bolts. The toggle levers are not affected by centrifugal force, and the clutch will run successfully at any speed.


CLUTCH COUPLING.

The clutch coupling is of great advantage in cutting out portions of the shafting, and departments when not in use, or where it may be desired to shut down quickly. The Dodge Manufacturing Company of Toronto are manufacturing friction clutch pulleys and clutch couplings for all purposes, and, we understand, are meeting much success. The Dodge clutch is in successful operation in some of our largest electrical plants, handling as high as 600 h.p., also small clutches handling as little as one and two horse power are turned out.


SHOWING SPLIT CLUTCH IN SECTIONAL VIEW.

The Dodge Company issue a handsome 270 page catalogue covering their full line of power tansmission machinery, and mail same free on application.

IMPORT DUTIES OF JAMAICA ISLAND.

The Tariff Act of 1899 placed the duty on lumber imported into Jamaica, West Indies, as follows: Wood, per 1,000 feet of pitch pine, white pine lumber, or other lumber, in rough or sawed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, 9d; wood per 1,000 feet of pitch pine, white pine, or other lumber planed, smoothed, grooved and tongued, ceiling and flooring boards, but not otherwise manufactured, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, 14s.; shingles, cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per 1,000, 6s.; shingles, wallaba, per 1,000, 6s.; shingles, Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per 1,000, 4s.

NEW TARIFF IN BRAZIL.

A NEW tariff is in preparation in Brazil, in which lumbermen of Canada are interested, inasmuch as Brazil is a quite heavy importer of pine lumber. There are two rates of duty, one the general tariff applicable to imports from the world generally, and the other a minimum tariff applied to articles imported from countries which admit Brazil products, notably coffee and rubber, at low duties or none, of which the United States is one. The duties on lumber will be assessed by the cubic meter, which is approximately 35½ cubic feet, and the proposed duties are on oak $8.25 minimum and $11.55 general, and on pine $2.32 minimum and $3.37 general. The above values are an interpretation into American money of the Brazilian milreis.

PUBLICATIONS.

The World's Paper Trade Review, of London, Eng., has entered upon its twenty-first year. We are reminded of this by a special number just to hand, of which numerous illustrations form a most interesting feature.

Jack London writes in the Review of Reviews for January on "The Economics of the Klondike," forecasting, in a measure, the material progress of that wonderful region under natural conditions of development.

We are indebted to T. Sullivan & Co., of Buffalo, for one of the prettiest calendars which has reached our desk. This firm are wholesale dealers in hardwood lumber, with office and large yards at the corner of Niagara and Arthur streets.

Lumber Tool Catalogue A, 1899, has been received from Thos. Pink, manufacturer of lumber driving tools, boom chains, cant hooks, peavies, etc., Pembroke, Ont. Mr. Pink is represented in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Bacon Bros., 377 St. Paul street, Montreal; in Toronto by Rice, Lewis & Son; in northern Ontario by Purvis Bros., North Bay, Sudbury and Webbwood; and in British Columbia by J. R. Hunter, Nelson.

The Merchants' Cotton Co. has placedan order for all the belting in its new extension, to contain 500 looms and 20,000 spindles, with D. K. McLaren, Montreal. The order includes 155 feet, 50 inch, 3 ply; 160 feet 14 inch, 3 ply; 500 feet 10 inch, 2 ply; 800 feet 6 inch, 2 ply.

The Board of Trustees of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association have decided to hold their next annual meeting in the city of Baltimore during the first week in March next. This point can be conveniently reached by a large number of the members, and it is hoped that the meeting will be the means of getting interested in the Association a large number of manufacturers and wholesale dealers. Mr. J. N. Scatcherd, of Buffalo, is president of the Association, and Mr. E. C. Grant, of Ottawa, is a member of the Board of Trustees.

CORDAGE

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MANILA ROPE

TRANSMISSION ROPE

Double and Single.

(Steam Dry Tarred) LATH YARN

THE INDEPENDENT CORDAGE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

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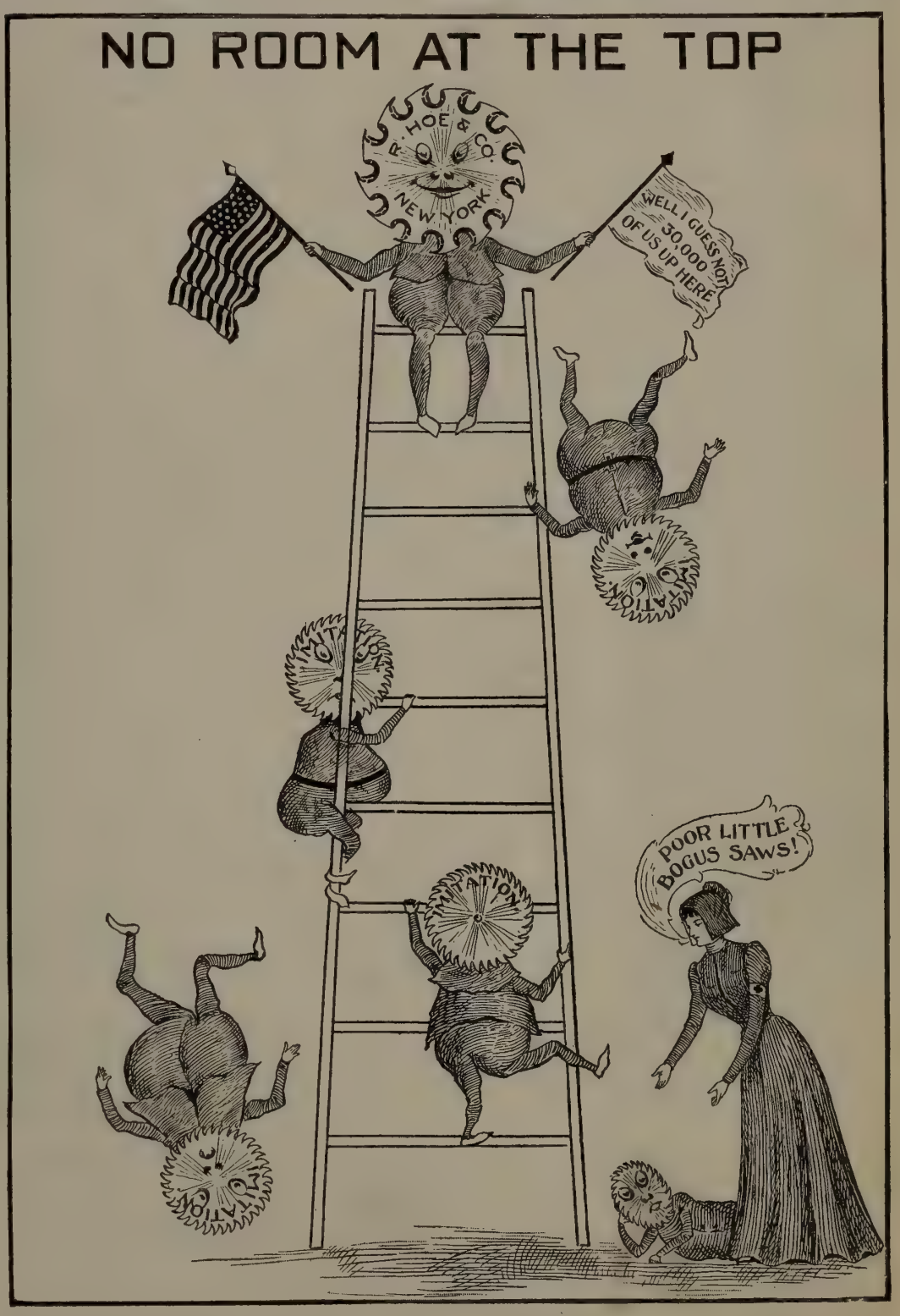

When in need of a Saw which will stand up and do good work in all kinds of timber, order one from R. HOE & CO., with their celebrated Patent Chisel Teeth, and so obtain perfect satisfaction.

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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

FIRST PULP MILL IN CANADA.

MR. John Macfarlane, president of the Canada Paper Co., Montreal, in response to an inquiry from THE LUMBERMAN, writes that the first manufacturers of chemical pulp in Canada were the Canada Paper Co., at Windsor Mills, Que., in the year 1873, and that the first manufacturers of ground wood or mechanical pulp were Alex. Bunting & Co., at Valleyfied, Que., about the same year. Thus it is less than thirty years ago that the manufacture of pulp was commenced in Canada.

PINE AS PULP MATERIAL.

ATTENTION having lately been directed in Canada to the advantages of pine wood as a material for pulp manufacture, it may be of interest to give a few particulars of the pine pulp industry lately inaugurated in the district of the Sologne by M. Perinet, the founder of the Salbris paper mill (Loir-et-cher), where two 68-inch machines are employed. This gentleman has succeeded in manufacturing from the material in question a sort of paper board, of a brown color, and useful for a variety of purposes, particularly for the production of boxes for sugar confections. The pulp used contains 75 per cent. of local pine fibre and 25 per cent. of rag and waste paper. The price of 8s. 9d. per cwt. is easily realized. Pine billets of six centimetres (say 2½ inches) in diameter and from one up to three yards in length are used, and three or four tons of pulp are made daily, 14 steres (one of which equals 1.31 cubic yards) of wood being consumed in the process. An ultimate daily production of 14 tons is aimed at, in order to diminish the general expenses, and it is estimated that 16,800 steres of pine wood will be required annually to enable this quantity to be turned out. The present price of the timber is about 7s. per stere, delivered. The freight of the finished paper board (or of the pulp itself) from the mill to Paris is 1s. 4d. per cwt., but it is hoped that a lower rate will shortly be granted.—World's Paper Trade Review.

BRITISH OPINIONS.

SAYS the Paper Trade Review, of London, Eng.: British visitors to Canada appear unanimous in their verdict that that country has an excellent future before it in regard to the manufacture of wood pulp, and in the supply of the British and other markets. Mr. Becker, in speaking of the natural advantages enjoyed by Canadian manufacturers and the power to compete with the Scandinavians, simply endorses the opinions of Capt. Partington, Mr. A. E. Reed, and other prominent British papermakers, who are interested in Canadian undertakings. Mr. Becker thinks, however, that those Scandinavian mills turning out the highest quality of mechanical have nothing to fear from Canadian competition. The Canadians turn out a suitable pulp with a strong fibre for "news," and a better price is obtained compared with the common grades of Scandinavian mechanical. In the production of high-class mechanical the Canadians would have to engage additional labour, bestow more attention on wrapping, and with other expenses the cost of production would be greatly increased.

PAPER AND PULP MILLS IN CANADA.

WE have been favored with a copy of the twenty-fifth annual edition of Lockwood's Directory of the paper and stationary trades of 1899-1900. This work contains a complete list of the paper makers in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America and Japan, paper and paper stock dealers, wholesale and retail stationers and wall paper printers in the United States, as well as a list of pulp mills in the United States and Canada, classified under different headings to show those in operation, in course of construction, and idle. According to this work there are ninety-three paper and pulp mills in the Dominion of Canada, owned or operated by forty-nine companies. Four of these are idle, one mill has been abandoned since last year, one was destroyed by fire but has been rebuilt, and two mills are now under construction.

There is a variety of contents in the book, and it is valuable for stationers, paper makers, paper dealers and manufacturers of pulp and paper machinery. The publishers are the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 150 Nassau street, New York city; price, $2.00.

FREIGHT RATES ON PULP.

SOME weeks ago a conference was held between members of the city council of St. John, N.B., and certain pulp manufacturers, to inquire into freight rates charged on pulp by the Furness Line. Mr. M. F. Mooney, manager of the St. John Sulphite Pulp Co., stated that the Furness Line charged a higher rate from St. John than was charged from Boston, Montreal and Portland. He had been unable to secure space on a small quantity of pulp to go forward as a sample, on which depended a sale to one person of 2,000 tons.

Mr. Wagon, manager for the Dominion Pulp Co., Chatham, N.B., stated that he had to stop shipment through St. John by the Furness Line because of the extra freight charged over what was quoted on measurement. He had to drop the London market and seek one in Canada and the United States, which he had done. He could secure lower rates via Halifax, Montreal or Portland, at which points they accepted the pulp by weight of 2,240 pounds, while the Furness Line charged by the cubic foot. Were the rates right he could ship to London through St. John and make it pay. He claimed that pulp did not exceed 60 cubic feet to the long ton, while the company charged on 65, 67, and up to 70 cubic feet. He measured two of his bales, and the average

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MANUFACTURER OF
Lumber, Lath & Shingles
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was 56.32 feet. He advocated charging on ton weight.

Mr. S. Schofield, agent of the Furness Line, said that the figure he gave Mr. Mooney for a small shipment was 11s. He said that New Brunswick provided little good paying freight, while Nova Stotia provided much. This was the reason that a steamer intended to finish loading at St. John did not come further than Halifax. He said the steamers would load at St. John if the people would pay the freight rates. He pointed out that the bales differed greatly in thickness, the difference in a lot then at his warehouse being nine inches.

Mr. Mooney read a quotation of 7s. 6d. on pulp from Boston to London.

Mr. Schofield presented a table showing the value of deals and pulp as freight. This quotation of 7s. 6d. would mean, he said, 22s. 6d. per standard on deals, whereas from 45s. to 55s. could be obtained. Deals, he claimed, were also poor paying freight. He contended that pulp should pay a higher rate than deals because of its greater value and risk in handling. He had written to Montreal for rates on pulp and got the following: Dry pulp, Montreal to London, per 40 cubic feet, May 6th, 10s.; June 10th, 11s. 3d.; July 8th, 11s. 3d.; August, 12s. 6d.; September 9th, 15s.; October 3, 17s. 6d.; October 8th, 20s. This latter would be equal to 90s. on deals. Replying to a query, he said that he did not think the rate on pulp would ever be as low at St. John as at Montreal, owing to the larger shipping trade there.

The discussion which followed brought out the information that the pulp manufacturers would be able to supply 800 tons a fortnight to the steamers provided the rate were satisfactory.

CANADIAN PULP MACHINERY.

Messrs. Carrier, Laine & Co., of Levis, Que., writing to THE LUMBERMAN on the question of obtaining pulp machinery in Canada, say: "We are prepared to furnish any machinery in the line of pulp mills, from the grinder to the baling press, as follows: Pulp grinders (New England grinder), horizontal and vertical, making 4 to 6 tons per day of twenty-four hours, for the varying price of $600 to $900 each; pulp wet machines, from 48 to 72 inch width, for $800 to $1200; straining machine, with duplicate sieves, from $100 to $200; pulp screening machine, from $300 to $500; pulp stuff pumping machines, from $75 to $150; pulp wood barking machines (Holyoke), from $200 to $400; pulp wood splitter machines, from $200 to $300; pulp hydraulic press machines, from $400 to $600; pulp baling press machine, from $200 to $350.

PULP NOTES.

The Spanish River Pulp Co. have purchased Doran's water power, near Webbwood, Ont.

Mr. Geo. West, of Chatham, Ont., representing the American Pulp Co., states that his company may erect a pulp mill at Midland, Ont.

Parties have been looking over the property of S. P. Benjamin, of Wolfville, N.S., with a view to building a large pulp mill on the Gaspereau lakes.

In the state of Maine there are in operation thirty pulp mills, with a daily capacity of 735 tons of ground wood pulp, 330 tons of sulphite pulp, 110 tons of soda pulp and 60 tons of leather board.

Mr. T. G. McMullen, of Truro, N.S., has not yet abandoned the idea of erecting a pulp mill, notwithstanding that the dam he had constructed was completely destroyed by a freshet some months ago.

It is expected that the mill of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Co., at St. John, N.B., will be completed early next spring. In this mill it is proposed to make use of slabs and mill refuse in addition to the ordinary pulp wood.

Engineers representing prominent American capitalists have just made a tour of inspection of the water powers in the Lake St. John district, province of Quebec. The object in view is the erection of large pulp mills.

Mr. E. C. Crawford, of Boston, who is understood to represent British capitalists, has acquired options on three water powers, one on the St. Maurice river in Quebec, one on a branch of the Ottawa river, and one at Grand Falls, N.B. It is possible that pulp mills will be built on each of these sites.

The St. John Sulphite Pulp Co., of Mispec, N.B., are said to have sold the bulk of their output for the next year. Their annual production is about 9,000 tons, of which 2,000 will go to Great Britain and 6,000 tons to the United States, leaving about 1,000 tons to be contracted for. The promoters of this enterprise are greatly encouraged at the prospects for successful trade.

The Sissiboo Pulp & Paper Co., of Weymouth Bridge, N.S., are now getting out timber for a dam and making plans for machinery for the proposed pulp mill. They are also arranging for the survey of the electric railway. It is not expected, however, that construction will be commenced before March 1st next. The mill now in operation is doing very successful work, and large quantities of pulp are being shipped to the United States.

Judgment has been given by the Court of Appeal in the case of John Livingstone vs. Frank Ross, reversing the decision of the former court. Suit was brought by the Dufferin Falls Pulp Co., including F. P. Currie, J. T. Shearer and John Livingstone, of Montreal, to compel Frank Ross to deliver to the plaintiffs certain property on the river Du Lievre, near Buckingham, Que., on which plaintiffs were given an option for the purpose of building a pulp mill. The final decision is in favor of the defendants.

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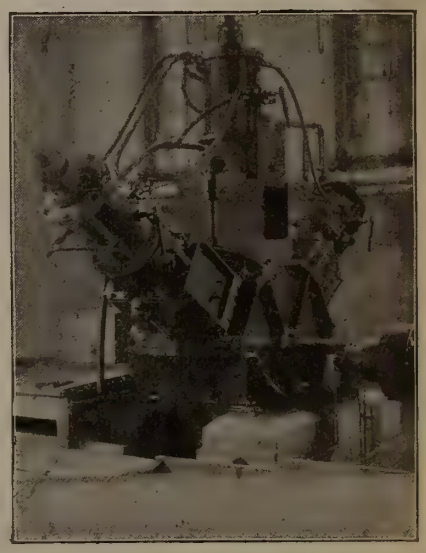

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THE KOOTENAY AND YALE LUMBER COMPANY.

It is reported from Rossland, B. C., that at a meeting held on December 1st, the Kootenay and Yale Lumber Company completed its organization by electing the following officers: President, Louis Blue; first vice-president, Peter Genelle; second vice-president, John Genelle; secretary, J. E. Poupore. The intention is to have offices in Rossland and Greenwood. The Rossland office will look after the business in the Trail Creek and Nelson sections, and the Greenwood office after the business of the company in the Boundary Creek country. The company which consitutes the combine is capitalized for $500,000 in $1 shares. Of the capital stock $250,000 goes to Louis Blue and A. Fisher, and the other $250,000 to P. Genelle & Co. In the property controlled by the combine are eight mills.

Regarding the combine Mr. Blue says: The mills include P. Genelle & Co.'s at Nakusp, capacity 150,000 feet every 24 hours; Genelle & Co.'s plant at Robson, capacity 150,000 feet; my plant at Rossland, capacity 70,000 feet, and my plant at Ymir of 35,000 feet. They will also include the four mills owned by myself and A. Fisher in the Boundary. Their location and capacity is: Phoenix 30,000 feet, Eholt 50,000 feet, Rock Creek 40,000 feet, and Long Lake 30,000 feet. In addition to these the company will erect four mills over the Boundary at points not yet settled. Our reserves are located all over the Arrow lakes and through the Boundary district. We have timber lands under Dominion and provincial grants, as well as by virtue of leases from claim owners and the railway companies. I should say that the amount of timber now standing on our territory is close to half a billion feet.

If there is a leak of steam around the piston rod of your engine, and the packing has been in use for several months, do not take off the gland and put in another ring or two of packing, but clean out all of the old and put in new throughout.

TIE SAWING MACHINE.

Messrs. Kittredge, Smith & Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., have invented a tie sawing machine, which was tested last spring by sawing 27,000 ties for the Q. C. Railway Company. The machine is said to be a complete success, and will make 4,000 eight-foot ties per day, at a cost not exceeding one-half cent per tie, taking the logs from the water and delivering them in a finished condition, with no other handling than passing them to the carrier in the water and two attendants to properly adjust them as the logs are passing through the centreing adjusters to the carrying belt, without loss of motion. Parties wanting such a machine may obtain particulars from the above firm, or the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke.

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Persons having for sale or wishing to purchase a particular lot of lumber, a mill property, timber limits, second hand machinery, etc., in fact, anything pertaining to lumbering operations, will find a buyer or seller, as the case may be, by placing an advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale Department" of the Canada Lumberman Weekly Edition. Testimonials to the value of this department by those who have given it a trial state that the results of advertisements were frequently better than anticipated. The cost is comparatively small. Mill owners might, with profit to themselves, make use of this method of advertising their stock to a still greater extent.

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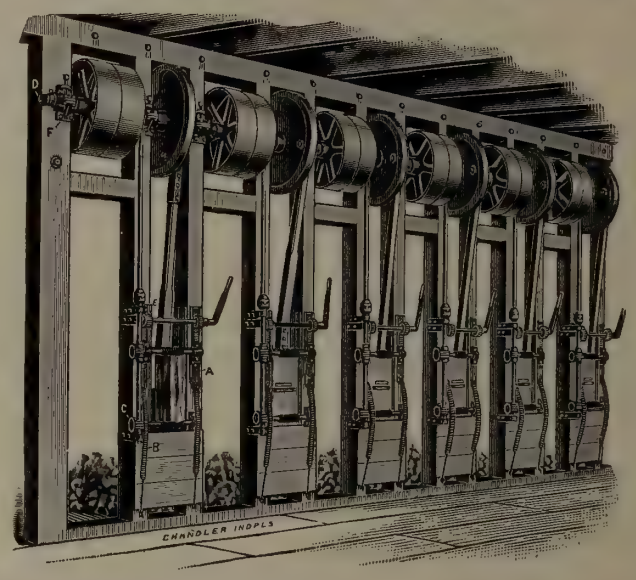

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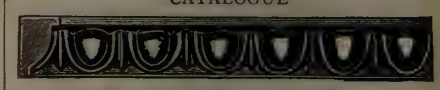
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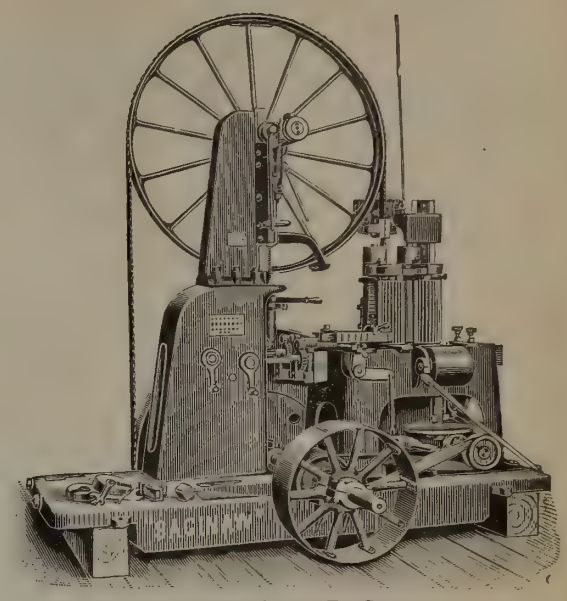

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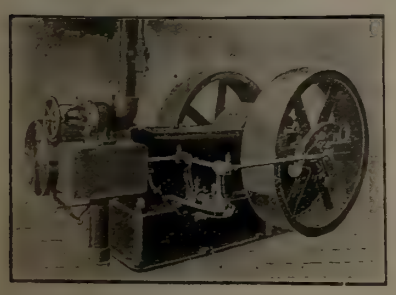

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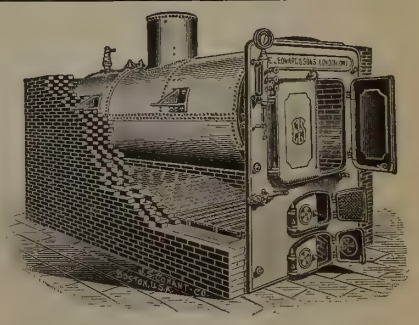

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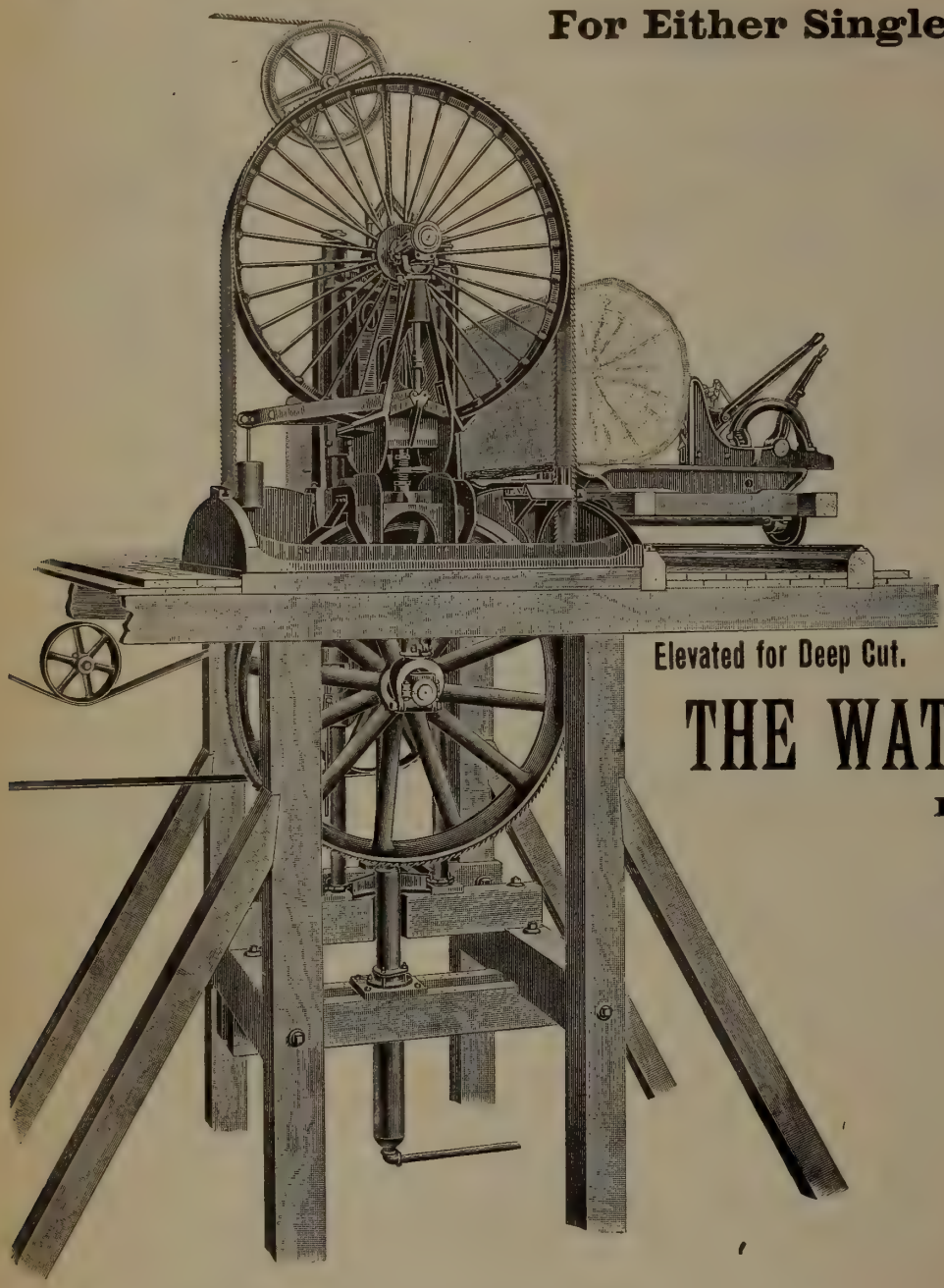

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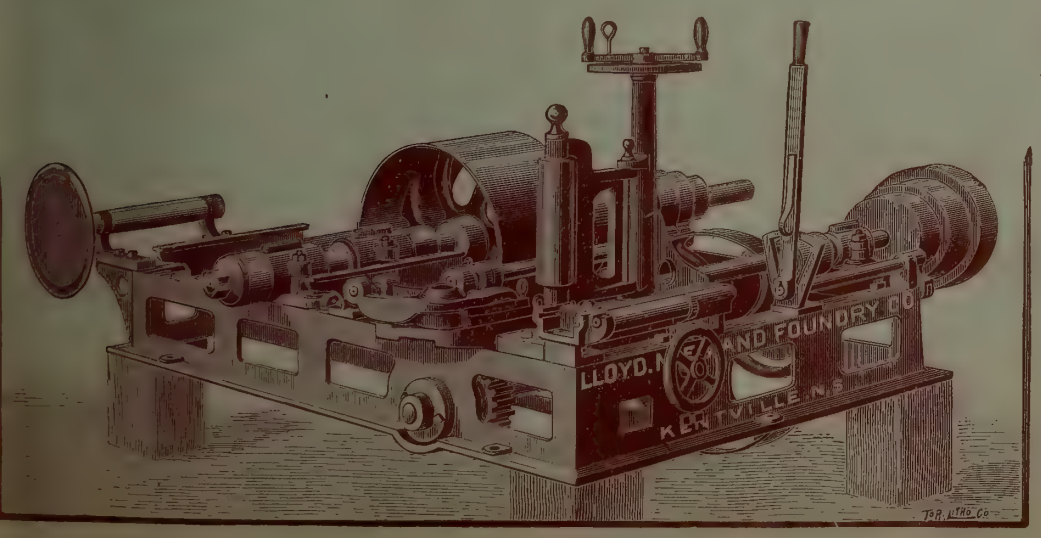

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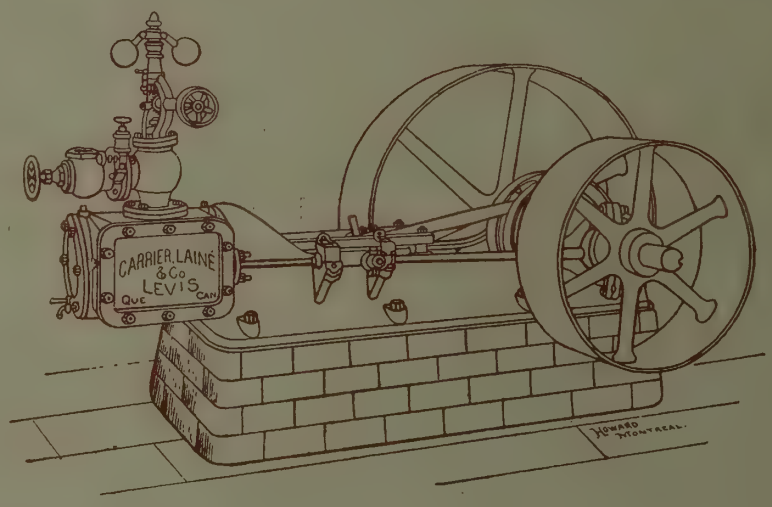

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Annual Trade Review Number

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 2. | TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1900 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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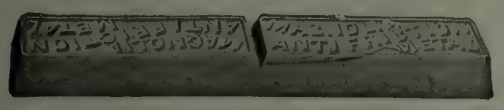

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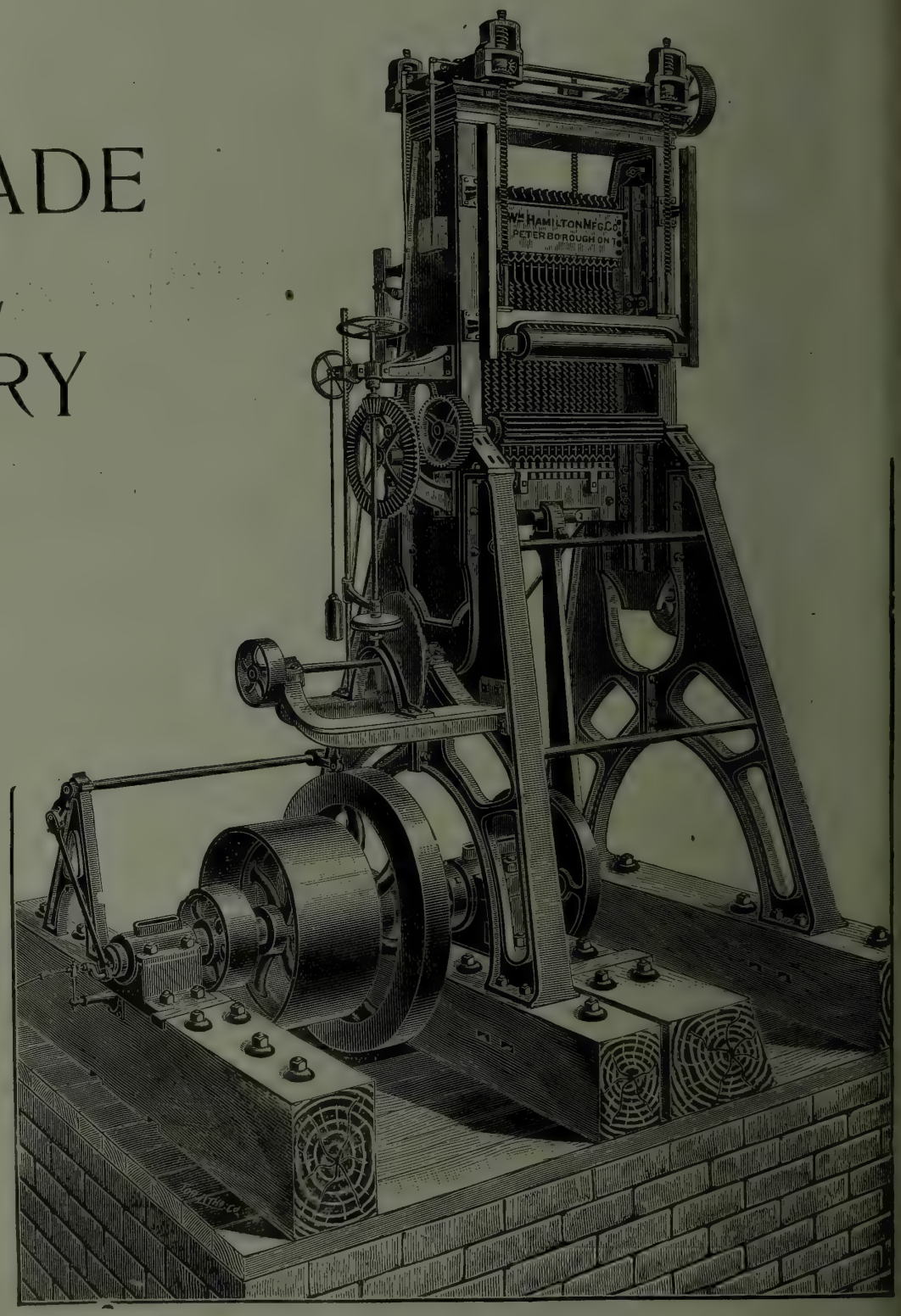

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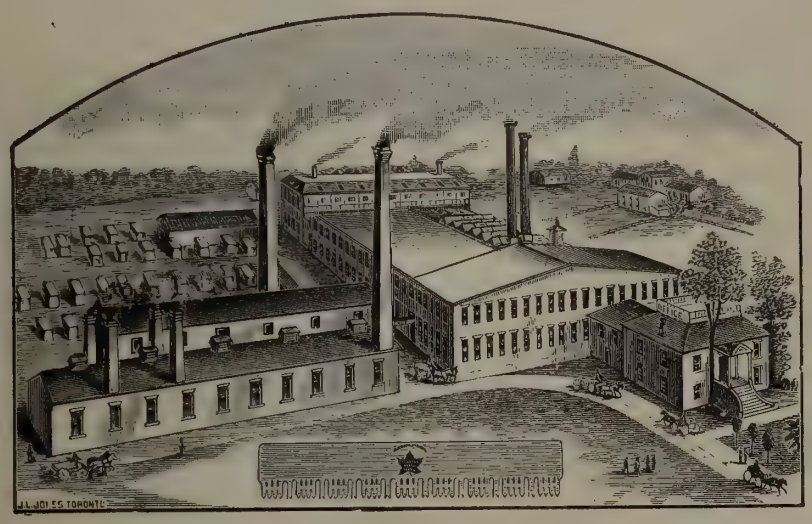

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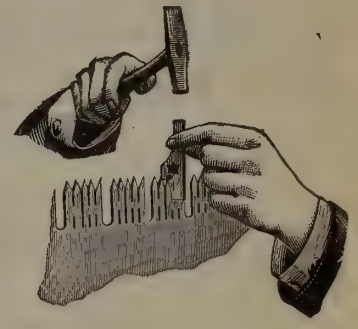

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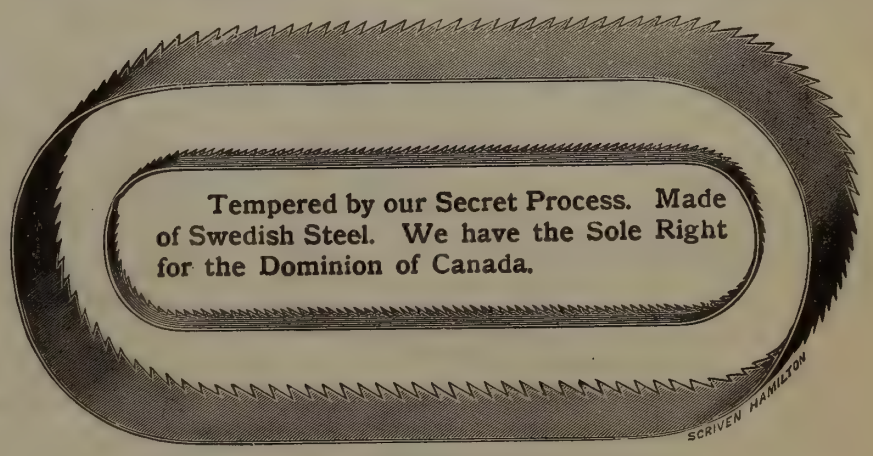

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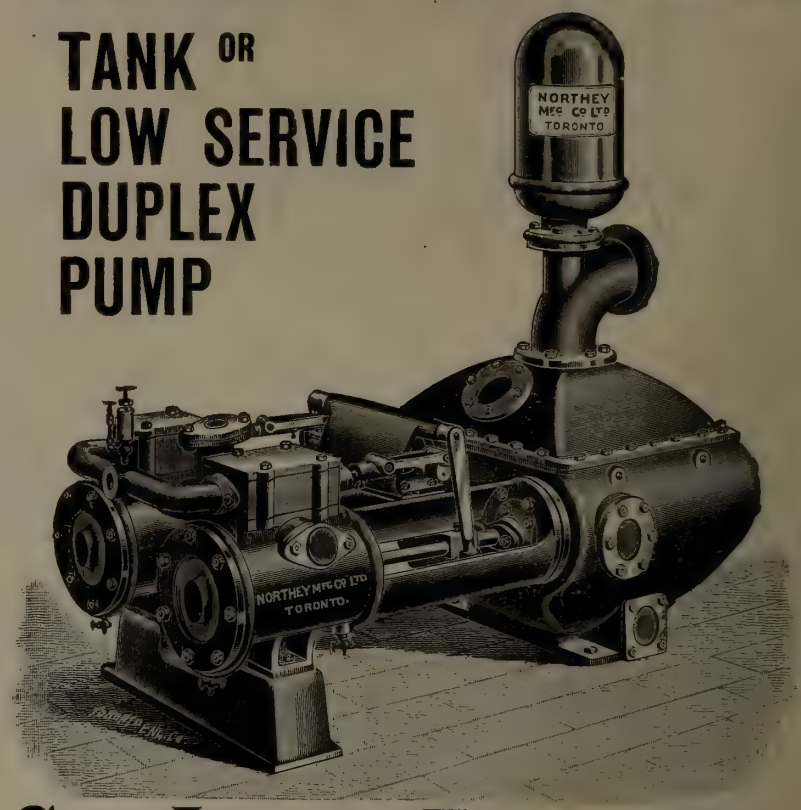

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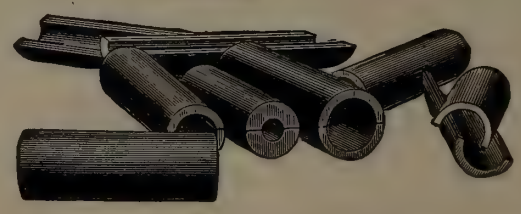

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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1899

REVIEW OF THE LUMBER TRADE.

GENERAL SURVEY.

In many respects 1899 was a remarkable year for the lumber trade. A most active demand, fair prices and a reasonable profit to manufacturers were features of the season's business. If accurate returns were available, they would undoubtedly show an increased home trade and a considerable expansion in the volume of export business. From almost every province of the Dominion there was an increase in shipments to foreign countries, and particularly was there an improvement in the United States trade.

One of the most striking features of the year's business was the almost unprecedented demand for hardwoods and the lower grades of pine and spruce. So great was the demand for low grade stock that at the close of the year this quality of lumber was in more scant supply than the upper grades.

Lumber prices steadily improved from the early spring to about the month of September, when there was a particularly sharp advance, brought about partly by increased freight and insurance charges, and partly by the competition in buying stocks for fall and winter requirements. While the average prices for all grades of lumber were high, the profits of manufacturers were reduced to some extent by the increased cost of labor and supplies. The cost of producing lumber, calculating from the tree to the finished product, was about two dollars per thousand feet higher than in the previous year, so that reckoning on an advance on the finished product of two dollars per thousand feet, the manufacturer's profit would be increased only by about one dollar.

The expansion of the lumber trade during the year was very largely due to increased building operations and a revival in industrial lines. The wood-consuming industries of the country operated steadily throughout the year, many of them working night and day. The result was a large increase in the consumption of lumber. Mining development also created a demand for lumber. Excepting a slight expansion, there were no peculiar features of the export trade. Great Britain remains our best customer, and will, we believe, continue to provide a market for a greater quantity of Canadian lumber each year. Australia, South America, the West Indies, China and Japan are also promising markets for Canadian lumber. The trend of foreign trade seems to be in the direction of closer relations between the manufacturer and the consumer.

At time of writing there is much uncertainty regarding the business of the current year. Prospects are favorable to a large demand for lumber, and preparations were made by the lumbermen early in the winter to get out a large stock of logs. In this they seem likely to be prevented by unfavorable weather conditions. The result will probably be that the production of lumber will not meet the requirements of the markets, and that present prices will be maintained if they are not considerably advanced.

ONTARIO.

Lumber manufacturing was unusually active in the province of Ontario during 1899, and the general conditions surrounding the trade were such as to give encouragement to lumbermen. It was the first year in which the benefits of the manufacturing clause were realized. Although this legislation went into effect on April 30th, 1898, the lumbermen were permitted to export in the summer of that year the logs cut during the previous winter. The effect of the regulation, so far as the sawing of lumber is concerned, did not begin to be felt until the spring of last year. The result of the legislation was a largely increased production of lumber in western Canada in comparison with the previous year and the putting into operation of mills that had been idle for years. There was a marked revival in the industry, the cost of labor and supplies was higher, and the country generally became more prosperous as a result. The full benefit of the law, however, has only commenced to be realized, as from year to year a greater number of saw-mills and wood-working factories will be established. At the present time new mills are in course of construction, and others are being refitted for operations next season.

While the production of lumber in the Georgian Bay district was considerably heavier than in the previous year, the output of the Ottawa Valley mills shows a falling off. The total pine production of the province, nevertheless, was probably 100,000,000 feet greater than in the season of 1898.

Throughout the entire year there was an active demand for pine lumber. Many sharp advances in prices took place, particularly in the lower grades. Mill culls, for instance, at Georgian Bay points which sold in 1898 at $5.50 per thousand were readily taken last year at an advance of $3. Much of this class of stock was shipped to the United States, the cost to the purchaser being thus increased by the import duty of $2 per thousand. Before the close of the season all available box lumber had been picked up, and the higher grades were purchased to some extent for box-making. This resulted in an advance in the price of the better quality of pine lumber. There was probably an advance during the year averaging $2 per thousand feet on all grades. A quantity of deals cut by the Georgian Bay mills was shipped to Great Britain, but the Ottawa Valley continues to hold the bulk of this trade owing to its favorable location for shipping purposes. The Ottawa Valley manufacturers realized for their British stock slightly higher prices than in 1898, while on their shipments to the United States, which were considerable, they secured a substantial advance.

Cedar and hemlock lumber shared in the improvement, the advance in price being about $2 per thousand. Hemlock which sold at mills in Western Ontario at $6 in the spring brought as high as $8 toward the close of the year. There was a greater use of these classes of timber for building purposes.

The hardwood industry made a marked advancement. So great was the demand that buyers found it impossible to purchase to the full extent of their requirements, and towards the close of the year the question of price became a secondary consideration. Ash advanced during the year about $4, and elm about $3 per thousand. On hardwoods generally there was a gain of about $3 per thousand. The full extent of this advance, however, was not realized by some manufacturers, who had sold their output early in the season at lower prices than those which ruled later in the year. The cost of logs was likewise considerably higher. But, considering all the conditions, we believe that the margin of profit in the manufacture of hardwood lumber exceeded any year for the past decade.

Shingles and lath were in brisk demand during the year. The price of shingles did not advance in proportion to other stock, but the same cannot be said of lath. No. 1 lath, which sold early in the spring at $1.50 per thousand, readily found a purchaser before the close of the year at $3.75. This represents an advance of 250 per cent., which is almost unprecedented in lumber trade history.

Reverting to the lumber production, we give below the cut for two years of twenty-one mills in Western Ontario. The totals show an increase of production last year equal to about fifty per cent. The figures are given with a view of indicating the increase in the production, and represent but a small proportion of the total cut of the district :

CUT OF SOME WESTERN ONTARIO MILLS.

	1898—Feet.	1899—Feet
James Playfair, Midland	16,000,000	32,000,000
Georgian Bay Lumber Co	24,000,000	29,000,000
Victoria Harbor Lumber Co	21,500,000	24,500,000
Chew Bros., Midland	15,000,000	20,000,000
C. Beck Mfg. Co., Penetang	1,500,000	15,000,000
Longford Lumber Co	8,000,000	12,000,000
Toner & Gregory, Collingwood	3,000,000	8,000,000
M. Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon	1,000,000	3,000,000
Goderich Lumber Co., Goderich	3,000,000	3,500,000
Harrison & Hawke, Shallow Lake	1,500,000	2,000,000
Snider Lumber Co., Gravenhurst	4,500,000	6,200,000
H. Cargill & Son, Cargill	4,000,000	5,300,000
South River Lumber Co	2,500,000	5,000,000
Blind River Lumber Co	2,500,000	3,500,000
Thompson & Avery, Sharbot Lake	1,200,000	2,000,000
Wm. Milne, Trout Creek	2,000,000	3,000,000
D. G. Cooper, Collingwood	2,500,000	2,500,000
J. E. Murphy, Hepworth Station	1,000,000	1,500,000
John Carew, Lindsay,	2,500,000	3,000,000
J. Harrison & Sons, Owen Sound	4,000,000	3,500,000
A. McPherson & Co., Longford Mills	5,000,000	6,000,000
Total	126,200,000	175,500,000

After careful investigation the lumber production of the Ottawa Valley in 1899 is placed at 532,000,000 feet. Below is given a statement of the separate and combined cuts of the mills for the past two seasons. It will be observed that, in comparison with the previous year, a decrease is shown of about 100,000,000 feet. The explanation of this is that the Bronson & Weston mill and Wm. Mason & Son's mill at Ottawa, and the mill of the Canada Lumber Co. at Carleton Place, were not operated during the year. The combined cut of these three mills in 1898 was 36,000,000 feet. R. & W. Conroy's mill at Deschenes, which cut 17,000,000 feet in 1898, was destroyed by fire in July last, when only 3,000,000 feet had been cut. Another circumstance was that

several of the mills were not operated steadily last season owing to a shortage in the supply of logs. The cut of the Hull Lumber Company, for instance, was less than half that of the previous season as a result of an insufficient stock of logs, while the Gillies Bros. Company, of Braeside, also suffered from this cause.

OTTAWA VALLEY PRODUCTION.

	1898—Feet.	1899—Feet.
J. R. Booth, Ottawa	118,000,000	125,000,000
Gilmour & Co., Trenton	33,000,000	25,000,000
Hull Lumber Co., Hull	55,000,000	25,000,000
McLachlin Bros., Arnprior	65,000,000	65,000,000
Bronson & Weston Company, Ottawa	12,000,000	.....
Hawkesbury Lumber Company, Hawkesbury	52,000,000	50,000,000
W. C. Edwards & Co., New Edinburgh	75,000,000	70,000,000
St. Anthony Lumber Co., Whitney	45,000,000	43,000,000
Gillies Bros., Braeside	20,000,000	13,000,000
Gilmour & Hughson, Hull	35,000,000	30,000,000
Canada Lumber Co., Carleton Place	12,000,000	.....
R. & W. Conroy, Deschenes Mills	17,000,000	3,000,000
Wm. Mason & Son, Ottawa	12,000,000	.....
Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke	17,000,000	11,000,000
Ottawa Lumber Co., Calumet	16,000,000	10,000,000
Ross Bros., Buchingham	10,000,000	10,000,000
McLaren Estate, Buckingham	15,000,000	16,000,000
R. H. Klock & Co., Aylmer	5,000,000	4,000,000
J. R. & J. Gillies, Arnprior	3,000,000	3,000,000
A. Hagar & Co., Plantaganet	5,000,000	6,000,000
A. & P. White, Pembroke	4,000,000	5,000,000
Bailey Mill, Aylmer (operated by A. Fraser)	.....	8,000,000
McLaren & McLaurin, East Templeton	7,000,000	10,000,000
Total	633,000,000	532,000,000

QUEBEC.

The volume of lumber shipped to European countries from the province of Quebec during the year 1899 cannot fairly be taken as reflecting the condition of the lumber trade. These shipments, in comparison with the previous year, show a decrease, although it is admitted by manufacturers that the year was one of active demand and considerable prosperity. Heavy shipments of lumber, clapboards, shingles, lath, etc., were made to the United States, and the demand from that quarter induced much competition between buyers and reduced the quantity of lumber shipped to Great Britain. The cut of lumber was not an unusually heavy one, and consequently at the close of the year we find stocks greatly depleted and prices of lumber from two to three dollars per thousand feet higher than they were last spring. There was also witnessed an unusually active demand for Quebec hardwoods, but prices did not advance to the same extent as on pine and spruce lumber.

A factor which tended to decrease the lumber shipments from the St. Lawrence is the adverse discrimination of the insurance companies against the British North American trade. The Underwriters had suffered heavy losses on vessels from American ports, and for some reason placed the onus upon the St. Lawrence route. The result was the diversion of trade to the ports south of the St. Lawrence.

The shipments of spruce and pine deals, etc., from the port of Montreal to Europe in 1899 were 290,238,527 feet, made up as follows :

	Feet.
Dobell, Beckett & Co	54,852,900
W. & J. Sharples	52,166,308
Watson & Todd	52,132,000
Robt. Cox & Co	35,732,948
J. Burstall & Co	26,887,3[illegible]
McArthur Bros. Co., Ltd	24,360,952
Charlemange & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co	19,978,315
Railways	8,190,526
E. H. Lemay	5,934,000
McLaurin Bros	5,385,000
D. Cream	1,860,840
McLean, Kennedy & Co	961,838
Sundry Small Shippers	590,082
Frank Ross	396,000
Allan Line	330,358
The Robert Reford Co., Ltd	207,909
Elder-Dempster & Co	192,336
Furness, Withy & Co	108,900
Total	290,238,52

In the previous season the shipments were 323,435,266 feet, and in 1897 320,802,733 feet. It will thus be observed that the decrease last year as compared with the two previous years was about 30,000,000 feet. The trade with the River Platte was of little account, being only 1,201,266 feet, as against 11,444,776 feet in 1898. From the ports of Three Rivers and Batiscan the shipments to Great Britain and continental ports were slightly larger than in the previous years. The tables below show the quantity and value of lumber and timber exported from the ports named in the last two years :

SHIPMENTS FROM QUEBEC PORTS.

— 1898 —

Ports.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Montreal	Pine Deals	78,365 Std. H	$3,622,910
	Spruce Deals	12,218 "	352,349
	Deal Ends	7,498 "	445,8 5
	Planks, Boards, &c	35,865 M ft	747,c48
	Square Timber		125,389
	Other Headings		110,165
		Total Value	$5,403,696
Three Rivers and Batiscan	Pine Deals	7,[illegible]03 Std. H	$342,526
	Spruce Deals		238,632
	Pulp Wood		269,113
	Planks, Boards, &c		88,422
		Total value	$939,693
Sorel	Pine Deals	927 Std. H	$37,483
	Spruce Deals	2,241 "	60,480
	Planks, Boards, &c	1,528 "	15,377
	Other Headings		7,028
		Total value	$120,368

— 1899 —

Ports.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Montreal	Pine Deals	57,534 Std. H	$3,151,929
	Spruce Deals	8,403 "	272, 87
	Deal Ends	6,932 "	318,126
	Planks, Boards, &c	37,258 M ft	677,780
	Square Timber		157,188
	Pulp Wood		61,038
	Other Headings		113,713
		Total Value	$4,751,961
Three Rivers and Batiscan	Pine Deals	3,658 Std. H	$292,000
	Spruce Deals	11,387 "	292,201
	Planks, Boards, &c		201,135
	Deal Ends		620
	Pulp Wood	43,747 Cords	159 813
	Wood Pulp		131,539
		Total Value	$1,c77,308
Sorel	Pine Deals	466 Std. H	$15 377
	Spruce Deals	1,461 "	37,430
	Planks, Boards, &c	1,257 M ft	10,255
	Scantlings	234 "	2,151
	Pulp Wood	908 Cords	3,018
		Total Value	$68,231

Coming to the port of Quebec, we find a considerable increase in the export of square and waney timber. Mr. James Patton, supervisor of cullers, furnishes the following comparative statement for three years of the quantity of the chief classes of timber measured and culled at the port :

STATEMENT OF TIMBER MEASURED AND CULLED AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

	1897. Cubic Ft.	1898. Cubic Ft.	1899. Cubic Ft.
Waney White Pine	4,311,340	1,903,148	1,798,691
Square White Pine	832,589	1,062,157	592,088
" Red Pine	211,217	239,512	159,937
" Oak	1,448,960	1,072,588	699,524
" Elm	666,577	474,194	517,458
" Ash	132,435	35,164	67,871
" Birch	262,297	.....	403,333

The timber trade of Quebec is reviewed by J. Bell Forsyth's annual circular as follows :

WHITE PINE.—Without much change in the export as compared with last year, an unprecedently light stock remains to winter, especially in waney pine. The production will again be small, and probably quite inadequate to meet the demand and provide a wintering stock twelve months hence.

		Supply.	Export.	Stock
1899	Square	592,088	3,085,560	1,147,817 Square.
	Waney	1,793,281		1,014,344 Waney
1898	Square	1,062,157	3,015,320	1,353,799 Square.
	Waney	1,903,148		2,451,838 Waney.

RED PINE —An increased export and reduced stock is probably due to the marked advance in the value of pitch pine, not only in the United Kingdom but at the port of shipment.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1899	159,977	234,240	142,078
1898	239,512	145,600	291,639

OAK.—Shipments show a decrease, though not a very large one, on the reduced export of last year. The stock is considerably diminished and manufacture will be curtailed, while demand promises to improve in view of insufficient rolling stock on Englsh railroads for present enormous traffic.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1899	607,965	877,320	615,520
1898	1,072,588	949,095	942,905

ELM—Has advanced in value to extreme figures, at which demand continues good. Stock is light, and the scarcity of suitable standing timber of good size will limit production.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1899	472,889	555,360	100,373
1899	474,194	459,920	138,059

ASH.—The stock is almost nominal, and even small average wood has become very scarce. The demand is good in the markets of the United Kingdom at full prices, but it seems impossible to obtain any large quantity for export.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1899	58,212	58,360	2,950
1898	35,164	74,040	9,599

BIRCH.—The export has been large and little is left on hand, but as production promises to be considerable if this winter remains favorable, there should be a sufficient supply of new wood for early shipment, though probably not more than demand warrants.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1899	253,039	328,440	3,331
1898	211,451	211,000	160

PINE DEALS.—A very great advance in the contracting prices for Ottawa mill cuttings has been established for next season. The United States demand and prices fully justify the figures already obtained, from a producer's point of view, but the point reached may seriously limit consumption in the United Kingdom, and makes the business dangerous and the possible profit inadequate for the risk involved.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1899	396,000	353,000	66,003
1898	392,381	192,381	152,844

SPRUCE DEALS—Have improved in value on this side from United States demand, which promises a better return from boards than deals. At same time the advance in Baltic whitewood, and a good business in the United Kingdom, fully justify even a greater advance on last year's prices than mill cuttings have been placed at.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1899	5,403,000	6,563,000	516,160
1898	3,881,670	3,592,782	1,132,005

It is evident that the deal exports for 1898 were wrong in last circular. All returns could not have been entered at custom house when circular was issued.

SAWN LUMBER.—Shipments have been light during the past season to the River Platte, at about the same prices as last year. The demand from the United States has practically cleared up all available stock, at very good prices.

FREIGHTS—Opened at about same figures as usual of late years for steam, and sixty-five shillings for timber, per Pg. Std. intake, with forty-two and sixpence for deals, was paid for Quebec loading, and forty shillings for Montreal liner space. Rates remained without much change till the usual fall advance, which was probably made more marked by withdrawal of some of the liners for transport service. Sail tonnage is rapidly becoming a thing of the past in the business of Quebec.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

"I have found the year just closed the best I have ever experienced in the lumber business." This is the terse way a New Brunswick manufacturer expresses his satisfaction with the business and profits of the year 1899. This sentiment, however, is not local in character, as we believe it reffects the opinion of the lumber trade of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The cut of lumber in the two provinces during the year, as gauged from the reports of mill owners, was slightly heavier than in the season of 1898, and would have been still greater but for an insufficient supply of logs. Early in the year prices of timber products began to advance, but

as many of the manufacturers had already sold a considerable proportion, if not all, of their production in advance, they did not realize the full benefit of the advanced prices. Another feature which slightly reduced the profits of manufacturers and shippers was the high insurance rates and extreme freights, particularly as the bulk of shipments was made late in the season.

The principal markets for the lumber products of the Maritime provinces was South America, United States, the West Indies, and Great Britian. The average price during the year showed an advance, it is estimated, of about $2 per thousand feet over the quotations of the previous season. Although no statistics are available, it is known that the South American trade was particularly active, as high as $11.50 per thousand being paid for desirable specifications at favorable shipping points in Nova Scotia. This was as against from $9.50 to $10 in the previous season. There were quite heavy shipments to the West Indies, which market consumed a grade of lumber that could not be marketed in some of the other countries. It was, perhaps, in the United States trade that the most marked improvement took place during the year. There were shipped to that market very large quantities of spruce, cedar and hemlock lumber and shingles and lath. The price of lumber suitable for this market advanced during the year fully $2 per thousand, and shingle prices were about 40 cents per thousand higher than in 1898, while there was an advance of nearly 100 per cent. in the price of lath. It is safe to assume that each of the three markets above referred to consumed one-third more lumber than in the previous season.

The trans-Atlantic shipments from New Brunswick were, according to J. B. Snowball's wood trade circular, slightly larger than in the previous season, being 431,518,197 feet in 1899 and 412,299,280 feet in 1898. The trans-Atlantic shipments from Nova Scotia show a falling off of over 20,000,000 feet as compared with 1898, accounted for by the increased shipments to the United States, South America and the West Indies. The opening spring rates of freight ranged from 43s 9d to 47s 6d, according to size of vessel and port of destination. Fall freights were from 50s upwards.

A comparison of shipments for two years shows that fewer cargoes were sent to France and Australia. In 1898 there were shipped from the ports of St. John and the Miramichi to France 17,000,000 feet, as against 4,500,000 feet last year. To Australia there were shipped over 5,000,000 feet in 1898, as against about 2,000,000 feet last year.

The manufacturers of the provinces look forward to a profitable trade this year. One manufacturer writes: "The outlook for next season is the most promising for twenty years, and the time is now approaching (so long predicted) when forest products will command the cost of production and leave a liberal profit to the investor." The stocks of lumber held in the provinces are unusually small, in fact, most manufacturers report that they are completely sold out. On the Miramichi the stock of merchantable spruce and pine wintering is 31,684,000 superficial feet, against 40,000,000 feet last year. The production of lumber in the coming season by the large manufacturers will not likely be greatly increased, but a large number of portable mills are being put in operation which will no doubt considerably increase the quantity manufactured. An undesirable feature in connection with the operation of these portable mills is that the owners are frequently not conversant with market conditions, and therefore offer their stock at a figure below the average market quotations. There is no doubt but that all the lumber manufactured in the Maritime provinces in the year 1900 will be required, and manufacturers should endeavor to maintain the strength of the market by holding firmly to prices.

The following tables of shipments from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are compiled from J. B. Snowball's annual Miramichi wood trade circular:

SHIPMENTS FROM MIRAMICHI FOR 10 YEARS, FROM 1890 TO 1899, INCLUSIVE.

1890–88,000,000.	1894– 96,000,000.	1898–113,000,000.
1891–72,000,000.	1895– 82,000,000.	1899–129,000,000.
1892–95,000,000.	1896–106,000,000.	
1893–83,000,000.	1897–102,000,000.	

SHIPPERS FROM THE PORT OF MIRAMICHI, SEASON 1899.

Shippers.	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, ends, scantling and boards.	Palings. pcs.
J. B. Snowball	30	35,256	32,971,292	3,573,020
Wm. Richards	6	10,708	15,844,819	
Geo. J. Vaughan	10	11,725	15,888,174	1,343,191
W. M. Mackay	10	11,678	14,780,399	36,000
D. & J. Ritchie	16	11,556	12,224,000	94,800
F. E. Neale	4	5,659	8,567,645	
Geo. Burchill & Sons	7	7,146	8,509,000	12,000
E. Hutchison	7	6,968	8,357,032	
Fredk. Dyke	7	6,279	6,429,589	
W. A. Hickson	4	4,418	5,230,080	
Clark, Skillings & Co.	3	4,165		
Total	113	115,558	128,802,030	5,059,011

Birch Squares—J. B. Snowball, 374,099 pcs. Spool Wood—Clark, Skillings & Co., 3,587,088 sup. ft.; James McKinlay, 625,000 sup. ft.; total, 4,212,088.

1899—DISTRIBUTION OF MIRAMICHI SHIPMENTS.

Country.	No. Vessels	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, ends, scantling and boards.	Palings. pcs.
Great Britain	65	76,186	87,475,014	4,940,211
Ireland	35	30,043	32,644,986	118,800
Africa	6	3,427	3,230,970	
France	4	3,493	3,328,961	
Spain	3	2,409	2,122,099	
Total	113	115,558	128,802,030	5,059,011

Great Britain, birch squares, 374,099 pcs.; spool wood, 4,212,088 sup. ft.

ST. JOHN, N.B., SHIPMENTS OF DEALS TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS, DEC. 1ST, 1898, TO DEC. 1ST, 1899.

Shippers.	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Timber (tons). Pine.	Birch.
W. M. McKay	114,214,144	131	5,752
A. Gibson Ry. & Mfg. Co.	38 019,304		
Geo. McKean	24,791,633		
Andre Cushing & Co	2,779,905		
Other Shippers	4,387,449		107
Total	184,192,435	131	5,859

DISTRIBUTION OF ST. JOHN, N.B., SHIPMENTS, DEC. 1ST, 1898, TO DEC. 1ST, 1899.

Ports.	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Timber (tons). Pine.	Birch.
Barrow	3,053,200		
Barry Dock	3,302,110		
Belfast	4,548,416		
Bantry	513,351		
Cardiff	14,181,468		
Coleraine	460,030		
Clare Castle	386,265		
Cork	1,158,339		
Dingle	479,070		
Dublin	6,978,077		
Foynes	434,499		
Fleetwood	3,427,773		
Garston	1,663,200		
Glasgow	8,341,124		
Liverpool	38,515,710	131	5,859
London	4,160,786		
Limerick	2,878,035		
Londonderry	1,131,181		
Manchester	39,206,834		
Mersey f.o.	14,942,136		
Newport	4,937,590		
Newry	550,770		
Sharpness	20,532,072		
Swansea	775,669		
Tralee	682,110		
Waterford	889,720		
Australia (Melbourne)	2,176,415		
Spain (Barcelona and Valencia)	1,304,410		
France (Marseilles)	1,168,157		
Holland (Rotterdam)	970,129		
Africa (Tunis)	443,789		
Total	184,192,435	131	5,859

SHIPMENTS FROM ST. JOHN TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

	Total sup. ft. deals, etc.	Timber (tons). Birch.	Pine.
1889	180,167,488	7,221	487
1890	132,608,516	1,311	4,317
1891	122,242,682	5,004	——
1892	146,529,309	10,200	——
1893	156,653,334	5,294	——
1894	153,473,076	5,015	——
1895	126,449,707	8,374	324
1896	167,246,442	9,892	128
1897	244,399,066	9,454	92
1898	184,954,343	6,636	95
1899	184,192,435	5,859	131

SHIPMENTS FROM OTHER NEW BRUNSWICK PORTS.

MONCTON.

John L. Peck	1,305,000 sup.
J. Nelson Smith	613,000 "
W. M. Mackay	12,535,037 "
Geo. McKean	8,217,452 "
Chas. J. Willis & Co.	4,304,517 "
Total	27,858,508 "

SHEDIAC.

J. L. Black & Sons	3,084,519 sup. ft
Geo. McKean	2,118,585 "
W. M. Mackay	1,408,487 "
M. Wood & Sons	1,463,137 "
Chas. J. Willis & Co.	969,553 "
T. B. Calhoun	802,062 "
E. J. Smith	566,235 "
Total	10,411,578 "

SACKVILLE.

Geo. McKean	4,113,673 sup. t.
M. Wood & Sons	2,322,434 "
W. M. Mackay	944,094 "
Chas. J. Willis & Co.	1,033,861 "
P. J. Mahoney	2,269,521 "
Total	10,683,583 "

DALHOUSIE.

Geo. Moffat & Co.	8,439,407 sup. ft
King Bros.	6,153,697 "
Prescott Lumber Co.	3,689,429 "
Price Bros.	4,386,796 "
Nat. McNair	1,619,751 "
Geo. Dutch	770,000 "
Geo. J. Vaughan	1,205,000 "
Wm. Currie & Co.	976,000 "
Total	27,240,080 "

CAMPBELLTON.

Geo. McKean	6,949,265 sup. ft.
Richards & Co.	6,176,821 "
K. Shives	1,806,112 "
J. D. Sowerby	1,902,810 "
W. M. Mackay	605,000 "
Price Bros.	706,980 "
Total	18,146,988 "

RICHIBUCTO AND BUCTOUCHE.

J. & T. Jardine	7,908,977 "
Edward Walker	1,053,975 "
J. D. Irvine	322,948 "
Total	9,285,900 "

BATHURST.

W. M. Mackay	8,036,737 sup. ft.
Sumner & Co.	1,590,571 "
Total	9,627,308 "

TOTAL TRANS-ATLANTIC SHIPMENTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK 1899, COMPARED WITH 1898.

— 1899 —

Ports.	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Sup.ft.deals, etc.	Timber (tons)
St. John	——	——	184,192,435	5,990
Miramichi	113	115,588	128,802,030	352
Moncton (Hillsboro, Hopewell, Harvey)	18	23,536	27,858,508	
Shediac	21	10,843	10,411,578	
Dalhousie	36	27,374	27,240,080	
Campbellton	28	20,172	18,146,988	
Bathurst	8	10,254	9,627,308	51
Richibucto and Buctouche	15	8,683	9,285,900	
Sackville	16	10,479	10,683,583	
Total	255	226,899	426,248,410	6,393

— 1898 —

Ports.	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Sup.ft.deals, etc.	Timber (tons)
St. John	——	——	184,954,343	6,731
Miramichi	107	103,643	113,167,105	
Moncton (Hillsboro, Hopewell, Harvey)	29	27,751	29,549,783	
Shediac	25	12,514	11,740,280	
Dalhousie	42	30,654	28,230,563	256
Campbellton	20	17,207	16,249,172	
Bathurst	9	9,768	12,159,857	
Richibucto and Buctouche	18	8,019	7,455,899	
Sackville	18	9,343	8,972,658	
Total	268	218,899	412,479,660	6,987

The trans-Atlantic shipments from the province of New Brunswick for the past ten years were:

	Sup. feet.		Sup. feet.
1890	293,000,000	1895	291,000,000
1891	253,000,000	1896	386,000,000
1892	325,000,000	1897	494,000,000
1893	312,000,000	1898	412,000,000
1894	326,000,000	1899	426,000,000

SHIPMENTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

Ports.	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, etc.
Halifax	43	28,487	53,772,654
Parrsboro	18	26,206	30,552,665
Amherst and outports	33	27,782	17,382,420
Hubbard's Cove	10	7,500	6,822,761
Liscomb	5	5,451	5,430,717
Pictou	5	5,585	4,516,000
Ship Harbor	5	4,270	3,920,964
Sheet Harbor	4	2,801	2,678,423
Yarmouth	4	2,750	2,551,900
Mahone Bay	1	410	381,000
Total	128	111,242	128,009,504

The shipments of deals from Nova Scotia to trans-Atlantic ports for the past ten years were :

	Sup. feet		Sup. feet.
1890	99,512,924	1895	109,324,393
1891	78,603,742	1896	123,116,389
1892	87,861,398	1897	185,362,562
1893	109,252,930	1898	148,239,804
1894	106,327,250	1899	128,009,504

MANITOBA.

Manitoba is a lumber consuming rather than a lumber producing province. During the year there was a considerable expansion in the consumption in Manitoba and the Territories, perhaps one-third more lumber being consumed than in the year 1898. The Winnipeg Commercial is authority for the statement that 150,000,000 feet of lumber were sold during 1898, as against 125,000,000 feet in 1898, and 90,000,000 feet in 1897. These figures, although perhaps not accurate, are sufficiently near the mark to show the trend of the trade.

It is estimated that the mills in the Lake of the Woods district, located at Rat Portage, Keewatin, Fort William, Port Arthur and Savanne, shipped into Manitoba 78,000,000 feet, of which perhaps 50,000,000 feet were cut at the Rat Portage mills. The total cut of the Manitoba mills reached in the vicinity of 25,000,000 feet, an increase of 10,000,000 feet over the previous year. This would leave 47,000,000 feet to be made up by shipments from British Columbia and the United States, from which districts no estimates have been obtained. It is safe to assume, however, that 25,000,000 feet of lumber was shipped into Manitoba and the Territories during the year by British Columbia manufacturers, leaving 22,000,000 feet as representing the importations from the United States. In the year 1898 the quantity imported from the United States was 35,000,000 feet, but it is admitted that the Canadian manufacturers last year controlled the market to a greater extent than formerly.

Lumber prices in Manitoba, as in the other provinces, advanced steadily during the year, and notwithstanding high prices building operations were continued without cessation. The farmers throughout the province erected modern dwelling houses and farm buildings. Lumber manufacturers anticipate that the present demand for lumber will continue throughout 1900, and are preparing to supply the same by providing an increased supply of logs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The lumber manufacturers of British Columbia will look back upon 1899 as a year of considerable progress. The activity in mining and building operations stimulated the home demand for lumber, and it was in this branch of the trade that the greatest expansion took place during the year. There were also increased shipments to Manitoba, the Territories and Eastern Canada. Early in the year prices showed signs of stiffening, and before the close they had advanced fully two dollars per thousand feet.

One feature of the trade of the coast province was the resumption of operations by several large mills which had been idle for some years. One of the largest of these was the mill of the North Pacific Lumber Company at Barnet, on Burrard Inlet. The capacity of other mills was increased, and taken altogether the production of lumber in British Columbia is believed to have exceeded the cut of any season for several years past. The Vancouver mill of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1898. This mill was rebuilt during the year and resumed operations about the first of September.

The volume of the export trade in lumber does not indicate any marked degree of progress, but this is attributable to an unprecedented scarcity of lumber carrying tonnage. Towards the close of the year there was a famine of ships, and the offering of the highest rates on record failed to secure the necessary vessels for the shipment of lumber. The Chemainus mill, for instance, is understood to have upwards of 4,000,000 feet of lumber awaiting delivery to foreign countries. The exports to foreign countries during the year were 49,720,000 feet, valued at $432,151, against 49,000,000 feet, valued at $406,001, in 1898. The following table shows the point of shipment, destination and value of the various cargoes :

FROM CHEMAINUS.

Vessel.	Destination.	Feet.	Value.
John Smith	Capetown	626,856	$ 4,532
Coloma	Tientsin	700,497	5,950
W. F. Witzemann	Tientsin	364,068	2,900
E. K. Wood	Tientsin	660,292	5,610
Hawaiian Isles	Melbourne	1,914,665	14,309
Sea King	Sydney	1,130,278	9,160
Orion	Calcutta, Br. India	1,616,318	14,085
Undaunted	Capetown	1,263,853	10,684
Star of France	Melbourne	1,176,922	9,179
British General	Australia	1,457,539	11,510
Hercules	Queensboro	907,546	10,410
Sebastion Bach	Tientsin and Newchwang	552,566	4,782
King Cyrus	Newchwang	878,728	9,751
Guy C. Goss	Taku, Japan	1,134,648	12,619
Nanaimo	Taku	419,152	3,450
Dalnyvostock	Port Arthur, China	1,452,876	12,716
Tyr	Newchwang	1,618,102	12,892
E. K. Wood	Shanghai	634,372	6,138
Echo	Valparaiso	877,993	7,938
Elwell	Melbourne	1,107,433	9,780
Marion Chilcott	Adelaide	1,439,356	12,525
Harvester	Capetown	1,121,121	9,550
Sea King	Adelaide	1,137,030	9,900
Yosemite	Sydney	759,831	7,600

FROM HASTINGS, BURRARD INLET AND VANCOUVER.

Vessel.	Destination.	Feet.	Value.
Clan Galbraith	Algoa Bay	1,641,759	$13,957
Compeer	Japan	416,928	3,545
Addeley	Sydney	1,002,738	7,676
Elm Branch	Tientsin	2,841,324	26,000
Wachusett	Melbourne	1,111,240	13,332
Kate F. Troop	Philadelphia	879,000	17,000
Wm. H. Macy	Africa	1,592,000	14,700
Ivy	Melbourne	847,708	6,396
Tyr	Newchwang	1,514,390	12,869
Coalinga	Chili	706,000	7,800

FROM MOODYVILLE.

Vessel.	Destination.	Feet.	Value.
Louisiana	Sydney	1,129,111	$ 8,596
Ragnar	Newchwang	1,194,421	10,625
Rodenbek	Callao	1,309,231	11,130
Altcar	Callao	1,012,013	8,600
City of Madras	Australia	1,321,177	7,888
Dundee	Calcutta	1, 91,985	15,221
Florence	Sydney	1,237,959	9,468
Rose	Geraldton, W. A.	619,758	5,200

FROM GANGES HARBOR, COWICHAN, VICTORIA AND WESTMINSTER.

Vessel.	Destination.	Feet.	Value.
Eric	Tientsin	(piles)	$ 3,115
J. M. Weatherwax	Nagasaki	519,243	4,670
Brunel	Callao	1,194,958	10,153
Alex. McNeil	Port Pirie	605,579	5,140
Fred J. Wood	Santa Rosalia	180,400	3,500
Northwest	Santa Rosalia	120,000	3,500

From the above we have compiled the following table showing the value of shipments to the different countries in comparison with the previous year :

SHIPMENTS BY COUNTRIES.

	1898	1899
Australia	$176,303	$152,329
China	75,303	113,348
Japan		24,284
South Africa	50,111	58,563
South America	43,406	52,621
United Kingdom	43,288	
United States	17,500	17,000
British India		29,306
Total	$406,001	$432,151

The entire absence of shipments to the United Kingdom is a striking feature of the above table, as in 1898 the shipments represented in value $43,288, and 1897 $154,684. This falling off, however, is more than offset by the increased shipments to the Orient, the value last year being $137,632, as against $75,303 in 1898. British India, it will be observed, is also opening up as a market for British Columbia forest products.

The outlook for 1900 is regarded by manufacturers as most promising. Unsold stocks at the mills are unusually light, and it is gratifying to learn that there is practically no stock of low grade lumber on hand. While the home consumption is likely to be quite as great as in 1899, it is believed that a much larger export trade will be done, particularly with the Orient.

The shingle manufacturers of British Columbia also experienced a good year in 1900. Shingles advanced from 10 to 20 cents per thousand, and were scarce and in good demand throughout the entire season. Many of the mills are now operating day and night, and have orders on hand which cannot be filled for several weeks to come. The shipments to Manitoba, the North-West and Ontario were about the same as during 1898.

A marked feature of the trade last year was the scarcity of a steady supply of timber to the mills at prices which the manufacturers could afford to pay. There is, of course, a supply of cedar timber in British Columbia for many years to come, suitable for making shingles, but the present price of shingles is altogether too low to bear the cost of delivering it from the stump to mills. The free import of Puget Sound shingles also remained a disturbing factor, they being sold at a number of the largest and best points in Manitoba. The British Columbia manufacturers entertain the hope, however, that the Government will relieve them from such an unfair condition by restoring the duty at the coming session of Parliament.

NEW MILL AT WIARTON.

Mr. Robert Watt, of Wiarton, Ont., has recently completed a new saw mill at that place. It is located on Colpoy's Bay, and is a modern establishment, being provided with a complete outfit of the latest improved machinery, including one large circular saw and the usual number of cut off saws ; also a fine shingle mnchine and other appliances, all operated by a 110 horse power engine and a 140 horse power boiler, equipped with a Dutch oven, which is fed by carriers. The premises are well lighted by an electric light plant on the premises, utilizing both arc and incandescent lights, and ample fire protection is provided both in mill and yards.

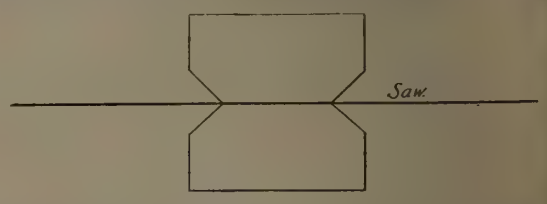
The daily capacity of this mill is from 20,000 to 25,000 feet of lumber and 25,coo to 30,000 shingles per day, cutting all kinds of hardwood, pine and hemlock lumber, pine and cedar shingles. Shipments are made in car and cargo lots to the wholesale and retail trade all over Ontario, as far east as Brockville, Kingston and Montreal, west as far as Sarnia, Windsor and Detroit, and to all points in the Niagara peninsula, with a large trade in Toronto, Hamilton and London.

Mr. Watt purchased the plant from Kidd Bros. two years ago, and after running the old mill one season rebuilt it at a large expense.

Mr. Watt has had a life long experience in the manufacture of lumber, and is widely known to the lumber trade in all parts of the province.

CRACKS IN NEW SAWS—BRAZING.

THE writer's recent experience may prove interesting to The Wood-Worker's readers. Two new band saws, 19 gauge, six inches wide, were received from the factory. They seemed to be in good condition when examined under tension level, but five cracks developed in each saw within a couple of hours after starting. They were cut and brazed at the cracks. Since then they have run steadily for 18 months, sawing 30,000 feet per day, with only two breaks in that time. I use



a brazing steel, not iron, 1 x ¼-inch, with corners cut so that the surface next to saw will be about ⅛-inch wider than lap, as shown in sketch, which should show as for ¼-inch braze. By having the brazing tool cover in width only a little more than the braze, less pressure is required and the braze cools quicker. Experience shows that by using a current of air from a blower or bellows, or even fanning with a shingle, brazes can be made which will last a long time and be perfectly satisfactory. But don't wait until your tools are too cold ; each second at this stage of the process must be taken into account. —E. L. Haskins, in Woodworker.

The Magnolia Metal Company, of New York, have recently opened a branch office at 421 Austell Buildings, Atlanta, Georgia, and propose also to open offices shortly in St. Louis, San Francisco and Philadelphia.

A LUMBERMAN HONORED.

It affords the Canada Lumberman much pleasure to present to its readers the accompanying portrait of Mr. J. G. Scott, manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, who was recently honored by being elected Mayor of the city of New Westminster, B.C., for the year 1900. The electors paid a tribute to Mr. Scott's ability and energy by giving him the largest majority ever recorded in a Mayoralty contest in that city.

It is interesting to learn that Mr. Scott is an Ontario boy. He was born in the city of Stratford, Ont., on December 23rd, 1860. His first experience in the lumber business was with the Medonte Lumber Company, in Simcoe County. In partnership with his brother, Mr. A. A. Scott, now of the firm of Cooke & Scott, of McGregor, Ont., he purchased the business of the above-named company. Their timber supply becoming exhausted, the subject of our sketch, following the advice of Horace Greeley, went to British Columbia in 1891. After investigating the timber supply and market prospects, he became convinced that there was a bright future for the lumber trade of that province, and the result was the formation of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, with Mr. W. J. Sheppard, of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, Waubaushene, as president, and Mr. Scott as general manager. The history of the company since its formation has been one of continued success. The mills of the company are located on the Fraser river at New Westminster, and the product manufactured is red cedar lumber and shingles. Their business, confined at present to a car trade with Manitoba and Ontario, has been steadily developing, and it is understood to be their intention to erect an extensive plant at Vancouver.

Mr. J. G. Scott,
Manager Pacific Coast Lumber Company and Mayor of New Westminster, B. C.

Mr. Scott's debut into public life was due to somewhat peculiar circumstances. Our readers will remember that in the fall of 1898 a disastrous fire occurred in New Westminster, by which property to the value of over three million dollars was destroyed. The fire, as subsequent investigation proved, was largely the result of incompetent civic administration, and as an outcome of this, new men of a class not usually found in municipal harness were pressed by the citizens to become candidates for municipal honors. Some consented, among them being Mr. Scott. Confidence was thus restored in financial circles, and as a result New Westminster of to-day is a better and more prosperous city than ever before.

After one year's service as chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Scott, by a very substantial majority, was placed in the chief magistrate's chair. The citizens of New Westminster are to be congratulated that a man of marked business ability, and with large private interests to engage his intention, should decide to place his services at the disposal of the public.

THE LATE HON. GEO. BRYSON.

One by one the pioneer lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley are passing to the Great Beyond. Hon. Geo. Bryson, sen., died at his home at Fort Coulonge, Que., on January 14th, after a useful life of almost four score and ten years. He had been ill but a few days.

The late Mr. Bryson was born in Paisley, Scotland, on December 16th, 1813, and was therefore in his 88th year. He emigrated to Canada in 1821, and settled with his parents on a farm in the township of Ramsay, Lanark County. During the early part of his life he worked on the farm in summer to make a comfortable home for his parents, part of the winters being spent in cutting cordwood by the cord for a firm in Almonte. His education consisted of that which he received during an attendance of three months at school and what he learned from his father during the fall and winter evenings. He was one of the first to engage in lumbering in his district. At twenty-two years of age he became associated with his brother-in-law, the late Hiram Colton, of Litchfield, Pontiac County, Que., in lumbering operations on the Coulonge river above Ragged Chute. At that time red pine timber was in good demand, and they together took off some very large timber from Calumet Island. He then returned to Ramsay Township and in company with another party took a large raft to Quebec. This did not prove a profitable venture, as when the timber was sold they found that there was a considerable deficit to be made up. Mr. Bryson, however, was not easily discouraged. He next year operated on the Coulonge, and, aided by the late Mr. Colton, took out another raft. The sale of this raft netted a fair profit, which Mr. Bryson devoted to paying off the debt of the previous year. Subsequently he purchased the good will of a half-breed and cleared the farm on which he lived until he built a residence in Fort Coulonge in 1889.

The late Mr. Bryson was not what might be called an extensive lumberman, rarely making more than one large raft each year, but after 1864 he usually had one or two camps, besides jobbers, making saw-logs, which he sold generally to the late Capt. Young, of Ottawa. He furnished men to manufacture square timber and logs from 1864 to 1876, although retiring from active lumbering in 1873, when he disposed of most of his limits to his two sons, Mr. Geo. Bryson, jr., and the late John Bryson. Being shrewd, industrious, and frugal, he emassed considerable wealth.

Mr. Bryson lived a life of great usefulness. He was a promoter of the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway, a member of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company for many years, and one of the founders and a director of the Bank of Ottawa. The town of Bryson, formerly known as Havelock, was re-named after the Bryson family. In politics he was a Liberal. His parliamentary career began in 1857, when he was elected to represent Pontiac county in the old Canadian Assembly. He was called to the Legislative Council at Quebec in 1867, and occupied a seat there for twenty years, when he retired in favor of his second son, Mr. Geo. Bryson, jr. He was for many years Mayor of Mansfield and was warden of Pontiac for four consecutive terms. He lived a christian life, being an elder of the Presbyterian church for over forty years. As a tribute to his worth his funeral was attended by nearly two thousand persons, including prominent business men and representatives from various banking and other institutions in which he was interested.

The Late Hon. Geo. Bryson.

John Munro has purchased Paul Bros.' planing mill at Midland, Ont., and will put in sash and door machinery.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

(Correspondence of the Canada Lumberman.)

A portable saw mill now situated at Mousseau lake, about twenty miles from Ottawa, is being operated all winter, work being rushed ahead night and day. The logs are drawn direct to the mill from the woods. The mill itself, which is run by electricity, has eighty horse power, and is fitted up for removal on short notice. Last season such a mill was erected on a large barge, which navigated the waters of the Ottawa and its tributaries. The mill was thus sailed from point to point, and when a contract was taken the logs were simply floated alongside. This is tne first of its kind, but others will probably be put in commission next season, as the present high prices ruling make them profitable as well as convenient for small dealers.

Mr. James W. Woods, Ottawa, manufacturer of lumbermen's supplies, states that his business has increased 50 per cent. in the last year, and shipments are now made to all points in Ontario and Quebec, as well as New Brunswick and British Columbia. This business has been conducted for five years by Mr. Woods, and the satisfaction given the customers may be understood when it is stated that not a single account has been lost. Next spring Mr. Woods will erect a new five storey warehouse in Ottawa, which with machinery will cost about $35,000. Quite a run is at present being made on the firm's hand-knit underwear.

Messrs. James and R. J. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson & Thackery, proprietors of Ottawa's leading planing mill, have again been re-elected to positions at the city council board. Messrs. W. D. and F. F. Morris, manager and city traveller respectively of the Ottawa branch of the Queen City Oil Company, have also been granted the same honor by the ratepayers. The two pairs of brothers are well known to the lumber trade, and their success in their business callings furnishes the keynote for their success at the polls.

Lieut. W. T. Lawless, of the Ottawa company of the first Canadian contingent, now on the scence of war, is in private life a very efficient and popular clerk in the office of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, the concern that rafts the logs for all the Ottawa mills. Lieut. Lawless' salary will be paid his relatives during his absence at the front, and on his return his desk will again be given him. His friends in the lumber business remembered "Billy" and presented him with several useful gifts. Several of these friends have had bright chatty letters from the soldier lumber clerk.

It appears there is a hitch in the negotiations now pending for the sale of the Gilmour & Hughson spruce limits above Ottawa. American capitalists were desirous of securing the land, as they intended to erect a large pulp mill near by, at Chelsea, Que. The Provincial Government has, however, advanced a claim to the valuable water powers which it was thought belonged, as did the limits, to Gilmour & Hughson. Documents, it is claimed, however, can be procured showing that the water power was included in a Crown grant made to Thomas Brigham years ago. He sold it to one Gardner Church in 1841, and the latter now holds the deed in which no reserve claims are set forth. Even should the Quebec Government establish a claim to the water power, it is thought likely that a reasonable rental can be arranged, and the erection of the large pulp mill proceeded with.

Ald. W. D. Morris, Manager of the Queen City Oil Co.'s Ottawa business, states that last year's business with the mills and lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley was the largest on record. This concern supplies all the Ottawa and Ottawa Valley mills with lubricant and lighting oils, etc., and the increase in business is due to the improvements in the lumber business. The present year promises to eclipse the past one for the same reason.

Mr. John Belford, cashier for W. C. Edwards & Co., of this city, is one of the members of the Ottawa battery now en route for South Africa. Jack was very popular and widely known in the lumber trade, and he carries with him the best wishes of all.

Ald. James Davidson, of the firm of Davidson & Thackeray, Ottawa, leaves for England this week on his annual business trip.

The recent mild spell has caused consternation amongst the Ottawa lumbermen, who state that the unfavorable weather has virtually destroyed what chances there were of securing a good supply of logs. Men and teams are both idle in the woods, where the lack of snow makes transportation difficult.

Ottawa mill men have received advices that British buyers are en route to this country to contract for their requirements. Prices remain high and there is already a brisk demand for next year's cut. Mill men are in some cases holding off, as the prospects of a still further advance in the English market are good. American buyers are also figuring on next season's wants.

The Rideau Lumber Company, during the past year, did a greatly increased business, but as the annual statement has not been prepared, the exact comparison cannot be made. Members of the firm state that American buyers came to the Ottawa market last season for the first time in the last eight years. During the previous year the local millmen had to go to the American buyers, but the demand was so great last year that the Americans were glad to allow the Canadian mill owners to dictate prices.

Ottawa, Jan. 15th, 1900.

CANADA LUMBERMAN
WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

THE SAW-LOG PROBLEM.

FOR the past year we have heard but little of the Michigan lumberman lobbyist; he has rested quietly in the hope that the courts would compel the Ontario Government to permit the exportation of saw-logs from the province. This hope not having materialized, he has now turned up at Washington, with the avowed intention of coercing Great Britain into taking from the Ontario Government her right to make laws to regulate the manufacture of her raw material. The Michigan lumberman must be given credit for his perseverance, even though he may not succeed in his present undertaking.

At the time of writing such well-known mill owners as Col. A. F. Bliss, Walter S. Eddy and Selwin Eddy are at the United States capital, and have submitted to the Treasury Department several questions, including one as to whether there is any diplomatic reason why the retaliatory clause of the Dingley Bill should not be put into effect. This clause in the bill reads as follows:

"Provided that if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty on saw-logs, round unmanufactured timber, stave bolts, shingle bolts, or heading bolts, exported to the United States, or a discriminating charge on boom-sticks or chains used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph, when imported from such countries or dependencies."

The Michigan lumbermen profess to be of the opinion that by a broad construction of the clause the Treasury Department may impose an additional duty on Canadian lumber imported into the United States. The difficulty is that the Canadian Government did not place an export duty on logs, but simply prevented their exportation entirely. Hence the necessity of this broad construction.

The Michigan lumbermen propose to accomplish their purpose by compelling the interference of Great Britain. They claim that the application of a prohibitive duty on Canadian lumber would bring about a commercial war ruinous to the trade between the two countries. This, they say, would be foreseen by Great Britain, who, in her present predicament, would endeavor to prevent unfriendly relations with the United States.

That Great Britain will interfere in this question is too remote a possibility for consideration. She will not divest Ontario of her provincial rights, even for the sake of the Michigan mill owner.

The placing of a prohibitive duty upon Canadian lumber is a step which, we venture to predict, will never be taken by the Government of the United States. Each year the consumers of the Eastern States are becoming more dependent upon Canada for their lumber supply. It is said that a bill will be introduced in the next Legislature prohibiting the cutting of spruce in the State of Maine for a term of years, for the purpose of giving the forest an opportunity to gain lost ground and to prevent the complete extermination of the spruce tree by paper-makers. In the face of such a condition, where would be the wisdom of a prohibitive duty?

Even if the United States Government were to remove entirely the duty on Canadian lumber, the Ontario Legislature would not recede from the position it has taken in relation to the exportation of saw-logs. This fact is evident by the passing within the past month of an Order-in-Council prohibiting the exportation of pulp wood from the Dominion after April 30th next.

Our advice to the Michigan mill owners is to follow the example of one or two of their confreres and establish mills on the Ontario side of Lake Huron. They need have little hope of ever again being permitted to raft their logs across the water.

FREIGHT RATES ON CEDAR.

THERE seeems to be much dissatisfaction among the lumber merchants of Ontario owing to what is claimed to be unjust discrimination against cedar timber products in the matter of freight rates. The railway companies, for some reason known only to themselves, charge a considerably higher rate on cedar products than on other classes of timber.

We are advised by Mr. E. Tiffin, general freight agent of the C. P. R., that on this road the rate on common lumber would cover shipments of cedar lumber, but that cedar ties, or timber, are carried only under special arrangements. The Grand Trunk Railway, it would seem, charge a higher rate on cedar lumber as well as on ties, posts and timber than that which is applied to other timber products. The publishers of this journal, desiring to give the Grand Trunk authorities an opportunity to explain their position, wrote the following communication:

TORONTO, January 18th, 1900.

General Freight Agent,
G.T.R., Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Some of the lumbermen of Ontario have reported to us that your company apply a higher rate of freight on cedar products, such as lumber, ties, poles, etc., than is charged on other classes of timber products; also that no rate on such cedar products is quoted in your tariff circulars. Before making any comment on the subject, we would be pleased to have your views as to the correctness or otherwise of these reports, and if correct to learn on what ground such high freight rates are charged.

Yours respectfully,
THE C. H. MORTIMER PUBLISHING CO.

Below is the reply of the Grand Trunk Railway:

TORONTO, January 24th, 1900.

Gentlemen,—Replying to your favor of the 18th inst., it is correct that we do not carry cedar at the lumber rate. Our rates on lumber are as published in our lumber tariffs from time to time; our rates on cedar are our 10th class tariff rates.

Trusting that the above supplies you fully with the information you require, we remain,

Yours sincerely,
A. WHITE,
Divisional Freight Agent.

It will be observed how non-committal is Mr. White in his reply. He does not attempt to give an explanation of the discrimination against cedar, but confines his remarks practically to the statement that such discrimination exists. The point which the writer and the lumbermen generally would like to have explained is the basis of calculation which places a higher rate on cedar than on other timber products.

While the trade in cedar products is thus handicapped by exorbitant rates, it also suffers from the absence of any definite rate as furnished by the railroad tariffs. None of the lumber tariff circulars issued by the Grand Trunk Railway since November 1st last, so we are informed, have deigned to quote a rate on cedar products. The result of this is that a manufacturer or shipper must communicate with the district freight agent or some other high official and ask to be furnished with the rate for a certain haul. This usually requires several days, and the prospective customer is kept waiting in the meantime, when he may have secured his requirements elsewhere.

One or two instances might be given of the discrimination referred to. A rate was recently asked on cedar poles from the Owen Sound district to a point where the lumber rate is now 11 cents. The reply was that 14 cents was the best rate that could be given. From Wiarton to Toronto the rate on ordinary lumber is 7½ cents, while that quoted on cedar lumber, posts or timber is usually about 12 cents, and in the same proportion to other points on the road.

This policy of the railroad companies has the appearance of coercion, and is undoubtedly an injustice to the lumber trade which should be remedied if possible. It is likewise a hardship to the farmer, who, for instance, requires a car of cedar posts, to be compelled to pay such exceedingly high rates on this species of wood products. Now that the railway companies have advanced their rates generally in proportion to their views of the prosperity prevailing in the lumber trade, surely lumber manufacturers have reason to expect a just schedule on all timber products of common quality. It is significant that the railway companies are large consumers of cedar, but on this point we will defer an expression of opinion until the railroad companies are given an opportunity to explain their policy.

In the meantime, we invite correspondence on this subject from lumber manufacturers and shippers.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

VOL. VI. TORONTO, ONT., JANUARY 31, 1900 No. 2.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

PINE TIMBER LIMITS.

THREE SMALL LIMITS FOR SALE IN THE Township of Gibson; all fronting on the Georgian Bay, and close to Midland and Penetanguishene. Apply to THE MUSKOKA MILL & LUMBER CO., Ltd., Toronto.

SAW MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE COMPLETE MACHINERY OF A SAW Mill, consisting of a steam feed large carriage and frame, one rope feed ditto, double edger and trimmers, swing saws, automatic grinders, belts and saws in good order; all made by Waterous, Brantford. Will be sold cheap. Apply to J. K. WARD, Mona Mills, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE

THREE THOUSAND ACRES OF TIMBER LIMITS

ALSO SASH AND DOOR FACTORY, SAW, Shingle and Lath Mills, complete, with large Dry Kiln attached, Buildings, Stables, Shops, Dwelling Houses, etc., four miles from the limits, located in West Kootenay, British Columbia. Machinery all up to date and only run one season. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply for particulars to

T. H. DE CEW & SONS,
Correspondence solicited. Fenelon Falls, Ont.

SALE OF Valuable Timber Limits

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT TORONTO

By C. J. Townsend & Co., 28 King Street West.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 19th, 1900

At 2 o'clock P.M.

The following Timber Licenses:

ON LAKE NIPISSING.

No. 213, of season 1899-1900, being berth No. 5, in Township of Patterson. Area, 25½ square miles, more or less.

ON FRENCH RIVER.

No. 214, of season 1899-1900, being berth No. 16, Township of Falconer, sale of October 22nd, 1885, known as No. 11, as laid down upon the map of the north shore of Lake Huron, published by the Department of Crown Lands, dated July 10th, 1872. Area, 36 square miles, more or less.

ON VERMILLION RIVER, A BRANCH OF THE SPANISH.

No. 215, of season 1899-1900, being berth No. 22, Township of Dowling, sale of October 22nd, 1885, known as No. 87, as laid down upon the map of the north shore of Lake Huron, published by the Department of Crown Lands, dated July 10th, 1872.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on day of sale. Easy terms to purchasers who may be deemed responsible by the vendor and who may arrange therefore prior to sale.

The above timber berths are exceptionally easy of access. Supplies can be placed at very low cost on any of the berths, either during the winter or summer months.

The average haul is very short. The berths are well timbered with white and red pine.

On berth No. 5, Patterson, there is also a fine cut of many millions of large hemlock logs and railway ties.

Berth No. 16, Township of Falconer, has never been cut on.

Each berth will be sold separately.

Explorers can reach Townships of Patterson and Falconer in a few hours from either North Bay or Sturgeon Falls.

Township of Dowling can be reached from Larchwood or Onaping, on C. P. R., which traverses this berth.

For further particulars apply to ALEXANDER FRASER, the vendor, at 74 Nepean Street, Ottawa, Ont.

WE HAVE 300,000 FEET OF VERY GOOD Beech Logs which we wish to cut to order. Signed, JOHN HARRISON & SONS CO., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

WANTED—Second hand Shingle Machine and Jointer, Lath Machine, Double Edger without Trimmers, Endless Log Haul and 500 yards light Track Rail. Box "A," Desbarats, Algoma.

MASTS FOR SALE.

NEAR TORONTO, UP TO 90 FEET IN length. Apply to W. A. MILNE, Brown's Corners, Ont.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

ABOUT 20,000 FEET DRY 1½ INCH ROCK Elm; 40,000 feet dry 1½ inch Maple; 10,000 feet dry 1½ inch Beech. Address D. KNECHTEL, Hanover, Ont.

FOR SALE.

ONE SAW MILL CARRIAGE WITH THREE blocks, with saw frame and rope feed, suitable for cutting ties and medium sized logs. Apply Box 75, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

BLOCKS OF 1,000 ACRES AND UPWARDS of Hardwood Timber Lands wanted. Must positively be principally Maple of good size; state price and location, proportion of Maple and full particulars. Box 45, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE.

TIMBER LIMIT, 36 SQUARE MILES, IN Township of Drury, on north shore of Lake Huron, traversed by the C. P. R., Sault line and the Spanish River. Heavily timbered with Spruce and Tamarac; also about 5,000,000 feet of Pine. Good chance for man with Portable Mill. For further particulars apply Box 55, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

SAW MILL SITE

GOOD SAW MILL SITE ON SOUTH END of the Georgian Bay, near Midland; extensive Lumber Docks, Houses, Store Buildings, etc., water power. THE MUSKOKA MILL AND LUMBER CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS Saw mill worth double this amount, if taken at once; 2 Boilers 120 h.p., Engine 100 h.p., Iron Saw Frame, Three Block Carriage, 2 good Saws, Double Edger and Trimmer good as new, Slash Chain, all in good running order, run this season; size of Mill, 30×100 ft.; good Boiler House, Blacksmith Shop, House, Barn, etc.; 400 acres of good Birch and Hemlock, also thousands of acres of timber near by. For particulars, address ALLEN CRESSMAN, Berlin, Ont.

Tug for Sale

TUG "HOME RULE," NOW in winter quarters at Amherstburg, Ontario. British register; length, over all, 80 feet; beam, 17 feet; hold, 12 feet; high pressure engine, 22 x 24; allowed 130 pounds of steam; with fuel draws 10 feet; can trim to 9 or 11 feet; built in 1890; hull sheathed with steel; classed A1½ in Lloyd's Canadian Register. Has been well kept up. For price and other particulars apply to

F. B. HACKETT, Owner,
Amherstburg, Ont.

WANTED—YELLOW AND RED PINE

LOWEST PRICES C.I.F. UNITED KINGDOM safe ports for following pine. Delivery usual early spring shipment, specifying terms and full particulars. Reliable houses only dealt with, and goods to be subject to inspection and approval before shipment.

150 stds. 3rd quality, 3 in. yellow Quebec Pine Deals,
25 stds. 2nd quality, 3 in. " " " "
11 in. and up.
100 stds. 1st quality yellow Quebec Pine Sidings.
25 stds. 2nd quality " " " "
100 stds. 1st quality Red Pine Deals.

Address Box 25, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE.

BIRCH, 1 and 2, CHIEFLY INCH, 100 M. Address, THE KNIGHT BROTHERS CO, Burks Falls, Ont.

WANTED—Green Hard Maple Squares. 6½ in. x 6½ in., 12 feet and up. Cash on delivery at any station in Ontario or Quebec. Box 74, CANADA LUMBERMAN

FOR SALE.

BOX LUMBER, ALSO HEMLOCK. Those in need kindly apply to THE KNIGHT BROTHERS Co., Burks Falls, Ont.

FOR SALE.

CEDAR SAWED OR IN THE ROUND. REID BROS., Hepworth Station, Ont. Correspondence Solicited.

WANTED FOR CASH.

SOFT AND HARD ELM LUMBER AND Logs, Ash, Maple, Oak and Basswood and other Hardwood Lumber. Address "Merchant," care CANADA LUMBERMAN.

LOGS

WILL PAY CASH FOR LOGS OF PINE, Beech, Oak, Spruce, Tamarac, Ash, Hemlock, Elm, Maple, Cedar, Bass, Birch, Poplar. State lengths, diameter, kinds, when cut, where located and price per thousand loaded on cars. T. M. KIRKWOOD, 76 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

A report comes from the Muskoka district that there has been a liberal fall of snow, as much as nine inches in some districts. Should this snow-fall prove to be have been general throughout the northern district of Ontario, it will cause lumbermen to take a more hopeful view of the outlook for logging operations. It is doubtful, however, whether the total quantity of logs reckoned on can now be banked. Elsewhere an estimate is given of the contemplated production of pine logs in the province this winter. Well-informed persons predict that this estimate will not be reached owing to the difficulty of hauling the logs in the woods. The future snow-fall will not only bear an important relation to logging operations, but will also determine to a large extent the course which prices for lumber will take. With an abundance of snow for the balance of the winter season, prices of pine and hardwood lumber will be likely to weaken towards the spring, but if the fall of snow should be light and insufficient for expeditious logging, we would not be surprised if still higher prices should rule. The present movement of lumber is of satisfactory volume. Wholesale prices at Toronto remain unchanged, but at Ottawa shipping cull strips have advanced about $1.50 per thousand, the price now being $12 to $13.50. Lath is also higher, No. 1 selling at from $3 to $3.25, and No. 2 at from $2.50 to $2.75.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Reports to hand from the logging districts of Quebec and the Maritime provinces are more encouraging than they were last week. In some sections the continued scarcity of snow is still interfering with operations, but in other districts the situation is more favorable. On the Tobique, Nashwaak and Miramichi rivers, in New Brunswick, very good progress has been made in the woods, but in the southern portion of Quebec some of the large operators have not yet commenced to haul their logs. Where there is sufficient snow every effort is being put forth to get logs to the streams, but there is a scarcity of labor which may result in a reduced input. The market remains firm, enquiries for stock are numerous, and prices generally are tending upwards. Many of the mills are preparing to cut on specifications for the South American market, as the returns from stock shipped to that market last year was quite as good, if not better, than from trans-Atlantic shipments. There will also be a large quantity of lumber cut for the United States market. The shippers to Great Britain are showing much willingness to contract for stocks, particularly for early shipment. One shipper alone is said to have contracted for upwards of 100,000,000 feet in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The average price for deals at St. John is about $12 per thousand.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The demand for lumber in Manitoba and British Columbia during the past month has been such as to augur well for an active season. Building operations are opening up favorably, and architects report a large amount of prospective work. It is believed that lumber prices in the spring will be little if any lower than they are at the present time. The price lists issued show some important changes. No. 1 lath is now selling in Winnipeg at $4.50 per thousand retail, as against $2.75 one year ago. The best quality of shingles brings $3.25. The planing mills are so busy that an advance in the price of sashes and doors is looked for early in the spring.

UNITED STATES.

Owing to higher freight rates, pine prices have been advanced by Minneapolis wholesalers about 25 cents per thousand. This is about the only change which has taken place in the pine market, although in respect to hemlock a considerable advance has been made. At New York the base price of hemlock is now $20 and at Buffalo $16, with every prospect of a further rise before long. The report from wholesale markets is that eastern retailers and consumers have been holding off and demanding lower prices, but there is now evidence that the east is preparing to buy at such prices as it can obtain. The situation thus far this winter is opposed to any break in prices, while there is a possibility that they may go still higher. At Buffalo shop lumber is selling at $39.50, and at Boston pine uppers are worth $60 to $62 for one inch and $62 to $65 for 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch. Lath and shingles are in strong demand. No 1 white pine lath is selling in the Buffalo and Tonawanda markets at $3.75, and is very scarce at this figure. Extra white pine shingles bring $3 and second quality $2.25.

The hardwood demand is fully equal

o the visible supply, and prices are more likely to advance than weaken. Quartered oak has been marked higher at Boston, ash is scarce and moving steadily, and the supply of dry maple is almost completely exhausted. Elm moves more slowly than the other hardwoods, and there does not seem to be any prospect of an immediate revival of demand.

FOREIGN.

The British timber market remains firm, with a tendency towards higher prices. It is predicted that there will be an advance of 10 per cent. on the better qualities of pine deals, and 25 per cent. on the lower qualities. Quebec first pine now sells in the Liverpool market at £20 to £24 per standard, second quality at £15 10s. to £16 10s., and third quality at £9 5s. to £10. Quebec spruce brings about £7 15s., and New Brunswick spruce from £7 to £7 5s. The quotations for waney board pine are 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per cubic foot for large average, and 1s. 8d. to 2s. 2d. for second-class wood. Square pine is quoted at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. for first quality, and 1s. 8d. to 2s. for second-class. Birch timber is scarce and sells readily at 1s. 9d. to 2s. for 15 to 17 inch average, and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. for 13 to 14 inch average. The demand for elm is also good at 2s. 10d. and 2s. 2d. respectively for first and second class timber.

THE ONTARIO LOG PRODUCTION.

From information gathered from various sources we are enabled to place before our readers a fairly accurate estimate of the contemplated production of logs in Ontario this winter. The reader will bear in mind, however, that the quantity of logs which will reach the mills may be considerably less than that cut owing to unfavorable logging conditions and the probability of low water in the streams. The figures would seem to indicate that the cut of pine on Crown lands in Ontario will be in the neighborhood of 800,000,000 feet, which is a considerable increase on last year's operations.

Taking, first, the north-western section of the province, we find that the cut of pine timber in the Rainy River district will probably reach 40,000,000 feet. There will also be taken out about 900,000 ties for the Canadian Pacific Railway and 500,000 ties for the Rainy River Railway, in addition to a considerable quantity of telegraph poles and cedar posts. It is learned that the demand for cedar is increasing in the west.

In the Thunder Bay district the cut in the woods will be in the vicinity of 25,000,000 feet, the chief operator in this district being Alger, Smith & Co., whose intention at the beginning of the season was to get out 15,000,000 feet; but it is understood that this quantity may be curtailed owing to a scarcity of labor.

In the western Algoma district the production of pine will be in the neighborhood of 80,000,000 feet, of hardwoods from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet, of spruce pulp wood 50,000 cords, and of railroad ties probably 50,000. According to a correspondent of the Toronto Globe, the cut of pine logs in the eastern division of Algoma will be about 100,000,000 feet, compared with 30,000,000 feet last year, making a total of 180,000,000 feet for the Algoma district.

The most important district in Western Ontario is that of Parry Sound and Muskoka, in which the cut of pine timber will be approximately 200,000,000 feet. In this district the Holland & Emery Co., of Byng Inlet, the Parry Sound Lumber Co., Wm. Peter, of Parry Sound, the Arthur Hill Lumber Co., and the Bank of Toronto, working the Turner & Fisher limits, are the largest operators. The production of these five firms will probably reach 125,000,000 feet. The Parry Sound Lumber Co. are understood to be taking out a quantity of board pine.

The output in the Peterboro district is likely to be in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 feet. The Rathbun Co., of Deseronto, and Gilmour & Co., of Trenton, are the largest operators. Michle, Dyment & Son are reported to be taking out about 100,000 cubic feet of board timber.

Coming to the Ottawa valley, a reliable estimate would seem to place the output on the Ontario side at 175,000,000 feet of pine. Of this about 75,000,000 feet will be taken out in the district between the Petawawa and Mississippi rivers, and the balance in Nipissing and the district adjacent to the Mattawa river.

There will probably be taken out in districts not covered by the above review in the neighborhood of 75,000,000 feet, which brings the total pine production of the province up to 795,000,000 feet. This estimate, of course, only includes the timber cut on Crown lands.

Throughout the province the production of railway ties, cedar posts and telegraph poles is being increased, but there seems to be a diminution in the production of board timber.

The probable production of lumber in the Ottawa valley in the coming season is a matter of some interest. Should all the logs cut reach the mills, it is probable that the mill output will be about 20 per cent. larger than last season. Of this increase 10 per cent. will be attributable to an increased cut of logs and 10 per cent. to the fact that a quantity of last season's logs did not reach the mills, owing to low water in many of the smaller streams tributary to the Ottawa, and are now a reserve for the sawing season of 1900.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

A timber limit at Riverside, on Nine Mile River, N.S., has been purchased by James G. Kerr, of Guysboro.

The Southampton Lumber Co. are supplying the timber for the harbor improvements at Port Elgin, Ont.

The steamer Victorias is loading lumber at Chemainus, B.C., for the Fiji Islands. She will take 1,500,000 feet.

The Sheet Harbor Lumber Company, of Sheet Harbor, N.S., expects to cut about 6,000,000 feet of deals during the coming season.

The city of Hamilton desires tenders by Tuesday, February 6th, for the annual

(Continued on page 3.)

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Flooring from $12.00
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SAMPLES BY MAIL

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Burk's Falls, Ont.

supply of lumber required by the Board of Works.

Duncan Fraser, of Winnipeg, has secured a contrrct to supply 4,000,000 feet of timber for the Ontario & Rainy River Railway.

H. A. Clemes & Co., of Guelph, Ont., have just purchased a timber limit in Muskoka, on which they will commence logging operations at once.

A. Larocque, of Montreal, has purchased from J. A. Renaud, of Joliette, his interest in the Mastigouche Lumber Co. Mr. Larocque now becomes sole proprietor. The mills are situated at St. Gabriel de Brandon.

At the Crown Lands office, Fredericton, N.B., several timber berths were sold last week at the upset price of $8 per mile. John E. Moore bought three berths on Canaan River, aggregating 15½ square miles; John Dewer & Sons bid in a two-

(Continued on page 4.)

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mile berth on Magaguadavic River, and a two-mile berth on the southern side of the Restigouche River, went to the Estate of J. P. Mowatt.

Howard & Craig, of Sherbrooke, Que., are reported to have purchased from the Quebec Government some 6,000 acres of virgin timber limits of the Chaudiere river. This gives them about 20,000 acres of timber on that stream.

The Liscombe timber property of 7,000 acres and an interest in 25,000 acres more in Nova Scotia, owned by the heirs of the late James Miller, of St. John, have been sold to Louis F. Hill, of Dartmouth, N.S., for $21,000. The mill property of S. T. King & Sons, recently offered for sale, has not yet been sold.

The Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association have adopted a new price list on hardwoods showing a considerable advance on late quotations. Both red and white oak are placed at $35 for firsts and seconds f. o. b. Wausau. Soft elm is quoted at $24 for inch firsts and seconds, $17 for log run, and $20 for common and better. Maple is listed at $14 for log run, $20 for 1 to 1½ inch firsts and seconds, $22 for two inch and $24 for 2½ inch and thicker. Inch basswood, 5 to 11 inches wide, is advanced to $23, 1x12 inch $27, 1x13 inch and wider $30, 1¼ and 1½ inch $25, and 2 inch $27.

OTTAWA VALLEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

The lumber business in Ottawa is at present quiet, though somewhat brisker than for the corresponding month last year. Messrs. Elmitt & Hurdman report a good trade in hardwoods with the United States. Prices are also considerably higher in sympathy with the lumber business thoughout. Ash brings $18 per thousand, an advance of about 30 per cent. over last year's prices. Basswood and elm show an advance of about 20 per cent. Only the smaller mills are cutting the hardwoods, as the large mill owners do not find it in their best interests to make a bid for this branch of the business, the natural disadvantages in the acquirement of a supply of hardwood logs being considerable.

The statement of exports of forest products from the consular district of Ottawa is interesting as showing the extent of the increase in shipments. During the year there were exported to the United States timber products to the value of $2,898,134.82. For 1898 the figures were approximately $1,500,000 and for 1897 $2,500,000. Thus it will be seen that last year there was an increase in value of nearly $1,300,000 over the previous year and of almost $300,000 over 1897. It will be remembered, however, that there was a great rush of lumber shipments to the United States in the first half year of the year 1897, in order to escape the payment of the duty which went into effect in the summer of that year. The exports of last year, therefore, make a more favorable showing than appears at first glance. Following are the figures in detail for last year, divided into two sections :

EXPORTS FROM CONSULAR DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

Articles.	Half Year Ending June 30.	Half Year Ending Dec. 31.
Basswood	$ 456.22	$ 699.19
Lumber	930,104.21	1,242,086.20
Lumber (in bond)	137,140.84	134,256.90
Lath	17,803.23	20,339.00
Match blocks	4,990.92	11,590.83
Pickets	17,775.62	9,852.33
Poles (cedar)	3,011.75	500.00
Posts	152.50	
Pulp wood		1,429.20
Railroad ties	1,697.13	15,424.83
Ship planking	1,992.95	989.11
Shingles	16,374.72	15,906.86
Sulphite pulp	542.19	9,754.30
Telegraph poles	993.80	613.45
White Pine deal ends	131.74	
Yellow wood boards	1,542.80	
Total	$1,134,912.62	$1,763,222.20

All the mills in the Ottawa valley will be operated, if possible, to full capacity this season. In the Gatineau valley and Black river districts the snow lies deep and logging operations are being rushed. The recent cold snap has aided the hauling operations in other districts, and all the men that can be put to work are hauling out logs.

A new and well equipped shingle mill has been erected at Whitney on the line of the Canada Atlantic Railway. The mill, which has been built by Buckham & Carter, has a daily capacity of 80,000 shingles.

Chitty & Co., of this city, sent a gang of 44 men to Metagama last week to work on the limits of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. Smaller gangs were sent earlier in the month to this and nearby points.

The first car load of British Columbia fir arrived in Ottawa last week. It will be used in the construction of the two new government dredges, and was planed and cut in suitable sizes before being shipped.

Although the Ottawa Wholesale and Retail Lumbermen's Association has been formed but a short while, its beneficial effects are already being felt, there now being litte or no cutting of prices as in former seasons. Nevertheless, the dealers are wary and prices continue unsettled. There is little business being done in laths. Prices range from $3 to $3.25 per thousand wholesale. Pine s.c. strips have also advanced, the present prices being $11 to $13.50 per thousand. Though the building prospects are good, the retail dealers and jobbers are not buying in large quantities, the mill owners preferring to hold their stocks.

Speaking about the prospects for the sale of the coming summer's cut, a prominent mill owner stated recently that an all round advance of about 20 per cent. was noticeable in the offers being made for the cut of the various mills. Prices did not advance last season till many of the mill owners had closed their contracts. It is expected that the advance will be a still more favorable one and the mill owners are holding off.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29th, 1900.

LUMEER FREIGHT RATES.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

Lumber freight rates on the Canada Atlantic Railway, are as follows: Ottawa to Oswego, $1.90 per M ft.; Ottawa to Syracuse, 10½ cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa, Rockland and Hawkesbury to Montreal, 5 cents per 100 lbs.; Quebec, 10 cents per 100 lbs.; Arnprior to Montreal, 7 cents per 100 lbs.; Quebec, 12 cts.; Pembroke to Montreal, 8 cents per 100 lbs.; Quebec, 13 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to New York, 15 cents per 100 lbs; Arnprior to New York, 17 cents per 100 lbs.; Pembroke to New York, 18 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Buffalo, 12 cts. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Port Huron and Detroit, 14c. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa, Rockland and Hawkesbury to Boston and common points, local 15c., exports 13c. per 100 lbs.; Arnprior to Boston and common points, local 17 cents, export 15 cts. per 100 lbs.; Parry Sound to Boston and Portland and common points, local 21½ cents, export 20 cts. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa, Rockland and Hawkesbury to Portland, &c., 15 cts.; Arnprior to Portland, 17 cts.; Ottawa to Burlington, 6c. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Albany, 10 cts. per 100 lbs.; Arnprior to Albany, 12 cts. per 100 lbs.; Parry Sound to Albany, 17 cts. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Scranton and Wilkesbarre, Pa., also Binghampton, N.Y., 13 cents per 100 lbs, from Arnprior 15 cents, from Parry Sound 20 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to St. John, N.B., and common points, 20 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Halifax, N.S., and common points, 21 cents per 100 lbs. Minimum carload weight for shipment of lumber, lath, shingles, etc., is 30,000 lbs. Rates quoted above are in cents per 100 lbs., except when quoted per M ft.; minimum carloads 10 M ft., lumber not exceeding 3,000 lbs. per M ft. Ottawa rates apply on shipments from Rockland and Hawkesbury.

The cheese box factory of Samuel Bickell, at Peterboro', Ont., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss was $3,000.

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1¼ 1½ and 2 inch cut up and better	$32 00	$34 00	1 inch dressing and better	$20 00	$22 00
2 inch picks and uppers	34 00	36 00	1 inch siding common	13 00	14 00
1 x 2 dressing and better, 60% 16 ft	22 00	24 00	1 inch siding ship culls	12 00	12 50
1x10 fine dressing and better	22 00	24 00	1 inch siding mill culls	10 50	11 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	18 00	20 00	Cull scantling	9 00	9 50
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1x10 and 12 mill run	16 00	18 00	1 inch strips, common	12 00	13 00
1x10 and 12 common	14 00	15 00	1 1-4 inch flooring		17 00
1x10 and 12 mill culls	11 00	12 00	1 1-2 inch flooring		17 00
inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00	XXX pine shingles, 16 inch		2 65
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Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00	Maple 1sts and 2nds, 2 " 4	18 00	19 00
Birch, 1 in.	18 00	20 00	Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½	26 00	30 00
" 1½ " 2	20 00	23 00	Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	29 00	32 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8 x8x4	00	26 00	Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½	28 00	30 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	18 00	20 00	Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	30 00	35 00
1½ to 2	21 00	22 00	Oak quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	55 00	65 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	15 00	17 00	Walnut, 1sts and 2nds, 1 " 3	85 00	100 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00	Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	32 00	36 00
" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00			
Chestnut 1 " 2	74 00	76 00			
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Cherry, 1sts and 2nds, 2 " 4	60 00	65 00			
Elm, soft, mill run, 1 " 1½	16 00	18 00			
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WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

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Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	30	32
" good fair " " "	33	36
" first class " " "	38	42
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	37	42
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Measured off, according to average and quality	23	27
In shipping order, " " "	24	28

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By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

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By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	35	40
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ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	26	28

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		31

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Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $40 to $44 for 1st, $28 to $30 for 2nd, $25 to $28 for 3rd, and $21 to $24 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

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Uppers, 3 in. up	$	$70	1x12 inch shippers	$	$22
2½ in.		70	4/4 inch " 13" & up.		22
1 to 2 in.		55	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	18	20
4 inch uppers		72	10-in. dressing and better	26	32
Selects, 2½ in. up		60	10-in. common		20
" to 2 in.		45	12-in. dressing and better	30	34
Fine common, 2½ in. and up		50	Common, 1x12		20
1 to 2 in.	38	42	No. 1 barn, 1x12	26	27
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	28	35	1x10		26
No. 2	22	30	1x8		24
No. 3	18	25	No. 2 barn, 1x12		24
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in	30	36	1x10		24
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in	24	27	1x8		22
Stained saps		30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in	25	30
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch		30
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	32	35	Dressing	25	30
Dressing boards, narrow	25	25	Common	18	20
1x10 inch shippers		22			

LATH.

Pine	$3 00	Spruce	$3 00	

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Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 00	$4 25	Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 50	6 25
Clear butts	3 00	3 25	Hemlock		2 15
Smooth, 6 x 18	5 00	5 50	Spruce		2 20

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Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m.	$33 00	38 00	Pine, 8 s.c. and better stock	13 00	15 00
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Pine, good shorts,	19 00	30 00	Pine, s.c. strips	10 20	13 50
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b.m.	18 00	24 00	Pine, s c. shorts	9 00	10 50
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips,	16 00	18 00	Pine, box culls	11 00	13 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts,	14 00	16 00	Pine mill culls	9 50	11 00
Pine, 10 s.c. and better stock,	15 00	17 00	1x10 No. 1 barn		20 00
			1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
			1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
			1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
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			Lath per M No. 2	2 50	2 75

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WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Up'rs, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	$57 50	58 50	Dressing 1¼ in		33 50
2½ and 3 in		66 50	1¼x10 and 12		35 50
4 in		71 50	1½ in		35 50
Selects, 1 to 2 in	50 50	51 50	2 in		36 50
2½ and 3 in		61 50	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.		38 50
4 in		66 50	Mold st'ps No. 1 to 2 in	38 00	43 00
Fine common, 1 in., up to 12 in. wide	38 50	45 50	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.		28 50
1¼ and 1½ in	41 50	45 50	6, 8 and 10 in		23 50
2 in	40 50	44 50	No. 2, 10 in.		21 50
3 in		56 50	No. 2, 12 in.		23 00
4 in		61 50	No. 3, 10 and 12 in.		20 50
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.		33 50	Box, 1 x 4		17 00
1¼ to 2 in	39 50	40 50	1 x 6 to 12 in.		19 00
No. 2, 1 in.		22 00	1 x 10 to 13 in.		20 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in		32 50	1¼ and 1½ in.		20 00
No. 3, 1¼ & 1½ in		26 50	Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	15 00	16 50
No. 3, 2 in.		26 5			

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	28 00	30 00	2½ to 4 in.	34 00	38 00
1¼ to 2 in.	31 00	33 00	Strips	20 00	22 00
			Com. and culls	12 00	14 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	25 00	26 00	Com. & good culls	12 00	14 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	28 00	30 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up,	18 00	20 00
			Com & good culls	10 00	11 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 8in. & up,	20 00	22 00	1st & 2d, soft, 8 in. & up,	18 00	20 00

MAPLE.

1st & 2d, hard, 6in. & up	18 00	20 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6in. & up,	18 00	20 00

THE FORESTRY MOVEMENT.

AT the last session of the Dominion Parliament the Minister of the Interior made provisions for the appointment of a chief inspector of timber and forestry, the purpose being to inaugurate a system for the preservation of the Canadian forests, as well as to encourage tree culture. An inspector was duly appointed, in the person of Mr. E. Stewart.

The outcome of the above step is a movement in the direction of organizing a Canadian Forestry Association, on lines similar to the Association established in the United States. A preliminary meeting looking to the formation of such an association was held in the city of Ottawa a fortnight ago, at which a committee was appointed to formulate a working constitution. It is a source of congratulation that steps are now to be taken to disseminate knowledge concerning the perpetuation of our timber supply, even if no other object should be directly accomplished by the association.

It will be remembered that in August, 1882, a meeting was convened in the city of Montreal for a similar purpose. The result was a general awakening of interest in the subject throughout the Dominion, but for some reason the good work then commenced was continued for only a short time. Since that time the public have become thoroughly imbued with the necessity of adopting measures to provide an ample supply of timber for future generations. Thus it would seem that the association now about to be formed will come into existence under circumstances favorable to a career of great usefulness.

An example of forestry advancement is the establishment of the College of Foresty in New York State, which began work in the fall of 1898, under the direction of Prof. Fernow. The college forest is situated in the Adirondacks, and contains 30,000 acres of land, selected with a view to its adaptability for a demonstration of forestry management. The students in attendance during the first session numbered twenty-eight, but of these only four were regularly entered as students of forestry, the others being mainly from the department of political economy and the college of engineering and agriculture.

The hope may be expressed that the reforestation of pine may not absorb all the efforts which may be put forth in the direction of forest preservation, but that the continuance of the hardwood industry of this country will also be given proper consideration. It is admitted to be no difficult task to grow hardwood timber. In the past, however, practically all investigation and research have been confined to pine. This is largely owing to the fact that the Provincial Governments derive a large annual revenue from the cutting of pine timber. But the time has come when the perpetuation of our hardwood supply is an important question, and one which we hope will not be overlooked by the Canadian Forestry Association about to be formed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE transportation problem is one which bears a close relation to the future trend of saw-milling operations. While in earlier days it was believed that the only mills which could manufacture lumber at a profit were those situated at favorable shipping points, there now seems to be a disposition to establish mills nearer the source of the timber supply. Some manufacturers contend that the cost and risk of getting logs from distant forests is greater than the saving in freight. It is believed that the winters of Canada are becoming less severe, and that the quantity of snow is each year decreasing. It is also pointed out that the cutting away of the forest has deprived the streams of a moisture cover, and the water which formerly came away in rivulets and streams leaves largely by evaporation. Granting that these claims are well founded, lumbermen may experience considerable difficulty in the future in floating their logs any considerable distance, and may find it profitable to place their mills adjacent to their limits.

THE architects of the Eastern States possess but little knowledge of the qualities and characteristics of Canadian woods. They are, however, desirous of adding to their knowledge in this direction. An instance recently came to our notice where a resident of the Eastern States was afforded the opportunity of examining some samples of Canadian birch wainscoting, and so great was his satisfaction with the material that he endeavored to induce his architect to substitute Canadian birch for North Caroline pine on a large building in course of construction. The arrhitect, of course, being unacquainted with Canadian wood, was somewhat reluctant to take the step. It is said that if the qualities of the Canadian woods were better known by the architects of the Eastern States, a much larger quantity would be used in the construction of buildings. There is no doubt as to the adaptability of birch for flooring purposes, and from our knowledge of the wood we believe it will compete successfully with North Carolina pine. It might be of advantage to the lumber trade of Canada to have printed for distribution a booklet setting forth the qualities and characteristics of the different species of the Canadian woods.

THE editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN recently received a communication from a correspondent in a large city in the Eastern States asking for the names of some saw-mill owners in a position to supply pine slabs. It was his purpose to utilize these slabs for bundled kindling wood, he to set up a machine at the mill to cut up the slabs as required. We understand that this industry in the Eastern States is controlled by a trust having its plant in Western Pennsylvania and shipping to eastern points by rail. This trust, as is the case with monopolies generally, has been demanding exorbitant prices for kindling wood, a recent advance of 40 cents bringing the price up to $1.70 per hundred bundles. The outcome of this last advance is that retailers have turned their attention to the Canadian mills as a source of supply. They have to reckon, however, with an import duty of three-tenths of a cent. per bundle on all less than one-quarter cubic feet each in quantity. But even in the face of this duty it is believed that kindling wood can be imported from Canada and sold at a reasonable profit in competition with the trust prices. This industry is one which, if encouraged by the mill owners on this side, may result in the utilization at a profit of a considerable quantity of refuse material.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A correspondent in Algoma writes: "Some 12 years ago there was a dam built at the mouth of a lake. It was repaired occasionally for years by different parties as they required it. Last year a party removed it so as to get all available water for driving lower down the water course. This fall, believing I was the only one who would require to use it next spring, I put on a new dam on the old site. I find now that another mill man is operating up the same waters. I will require all the water available to get my timber down. The stream out of the lake is not navigable. Can I collect any rate or dues on logs or pulpwood coming down; if so, how much and in what way? All timber coming down this way must pass through my mill pond, which is a basin on the waterway. What steps will I have to take to put on a sorting jack?"

ANSWER.—A person who constructs improvements on a public water course has, of course, no exclusive right to the use thereof. He may, however, collect from other persons using these improvements a certain toll, said toll to be fixed by the county judge and to be based upon the expenditure involved in the construction of improvements. We presume that a sorting-jack might be included in these improvements, and that it would be an element in the construction to be considered by the judge in fixing the tolls. The fact that a dam had previously been removed does not seem to affect the case, excepting that in removing it the party who did so took the law into his own hands unless he had previously obtained permission to do so from the proper source. The following sections of the Rivers and Streams Act of Ontario would seem to cover the points in question:

SECTION 11.—In case any person shall construct in or upon such river, creek or stream any apron, dam, slide, gate, lock, boom or other work necessary to facilitate the floating or transmission of saw logs or other timber, rafts or crafts down such river, creek or stream which was not navigable or floatable before the improvements were made, or shall blast rocks or remove shoals or other impediments, or otherwise improve the floatability of the river, creek or stream, such persons shall not have the exclusive right to the use of the river, creek or stream or the constructions and improvements, but all persons shall have, during the spring, summer and autumn freshets, the right to float and transmit saw logs and other timber, rafts and crafts down such rivers, creeks or streams and through and over the constructions and improvements, doing no unnecessary damage to the construction and improvements or to the banks of the said river, creeks and streams, subject to the payment of reasonable tolls to the person who has made the constructions and improvements.

SECTION 13.—The judge of the county court or the judge or stipendiary magistrate of the district, as the case may be, in which the constructions and improvements are situated, shall, upon the application of the owner thereof, or of any person who may desire to use the same, fix the amounts which any person entitled to tolls under this act shall be at liberty to charge, and may from time to time vary such amounts, except where the tolls are fixed by the charter of incorporation of the government of Canada or of the legislature of this province; and the judge or stipendiary magistrate, in fixing the tolls, shall have regard to and take in consideration the original cost of the constructions and improvements, the amount required to maintain the same and to cover interest upon the original cost, as well as such other matter as under the circumstances may seem just and equitable.

A resident of Memel, N.B., some years ago bought a small tract of wood land for $80. Some time afterwards he sold a part of it for $20, and the balance about one month ago for $1,000, and that after logging the land more or less each winter since it became in his possession.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

ENCOURAGING THE CANADIAN PULP INDUSTRY.

THE governments of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec have, almost simultaneously, taken action to assist the development of the Canadian pulp industry and to build up an industry proportionate to the vastness of our resources and manufacturing facilities. In the past the United States has been permitted to import pulp wood from any of the provinces of Canada free of duty, while if the wood were manufactured into pulp and exported to the United States, a duty equal to about 20 per cent. of the value of the pulp was collected by the government of the latter country. This anomaly is now to be removed.

The Ontario government, by an order-in-council already issued, proposes to apply the manufacturing clause to spruce and other soft woods; that is to say, after April 30th, 1901, spruce timber as well as pine must be manufactured within the Dominion. The government was probably induced to take this step by the satisfactory working of the manufacturing clause as applied to pine saw logs.

The Quebec government proposes to accomplish practically the same result in another way. An order-in-council has been signed by the Lieutenant Governor increasing the stumpage dues on spruce timber from 40 cents per cord as at present to $1.90 per cord, a rebate of $1.50 per cord to be allowed on all pulp wood manufactured within the province. This rebate will, it is believed, more than offset the present duty on pulp exported to the United States. Consequently, the United States pulp manufacturer importing his raw material from the province of Quebec will be unable to compete with the Canadian manufacturer, and hence will be obliged to look elsewhere for his supply of raw material or remove his mill across the border into the province of Quebec.

These new regulations, of course, only affect the cutting of timber on Crown lands, but this is the most important factor, as a very small quantity of pulp wood is exported from lands on which the settlers hold the patent. Nearly all the pulp wood exported from Canada is from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, Canada exported pulp wood to the value of $912,041, of which $876,962 went to the United States. Of the total amount Ontario sent $286,987 and Quebec $624,475. Placing the value of a cord of pulp wood at three dollars, this would represent about 300,000 cords. If this quantity were manufactured in the country and sent out as wood pulp, there would be expended on each cord about $10, or a total of $3,000,000. It is no doubt a recognition of this fact that has influenced the governments of the two provinces in the adoption of their present policy. It is quite probable that for a time the governmental revenues from the cutting of pulp wood will show a decrease, but as new pulp mills are established this condition will be overcome.

The Premier of Quebec, speaking on the subject, stated that he was fully alive to the necessity of preserving, as far as possible, the wood of the province for the benefit of our own people. He pointed out that, owing to the depleted supply in the United States, the value of our spruce lands had risen enormously in the past few years. In 1892 spruce limits were sold for about $8 per mile, while last year the government sold similar limits for $150 per mile. He further stated that in the province of Quebec there were under license about thirty million acres of timber limits, while there were still unlicensed one hundred million acres in the old part of Quebec and seventy million acres in the new part recently added to the province.

PROVINCIAL DISCRIMINATION.

In the preceding article satisfaction has been expressed with the action of the Quebec Government in imposing differential stumpage dues on pulp wood. While in sympathy with the spirit of the legislation, we cannot entirely endorse the terms of the Order-in-Council which provides that a reduction of $1.50 per cord will only be allowed when the pulp wood is manufactured in the province of Quebec. If this provision is adhered to, it is likely to result to the serious disadvantage of persons owning timber limits in the province of Quebec adjacent to the borders of the other provinces. There are at least two instances where the interprovincial boundaries are large streams, namely, the Ottawa river forming the dividing line between Ontario and Quebec, and the Restigouche river dividing the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec. These streams bear an important relation to the lumber industry of these provinces, and the regulations in the past have been such that timber could be cut on either side with almost equal advantage, irrespective of the point of manufacture. If a lumberman now operating a saw mill should decide to engage in the manufacture of pulp, the natural site for such an establishment would be adjacent to his present mill. If, however, this mill should

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Equal to Single Leather for light work.

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2	11
2½	13
3	16
3½	19
4	21
8	27
6	31

4 PLY

Equal in strength to Light Double Lea her, recommended where pullies are over 3 in. in diameter.

Inches.	Per ft.
1½	$0 12
2	14
2½	16
3	21
3½	23
4	29
4½	31
5	35
6	45
8	56

5 PLY

Equal to Double Leather for heavy high speed work not suited for pulleys under 4 ins. in diameter.

Inches.	Per ft.
2½	$0 22
3	25
3½	30
4	34
4½	40
5	43
6	53
8	71
10	90
12	1 04

6 PLY

Better than Heavy Double Leather, best suited for all kinds of heavy drives, where great strength is required and on slow speed machinery.

Inches.	Per ft.
5	$0 52
6	63
8	84
10	1 04
12	1 29
14	1 48
16	1 75
20	2 30
24	2 50
30	3 30

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MONTREAL

be located on the Ontario side of the Ottawa river or the New Brunswick side of the Restigouche river, he would not be allowed the rebate of $1.50 per cord on pulp wood, but would be classed in the same category as a person exporting to the United States. This would simply mean that he could not compete with his competitor who had a mill in Quebec.

The Riordan Pulp Company recently built a mill at Hawkesbury, on the Ontario side of the Ottawa, but they are dependent to some extent on Quebec for their timber supply. Hence they will be seriously handicapped by the Order-in-Council.

Another disadvantage of the law would be the restriction of the number of pulp mill sites. It is not a difficult task to find a suitable site for a saw mill, but the number of first-class sites available for pulp mills is limited, and any legislation which would further restrict the number must hamper the industry without any compensating advantage.

The effect of this legislation may not be regarded as serious at the present time, but as the supply of pine becomes less plentiful more attention will be given to the manufacture of pulp. Then the disadvantages will be more fully realized. The Ontario Government established a precedent for the Quebec Legislature by placing no restriction on the manufacture of spruce and pine timber within the province, and permitting it to be manufactured anywhere in the Dominion. The latter government, however, places the provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick on exactly the same footing as the United States. It is improbable that this was the intention of the Quebec Government, and no doubt the wording of the Order-in-Council will be so changed at the present session as to give equal rights to all owners of Quebec timber whether manufactured in one province or another. It is stated in the British North America Act that there shall be no provincial discrimination affecting trade matters. This is purely a trade question, and as one which affects the development of an important Canadian industry, should receive liberal treatment.

LARGE PULP DIGESTORS.

The Polson Iron Works Company, of Toronto, are building three large pulp digestors for the new mill of the Riordan Pulp Company at Hawkesbury, Ont. These digestors are 38 feet high, 13 feet 6 inches in diameter, and are known as 11-ton digestors, being capable of making 11 tons of pulp each charge. They are made of 1⅛ inch steel plate, with 1¼ inch butt straps. A special press for forming the ends, which are elliptical in shape, was built by the Polson Company. It has a capacity of 100 tons, and is also used for flanging and pressing large marine boiler heads. The Polson Company are looking forward to a considerable business in the manufacture of pulp digestors.

JACK PINE FOR PULP.

A writer in the Paper Mill from Appleton, Wis., says: "Some of the mills on the Wisconsin river are experimenting with jack pine for making pulp. Considerable success has attended these experiments, and when more effective methods are perfected for eliminating the pitch in which the wood abounds, a great deal of it may be used, as it is abundant and cheap in the immediate vicinity of many of the mills. Basswood is also used to some extent by some of the mills, and so are hemlock and straight pine, though always in combination with spruce."

PULP NOTES.

The North River Lumber & Pulp Co., of Val Morin, Que., have applied for a charter.

It is reported that the Cushing pulp mill at St. John, N.B., may not be put in operation before next fall, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the machinery.

A syndicate, including Dr. Lynd, E. F. B. Johnson, Robert Davies, of Toronto, W. R. White, of Pembroke, and others, have applied to the Ontario government for a pulp wood concession in Temiscamingue district. They propose to erect a mill for the manufacture of pulp wood, and will spend about $100,000 on buildings and plant.

A report from Watertown, N. Y., states that Col. J. T. Outterson and associates have purchased a tract of 160,000 acres of spruce lands in Bonaventure county, Que., upon which they will erect extensive pulp mills. The property fringes the shores of Challeurs Bay and Restigouche harbor, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is well watered. It is stated that the papers have already been signed, and that the company will be called the Bay Challeurs Sulphite Fibre Co.

The quality of the pulp wood growing in the Ottawa valley is as a rule better than that growing in the Georgian Bay district, according to a correspondent of the Paper Mill. The reason for this appears to be that in the Ottawa valley there is a deep, fertile soil, suitable for agriculture, while on the shores of the Georgian Bay the soil is thin, lying as a rocky tract. Thus there is not the same nourishment in the Georgian Bay soil as in that of the Ottawa valley. It has not been ascertained by any precise tests how far the two regions differ in the quality of the wood. In size the difference is marked, but how much in density, in length, or toughness of fibre is unknown. According to the common estimate a cord of spruce should yield 1,800 pounds, dry weight, of mechanical pulp, and 1,000 to 1,050 pounds dry weight of chemical pulp. Such will probably be found to be above the average from wood brought to the Welland Canal and Niagara mills. But in the Ottawa valley spruce has been found in some cases to run 2,000 pounds of ground pulp to the cord, or 1,150 pounds of chemical pulp.

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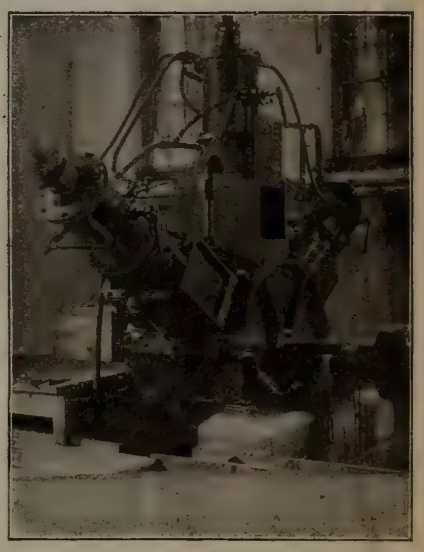

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CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held in the office of Mr. E. Stewart, chief inspector of timber and forestry, Ottawa, on Monday, January 15th, when initial proceedings were taken to establish a Canadian Forestry Association. Amongst those present were Dr. Saunders and Prof. Wm. Macoun, of the Agricultural Farm, Ottawa; Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere; Wm. Peirce, Calgary; James A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior; G. L. Chitty, inspector of timber for the Indian Department; Thomas Southworth, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Forestry of Ontario; Otto G. Klotz; J. R. Booth; Wm. Little, Montreal; Thos. C. Keefer and Chas. H. Keefer, Ottawa; Prof. John Macoun, and Wm. Mackenzie, Duck Lake, N.W.T.

Mr. Wm. Little was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Mr. E. Stewart secretary.

Mr. Stewart, in addressing the gathering, stated that the object of the meeting was to take steps to consider the best means for the preservation of the Canadian forests, as well as to encourage tree culture in the Canadian North-West. He stated that it was the intention to form an association working along similar lines to those adopted by the American Forestry Association—an organization having the preservation and extension of the forest land of the United States in view. After several of those present had expressed their views on the subject, a motion was adopted, moved by Mr. J. A. Smart, and seconded by Prof. John Macoun, appointing a committee to draw up by-laws and constitution, these to be considered at a meeting to be held next month, during the parliamentary session in Ottawa. The members of this committee are Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, J. R. Booth, Wm. Little, T. Southworth, Prof. E. Saunders and E. Stewart.

At the next meeting the formation of the Forestry Association will be proceeded with. It is expected that there will be quite a large attendance from all parts of the country. The committee will also arrange a suitable programme of subjects to be discussed at this meeting.

At the meeting on the 15th inst., Prof. Saunders gave quite an interesting talk on tree culture as conducted at the various Dominion experimental farms. At Brandon, Man., Indian Head, N.W.T., and Agassiz, B.C., seeds and trees had been distributed. On the experimental farms great success had attended the culture of trees.

Mr. J. R. Booth also spoke on the subject of the preservation of the forests. He referred to the yearly increasing loss caused by the destructive forest fires, against which the best protection was the appointment of forest rangers and guardians. He stated that on his limits the care of camp fires was left to one man, and thus no fire was left unguarded or permitted to burn when not required.

Mr. Thomas Southworth next addressed the meeting. He referred to the decrease of forest fires in Ontario since the appointment of rangers, as a plea for the extension of such protection. He also referred to the report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Ontario Government, in which it recommended the extension of forest ranging so as to include all the crown timber of the province, whether licensed or unlicensed, that is, to make it compulsory on all limit holders to join with the Government in the protection of their limits, the unlicensed territory being treated by the Government likewise. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Vice-President of the American Forestry Association, gave an interesting account of the work of that institution, and the benefits derived therefrom.

Prof. John Macoun, Dominion Botanist, who has travelled extensively and who is very familiar with the North-West and British Columbia, was quite enthusiastic over the possibilties of tree culture on the western prairies, and in his speech advocated the aims of the association in the way of tree planting.

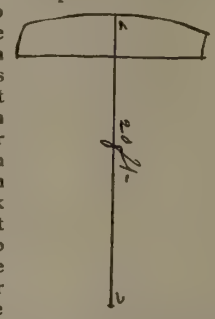
Mr. Mackenzie, of Duck Lake, N.W.T., stated to the meeting that he had been very successful in growing trees on his prairie farm, the most success attending the seed planting.

The meeting was a brief but enthusiastic one, and the prospects for the success of the Canadian Forestry Association are bright.

CARE OF CIRCULAR SAWS.

By T. W. HIGGINSON.

I find in hammering circular saws that the more evenly the tension is distributed throughout the plate the better the saw will run, and in order to do this thoroughly I use a convex gauge to adjust the tension, working from both sides of the plate until it drops away from a straight line so as to fit the convex edge of gauge. When the saw is hammered in this manner so that it will fit the gauge on both sides from collar to rim, it will run straight, stand up in slab or stock without dodging, and will not heat on rim. The amount of convex to gauge must be determined by the speed of the saw, class of timber and the power that is behind the saws. A saw hammered in this way will do better work in the hands of a poor fitter than a saw hammered in the usual way will do in the hands of a good fitter. I find for a saw 66 inches in diameter that 7 gauge, with 66 teeth, hammered as above, at a speed of 750 revolutions per minute, requires a gauge with a convex edge swept with a radius of 20 feet. (See sketch.)



PERSONAL.

Mr. F. W. Jones, manager of the Columbia River Lumber Co., Golden, B.C., was recently on a visit to Winnipeg.

Mr. W. J. Pulling, lumber merchant, of Windsor, Ont., has the sympathy of many friends in the death of his wife, which occurred in December last.

Nr. E. H. Newton, of Mississippi Station, Ont., has received the appointment of superintendent of Mr. Peter McLaren's mill at Blairmore, Alberta.

Mr. Louis Blue, mill owner, of Kamloops, B.C., is receiving congratulations of many friends upon his recent marriage to Miss Dias, of Bloomington, Illinois.

Mr. W. H. Winnett, lumber and coal merchant, has been returned as alderman for the city of London for the sixth term. He has been chosen to preside as Chairman of the Board of Works.

The LUMBERMAN was pleased to receive a visit from Mr. Chas. Tyrer, a member of the well-known firm of Smith & Tyrer, wood agents, Liverpool, Eng. Mr. Tyrer's visit to Ontario was of a two-fold character, combining business with pleasure.

About two years ago Mr. W. J. Willison, of Toronto, was appointed Crown timber agent for the Yukon district by the Dominion Government. It is learned that Mr. Willison has now tendered his resignation, and that it is his purpose to engage in mining adventures.

Mr. J. G. McLaren, eldest son of Mr. David McLaren, the well-known Ottawa Valley lumberman, was in Johannesburg when the South African war broke out. Mr. McLaren, who is only twenty-two years of age, instead of returning to Canada as intended, offered his services as a volunteer, and is now a member of the Mounted Infrantry.

A reconstruction has taken place in the Ontario Crown Lands Department. Mr. Thos. Gibson has been appointed secretary of Crown Lands and Mines, and the work relinquished by him will be performed by Mr. D. G. Boyd. The immigration work has been transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Crown Lands, and will be known in future as the colonization branch. Mr. Thos. Southworth, Clerk of Forestry, assumes the work of director of this department in addition to his present duties.

TRADE NOTES.

An unfortunate occurrence was the destruction by fire, on January 11th, of the foundry and machine shop of the Lloyd Manufacturing Co. at Kentville, N.S. The loss is estimated at $15,000, but there were about $8,000 worth of orders on hand at the time of the fire. It is understood that the works will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

The business of Stuart & Harper, dealers in machinery and machinery supplies, Winnipeg, has taken the form of a joint stock company. John Arbuthnot, lumber dealer, has been admitted as a partner, and the style will be The Stuart-Arbuthnot Machinery Company, Limited. A new warehouse adjoining the present premises will be erected.

Recent orders booked by Madison Williams, of Port Perry, Ont., include the following: 1 No. 2 Lane carriage with Green Mountain dogs, for Colin Reid, Bothwell, Ont.; two Champion water wheel governors for Parry Sound Lumber Co., Parry Sound; one 56 inch Leffel turbine, one Lane carraige, with shafting, etc., for W. D. Mace, Tamworth, Ont.; one 30½ inch Vulcan turbine for D. J. Galbraith, Newcastle, Ont.; one 52 inch Vulcan turbine for P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont.; one 20 inch Leffel turbine for Bruce Stewart & Co., Charlottetown, P.E. I.; two complete Lane mills and carriages for A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto; one complete Lane mill for Alfred Phillips, Monsell, Ont.; one 20 inch Vulcan turbine for McOuat & McRea, Lachute, Que.; one 30½ inch Vulcan turbine and complete Lane mill for J. H. Matte, St. Jerome, Que., and one 17½ inch Vulcan turbine for MacDonald Bros., Glendyer Mills, Glendyer, C.B.

CALENDARS RECEIVED.

Among those to whom we are indebted for calendars for 1900 are the following: Cope Bros., manufacturers of lumbermen's wooden specialties, Peerless tapered pike poles, etc., Cope's Falls, Ont.; John G. Hall & Co., commission merchants and dealers in eastern spruce and hemlock lumber, Boston, Mass.; West & Peacky, makers of alligator warping tugs, saw mill machinery, boilers, engines, shafting, hangers, etc., Simcoe, Ont.; E. A. LeBel, wholesale dealer in lumber, shingles and cedar posts, Sarnia, Ont.; and an unusually attractive calendar as the compliments of Rhodes, Curry & Co., manufacturers of dimension timber, dressed lumber, clapboards, doors, sashes and other building material, Amherst, N.S.

The twenty-first annual number of The Tradesman, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been received. When we state that this issue consists of 236 pages, some conception may be formed of the attention and labor involved in its preparation. The publishers are to be congratulated upon this edition, which is replete with practical and valuable contributions by able writers on subjects of interest to the south. Among these we notice articles entitled "Forestry vs. Lumber," "Will Forestry Pay," "The Waste of Timber in Manufacture," "An Up-to-Date Woodware Plant," and "A Model Wood-Working Plant," all from the pen of well imformed writers.

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THE NEWS.

—Swan & Son, of East Wentworth, N.S., are building a new saw mill.

—A new saw mill is being built at Moorefield, Ont., by McKay & Cassidy.

—Thos. Goiffin, saw mill, Cowal, Ont., has been succeeded by Joseph Atkinson.

—James McKernan, lumber dealer, Edmonton, N. W. T., has sold out to Fraser & Co.

—It is said that a large saw mill will be erected at Parrsboro, N.S., by D. Huntley.

—It is the intention of John Carew, of Lindsay, Ont., to build an addition to his saw mill.

—J. McDermott is rebuilding his saw mill at Old Fort, Ont., which was destroyed by fire recently.

—Joseph Bedard has rebuilt his saw mill at Richmond, Que., and sawing was resumed last month.

—The Sutherland, Innes Co., of Chatham, Ont., are ouilding a stave and heading mill at Forest.

—Negotiations are understood to be in progress for the erection of a large saw mill at Owen Sound, Ont.

—Merry & Logan, lumber dealers, Rossland, B.C., have dissolved partnership, E. Logan continuing.

—McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, Ont., are building a large reserve boom for storing logs at Castleford.

—C. B. Hansen, of Bocabec, N.B., purposes building a new mill at the mouth of the Magaguadavic River.

—The C. Beck Manufacturing Co., of Penetanguishene, Ont., have put a new lath machine in one of their mills.

—The Goderich Lumber Co. are reported to have purchased Pickard & Rowan's saw mill at Owen Sound, Ont.

—A Doaktown, N.B., letter states that there is nothing doing in the spool wood trade, and that prices are very low.

—The ratepayers of Trenton, Ont., have granted a bonus to Gilmour & Co. to assist them in extending their works.

—The Canadian Ladder Manufacturing Co. has been organized at Leamington, Ont., to manufacture a patent ladder.

—The death is announced of John Mosher, senior member of the firm of John Mosher & Son, saw-millers, Minasville, N.S.

—W. J. Pearson, of Stanton, Ont., intends building an addittion to his sash and door factory and adding some new machinery.

—Gilmour & Co., of Trenton, Ont., have lately installed in their mills an electric light plant, furnished by the Royal Electric Co., of Montreal.

—Desbiens, Levesque & Co., of St. Jerome, Que., have asked for incorporation, to carry on a general lumber business, with capital of $3,000.

—The Bonny River Lumber Co. are about to connect their mills at Musquash and Bonny River with the city of St. John, N.B., by a telephone line.

—Covert Bros. & Co., of Campbellford, Ont., are filling a large contract for barrels for the Canadian Gold Field Company, to be used for the shipment of arsenic.

—Chas. Newton & Son have under consideration the erection of a new saw mill near Victoria Harbor, Ont., to have a capacity of 75,000 feet per day and to be fitted with modern machinery.

—The Harrison River Mills, Timber and Trading Co. are about to commence the erection of a saw mill at Harrison River, B.C. Particulars may be obtained from J. W. Mallory, 301 Hastings street, Vancouver.

—Slip-building seems to be quite active in Nova Scotia. D. A. Huntley, of Parrsboro, is getting out the frame for a three-masted schooner, and H. Elderkin & Co. are at present building two schooners at Port Greville.

—During the past month the Beckett sash and door factory, at Smith's Falls, Ont., was purchased by A. Patterson, who in turn sold it to Capt. Foster. It is understood that the building will be overhauld.

—The Scotstown Mills Co., a lumbering concern with head office at Sherbrooke, Que., and capital stock of $100,000, has been organized. H. R. Fraser, of Sherbrooke, R. H. Hope, M.P., of Cookshire, and G. R. Dewar, of Ottawa, are interested.

—At the annual meeting of the Montreal Lumber Co., held recently in Montreal, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, John L. McKergow; vice-president, George J. Dewar; manager, W. J. Graffley; secretary-treasurer, H. Brown.

—An inspection has been made by McArthur Bros. of the mill at Little Current recently purchased by them. It is understood to be their intention to put in two new steam boilers, and to repair the old machinery temporarily, so that the mill will be ready for operation in the early spring.

—The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co., of Chemanius, B.C., cut in their own camps in the year 1899 26,980,000 feet of logs, and at their mill 33,780,000 feet of lumber and 4,320,000 lath. The Brunette Saw Mill Co. cut 20,000,000 feet of lumber and 2,000,000 lath at Sapperton, B.C.

—J. O. Gilbert & Son, of Bishops Crossing, Que., have added another boiler to their saw-mill plant, and have also placed their order for another 80 h. p. Leonard engine. They are increasing the capacity of their mill by adding gang edgers and trimmers, which will nearly double their former capacity.

—Speaking of the lumber industry in Newfoundland in 1899, R. J. Reid stated that it had undergone a surprising degree of development, and that new mills are being erected wherever the locality appears to favor this branch of trade. The local demand for lumber had greatly increased, and large quantities were exported to Great Britain.

—The National Hardwood Lumber Association of the United States have decided to hold their next annual meeting in the city of Cincinnati on the first Tuesday in May. On behalf of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, Mr. J. W. Graham, the president, extends to all members and friends of the Association a cordial invitation to attend the meeting.

—An extensive sale of timber limits, the property of the Cook Bros. Company, will be held in Toronto on April 30th next. The limits are situated on the Serpent River, in the Georgian Bay district, and are reported to contain half a billion feet of pine timber. The sale has been rendered advisable owing to the death, about one year ago, of Mr. John Cook.

—The last acquisition to the Canadian forestry exhibit for Paris is a complete series of the woods of Manitoba. Though it is not so extensive as regards the number of species or the size of the specimens as the exhibit from British Columbia, Mr. Macoun says that the Manitoba exhibit is the most complete he has yet received. It consists of large specimens of pine, elm, oak, ash, spruce, puplp wood, railway ties, etc.

CASUALTIES.

—A shantymrn named McDonald was found frozen to death near one of Alex. Barnett's shanties in the vicinty of Crooked Lake. It is surmised that he lost his way while going from one shanty to another.

—Some two months ago Pheenis Juneau, an employee of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., had one of his arms badly mutilated by a planing machine knife, the entire forearm being denuded of flesh to fully one-half its circumference and length. Recently his medical attendants resorted to skin grafting, by which it is believed his life will be saved.

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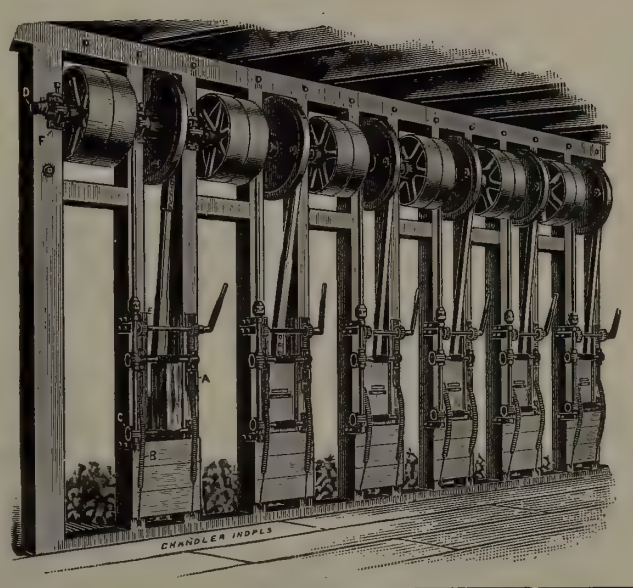

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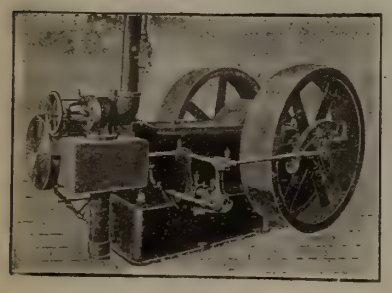

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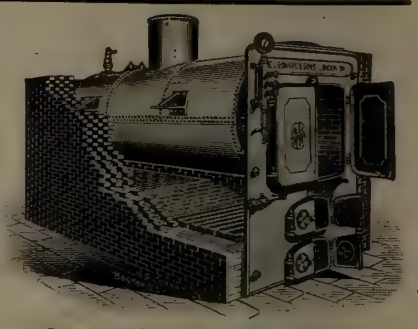

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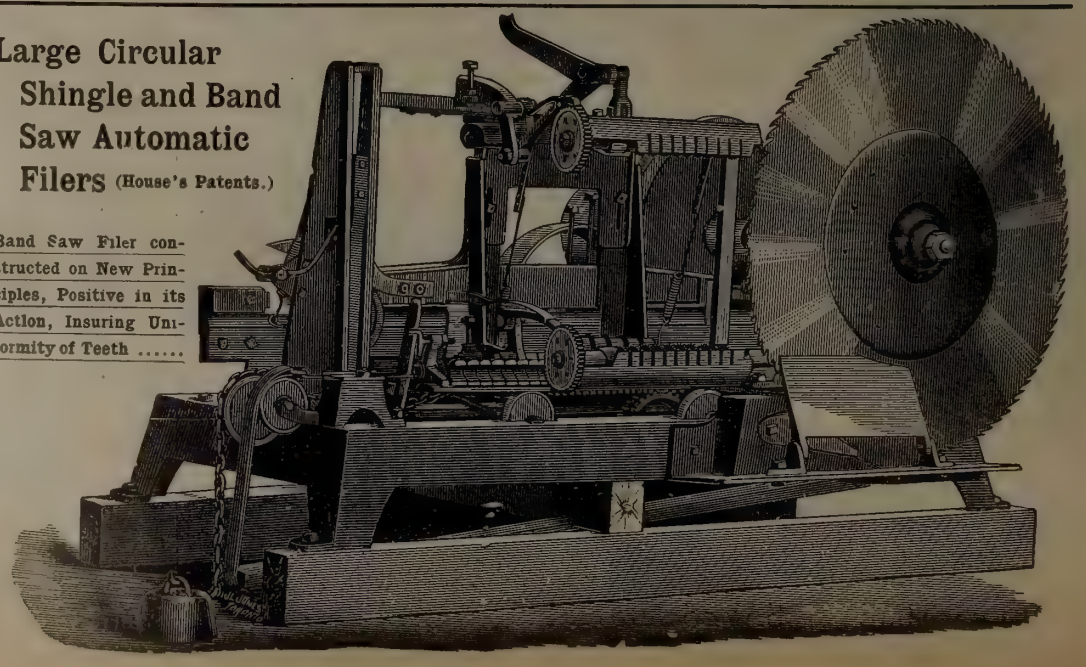
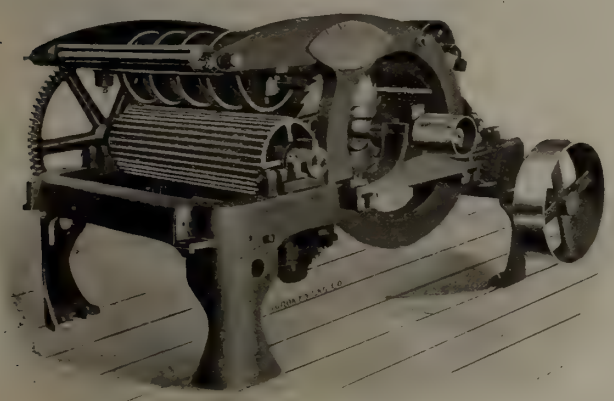


A SMALL DOUBLE EDGER

For Medium Mills

MADE RIGHT OR LEFT HAND—CUT SHOWS LEFT HAND EDGER.



The New Light Champion Edger has 2 7/16 Steel Mandrel supported on two long bearings.

No. 1 Light Champion HAS TWO SAWS, one moveable ; range between SAWS from 1¾ to 24 inches.
No. 2 Champion HAS THREE SAWS, two moveable ; range between stationary and first moveable Saw, 1¾ to 20 inches, and between moveable Saws, 4 inches.

All our Edgers are provided with front tables, when so ordered, with 4½″ iron rolls and guide, moveable with lever up to 4 inches outside of stationary saw.

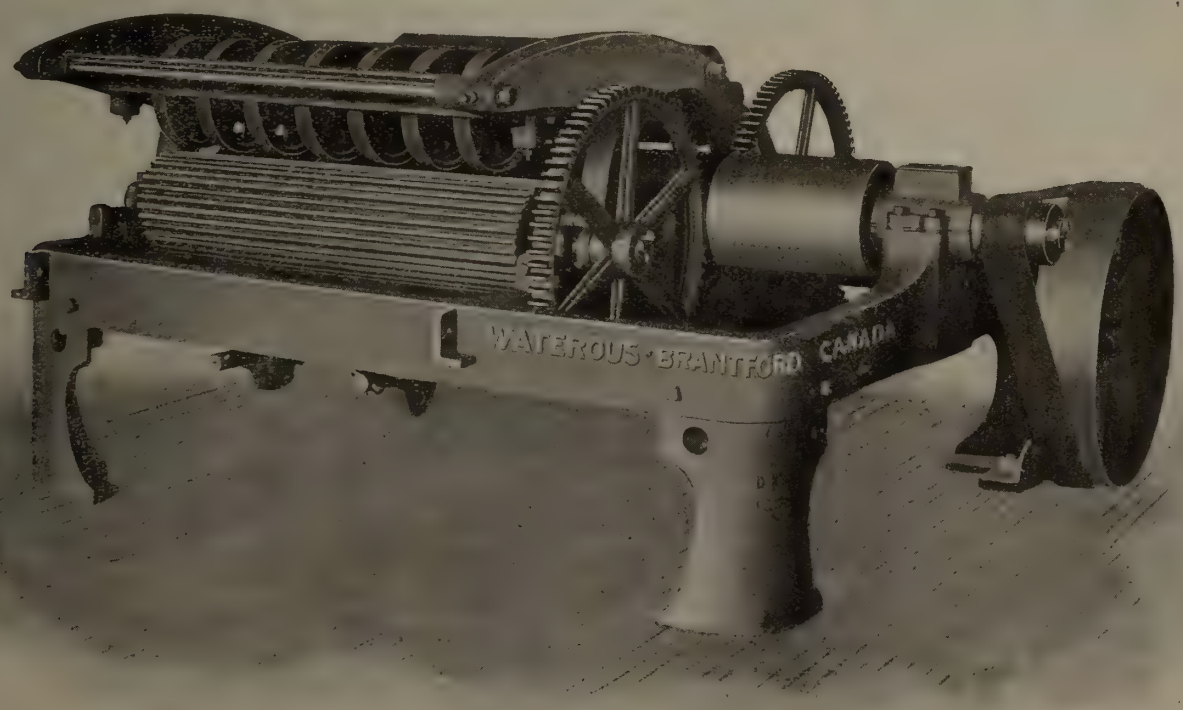
The Heavy Champion Edger has 2⅞ Steel Mandrel with three long bearings.

No. 3 Heavy Champion HAS THREE SAWS. two moveable ; range between stationary and moveable saws, 1¾ to 24¾, and third saw 4″ from second.
No. 4 Champion range is 1¾″ to 28¾″, and third saw 4″ from second.
No. 5 Champion range is 1¾″ to 36¾″, and third saw 4″ from second.
A fourth saw can be added, reducing extreme opening 4 inches.

We arrange Saws to be moved by levers when desired instead of hand-wheel and rack and pinion.

Shows Removable Bridge to Permit Saws to be Withdrawn from Mandrel. Feed Pulley is Readily Removed.

EDGERS BUILT RIGHT OR LEFT HAND



THIS CUT SHOWS A RIGHT-HAND EDGER

The Heavy Champion Edger—No. 3, 4 and 5. The frame in these sizes has two central legs omitted from cut.

This Improved Double Edger is made in three grades—Light, Heavy and Extra Heavy. PRESS and FEED ROLLS are of large diameter. Feed rolls fluted, bearings adjustable, front press rolls made in sections, both front and back hung in stiff open frames LIFTING WITH FEED, NOT AGAINST IT—a new and important feature—ADJUSTABLE BOTH WAYS FOR ALIGNMENT WITH MANDREL. Rolls sufficiently large to be used for return of stock over Edger, and still view of saws is not obstructed. All have bridgetree quickly removable to take off saws—Saws are moved by guides, and guides are removable to take off saws.

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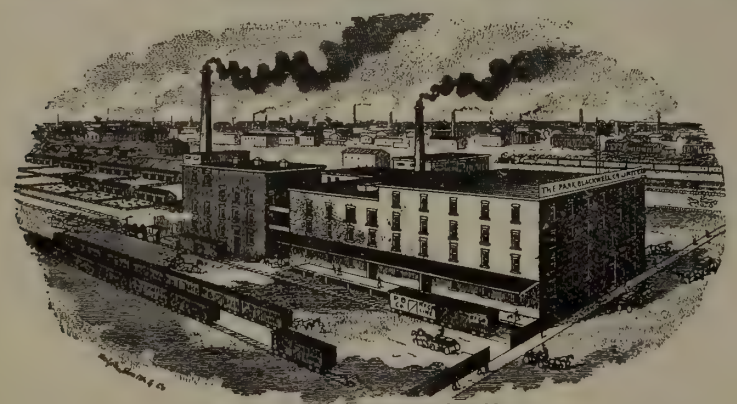

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BECAUSE:

It is built in three sizes, each with a choice of three kinds of feed, affording a very wide range of capacity;

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They are *not* "just as good" as some other, but *are* "just superior to all others."

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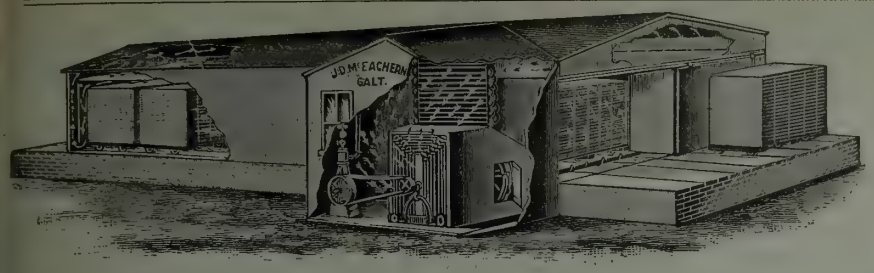

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IT COSTS A CENT

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Best at any price—but costs no more than others. It dries every kind of forest products, and does it right. Is that the kind of a Kiln you want?

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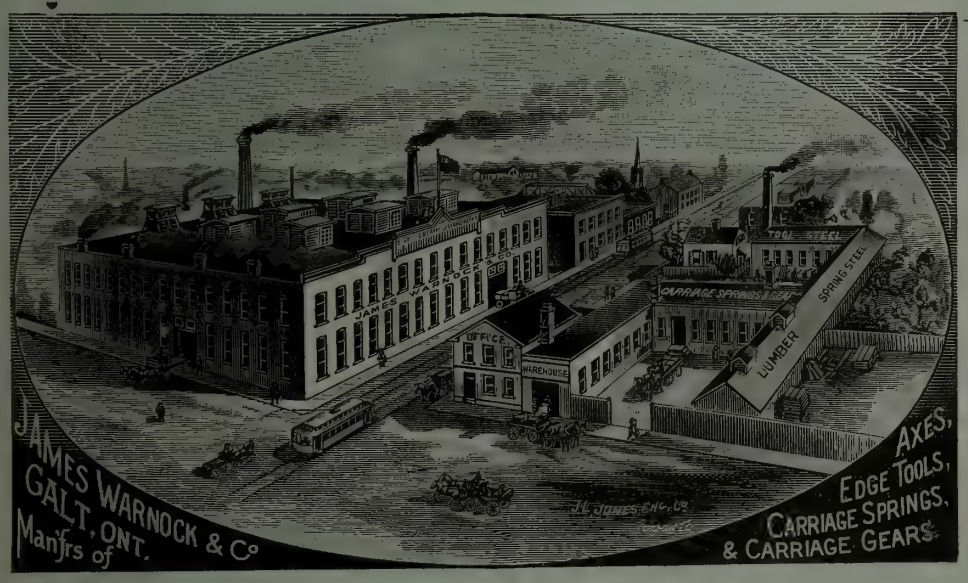

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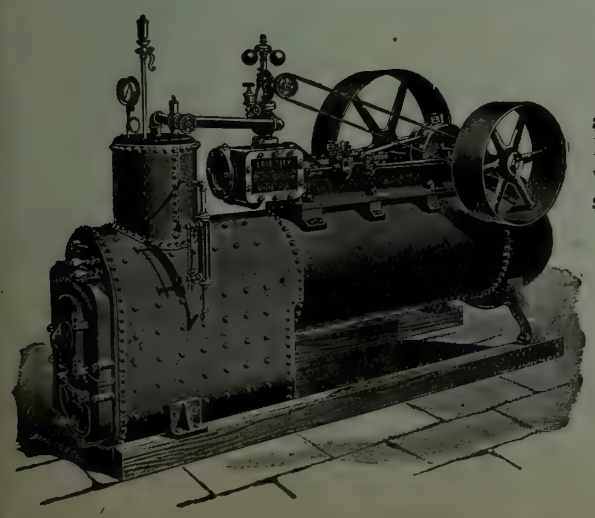

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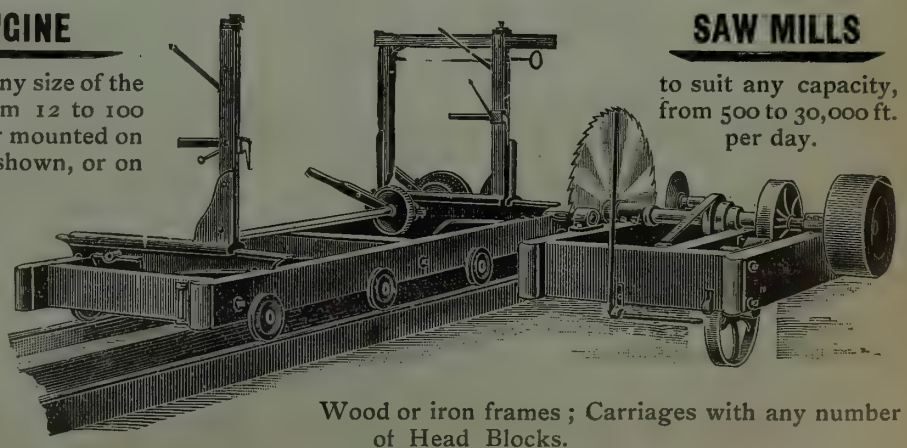

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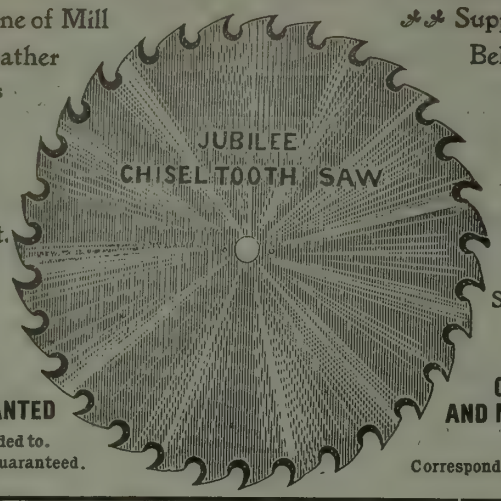

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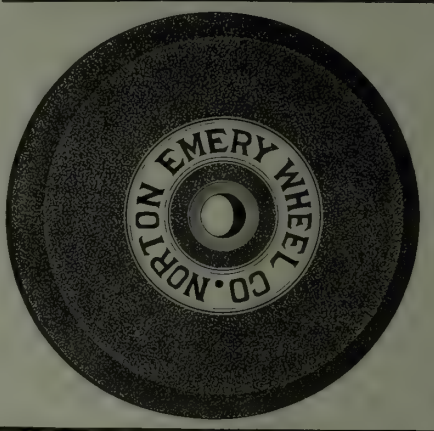

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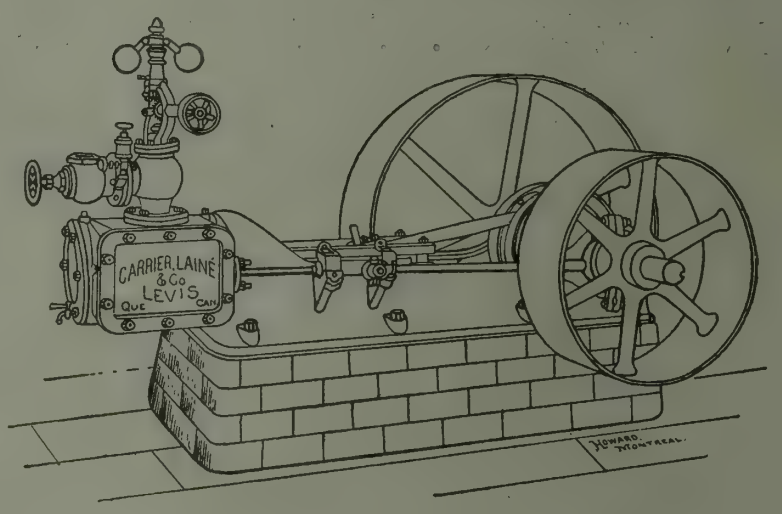
No better Mill Machinery is made in Canada or elsewhere than that supplied "DIRECT" from our Machine Shops.



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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 3. | TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH, 1900 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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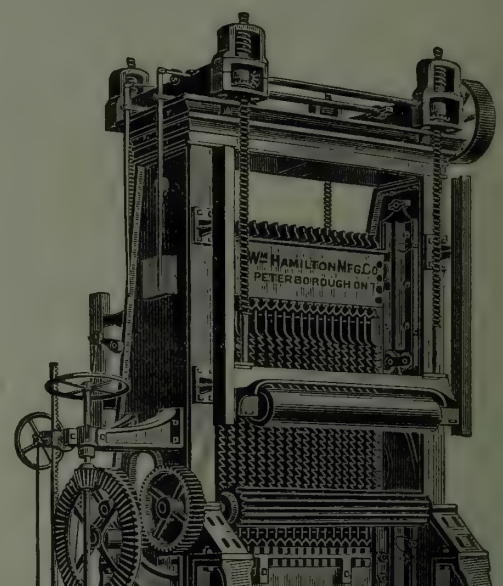
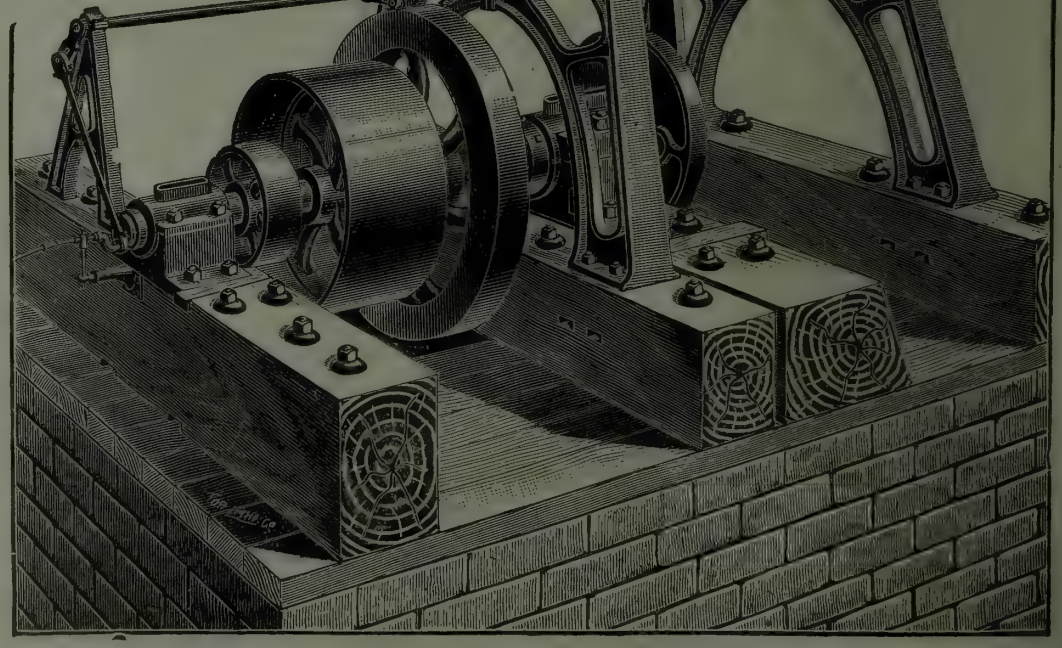
We manufacture a
Complete Line of

HIGH GRADE SAW-MILL MACHINERY



Prescott Band Mills
Perkins Shingle Mill Machinery
Covel's Tools for the care of Saws
Engines, Boilers, Etc.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION



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There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.

MILL STREAM, QUE., on I. C. R'y, Decemer 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—Driving a 20 in. 13 gauge saw into frozen hardwood, using a 9 in. 4-ply belt, if it can be done satisfactorily, is a very severe test. Your saws have stood that test ette r than any I have tried. I have been experimenting with different makes—both home and imported—during the last five years, and give yours the preference. Last order is just to hand and will report on them by and bye.

Yours very truly, JAMES McKINLAY.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—In regard to your Shingle Saws, you can say that I have been using Shingle Saws of your make (Simonds) for the past four years, and they have given good satisfaction. I am running nine machines and use a good many saws, but have never had a saw yet that did not work satisfactorily. Before using your saws I used saws of American make, which worked well, but after giving your saw a trial have continued to use yours, as they are cheaper, and in regard to working qualities are all that is needed.

Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

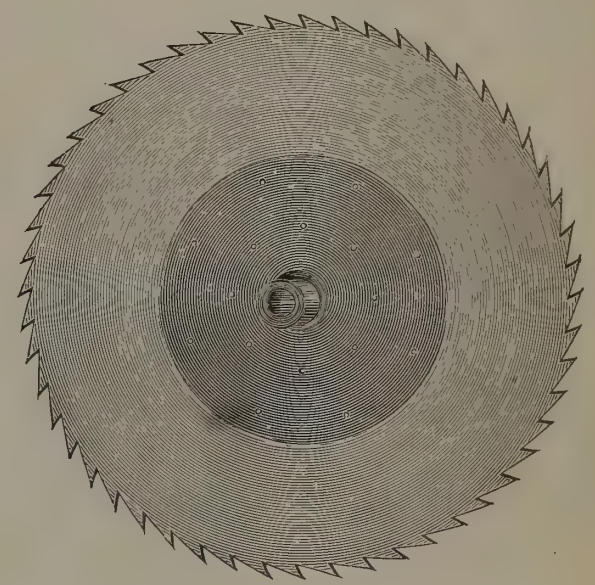
CLAVERING, ONT., May 3rd, 1897.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

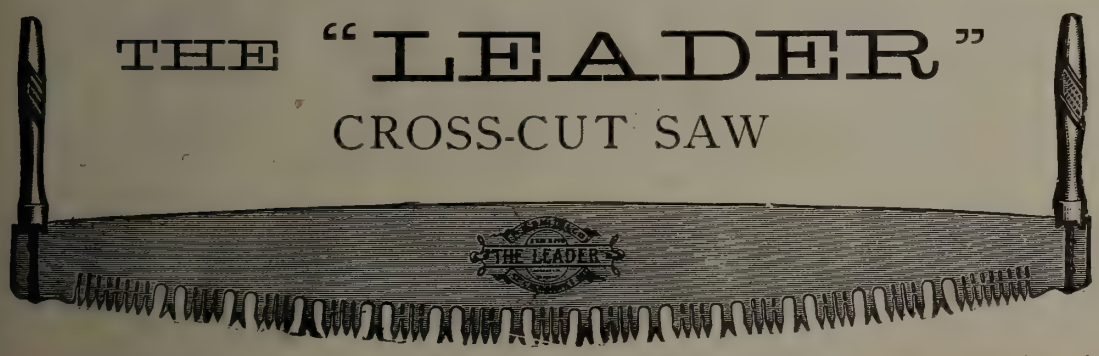
GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I have ever had in my mill, and would recommend the SIMONDS' Process Saws to all mill men in need of circular saws.

Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one. W.G.S.



THE "LEADER" CROSS-CUT SAW



These Saws are made from the best DOUBLE REFINED SILVER STEEL, warranted four gauges thinner on back than front, and the only Saws on the market that are a perfect taper from the points of the teeth to the back, and require less Set than any other Cross-Cut Saw.

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Directions for Setting and Filing are plainly Etched on every Saw. None genuine without our Registered Trade Mark as shown in cut.

THE "LEADER" SAW SWAGE

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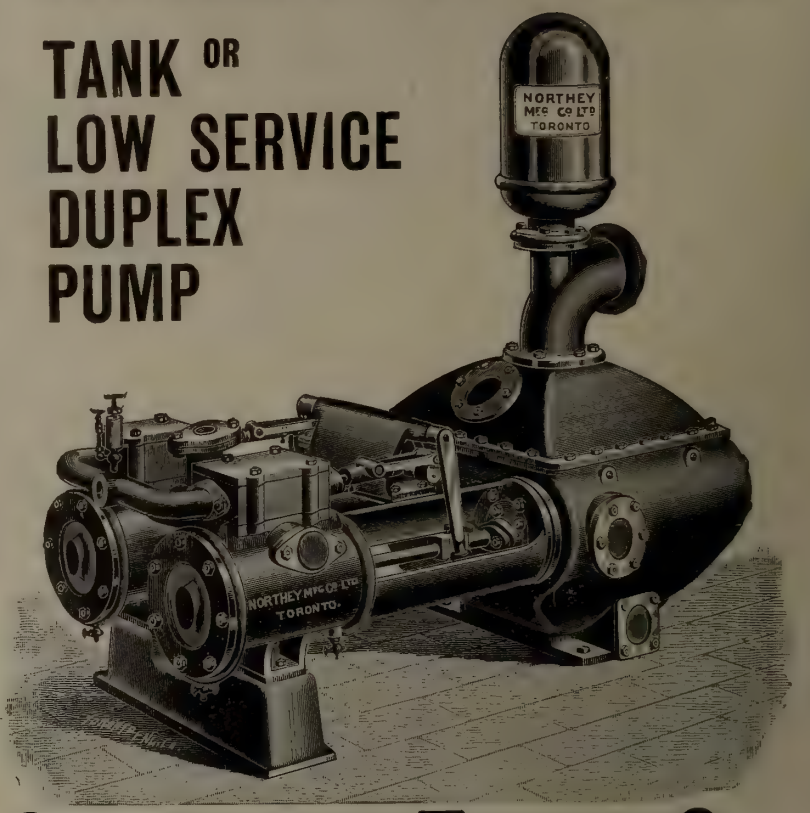

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FOR SAW MILLS

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OF TORONTO, LIMITED

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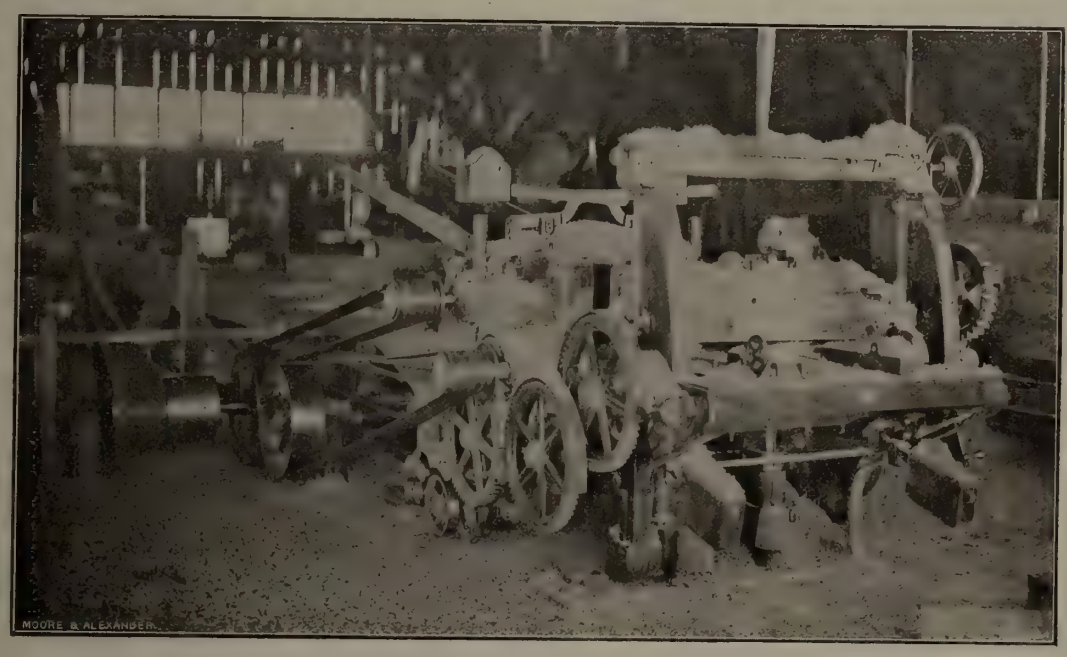
THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 3. | TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH, 1900 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

A GIANT PLANER.

THE accompanying illustration represents probably the largest wood planer ever put in operation in Canada. This machine was manufactured by the Eagan-Fay Company, of Cincinnati, and was purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the purpose of preparing the material for the Howe truss bridges on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. By means of this machine, the company were enabled to effect a saving of $1 per 1,000 feet in the material for these bridges. The saving in cost of operation effected was sufficient to pay for the cost of the machine in the period of two months. The machine was capable of planing on four sides at one operation a piece of timber 26 x 48, and of turning out 100,000 feet of such material per day. The largest sized timber which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company put through the machine was 7½ x 28 and 72 feet long. These timbers were used for the upper and lower chords of the bridges. The machine was first put in operation at McLeod and was afterwards removed to the Coal Creek saw mills.



A GIANT PLANER—USED IN CONSTRUCTION OF CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

NEW BRUNSWICK NEWS.

Milling and logging operations are being vigorously prosecuted throughout the province of New Brunswick this season, but the extremely mild weather and the absence of a sufficient quantity of snow will considerably limit the quantity of lumber anticipated earlier in the season, and for which provision was made by the different operators.

Throughout the counties of St. John, King's and Albert, a large number of portable saw mills secured cuts, and in some cases a considerable distance from shipping points, relying on a sufficient quantity of snow to give them good hauling. This failing, in some cases a large reduction of the estimated profits on the operations will result. In the counties of Westmoreland, Queen's and Northumberland, it has been an ideal lumbering winter, just enough snow to make good roads in the woods and to get scattered timbers with the least possible cost. Very little winter sawing is done in the two last named counties—the cut mostly has to be driven to the mills by water for spring sawing. Gloucester and Restigouche counties have about the usual depth of snow, and will make about the usuul showing in quantity of logs for the season's sawing, although the outbreak of smallpox in Restigouche will naturally somewhat restrict the output. On the St. John river the conditions are normal and from present indications the output will be up to the average.

One large firm operating in Charlotte county that planned to take fifty million feet of logs out, have been badly handicapped by the extremely open winter, and the probability is that their cut will fall considerably below their earlier expectations. This is regrettable, as they have incurred a large expense in refitting their saw mills in anticipation of a large stock of logs. From a general survey of the lumber situation in New Brunswick, it is safe, notwithstanding the strong market conditions prevailing abroad, to predict that only an average output will be secured.

Considerable attention is being paid to hemlock this season, owing to the advance in price for this class of timber in the United States markets. Owing to the demand incident to a general revival of business in the country, together with building operations in progress and in anticipation in Cape Breton in connection with the development of the iron industry, this class of timber is safe to stock up with, and at points on the gulf shore with short water communication with Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, a considerable quantity of hemlock will be manufactured.

Portable mills operating in St. John county include the following: The O'Neill Lumber Co., St. Martins, have three along the line of the Central Railway, from which they expect to ship about three million feet; they also have a large steam and water power mill in St. Martins, and are stocking it with two million feet. G. R. McDonough, St. Martins, expects to saw during the winter and summer two million feet. Bentley & Fulmer, St. Martins, have their mill at Tynemouth creek. On December 15th they had one million feet of deal sawn, and expect to have another million feet sawn and hauled to shipping point before the snow is off the ground. Edgar Smith, Gardner's Creek, will saw about one million feet; he also runs a lath machine in connection with his mill. Joseph Campbell, Kirkpatrick's P. O., expects to saw about one million feet during the winter and spring. Flewelling & Townes, of Upham, are running a mill at McFees, and will saw in the neighborhood of a million feet. S. H. White & Co., of Sussex, have a number of portable mills sawing for them and expect to ship from six to eight million feet during the winter and early spring. This firm's portable mills are all in King's county. They also operate extensively under the name of the Alma Lumber Co., at Alma., and Pollett River Lumber Co., at Pollett River, in Albert county, having large and modern water power mills at both the above places, capacity of both about ten million feet per annum. C. M. Bostwick, Big Salmon River, will saw about five million feet in his water power saw mill. Joshua Prescott, of Sussex, will saw about two million at Goose creek—water power mill. C. T. White, Sussex, has mills at Point Wolfe, N. B., whose operation will be about five million feet. Mr. White also lumbers extensively at Apple River, N. S. Since his mill was burned two years ago he has had a couple of portable mills sawing there for him, cutting from three to five million feet per year. E. P. Eastman, Elgin, N.B., is putting out ¾ of a million feet. Humphrey & Trites, Petitcodiac, are running a lath mill in the woods this winter. They are getting out three million feet of logs to saw in their large mill at Petitcodiac. A. L. Wright & Co., Salisbury, are operating to the extent of three million feet. At present they are sawing lath for early spring shipment. John Fownes is sawing about a million and a half at his portable mill at Havelock. Harding Graves, Harvey Corner, Albert county, is taking out about three million feet to be sawn by portable mills in the spring. C. & J. Prescott, Albert county, are operating to the extent of three million feet. Their mill is a gang driven by water power. McLellan Bros., Albert county, have just put in a new portable mill, power furnished by Leonard & Sons, and the sawing machinery by the Oxford Foundry Co., Oxford, N. S. They will get about one million feet this season. Freeman Goodwin has a portable mill at New Ireland, and expects to ship one million feet from Albert.

The West River Manufacturing Co., West River, Albert county, of which George D. Prescott is manager, have gone into the manufacture of veneer box shooks. The stock log is revolved in a lathe against an adjustable knife, and the veneering made any thickness desired. The shooks are made of three thicknesses, the centre being ⅛ in. with 1-16 in. on each side, and glued across the grain of the centre, thus making a very strong shook board, and at the same time it is light. Hardwood—beech, birch and maple—is the wood used. The output goes to England and France. The possibilities for this class of business here are excellent, as a splendid quality, and an almost inexhaustible quantity, of suitable timber abounds. Mr. Prescott also has a large steam saw mill adjacent and is stocking about two and a half million feet of spruce for spring sawing.

McLellan & Turner, Riverside, are getting out about three quarters of a million feet for their stationary saw mill. J. W. Carnwath, Riverside, runs a portable saw mill and expects to saw one and a half million feet. At Hopewell Hill Charles Peck and James Wright each have a portable mill and will each cut in the neighborhood of a million feet. B. Tingley, Albert county, runs a portable mill during the winter and spring and will saw about one million feet. J. W. Floyd, Hopewell Cape, has put in a portable mill and expects to cut one million feet. W. H. Duffy, Hillsboro, with a portable mill, will cut one and a half million feet. LeB. D. Lockhart, Humphrey's Mills, is operating to the extent of about one and a half million. Mr. Lockhart saws largely on bill stuffs and orders, also hardwood flooring and sheathing, of which he makes a splendid article and has a large demand. Lockhart & Lawther, Cocaigne, Kent Co., have a large steam mill. Their output will be about two million feet, a considerable portion of which is hemlock of first-class quality. J. D. Irving, Buctouche, Kent county, has a large steam mill in which he will saw two and one-half milllon this season. He is sawing with a portable mill on hardwoods during the winter, near the I. C. R., shipping from Coal Branch station. A large portion of his stock will go to Newcastle and Chatham for export. J. & T. Jardine, Kingston, will get about four million feet for their band mill. They also buy the cut of several small mills in the vicinity for export.

Edward Walker, Bass River, Kent county, is taking out about two and a half million feet. He has a steam and water power gang mill, with shingle and lath mills, also carding and grist mills in connection. Mr. Walker finds a good market for his boards, scantling, laths, etc., in Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton. Besides lumbering and milling Mr. Walker carries on farming operations extensively and raises an immense quantity of hay, the land in this vicinity being particularly adapted for its growth.

At Newcastle, Nelson, Douglastown, Chatham, and Black Brook, the prospects are good for an average cut. The quantity of snow is just right for logging, and if present conditions hold until the usual time for breaking up, it will be an ideal spring for stream driving. Vaughan & Damery, Jacquet River, have purchased the Doyle property and are getting out three million feet of logs. John Culligan, Belledune, is taking out four million feet, about half of which is cedar. He is sawing shingles and white birch spool stock now.

Adams, Burns & Co., Sumner county, and O.F. Stacey & Co. are the principal operatars at Bathurst, each of whom will get their usual cut. The latter saws shingles only. Nat. McNair, Nash's Creek, saws about two million of spruce, besides shingles. Gray & Lawrence Bros. Co., shingle manufacturers, River Charlo, will operate to their full capacity.

At Campbellton preparations are being made for the usual output of lumber and shingles, and all the mills are being overhauled in anticipation of a good season's work. There has not been as much winter sawing of shingles as in former years in this section of the country, and in consequence the stocks on hand in the spring will be comparatively light. From present indications, taking everything into consideration, this promises to be the lumbermen's banner year.

W. J. P.

Beef tallow and flake graphite mixed form a very good lubricant for a hot box on an engine or a line of shafting.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ONTARIO LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario was held in the council chamber of the Board of Trade building, Toronto, on Wednesday, February 21st, at which there was a fair attendance of members. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. John Bertram, of Toronto. The minutes of the last annual meeting, as well as the financial report, were read by the secretary and, on motion of Mr. James Scott, confirmed.

MR. JOHN WALDIE,
President Lumbermen's Association of Ontario.

The next order of business was the reading of correspondence. The secretary read communications from the following: From Mr. A. E. Kemp, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, suggesting the formation of a Lumber Section; from the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, stating that they would be represented at the meeting of the Ontario Association by Mr. F. D. Gordon; from Sir Wilfred Laurier, advising the Association that no decision had as yet been reached regarding the imposition of an import duty on lumber coming into Canada; from Mr. C. Beck, enquiring what steps had been taken regarding uniform inspection and grading of lumber, and referring to the method adopted by some manufacturers of cutting their lumber fully one-eighth inch thicker than the size for which it was intended; from Mr. W. T. Toner, of Collingwood, who was appointed by the Board of Management to prepare rules for the grading and inspection of lumber, stating that after consulting with a number of leading lumbermen, he was of the opinion that it would be impossible to establish a uniform grade of pine lumber for the Canadian market, as the several mill men have their own special grades and their customers understood their grading of lumber.

Correspondence was also read relating to the scarcity of cars last fall, and stating that after enquiries had been made as to the extent to which various lumber manufacturers had suffered, and in view of the fact that the situation had become somewhat relieved, it had been deemed advisable to take no further action.

Discussion regarding an import duty brought out the statement that the government were not prepared to take any action in the matter. The president then read the following report of the Board of Management:

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The reading of the minutes has fully informed you of what has engaged the attention of the Association since the last annual meeting, and little need be added by way of explanation. The deputation which you sent to Ottawa last spring to ask for a $2 duty on lumber was supported by a number of members of Parliament, and was heard by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a number of his colleagues; no action, however, followed their representations, and it is not likely that anything will be done until the tariff generally comes up for consideration.

Delegates from the association waited upon the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways with a view to obtaining an equalization of rates on hardwood and pine lumber, but the action taken by the railways, while tending to equalization, was not favourable to the business generally, and rates on lumber have been raised during the year. The question of the shortage of cars at particular seasons of the year also engaged the attention of the Board of Management, who obtained a good deal of information from different sections of the country and let the matter stand over for further consideration.

While these minor questions may not appear to have been solved to our satisfaction, the real work of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario and its value to the country generally, lies more in the influence it exerted in obtaining legislation whereby Ontario logs are now reserved for Canadian saw mills. And what makes this change of policy still more important is that it has been accompanied by a marked advance in the price of all kinds of lumber. The year 1899 will be remembered as

MR. JAMES SCOTT,
First Vice-President Lumbermen's Association of Ontario.

one of the most eventful in the history of the trade. Opening with low prices and a moderate demand, it closed with higher prices for common lumber than had ever been obtained either in Canada or the United States. Midsummer of 1893 was the culmination of a period of good demand and fair prices for lumber. At that time came the financial panic which wrecked so many banks and financial institutions in the United States, and although we in Canada escaped the catastrophe in which our neighbors suffered, by reason mainly of the strength and stability of Canadian banks, yet it had the effect of curtailing business, and slowly from 1893 to 1896 prices receded; in the latter year there was a sharper decline, and 1897 and 1898 found the business entirely unremunerative. Many concerns collapsed in the United States, and mills on the Georgian Bay which had been running steadily for many years shut down rather than cut their standing timber at a loss. What probably made the lumber business still worse in Ontario was the passing of the McKinley Bill at Washington imposing a duty of $2 per M feet on lumber entering the United States, and at the same time enacting a retaliatory clause, with the intention of providing logs for Michigan mills from Canadian forests, and at the same time preventing Canadian sawn lumber from entering into competition with the American sawn product. It was apparently a well devised plan, and its authors naturally plumed themselves on its success.

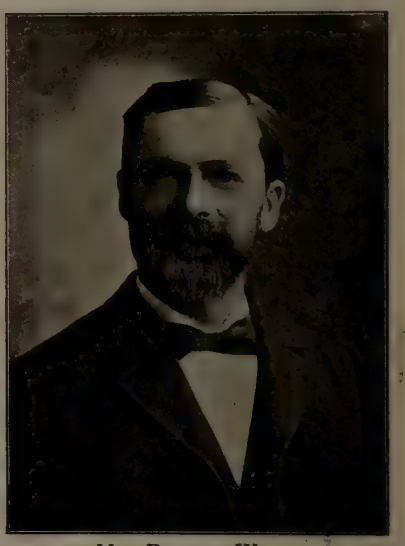
It looked for a short time as if the saw mill business in the Georgian Bay was doomed, there appeared no ray of hope; to reimpose the old export duty of $2 per M feet B. M. would only have increased the American duty to $4, making it prohibitive.

The members of this Association and some others met in Toronto to devise a remedy, and after full discussion determined to ask the Ontario Government to prevent the export of all saw logs cut on Crown lands, and a deputation was appointed to lay their views before the Government, and ask for legislation to that effect. Immmediate action was not taken on the question; the Government acted with caution and deliberation. They not only heard the Ontario side of the question, but gave a courteous and attentive hearing to Michigan owners of standing timber, who with some alarm hastened to place their views before the Government. The idea, however, of reserving Canadian logs for Canadian saw mills caught the public ear, and the Government passed the necessary orders in Council, backed up by legislation, and the manufacturing clause was inserted in all licenses after April 30th, 1898. It was claimed by Americans and others that the Act was virtually a confiscation of property, that it broke an agreement entered into with the province, and further, that it was ultra vires as being an interference with trade and commerce, which the B. N. A. Act places under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

The question was brought before the Courts a short time ago, and Mr. Justice Street sustained the Act of the Ontario Legislature in his judgment, and vindicated the policy of this association, which can rightfully claim to have rendered a most signal service to the whole community, and if it had done nothing else, justifies its right to continue as an organization.

The effect of this new departure has been wide and far reaching; the large quantity of logs exported to Michigan from year to year dwindled to the few logs cut on Indian Reserves and private lands, and it is a question to be considered whether we should petition the Dominion Government to apply the same policy to the Indian lands over which they have jurisdiction as the Ontario Government has adopted over Crown lands.

The most noticable feature of the year is the great expansion of the saw-milling business in the Georgian Bay district; a number of new mills are under course of construction this winter, and every one of the old mills that have been silent for some years are being fitted up to manufacture the great crop of logs now being put in, and it is the opinion of many that even with the great increase of sawing capacity it will be impossible to turn all the logs into lumber this year. It would be needless to point out how this policy has benefitted all cognate industries, and all manufacturers of supplies so largely needed, and



MR. ROBERT WATT,
Second Vice-President Lumbermen's Association of Odtario.

it is satisfactory to think that in helping ourselves we have helped others also. As to what effect the Ontario policy had on the price of lumber it is difficult to estimate. No doubt the revival of trade which commenced on this continent in the fall of 1898, creating a demand for lumber for commercial and manufacturing purposes, was the main factor in raising prices, but there is little doubt that in the spring of 1899, when eastern buyers on looking up stock came to Michigan and found that two or three hundred million feet of logs that had hitherto came from Canada would not be available, it started them on such a determined quest for lumber that price became of second-

ary importance, and so commenced that remarkable advance that has doubled the price of mill culls within a year, and largely increased the price of every grade. The price is now so high as to be a temptation to everyone to increase the output, and one of the benefits to be derived from an association of this kind is an interchange of views and opinions on future policy—how far we ought to go in trying to keep the price of lumber at a moderate figure and at the same time go slow in converting standing timber into lumber.

Inflation and depression are the worst foes of the lumber business, and your attention is invited to the question of limiting production, so as to preserve the market from that plethora which will inevitably come if we all try to see how much we can cut in a limited time; everyone has it in his power in a greater or less degree to act as a balance wheel. Husband our resources, prolong the life of our saw mills, and enjoy a long lease of moderate prosperity rather than a short term of extreme inflation.

On motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Robert Watt, of Wiarton, the report of the Board of Management was adopted.

Mr. N. Dyment, of Barrie, enquired why the question of car shortage was not further investigated and some action taken. He said that personally several thousand dollars would not recompense him for the loss thus sustained, and in his opinion the circumstances afforded an opportunity for the Association to prove its usefulness to the members.

The president replied that the Board of Management held a meeting and decided to send out circulars to lumber manufacturers with a view to learning the extent of the car shortage. During the time intervening between the meeting and the return of these circulars the situation had become greatly relieved, and some of the manufacturers reported a sufficient supply of cars. Just at that time freight rates were readjusted, following which the railway companies sent out a large number of cars. For these reasons no further action was considered advisable.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The president announced that the next business was the election of officers. He thanked the members for the support he had received as president during the past two years, and stated that he would not again be a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Scott regretted that Mr. Bertram was about to retire, as much that had been accomplished by the Association was due to the active interest taken and valuable services rendered by Mr. Bertram. He nominated Mr. John Waldie, of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, for president, stating that Mr. Waldie had always taken a deep interest in Association affairs and had a thorough grasp of all questions likely to come before the Association. This was seconded by Mr. Watt and carried.

Mr. James Scott was re-elected vice-president by a unanimous vote, Mr. Robert Watt second vice-president, and Mr. W. B. Tindall, Toronto, secretary-treasurer, The Board of Management was also re-elected as follows: John Waldie, Toronto; N. Dyment, Barrie; W. A. Charlton, Lynedoch; T. Conlon, Thorold; J. B. Miller, Toronto; R. Cook, South River; C. Beck, Penetanguishene, together with the president and two vice-presidents.

A general discussion on the lumber business being next in order, Mr. Gordon, representing British Columbia interests, was called upon. He stated that at a meeting held in January the British Columbia Association decided to send a circular letter to all members of the Dominion Parliament pointing out the necessity of an import duty on lumber and shingles. This circular he read, as follows:

MEMORIAL AS TO IMPORT DUTY.

To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. C. M. G., Premier, and Members of the Dominion Government:

Sirs,—In Jauuary, 1898, and March, 1899, we addressed you, asking that a duty be imposed on lumber and shingles imported into Canada similar to the duty imposed by the United States. When the deputation representing us called on your honorable body, the reason given for refusing our request was the fear of jeopardizing the success of the joint commission then pending between the United States and Canada; but as this objection does not now exist, we again address you on the subject, and strongly urge the government to give effect to the urgent necessity of placing the lumber and shingle industry of Canada on the same footing as all other Canadian industries.

The returns from the various collectors of customs show that large quantities of the product of the forests have been admitted free of duty into British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Ontario, while our exports are restricted by unfriendly legislation.

We submit that the manufacture of lumber and shingles in our own country necessarily contributes much to the revenue, directly and indirectly, and also provides a means of support to population, and while if these articles are imported duty free, these benefits are entirely lost and the trade goes to build up a foreign nation.

We have in this country, as you will be aware, great areas of timber of well known and tested economic value. We have long cherished the idea of making this a large manufacturing centre, but have been unable to do so owing to unfair competition from the south. Summarized briefly, our conditions are:—The very same products that we manufacture are manufactured in those states lying to the south of us; their manufacturers have every facility for reaching our main Canadian markets that we have; they buy nothing from us; they are able to purchase machinery and all mill supplies from 20 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. cheaper than we can; their general cost of living is about 25 per cent. cheaper than with us; consequently they are enabled to manufacture cheaper than we can, and while they do not cater to any regular and legitimate Canadian trade, they regularly disturb our conditions and prices by using our markets as a dumping ground in which to unload their overstock at prices lower than we can possibly produce a like article on account of the reasons set forth above. At the same time the benefit of cheaper goods is going largely, if not altogether, to the few dealers and not to the many consumers.

We would particularly draw your attention to the fact that, as the tariff now is, it would pay us to remove our plants to the State of Washington, as if we operated there we would not only enjoy the advantages as above outlined, but we would have within our reach the United States market in addition to the Canadian market. Already one of our firms has established itself in Washington, and others are considering the advisability of taking a similar step, if the tariff remains as it is. At the same time we are Canadians and wish to remain such.

We feel that the imposition of an import duty would be of general benefit, not only to the trade, but to the people, and that it would not inflict the least hardship on any one section.

May we again urge on the government through you, that the wishes of our trade, as voiced by the various provinces, receive your practical consideration during the coming session of parliament.

We have the honor to be, Sirs, your obedient servants,

JOHN HENDRY, President.
J. G. SCOTT, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. STEIN, Secretary.

Mr. Gordon said it was the wish of the British Columbia Association to send another deputation to Ottawa, and asked the co-operation of the Ontario Association in this direction. Mr. D. C. Cameron, of Rat Portage, had offered to accompany the deputation.

Mr. Scott said that while the Ontario lumbermen did not now suffer as they did when the last representations were made to the government, the principle was the same, and the time would certainly come when they would suffer again. He thought something should be done to prevent the question being lost sight of by the government.

Mr. Conlon was in favor of including in the memorial a request that all wood shall be manufactured in Canada. He had always been in favor of this policy.

Referring to the suggestion made in the report of the Board of Management regarding the restriction of the export of logs cut on Indian lands, Mr. Dyment was not in favor of any action being taken. The day would come, he said, when there would be an over-supply of lumber in Canada and we would be glad to have the American market. This was also the view taken by Mr. Laidlaw.

The following resolution was then submitted by Mr. Bertram, and on motion of Mr. Dyment, seconded by Mr. R Cook, of South River, unanimously adopted:

"That the Lumbermen's association of Ontario express their satisfaction with the Provincial Government in putting the manufacturing clause in all licenses, and further, that this association reiterate the opinion expressed on former occasions, that in the absence of reciprocity in lumber between Canada and the United States, the Government of Canada be requested to impose an import duty on lumber corresponding with that imposed by the Government of the United States, and thereby remove any injustice which at present exists to Canadian lumbermen."

The questions referred to in Mr. Beck's letter were then taken up. The opinion of the meeting was that it would not be in the interest of the trade at the present time to adopt standard inspection rules. The suggestions as to the thickness which lumber should be cut resulted in considerable discussion. Mr. Beck stated that in earlier days it had been the custom to cut almost one and one-quarter inch for one inch, but as the price of timber advanced this policy was abandoned in some degree. Yet there were mills cutting one and oue-eighth for a one inch board. He favored cutting the thickness scant, stating that dealers now preferred this owing to the saving in freight rates.

Mr. Dyment said that he had been cutting his lumber one and one-sixteenth scant, and he found that this was what his customers preferred; they objected to having an inch board cut to one and one-eighth inch. Mr. Conlon said that this had also been his experience.

Mr. J. P. Newman, of Wiarton, pointed out that it was absolutely necessary to cut hardwood lumber considerably thicker than an inch in order that it should hold an inch when dry. It was explained that the previous speakers referred to pine lumber. The concensus of opinion seemed to be in favor of allowing about one thirty-second of an inch in cutting inch lumber.

After some further discussion regarding lumber prices for the coming season, the meeting adjourned.

Scholey Bros., Limited, of Toronto, have been incorporated, with capital of $30,000, to manufacture lumber and building materials.

The extension of the Victoria branch of the G. T. R. from Haliburton to Whitney, on the Parry Sound railway, will pass through about 30 miles of hardwood forests, containing maple, birch, beech, elm and ash, as well as some hemlock, cedar and spruce. It is probable that the completion of this road will be followed by the introduction of numerous portable saw mills in the district.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

SHALL HARDWOOD LUMBERMEN ORGANIZE?

The letter of Mr. Anderson which appears in another column is designed to again draw the attention of the hardwood lumbermen of Ontario to the wisdom, if not the absolute necessity, of organization. It has long been felt by some engaged in the hardwood trade that valuable service could be rendered by an association having for its object the protection of the interests of the hardwood manufacturers and dealers. That no action has been taken is, we think, due to a disinclination on the part of those interested to take the initial steps. We cherish the hope, however, that in the near future organization may become more general throughout the lumber trade of the Dominion, and that one of the most active associations will be that composed of the hardwood manufacturers and dealers of the province of Ontario. It is not admitted that the necessity for organization is greater in this province than in the other provinces of the Dominon, but when the banner province of Ontario shall set the example the others will likely follow.

That provincial associations are preferable to a Dominion association will not be disputed. Indeed, we doubt if a Dominion association would be workable, so different are the interests of the hardwood trade in the various provinces. For this same reason the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario will not, in our opinion, properly cherish and advance the hardwood interests of the province. Without reflecting in the slightest degree upon the admirable work accomplished by the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario, we cannot overlook the fact that as it exists at present it is essentially an association of pine manufacturers. But one illustration is necessary in support of this contention. It will be remembered that until a few months ago a discrimination existed in freight rates on hardwood lumber as compared with pine. At the earnest solicitation of one or two hardwood manufacturers who are members of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association, that association interceded with the railway authorities on behalf of the hardwood trade. The result, as is generally known, was that rates were equalized by advancing the rate on pine lumber to that charged on hardwoods, and it is a question if the pine manufacturers do not now regret their interference on behalf of the hardwood men. We do not contend that the railway authorities would not in any case have taken similar action, as they regarded the time as opportune for a general advance in freight rates, but the fact remains that their path was cleared by the representations made by the Lumbermen's Association.

It is almost superfluous to advance reasons why the hardwood lumbermen of Ontario should be organized. Almost every prominent industry of to-day has its association. But if reasons were necessary, we might point to the discrimination in hardwood freight rates which existed for years, to the exorbitant freight rates which are now charged on cedar lumber, and to the necessity of adopting uniform inspection rules on hardwood lumber. While cedar and hemlock lumber cannot rightly be classed in the category of hardwoods, yet the greater quantity of the hemlock and cedar manufactured in the province passes through the hands of the hardwood men, and for this reason we believe that these woods should be placed uuder the care of the hardwood association.

The adoption of uniform rules of inspection would be a great boon to the hardwood lumber industry of Ontario. There are some who contend that such action is not feasible, and while we must respect their views, we find much encouragement in what has been accomplished in this direction by the National Hardwood Lumber Association of the United States. This association came into existence about two years ago, when very few believed that a system of national inspection was a possibility, yet to-day it has been adopted by nearly four hundred of the leading lumber firms in various parts of the United States. The rules of the association have been printed for distribution to members, but being copyrighted, their publication in lumber journals is impossible. Persons in Canada interested may, however, obtain a copy of the rules at this office or by addressing the secretary, Mr. A. R. Vinnedge, of Chicago. The consideration of similar rules would be one of the most important questions to come before an association of the hardwood trade of Ontario, and whether adopted or otherwise, the interchange of ideas by practical men would in itself be of much benefit.

It is not expected that the hardwood lumbermen will unanimously endorse the sentiments here expressed; nevertheless, we court a free expression of opinion through the columns of the CANADA LUMBERMAN by those who feel an interest in the subject.

With a view to promoting the formatiom of an association, we have printed elsewhere a blank form. Hardwood manufacturers and dealers are asked to fill in this form and return it to this office, stating whether they are in favor of the formation of such an associatian and whether they would endeavor to attend a meeting for that purpose to be held in the city of Torhnto. It is our earnest desire that every person interested should respond to this invitation. Should a sufficent number announce their willingness to attend such a meeting, it is probable that further action will be taken.

THE SELLING OF TIMBER LIMITS.

Crown timber limits are virtually public property. When offered for purchase by private interests, no favoritism should be shown to prospective purchasers; it should be the object of the governments to so arrange the conditions as to prevent as far as possible any advantage being obtained by one buyer over another.

The policy of the different provincial governments in the past in respect to the sale of timber limits has been one with which little fault could be found, and we hope to see this policy continued. It is doubtful, however, whether the course adopted with respect to the sale of timber limits to be held shortly by the Quebec Government has been such as will give general satisfaction. The sale is announced to be held on March 28th, within one month from time of writing, and yet, so far as our knowledge goes, no official announcement of the proposed sale has been publicly made. The writer, with many others, might have remained in ignorance of the sale but for a question asked in the Quebec Legislature by Hon. Mr. Flynn as to the superficies of the timber limits to be offered. This brought forth the reply that about nine thousand square miles had been selected for sale.

The rights of prospective bidders would seem to demand that, in view of the extent of the limits, at least three months should elapse between the first public announcement of the sale and the time when it is to be held. This would give sufficent time in which we have the limits explored, an estimate of the timber made, and financial arrangements perfected. The lack of publicity may result, first, in giving one bidder an advantage over another, and, secondly, in curtailing the revenue which the people, through the Government, should receive from the sale of the limits.

LATH PRICES.

The lath market during last year was most peculiar, and afforded excellent opportunities for the speculator to exercise his characteristic shrewdness with large pecuniary benefit. In the spring it would have been possible to purchase, either in the Ottawa Valley or the Georgian Bay districts, millions of lath, on which the owners would have willingly to relinquished their claim for one dollar per thousand pieces. Buyers visited the yards in search of lumber, and actually walked over these piles of lath, little thinking that their purchase would be a gilt-edged investment. The Michigan lumbermen being deprived of their usual supply of logs, had neither lumber nor lath to offer, and the dealers there, as well as in the Eastern States, scoured Ontario in search of stock. The result was that there was a general advance in the price of timber products, but, for reasons which can scarcely be explained, there seemed almost no limit to the price of lath. At the close of the year these same lath which were offered eight months previously at one dollar per thousand were held at $3.25, and the owners were not at all anxious to part with then even at that figure. The advance was one of the most remarkable in the history of the lumber business,

WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE ninth annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association was held in Winnipeg on Tuesday, February 20th. There were present about 100 members, and the chair was occupied by the president, Mr. Henry Byrnes, of Winnipeg, who opened the proceedings by reading his annual address, as follows :

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen, fellow members of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, I extend to you a hearty greeting.

It affords me much pleasure in meeting you here on this occasion in attendance at the ninth annual meeting of this association, and the pleasure is added to in the fact of my being able to say to you that our association has prospered very much during the year now closed. It is prosperous not only from a financial standpoint, but with increase of membership and much larger evidence of the sphere of usefulness it exercises, and which is more and more recognized. In fact, the year just closed may well be classed as the record breaker in the history of the association since its organization.

I am glad to inform you that generally speaking the year has been one of marked harmony among the association members. There have been a few exceptional cases of grievances and frictions, all of which I must confess were to my mind properly made. I think this is a matter with which the members should allow their good sense and consideration to be used in assisting in the advantages to be derived from fair and honorable methods carrying on the lumber trade along the lines of the constitution and by-laws of the association. The result of this would be to mimimize in a very great degree the number of grievances arising.

As I am about to be succeeded in the office you did me the honor of electing me to at the last annual meeting, I wish before retiring to acknowledge the courtesy extended to me on all hands, and I assure you that the duties devolving upon me as your president have been of a kind most congenial to me. Indeed, I have enjoyed throughout pleasant interest in the part I have taken, according to my humble judgment, in the promotion and concerns of the association in the various ways that I have been called upon to act in dealing with matters arising from time to time.

I have been fortunate in having associated with me a very capable board of directors, all being experienced business men and able to use their business experience to valuable account while deliberating upon matters brought before them for settlement.

In conclusion, I may state for your information that I have been a close observer of the working of the association during the year, and I am quite decided that its purposes are beneficial to both the wholesale and retail dealers. Of course, the successful working of the association rests largely upon the loyalty of its members in sustaining the secretary in his duties, and in the general up-building of its constitution and by-laws.

I now call upon the secretary to make the annual statement, and any further report he may have to submit to you.

(Signed) HY. BYRNES,
President.

The reading of the address was greeted with applause.

The secretary, Mr. Isaac Cockburn, submitted the financial statement, which showed receipts of $3,178, including balance of $729 carried over from the previous year, made up mainly of fees and dues of members. The disbursements for the year were $1,548, leaving a cash balance of $1,630.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The secretary also read his annual report, which contained much interesting information regarding the working of the Association. It showed the affairs of the Association to be in a properous condition, not only from a financial standpoint, but also as to membership. During the year there were admitted 54 active and 6 honorary members. Since May last 7 former members had been removed from membership. The total membership at the close of 1899 was 215—188 active and 27 honorary. It was stated that with few exceptions a ready response had been made to the call for annual dues. The secretary congratulated the members upon having experienced a profitable season's business last year. His report included the following remarks :

"I have made some enquiries as to why it is possible that at a time when business is good that good men will in the face of a considerable rise in the wholesale price of lumber, cut the retail prices, already low enough, if not too low.

"When making a call at a town a short time ago, I was first met by one dealer who complained very much of the other dealer having cut the price list, and in course of a little time I met the other dealer, who had an identical complaint to make against the first dealer I talked with. I found that the usual thing had happened ; some buyer telling the first dealer he could buy his lumber for less price from the other dealer. The first dealer did not allow the buyer to return to the other dealer, to get his lumber at less price, nor did he try to find out from the other dealer whether the buyer had been telling him the truth or not, but struck a bargain with the buyer on the spot by cutting the price ; very soon after the other dealer came to know of the transaction and started out on retaliation at first opportunity, and the consequence was that cutting and slashing continued through the season. No confidence existed between them and jealousy and unfriendly feeling arose against each other, being so extreme that any assurance of one to the other was no accepted, and the end of the year must necessarily have found their profits to be less than they should have been. Neither one has risen equal to the occasion to make a proposition to the other to sink differences, and discontinue their folly of doing injury to themselves and their business. With earnestness on the part of both dealers to remedy the misunderstandings that have arisen and a larger degree of amity exercised, there can be no doubt the difficulties will cease, and a proper business arrangement be maintained. At present the one is quite sure the other is wrong.

"I propose giving a good deal of attention to proper established price lists at the various points, and bespeak your kind assistance in carrying it on to success.

"In conclusion, I lean upon the assistance of all members in furthering the objects of the Association, and would ask all to keep well versed in the by-laws of the Association, and if acted up to the spirit of them much good will be the result."

Mr. D. Sprague, of Winnipeg, moved the adoption of the report, taking occasion at the same time to compliment the officers, directors and members on the satisfactory condition of the association. He pointed out that at the last annual meeting reports were made of severe competition in some districts on account of a cheap class of low grade lumber being brought into Manitoba from the United States. The members, however, agreed to stand by the association, and happily the difficulty had since been removed. He urged the advisability of the wholesalers fixing their price lists as early in the year as possible.

Mr. J. L. Campbell, of Melita, spoke at some length, confining his remarks largely to the benefits of co-operation. Combination, he said, was not always an evil. It had been said that competition was the life of trade, but it sometimes was the death of trade, and when carried to extremes reacted against the consumers by the inferior service rendered and the inferior goods offered. This frequently led to combination to correct these evil conditions. He pointed out that the Lumbermen's Association was not operated to injure the consumer, and that the public had not paid any higher margin on lumber by reason of the existence of the association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The three chief officers were re-elected by acclamation, as follows : President, Henry Byrnes, Winnipeg ; vice-president, R. H. O'Hara, Brandon ; secretary-treasurer, Isaac Cockburn, Winnipeg. Portraits of these officers have already appeared in the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

The following were elected as the board of directors : Thos. Turnbull, Manitou ; J. L. Campbell, Melita ; D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg ; Wm. Armstrong, Portage la Prairie; A. Stevens, Cypress River ; J. F. Boyd, Minnedosa. The auditors for last year were re-elected.

Mr. T. D. Robinson urged the wholesalers to fix the price of lumber for the entire season early in the year. Mr. D. C. Cameron contended that this was an impossibility. Conditions varied at different times, and they could not tell what it was going to cost to manufacture the lumber, owing to rates of wages and other factors in cost being liable to changes. He said that manufacturers in other lines would not guarantee prices, and the lumber manufacturers could not reasonably be expected to do so.

A lengthy discussion took place on credit business, discounts for cash, charging interest, cash business, etc. It was explained that the dealers had to pay spot cash for freight, which was a large item on a heavy commodity like lumber. The dealer was also obliged to pay interest after sixty days on his purchases from the manufacturer. This they did not complain of, but where the injustice came in was in selling to the farmer on long terms of credit, without interest. Farmers became hostile if asked to pay interest, though they would come to the dealer and get the lowest cash price on the understanding that they would pay in a short time, and then let the account stand for months. Some of the members said that they invariably charged interest, and when they insisted on it they found it not so difficult after all. Other members reported that they had two prices, one for cash and one for credit customers, their credit price being $1 per thousand higher than spot cash ; others had a credit price only and gave a discount for cash. It was the general feeling that the executive should take up this matter at once and see what could be done to place the business on a more uniform basis as to prices, interest, discounts, credit, etc.

The sum of $100 was voted to the National Patriotic Fund, which concluded the business of the convention.

MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters are invited from our readers on matters of practical and timely interest to the lumber trades. To secure insertion all communications must be accompanied with name and address of writer, not necessarily for publication. The publisher will not hold himself responsible for opinions of correspondents.

CANADIAN HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., February 10th, 1900.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—Such an association as the above does not exist. The need of one was never more apparent than during the year 1899. The demand for hardwood lumber was such that anything that looked like lumber was put upon the market. There being no uniform system of inspection, more or less dissatisfaction took place between buyer and seller. An association composed of hadwood manufacturers and wholesale dealers could formulate and adopt such rules for inspection as would become general among all classes of dealers, and thereby obviate to a great extent any friction that might otherwise arise. In the United States they have an association called "The National Hardwood Lumber Association," which was organized April 8th, 1898, and in eighteen months had a membership of about four hundred of the prominent lumbermen from Boston, New York and Chicago, and some from all the East, West and Southern States, including four from Canada. At a meeting held in Memphis, Tennessee, last November, they adopted rules for inspection of hardwood lumber and the measurement of hardwood logs.

If Canadian lumbermen would organize and adopt similar rules for inspection, great good would certainly result to all parties concerned; just now, before the new cut of lumber is put upon the market, would be a most opportune time to take united action on these lines.

I would be pleased to see an expression of opinion upon this subject from some of your many readers.

Yours truly,

O. G. ANDERSON.

A NEWFOUNDLAND SAW MILL.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE BRITISH MARKET.

[BY A RECENT VISITOR.]

THE most important market for lumber in Great Britain is, of course, London, which not only supplies the trade in that city, but also the home counties and the south coast. There is a large scope for all kinds of Canadian logs and lumber, such as pine, spruce, oak, white ash, black ash, red birch, maple, etc. The principal business is in pine and spruce, but this trade appears to be a kind of monopoly, being in the hands of a small group who are fed by the middlemen exporters in Canada, the Quebec shippers, who buy and control the outputs of the saw mills in Canada.

I found a great many responsible firms in London who are anxious to get in direct communication with the saw mills in Canada. Frequently negotiations do not lead to business on account of the mutual want of confidence. The London buyers hesitate to buy lumber from unknown sources, and the small saw mills in Canada, not knowing the right people in Great Britain, show great distrust in direct dealings except for payments on the Canadian side against bills of lading. The Canadian middlemen, who understand the position on both sides, consequently step in and swallow up the bulk of the profits there are in the trade, and the Canadian saw mills simply work for the Canadian middlemen, at least in a great degree.

I found several highly respectable and responsible brokers in London and other large receiving ports, whose names I could give, and who can be trusted in every way. They are prepared to deal even as flat buyers, or sell at fixed prices to arrive, and even handle consignments, in which case they sell for the saw mills direct to consumers. In this way even the small saw mills are put in direct communication with the actual consumers and derive much of the benefit and a large proportion of the profits which are now taken by the numerous middlemen, through whom their lumber is now sent into the markets.

Consignments as a rule cannot be advocated, but on the other hand, if the right people handle consignments honestly, the result is obviously most favorable for the saw mills. In pine particularly I found that all grades except mill culls are saleable, but each grade ought to be honostly sorted and differently marked.

Regarding the measurement, I understand that the dock companies in Great Britain always measure, and their measurement accounts are undeniable evidence in the law-courts there, and sellers as well as buyers always accept their statements. Tke dock companies are perfectly impartial.

Regarding dimension stuff, when the Canadian saw mills can put themselves in direct communication with the right parties on the other side, they will find there is a market for this material, particularly in the hardwoods, but I certainly think that the Canadian manufacturers ought to have agents in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., who would take proper care of their interests there. Such agents can be found who also guarantee the accounts in case the buyers should fail before the goods are paid for. To deal direct with the actual consumer is not advisable, as the saw mills ought to have somebody to guard their interests when disputes occur regarding quality, etc.

J. B. M.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

THE lumber and shingle manufacturers of this province met about one month ago and completed organization, under the name of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association. Mr. John Hendry, of the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Co., was elected president; Mr. J. G. Scott, of the Pacific Coast Lumber Co., vice-president, and Mr. Wm. T. Stein, secretary-treasurer. The lumber and shingle mills in Vancouver and New Westminster have joined the association, and it is expected that in a very short time every large mill in the province will have followed suit. Under the proposed arrangements manufacturers expect that prices can be regulated as far as British Columbia is concerned so as to enable the mills to carry on business much more profitably than in the past, and to more equitably divide the business done. For instance, it has often happened that orders have had to be refused owing to a mill having charters to satisfy too far ahead. Owing to the friendly relations now established, it is claimed that the output will be regulated to some extent so that all the mills in the province will as far as practicable be made to share alike, according to their capacity, in all the business offered. Some time ago many of the lumber companies of British Columbia joined what is known as the North Pacific lumber combine, but this arrangement was found not to work satisfactorily. The combine was manipulated from Puget Sound, and it was very soon found that such an arrangement where American, as well as Canadian manufacturers, were concerned, was impossible, and the Canadians withdrew. Since then very low prices for lumber have prevailed.

The Victoria Lumber and Mannfacturing Co. have just completed doubling the capacity of their saw mill at Chemainus, making it the largest in the province. Your correspondent now learns that plans are being perfected for an even larger mill to be built at some point on the northern coast of the island. It is said that the mill will be a ten-band one and will have a capacity of 400,000 feet per day of ten hours. The company owns one of the best timber limits on the island, and do an extensive export trade, shipping to the Orient, South Africa, South America and Australia.

It is reported that the second mill owned by the Ross-McLaren Co., of Ottawa, and situated on the Fraser river about two miles above this city, will again be put in operation in the near future. The mill of the company at Barnet, which has been idle for several years, is being overhauled and will be in operation again in about two months.

Mr. Murray, forest ranger, has recently made several seizures of timber in order to enforce the payment of Government dues thereon. This timber has mostly been cut for cord-wood, shingle bolts and for making oars. The making of oars is an industry larger than might at first be thought. The oars are made by the thousands, and the trade is altogether in the hands of the Japanese, who usually take the best and largest trees, cutting great firs six feet in diameter. The straight and even parts are used, the heart and any portion with the least knot being rejected. The Government, however, requires that dues be paid on the entire log at the rate of 50 cents per thousand feet.

New Westminster, B. C., Feb. 19th, 1900.

DOMINION FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE committee appointed at a preliminary meeting held in Ottawa recently to consider the formation of a Dominion Forestry Association have called a meeting for March 8th next, in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons, to take final steps. All persons interested are invited. Following is a copy of the invitation issued by the secretary:

OTTAWA, 6th February, 1900.

DEAR SIR,—

I beg to inform you that at a meeting of several gentlemen interested in Canadian forestry, held at Ottawa on the 15th of January last, a resolution was passed appointing a committee, consisting of—

Hon. Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, of Quebec;

Wm. Little, Esq., of Montreal;

J. R. Booth, Esq., of Ottawa;

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa;

Thos. Southworth, Esq., Chief of Ontario Forestry Bureau, Toronto; and

E. Stewart, Esq., Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa,

to call a meeting of all persons interested, to be held in the city of Ottawa, for the purpose of considering the formation of an association to promote forestry in Canada.

The said committee to prepare for submission to the meeting a constitution and by-laws and also a programme consisting of addresses on appropriate subjects for discussion at the meeting.

In pursuance of the above resolution and in behalf of the committee, I beg to inform you that such a meeting will be held in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons, on Thursday, the 8th day of March, 1900, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The committee is very desirous that a good representation from all parts of the Dominion should be present. They are of opinion that the time has arrived when the efforts being made by our various governments for the adoption of rational forestry methods should be assisted and guided by intelligent public opinion, and that this can best be done by the formation of such an association as they have in view.

The committee cordially invite you to be present at the meeting, and you are also requested to invite any other persons whom you think might be interested in this subject.

Yours respectfully,

E. STEWART,

Secretary of Committee.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of persons prepared to assist this important movement.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

VOL. VI. TORONTO, ONT., FEBRUARY 28, 1900 No. 6.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

BAND SAW FILER OPEN FOR ENGAGEment. Best references. Box 333, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

SAFES FOR SALE OR TRADE

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TWO LARGE Herring Safes; one is extra large, fitted with steel burglar proof vault. Will sell for cash or trade for Lumber, Shingles or Lath. Address, M. M. SMITH, North Tonawanda, N.Y.

FOR SALE.

1,400 ACRES MIXED TIMBER, INCLUDCedar and Elm, for sale, Township of Monmouth, near Tory Hill Station, on the Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Railway For price and further particulars apply to J. J. GARTSHORE, 83 Front Street West, Toronto.

MILL SITES

THE CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY INvites correspondence from anyone having in view the erection of a Wood-Working Mill. A number of excellent locations can be pointed out for Hardwood Mills where a very large supply of Birch, Elm, Ash, Maple, etc, is available, with a ready market reached quickly and cheaply. Address, W. P. HINTON, A. G. F. A., Ottawa.

SALE OF
Valuable Timber Limits

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT TORONTO

By C. J. Townsend & Co., 28 King Street West.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 19th, 1900

At 2 o'clock P.M.

The following Timber Licenses:

ON LAKE NIPISSING.

No. 212, of season 1899-1900, being berth No. 5, in Township of Patterson. Area, 25½ square miles, more or less.

ON FRENCH RIVER.

No. 214, of season 1899-1900, being berth No. 16, Township of Falconer, sale of October 22nd, 1885, known as No. 11, as laid down upon the map of the north shore of Lake Huron, published by the Department of Crown Lands, dated July 10th, 1872. Area, 36 square miles, more or less.

ON VERMILLION RIVER, A BRANCH OF THE SPANISH.

No. 215, of season 1899-1900, being berth No. 22, Township of Dowling, sale of October 22nd, 1885, known as No. 87, as laid down upon the map of the north shore of Lake Huron, published by the Department of Crown Lands, dated July 10th, 1872.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on day of sale. Easy terms to purchasers who may be deemed responsible by the vendor and who may arrange therefore prior to sale.

The above timber berths are exceptionally easy of access. Supplies can be placed at very low cost on any of the berths, either during the winter or summer months.

The average haul is very short. The berths are well timbered with white and red pine.

On berth No. 5, Patterson, there is also a fine cut of many millions of large hemlock logs and railway ties.

Berth No. 16, Township of Falconer, has never been cut on.

Each berth will be sold separately.

Explorers can reach Townships of Patterson and Falconer in a few hours from either North Bay or Sturgeon Falls.

Township of Dowling can be reached from Larchwood or Onaping, on C. P. R., which traverses this berth.

For further particulars apply to ALEXANDER FRASER, the vendor, at 74 Nepean Street, Ottawa, Ont.

WANTED IN CAR LOTS, NORWAY PINE, 5/4, dry, first and second quality; quote price. Address THE CANADA LADDER CO., LIMITED, Leamington, Ont.

SAWYER WANTED

AT ONCE. ONE ACCUSTOMED TO CUTting hardwood lumber and staves and heading. Apply to J. E. MURPHY, Hepworth Station, Ont.

SAW MILL SITE

GOOD SAW MILL SITE ON SOUTH END of the Georgian Bay, near Midland; extensive Lumber Docks, Houses, Store Buildings, etc., water power. THE MUSKOKA MILL AND LUMBER CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS Saw mill worth double this amount, if taken at once; 2 Boilers 120 h.p., Engine 100 h.p., Iron Saw Frame, Three Block Carriage, 2 good Saws, Double Edger and Trimmer good as new, Slash Chain, all in good running order, run this season; size of Mill, 30×100 ft.; good Boiler House, Blacksmith Shop, House, Barn, etc.; 400 acres of good Birch and Hemlock, also thousands of acres of timber near by. For particulars, address ALLEN CRESSMAN, Berlin, Ont.

Valuable Timber Berth

BY AUCTION

TOWNSHIP 139, NORTH SHORE OF LAKE HURON

The undersigned has received instructions to offer for sale by auction, at the Rotunda of the Board of Trade, Toronto, on THURSDAY, MAY 3RD, 1900, immediately after the sale of Cook and Brothers' limits,

Timber Berth 139 north shore of Lake Huron (being 36 square miles, more or less).

For terms and conditions of sale, and for all particulars, apply to Geo. H. Perley, Ottawa.

PETER RYAN,
Toronto.

AUCTION SALE
OF
Timber Berths

Nos. 124, 125 and 132 (36 square miles each), North Shore of Lake Huron, Province of Ontario.

I have been instructed to offer for sale by auction the above Timber Berths, in single berths, at the Rotunda of the Board of Trade, Toronto, on

Wednesday, April 18th

at 2.30 p.m.

Terms:—Half cash at the time of sale, and the balance in six months, with interest at six per cent.

Berths 125 and 132 are excellent Pine Limits, and are also heavily timbered with other valuable woods.

Berth 124 has been cut over, but has considerable Pine and a large quantity of other standing timber.

PETER RYAN,
Toronto.

WANTED—Green Hard Maple Squares 6½ in. x 6½ in., 12 feet and up. Cash on delivery at any station in Ontario or Quebec. Box 24, CANADA LUMBERMAN

WANTED—25 M FEET B M; CLEAR STOCK, maple squares, 1" x 1" x 42"; must be free from knots, rot, heart, black marks, shake or check put up in bundles of 25 tied with lath yarn. Quote f.o.b shipping point. N. B. WILKES, Brantford, Canada.

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH FIRM ENQUIRES IF ANY shippers could supply fir or spruce props for mining purposes in large quantities c.i.f. Tyne, Hartlepool or Hull, by steamers or sailers. Further particulars as to sizes, etc., by addressing "TIMBER MERCHANT," care of this paper.

VALUABLE
TIMBER LIMIT

By Public Auction

At the Rotunda of the Board of Trade, Toronto, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 10,

at 2 p. m.

The undersigned has been instructed to offer for sale, at the above time and place, subject to the conditions which will be announced at the time of sale,

Timber Berth

TOWNSHIP OF MACKENZIE

Being about 80 Square Miles.

This township is one of the best timbered berths in the province, is well watered, and easily operated. For further particulars, apply to the DELTA LUMBER COMPANY, Detroit, or to

PETER RYAN, Toronto.

AUCTION SALE

Important and Extensive Sale by Auction of

VALUABLE

Timber Berths, Etc.

On the Ottawa River and its tributaries in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; at the Rotunda of the Board of Trade, Toronto, at 2 p.m., TUESDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1900.

R. H. Klock & Co., of Klock, Ont., will offer for sale by public auction, at the above time and place, subject to the terms and conditions which will be announced at the time of sale, the following timber berths under license from the Crown; said licenses include the right to cut all timber on the berths subject to the regulations of the Crown Lands Department of the respective Provinces, namely:—

QUEBEC.

Kippewa Berth, 226½ miles, and composed of berths Nos. 176, 177, 444, 445, 446, 447. Block A—Quinze Berth, 61½ miles; No. 5 Range 1. Block A, Quinze Berth, 150 miles, composed of berths Nos. 5, 6, 7, range 3. All the above limits are in the Province of Quebec, as shown on the official map of that Province. North Temiscamingue, Indian Reserve, Province of Quebec. Area about 60 square miles, as shown on official map of the Province of Quebec and held under license from Dominion Government and subject to timber regulations of Department of Interior.

ONTARIO.

Deep River, 101½ miles, held under license 178, 1899-1900. Chalk River, 19 miles, held under license 177, 1899-1900. Rocky Farm, Ottawa River, 100 square miles, held under license 176, 1899-1900.

For further particulars apply to R. H. KLOCK & CO., Klock, Ont., and JOHN GRAY, Room 100, Canada Life Building, Toronto, Canada.

WE HAVE 300,000 FEET OF VERY GOOD Beech Logs which we wish to cut to order. Signed, JOHN HARRISON & SONS CO., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

PIANOS OF THE BEST MAKES FOR SALE CHEAP

CAN MAKE SHIPMENTS DIRECT FROM factories Will sell for cash or trade for equal value in any kind of Lumber, Lath or Shingles. Address, FRANK D. ROSS, 738 Trumbull Ave., Detroit Mich.

To Limit Holders

THE TOWN OF MANITOWANING, ON THE inside channel of Grand Manitoulin Island, in direct and easy water communication with the timber limits of Algoma, offers superior inducements to lumber companies intending to establish works in this part of Canada. The best natural advantages obtainable anywhere. Further information upon application to W. J. TUCKER, Secretary Citizens' Committee, Manitowaning, Ont.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

That white pine lumber prices will remain at the present basis well into the summer months is the view generally advanced by the lumber trade of the Georgian Bay district. Manufacturers in attendance at the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association last week were almost unanimous on two points, first, that prices have now reached their height, and, secondly, that there will be no general reduction in prices for at least three months to come. After that time no one would predict what course the trade might take. Price lists of the new cut have been compiled, and compare very closely with the prices now asked for dry stock. It has been learned that in Algoma the weather has been less favorable for logging operations than in other parts of Western Ontario. The report from the Ottawa Valley is that very good work is being done in the woods. Prices in that district are unchanged excepting mill cull stock, which has advanced about one dollar per thousand.

Exception has been taken to the prices given in last issue at which certain grades of pine were being sold in the Toronto market. It should be explained that these figures were intended as the maximum prices, which could only be obtained for the grades of some of the large t Georgian Bay mills. Mill cull sidings, for instance, were said to be selling at $14.50, and inch mill cull stocks at $15.50. The average quotation for these grades, however, is perhaps fiully one dollar less than these figures. It is impossible to give quotations which will represent the price at which all manufacturers sell certain grades, as, owing to the absence of uniform inspection the grade of one manufacturer may be much higher than that of another, and consequently a higher price will be paid for his stock. Since last issue we cannot learn of any weakening in prices of pine or hardwood lumber, shingles or laths.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The purchase by a Montreal shipper of the entire cut of white pine of a well-known manufacturer is the most important event of the past week. Although the actual figures have not been made

public, it is generally admitted that the price is a further substantiation of the strength of the market. Manufacturers in Quebec and the Maritime provinces report enquiries for stock from the Eastern States, and liberal offers are being made. Clapboards, which have long been lifeless, are showing some improvement, extra spruce bringing $29 to $30 and clear spruce $27 to $28 on Boston rate of freight. A correspondent, in the monthly edition, gives interesting information regarding the production of lumber in New Brunswick. It it shown that the cut by portable mills will be considerable, but that manufacturers generally are looking for higher prices.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association being held in Winnipeg last week, most of the dealers put business aside for the time being. Reports go to show, however, that there is a considerable demand for lumber at good prices. Snow has fallen in the Lake of the Woods district and throughout Western Manitoba. This has facilitated work in the woods and stimulated trade generally. The British Columbia mills are pressed with orders. It is said that fifteen vessels have been chartered to load lumber at the Chemainus mills for foreign destinations. The higher prices put into effect recently are being freely paid.

UNITED STATES.

Retail dealers and consumers in the Eastern States have not yet commenced to buy for their spring requirements, but it is admitted that ere long they will be compelled to yield. It is not believed that there will be any decline in lumber prices for several months to come. The eastern wholesale dealers are apparently reconciled to this view, as quite heavy purchases have been made by them at upper lake producing points. In the upper Mississippi district the log crop is likely to be 25 per cent. less than was anticipated at the beginning of the season. Of the prospective lumber production in the Duluth district, there has been sold over 100,000,000 feet, or about 25 per cent. of the total production. The bulk of the sales made consists of low grade stock, and much of it is for shipment to eastern distributing markets. Prices have ruled about as follows: No. 4 boards, $12; No. 3, $14; No. 2, $16; No. 1, $18; D stock and better, $30 to $31; No. 1 stock and better, $33 to $35. Buffalo and Tonawanda dealers held a joint meeting on the 17th inst., but it was decided to take no decisive step on the price question as yet. It seems to be generally understood, however, that there will soon be an advance in the price of low grade pine.

Hardwood prices remain at about the same basis. In Michigan the hardwood production for the present winter will be about 75 per cent. of what it was one year ago, divided as follows: Ash, 40 per cent.; elm, 70; basswood, 60; birch, 75; maple, 75; red oak, 60; and beech, 125 per cent. On the other hand, it is estimated that in Wisconsin the cut will equal if not exceed that of one year ago.

Lath prices keep firm. In Chicago No. 1 dry white pine lath sells at $4.50, and at Buffalo and Tonawanda from $4.50 to $5. In the New England States spruce lath is quoted at $3. Although the demand for shingles is not active, prices are steady. The stock of shingles in Michigan at the present time is not believed to exceed 25 per cent. of that of one year ago, this being true of both 16 and 18 inch pine and cedars.

FOREIGN.

Prices of wood goods in the British market have shown no important changes within the past week. The stock of deals and battens at the leading importing centers is steadily becoming reduced, but there is some fear that the present high prices may result in a falling off of consumption. At recent auction sales prices have been well maintained. Consumers are each day becoming more convinced that the present prices are likely to rule for some time to come, and as a result are showing a greater disposition to contract for their requirements.

Lumber is in good demand in the West Indies. At Barbados white pine is selling at $22.50 per thousand for first quality, and $17 for second quality. Spruce of first quality brings $19.50, and spruce scantling $14. Gaspe cedar shingles are quoted at $3.50, cedar laying at $2.40, and spruce laying at $2.27.

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES.

The New Brunswick shingle market remains unchanged. There are a few sales being recorded at standard values. There is some little inquiry awakening in the country districts, mostly for the lower grades. The city dealers are still quite lethargic. There is no doubt as to the firmness of the market. The fact that the manufacturers have gone through two such quiet months as the last without any price cutting shows very clearly that they are absolutely determined to maintain present prices, and it is also a strengthening element of the situation. Spring trade is apparently going to be slow in starting this year, for the reason that the majority of the dealers bought quite largely last autumn, and have as a consequence fair stocks on hand. The early demand, therefore, will likely be for clears and 2nd clears for the country trade. As the Pacific coast shingles are firm at $3.20 on Boston rates New Brunswick cedars are sure to have the call when business opens. Quotations are as follows, delivered at Boston: Extras, $3.10 to $3.15; clears, $2.65 to $2.75; 2nd clears, $2.15 to $2.25; saps, $2.10 to $2.20, in mixed cars. Straight cars of extras are being sold at $3.00, but we hear of absolutely nothing lower.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

There is a lull in the lumber business in this center at present, but the lumbermen are confident that they are approaching a season of great activity. No further large sales are reported, and it is understood that the mill owners are holding off for even higher prices, beleiving that the cut of some of the mills will be short, as the winter operations are restricted by the recent unsatisfactory weather. Should this be the case, foreign buyers will be compelled to raise their figures, and the mill owners now holding out will profit by the position they have taken.

Although the winter on the whole has been a rather poor one for lumbering operations, reports from various limits would indicate that the work of getting out the logs is progressing favorably. Many of the mills last season cut all the logs in stock, so that they must necessarily depend on the supply now being taken off the limits. A reliable authority places the probable increase of the coming summer's cut over last season's at 20 per cent., or about 1,000,000 feet. J. R. Booth, Gilmour & Hughson and other extensive manufacturers worked their mills to their utmost capacity last year, and cannot increase their cut this year, hence the increase will not be as great as present indications might seem to show.

One proof of the extent of the present bush operations is seen in the fact that the Hull Axe Company is unable to keep up with orders. The output of this factory is 12 dozen axes per day, but this does not more than partially satisfy the extra demand made by the Ottawa firms. Ottawa dealers in lumbermen's supplies, clothing, provisions, etc., also report a greatly increased trade with the camps.

Mr. A. E. Dyment, M. P., of Thessalon, Ont., has arrived in the Capital for the session. Mr. Dyment, who represents Algoma, states that the lumbering operations in the Georgian Bay district are unusually active. From another reliable source it is learned that the increase is even greater than it is in the Ottawa valley, amounting to fully 40 per cent.

The output of square timber by Ottawa firms for the English market this coming season will, according to official figures, be only 400,000 cubic feet. In 1889 the amount sent over was 5,000,000 feet, showing in eleven years the surprising decrease of 92 per cent. Ottawa lumbermen now find it much more profitable to manufacture the square timber in their own mills into board lengths and sizes. The English trade in these has increased in proportion to the decrease in the demand for square timber. Gilmour & Hughson, a firm that formerly cut a large quantity of deals for the English market, will this year cut none, confining themselves to cutting thinner stock. In manufacturing the timber into board sizes themselves, the Ottawa mill men find there is little or no waste, while the English market can be supplied with even more satisfaction.

McKee & Co., of Ottawa, dealers in mill men's supplies, report that inquiries based on the coming senson's operations are numerous, indicating the probability of increased activity.

Mr. E. C. Grant, of the Ottawa Lumber Company, has just returned from a prolonged visit in the British Isles. Mr. Grant reports that the prospects for an increased trade with the British market were never better.

As yet few American or English buyers have put in an appearance in Ottawa, but it is expected they will shortly arrive.

Hurdman & Elmitt, the Rideau Lumber Co., and other firms interested in the wholesale lumber business, report that the market remains firm, with no marked demand for any special lines. Pine box culls have advanced from $13 to $14 per thousand for best stock, and pine mill culls have advanced from $11 to $12 for best grade. Lath, sidings and strips show no advaace, the same applying to hardwood.

J. O. D. Latour & Co., a firm operating a line of towing and passenger boats on the Kippewa, are endeavoring to sell out the business, which is a flourishing one.

OTTAWA, February 26th, 1900.

LARGE LUMBER PURCHASE.

Mr. E. H. Lemay, wholesale lumber merchant, of Montreal, has just closed a contract with McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, Ont., for the purchase of their entire production of white pine to be cut during the ensuing season. It is understood that this will be about 65,000,000 feet, and the transaction represents a consideration of about $1,000,000. The lumber manufactured by McLachlin Bros. is second to none in Canada or the United States, and is noted for its fine appearance, smooth sawing, and the splendid way in which it is butted. These considerations have made for it name in the British market. The above firm have also gained a reputation for the careful manner in which they handle their lumber and protect it from the weather. The bulk of the pine purchased will be exported to Great Britain and the United States.

As previously announced, Mr. Lemay has secured the pine deal contract for the road department of the city of Montreal. The deals required for this work are all 11 inches wide, and will probably reach in quantity about 2,000,000 feet.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The arrivals from British North America during the past month, says Farnworth & Jardine, of Liverpool, have been 5,070 tons register, against 3,320 tons register during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900 has been 21,739, 15,487, and 15,752 tons respectively. The business of the past month has been steady, with little fluctuation in values to report. The arrivals have been fairly moderate, the deliveries generally satisfactory, and stocks all round are comparatively light. Owing to the strong advance in values demanded for Canadian woods little progress up to the present has been made in contracting for next season.

PINE TIMBER.—Of WANEY the deliveries have been fairly satisfactory, and the stock is now very light. Values are firm, and for next season much higher prices are quoted. SQUARE continues in limited request, and the stock is sufficient. RED PINE: There is little enquiry; the stock is small. OAK: There has been rather more enquiry, and values are firmer; the deliveries have been fair, but stocks, though not heavy, are sufficient for present requirements. ELM is in a strong position, prices high, and the stocks light. ASH is in limited demand and there is very little in stock. PINE DEALS have moved off more freely, there has been more enquiry, and considerable sales have been made from yarded stocks at improved values. The stock, however, is still large, but consists chiefly of oddments. RED PINE DEALS continue in good request at firm prices.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA SPRUCE AND PINE DEALS.—The import amounts to 1,800 standards, about the same as corresponding month last year. The deliveries have been fairly large, and stocks being further reduced, are now in a moderate compass. There is no change in value to report. As shippers' ideas are very firm, contracting in this market has been slow, though a few contracts have been negotiated. PINE DEALS have improved in value; stocks are fair.

BIRCH.—From St. John, N.B., by steamer, has been imported freely; there has been a good consumption at steady values, but the stock has increased, and is now sufficient. PLANKS: There has been a large import, but coming on practically a bare market, has met ready sale at fair prices. Stocks are not large, but further supplies are about due.

The sales during the past month have been as follows: BIRCH TIMBER.—ST. JOHN 14⅜ inches average, at 18¾d. per cubic foot; 1 1/4 inches average, at 18 1/2d. per cubic foot. PLANKS at about £8 12/6 per standard c. i. f.

QUEBEC PINE DEALS.—3rd quality Oddments at £8 14/- per standard.

SPRUCE DEALS.—ST. JOHN, £7 15/- to £8 per standard c.i.f.

Following are current quotations:

		Per Foot.
White pine, Quebec square wood	1s	3d to 2s 4d
" " Waney board	2s	2d to 2s 10d
" " St. John, 18-in. average	1s	6d to 2s 2d
" " Dalhousie, etc	1s	0d to 1s 4d
Red pine	1s	5d to 1s 10d
Oak, 1st quality	2s	9d to 3s 0d
" 2nd quality	1s	6d to 2s 0d
Elm	2s	5d to 2s 10d
Ash	1s	6d to 2s 0d
Whitewood	1s	4d to 1s 10d
Birch, St. John	1s	5d to 1s 8d
" Quebec	1s	5d to 2s 0d
" Nova Scotia, etc	1s	2d to 1s 6d
" planks	0s	11d to 1s 1d

	Per Std. £ s.	£ s.
Deals, Quebec, white, 1st quality	20	0 to 24 0
" " " 2nd quality	16	10 to 17 10
" " " 3rd quality	10	00 to 10 10
Spruce deals, St. John, Miramichi, &c.	7	15 to 8 00
" " Nova Scotia, etc	7	10 to 7 15
" boards, etc	6	15 to 7 0

ENQUIRIES FOR WOOD PRODUCTS.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, Eng., during two weeks ending 10th February:

13. Enquiry is made for names of firms in Canada manufacturing furniture for export; also for firms who manufacture tallow and grease for export.

14. An important London house doing a large commission business in Canadian products are desirous of corresponding with exporters of wood pulp, evaporated apples, tinned salmon, etc.

Canadian manufacturers may open up correspondence with any of the firms making the above enquiries by addressing a letter to the publishers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. When writing refer to the number of the enquiry.

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THE GEORGIAN BAY CUT.

The American Lumberman, estimating the 1900 cut of white pine in the Georgian Bay district, states that while only three or four mills will be in commission in the Georgian Bay district this season, old ones have been rebuilt and preparations made to run many of the mills day and night. This authority gives the following summary of the probable output of the Georgian Bay mills for the season of 1900 :

Our contemporary also remarks that in active seasons of the past as high as 300,000,000 feet of logs have been exported to feed Michigan mills, while this season barely 50,000,000 will thus be directed. While the Georgian Bay production may possibly reach the figures given, 473,000,000 feet, when we consider that this quantity represents the cut in past seasons of Georgian Bay mills as well as the mills in Eastern Michigan, it cannot be regarded as an excessive production, and likely to seriously affect the market. Allowing 250,000,000 feet as the quantity which would, under former conditions, be manufactured in Michigan, but 223,000,000 feet remain as representing the Georgian Bay production.

	Feet.
Cutler & Savidge Lumber Co., Cutler, Ont.	25,000,000
Cook Bros., Ltd., Spragge	2 ,000,000
Spanish River Lbr. Co., Spanish River	18,000,000
Moulthrop Lumber Co., Johns Island	30,000,000
Blind River Lumber Co., Blind River	10,000,000
N. Dyment, Thessalon	10,000,000
Conlon Bros., Little Current	18,000,000
W. & A. McArthur, Little Current	15,000,000
Cook Bros., French River	15,000,000
Holland-Emery Lumber Co., Byng Inlet	40,000,000
William Peter, Parry Sound	30,000,000
Conger Lumber Co., Parry Sound	22,000,000
Parry Sound Lumber Co., Parry Sound	28,000,000
Slush & West, Parry Sound	8,000 000
Midland mills	60,000,000
Victoria Harbor mills	50,000,000
Waubaushene mills	35,000,000
Beck Lumber Co , Penetanguishene	25,000,000
J. & T. Charlton, Collingwood	15,000,000
Total	473,000,000

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

BROOM HANDLES.

The Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa has recently received a communication from Mr. Harrison Watson, Curator Canadian Section Imperial Institute, London, England, in reply to inquiries from Canadian correspondents as to the possibility of opening up a trade in broom handles with broom manufacturers of the United Kingdom. The attention of producers of broom handles in Canada is directed to the following extracts from broom manufacturers in Great Britain, touching the requirements of the trade as regards sizes, quality and quantity, together with price :—

1. Broom handles.—The standard size is 50 inches long by 1⅛ inches in diameter, and any good, clear wood will do. We have chiefly handled basswood, but we presume that spruce will be the most likely article. The handles must be well finished and sand-papered, and the tops smoothly turned. Wasters arising will be taken, but they must be packed separately. It is customary to put them up in gross bundles covered in sacking or in cases of one gross. For good handles at the moment we could realize $2.56 to $2.68 per gross delivered to buyers' stores less 2½ per cent. The cost of delivering same to buyers' stores is about 9 cents per gross.

2. Broom handles are wanted 52 inches long, simply turned (round), 1⅛ inches diameter, with one end simply rounded. You will thus see they are very easy things to manufacture. They should be made of clear spruce or other white-looking wood. We are prepared to buy them in large quantities, say, from 100 to 300 gross per month, and we can pay cost, freight and insurance to suitable docks, London. First quality quite free from knots and other defects at $2.43 per gross. Second quality, a few pine knots allowed, $2.19 per gross. Third quality, a few small knots allowed, $1.83 per gross. They must be all perfectly and smoothly finished so that in using the hand over them no splinters are at all likely to enter the fingers. They must be packed in rough canvas bags of one gross each, with the quality of the contents clearly marked outside.

3. Broom handles.—To give you a proper idea as to what is required we are sending you a sample handle. These handles must be clear, smooth and round, and packed up or tied up in half gross bundles. The sizes required and present prices are given below. It is essential that the handles have turned tops. Only a few are sold with plain tops, and these fetch six-pence per gross less.

Diameter.	Value.
1 inch.....	$2.32 per gross, delivered free.
1 1/8 inch.....	2.68 " "
1 1/8 "	2.92 " "
1 1/4 "	3.10 " "

4. Broom handles.—The following figures give the dimensions, etc., of the broom handles for which we have an outlet :

Length.	Diameter.	Value. per gross.	
50 inches....	1 inch....	$1.87	carriage to Birmingham.
50 "	1 1/8 inch..	2.13	" "
50 "	1 1/8 " ..	2.31	" "
50 "	1 1/4 " ..	2.68	" "

Plain handles in basswood must be clear and sound ; faulty pieces are only paid for at a reduced price. We have an immediate outlet for orders of 200 gross and upwards.

TIMBER REQUIREMENTS OF AUSTRALIA.

Writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Commissioner for Australia, says of the timber requirements of that colony :

I anticipate a growing trade in timber. Queensland has considerable quantities of pine on her coastal ranges and has supplied nearly all its reqnirements out of its own resources. These supplies are by no means exhausted, but as the cutting goes on it is becoming increasingly more difficult and expensive to get the logs out. A heavy duty has kept out any quantities of foreign timber, but last year there was an importation of about a million feet of pine and half a million feet of staves, mainly from New Zealand, for box and cask making for the meat works. There is an advantage in getting supplies from New Zealand, as they are brought in cargo lots small enough to be taken by one company.

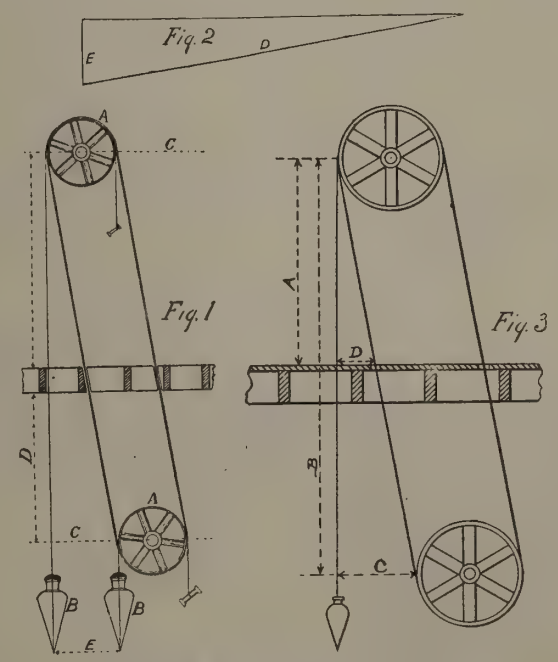
There was a home production of 37,562,327 feet of pine last year, which was nearly one and a half millions less than that of the previous year. There was a cut of nearly the same quantity of cedar and hardwood. Some of the latter was used where a cheaper imported pine would have done as well, and a market abroad could have been found for the higher priced wood. The average price of pine at the mills last year is given at 8s. 11d. and of hardwood at 10s per hundred feet. This is eight per cent. above the price of the previous year. In northern Queensland it is clained that the price and demand now justify the importation of cargo lots of Oregon from Canada. A gentleman on his way to Canada promised to call on the export lumber firms and discuss the matter with them. In New South Wales, Oregon staves are used in making tallow casks, but I found objections to the use of this timber for this purpose in Queensland. There will be no large importation of timber for some little time under the present duty, but the demand is sure to come from the cities and towns along the coasts, and there appears to be an opening in the north for some cargo lots even now. Since my return I have interested one of the largest importing firms in the matter, and inquiries are being made preparatory to entering into the trade if the circumstances warrant it.

One of the problems confronting the trade with northern Queensland is shipping facilities. British Columbia mills suffer in this respect now in comparison with the Puget Sound mills. When there is a scarcity of ships, as there is now, the United States mills owning their own lumber carriers are at a decided advantage and can take orders when the Canadian mills cannot.

With the large trade that exists in timber and fish it is surprising that a Canadian fleet of sailing ships has not been built for it. From the information at hand the Queensland trade could be best done by a steam cargo boat, which would load with timber and merchandise, striking Queensland at Townsville and delivering its cargo of timber, flour and merchandise at the principal ports along the coast. It would get a return freight of sugar and other produce. This cannot be done at present as a suitable vessel cannot be obtained. A shipping company proposed to try the experiment, but owing to the loss of a couple of steamers it had no ship left it could spare for the work.

HOW TO CUT A BELT HOLE.

Correspondents to the American Miller have been telliug how to find out just where to cut a belt hole in a floor. Fig. 1 shows one method, the advocate of which says for it : A A represent the two pulleys. We will draw the line, with plumb-bob B attached, over the top pulley, allowing it to dot the floor, where we will bore a hole for the string to go through. We then allow the plumb-bob to swing clear of this hole and below



CUTTING FLOOR HOLES FOR BELTS.

the lower pulley. Then for accuracy we place a line over the face of the lower pulley, with a plumb-bob attached to it also. Now, to find the degree the two pulleys represent, we measure the distance between the points of the two plumb-bobs, on the line marked E. We then measure between lines C C representing the center of each shaft. By reducing these two measurements to quarters of an inch we find the degree of the bevel D, which is shown in Fig. 2. Set the bevel to this degree, place it on the floor where the hole is to be cut, and rest it on a level ; place a straightedge on the face of the pulley, allowing one end of it to rest on the floor ; bring it to the same pitch as your bevel and you have the center of the hole.

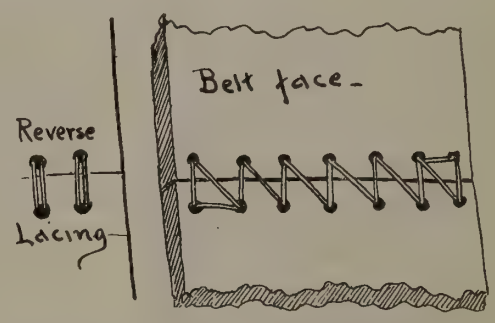
The one contributing the plan shown in Fig. 3 says : All we want is a man with a small auger, a plumb-bob and line, a saw, pencil and measuring tape. Let him plumb down from the face of the upper pulley, dot the floor, bore a hole and pass the plumb line through so it will swing clear from the upper pulley. Measure the distance from center of top pulley to floor, which is shown in the sketch as line A. Then measure from center of top pulley to line C, running through center of bottom pulley. Finally, measure the distance from plumb line to face of lower pulley, which measurement forms the C. Multiply A by C and divide the product by B, which will give the length of D. For example, distance A is 8 feet, distance B 12 feet, and distance C 20 inches. Then 8 times 20 equals 160, divided by 12 equals 13⅓ inches, which is the distance from plumb line to edge of belt hole. Allowance must be made for belt and lacing. If the two pulleys are of the same size the second belt hole will go through the floor at a distance from the first belt hole equal to the diameter of the pulley. If the pulleys are of different sizes, the distance will be about equal to the sum of the diameters divided by 2. Bore small holes and stretch the plumb line over pulley faces to see if measurements are correct, and then saw in whichever direction the holes must go to give the belt plenty of room.

AN IDEA IN BELT LACING.

THE yard man who runs a planing mill in connection with his yard is subject to some delays and loss of temper occasionally by the breaking of a belt at just the wrong time.

It takes a little time that is valuable if one has to stop and lace a belt when a rush job is on a machine, and for men who are liable to such inconveniences we give an idea that comes from a subscriber in Wisconsin :

He says : " We enclose you a piece of belt laced with No. 20 annealed iron wire. We have used this lacing for two years, and it is the best thing we have ever bumped up against in lacing. It is almost impossible to break the belt at the joint and it is practically an endless belt going



over the pulley smooth. It has saved us, we estimate, in our factory, $75 a year in time and belting. We have belts that have been running six months, going over a four-inch pulley at 5,000 revolutions a minute, and the lacing shows no wear yet.

We give the result to your paper and it is the first paper to get it; if you want to use it do so. No. 20 annealed iron wire can be purchased in almost any hardware store and for 25 cents enough wire can be purchased to lace 100 belts four inches wide. We can vouch for the economy and good work of this style of lacing."

Some of the readers of this paper may have been looking for this scheme for several years.—American Lumberman.

The inventor of a patented lubricating compound states that in the course of his experiments he found that castor oil or glycerine, when combined with sulphur, has the property of cooling as well as lubricating hot journals, and the other oils commonly used as lubricants are not suitable for this purpose. Castor oil and glycerine are regarded as equivalents in his compound, and either may be mixed with sulphur in the proportion of about 13 of the former, by weight, to 1 of the latter. The ingredients are placed in a suitable vessel and heated to the boiling point over a slow fire and boiled for thirty minutes, more or less, until froth forms on the surface. The compound is then allowed to cool, when it is ready for use.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THF PULP WOOD SITUATION IN QUEBEC.

The Quebec Legislature have not as yet taken any action to change the Order-in-Council affecting the dues on pulp wood so as to remove the discrimination contained therein against other provinces of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Marchand recently submitted to the House a copy of all correspondence on the subject of the regulations of the manufacture of pulp wood and the imposition or reduction of dues therein. The first document was by Mr. P. W. Nagle, forest ranger at Sherbrooke, reporting that 40 cents per thousand feet is a fair charge for pulp wood. In 1897 Mr. Lacerte, forest agent, reported that all timber under nine inches should come under the heading of pulp wood. In the same year Mr. Tache, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, suggested the reduction of the duty on pulp wood other than spruce to 40 cents per 1,000 feet. This was a reduction of 10 cents, but spruce was to remain at the original figure. A cord of wood is put approximately at 600 feet. These suggestions were acted upon by Hon. Mr. Flynn. In 1894 Mr. John McFarlane, of Montreal, suggested that the dues on pulp wood for export be doubled. Later in the same year Hon. Mr. Flynn recommended that the stumpage on pulp wood be fixed at 40 cents per cord of 128 cubic feet, but that a rebate of 15 cents be allowed for pulp wood manufactured in the province. H. M. Price & Co. and the late Hon. W. B. Ives protested against such action. The Chicoutimi Pulp Co. subsequently urged the Government to so arrange matters that the American importers of pulp wood would have to pay at least as much more than Canadian consumers as Canadian exporters of pulp had to pay in duty. Mr. James Gillies, M.L.A., Mr. T. H. Taylor, of Hawkesbury, and the Muskoka Mill & Lumber Co., of Toronto, wrote in January last protesting against the recent Order-in-Council on the ground that it discriminated against the adjoining provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick.

In reply to a question asked in the legislature as to the intention of the Government to impose the duty of $1.90 per cord on pulp wood cut on Crown lands by bona fide settlers, which wood is to be sold in the course of the winter under contracts existing on 19th January, 1900, Hon. Mr. Parent stated that the matter was under consideration.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF WOOD PULP.

Statistics to hand show that during the year 1899 Great Britain imported 415,106 tons of wood pulp, against 404,842 tons in 1898, the increase for last year thus being 10,264 tons. The value of the importations of last year was $9,948,530, or an average of about $24 per ton. Of the total quantity imported, 196,926 was chemical pulp valued at $7,209,045, or almost $36 per ton, and 218,180 tons mechanical wood pulp, valued at $2,739,485, or about $12.50 per ton.

The countries from which the supplies of mechanical pulp were drawn during the last two years, and the value thereof, are given below :

	— 1898 —		— 1899 —	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Norway	1,141,455	$1,748,235	162,894	$1,969.605
Canada	36,569	166 530	32,660	453 590
Sweden	24,043	472,060	17,427	234,985
United States	13,475	209 580	724	17,440
Other countries	9,775	295,105	4,475	63,875

The imports of chemical pulp from the various countries, and value thereof, were as follows :

	— 1898 —		— 1899 —	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Norway	91,165	$2,932,720	85,362	$2,838,210
Sweden	63,332	2,299,230	82,879	3,289,745
Canada	10,116	290,410	5,754	201,150
United States	3,804	131,365	9,801	297,180
Other countries	11,108	476,740	13,130	582,785

It will be observed that the total imports from Canada last year were considerably less than in 1898. This is accounted for, no doubt, by the activity of the United States and Canadian paper trade, which consumed the bulk of the production of pulp. Owing also to the lack of water for operation of the mills in Norway, Sweden and Germany, a great scarcity of pulp was experienced. As much as $30 per ton was demanded towards the close of the year for dry pulp for prompt delivery. Regarding the year 1900, it is said that contracts have been placed at $30 for dry and $16 for moist. It is not expected, however, that these prices will continue throughout the year.

THE UNITED STATES PULP IMPORT.

Notwithstanding the arguments advanced as to the possession by the United States of an abundant supply of spruce for pulp making purposes, we find that last year there were imported into that country 51,192 tons of wood pulp. Of this quantity 41,458 tons, of a value of $849,641, were imported from Canada, and on each ton there was paid a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The imports of the United States for the years 1898 and 1899 are given below.

	— 1898 —		— 1899 —	
	Tons.	Values.	Tons.	Values.
Germany	1,396	$ 58,172	2,218	$104,379
Other Europe	4,437	185,915	7,516	289,244
British North America	28,646	$439,971	41,458	$849,641
Totals	34,479	$684,058	51,192	$1,243,264

The striking feature of the above table is the great increase in the quantity imported last year in comparison with the previous year. The dependence of the United States for an ample supply of pulp is well illustrated by a recent shipment from Norway to that country. The steamer Stalheim was loaded by A. Wertheim & Co., of Hamburg, with several thousand tons exclusively of sulphite and soda pulp for shipment to New York. We learn further from Scandinavia that large orders have been taken for sulphite pulp for delivery at United States ports during the present year.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In the paper Trade Journal Mr. James F. Hobert, M.E., gives the following answers to questions asked concerning the manufacture of pulp :

QUESTION.—In making sulphite and ground wood from pine how should the wood be handled to avoid pitch from showing up in the sheet and making spots in the wire? Is there any practical way of handling it?

ANSWER.—This matter has always given paper makers a good deal of trouble when spruce is used, but some kinds of pine, with the greater amount of pitch therein, will prove much more troublesome. Spots are very hard to get rid of, in that they often arise from improper cooking. The wood should be dried and the acid or liquor made with exactly the correct proportions of sulphur and lime. Dry wood, strong

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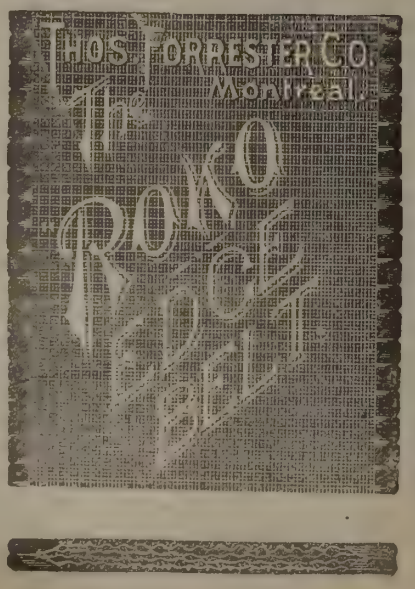

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liquor and long, slow cooking will effect a cure if anything will.

Question.—Can spruce and hemlock chips be cooked together with good results?

Answer.—Yes; but it is preferable to cook them separately. The concerns using both woods usually cook one wood a while, then change to to the other.

Question.—Can sulphite pulp be made of basswood, and has any attempt been made in that direction? Can you also tell me if woods like maple or birch have ever been successfully used in the digestor?

Answer.—Basswood will not make good sulphite, although it is most excellent for soda pulp. The results of recent experiments show that the heart and sap of basswood cook in very different ways, and while the sap may make fair sulphite the heart remains stiff and "woody," and appears as short chunks mixed with the pulp. It has been found impossible to sell such pulp, and its manufacture has been abandoned. For soda pulp making, basswood works very well, as does maple, birch, beech, willow and even cherry. In fact, there is hardly any wood except chestnut which cannot be made into pulp by the soda process. Chestnut does not amount to much. It can be made into pulp all right, however, but there the trouble commences. First, chestnut pulp does not bleach well. Then it is such short fibred stuff, and so fine, that it cannot be used in the ordinary manner of paper making. As one paper maker put the matter, one-half of the stuff runs out of the drainers and is lost, while the other half runs right through the wire! So much for chestnut soda fibre. In an attempt to make sulphite, a mill foreman tells me that he tried a digestor full of chestnut, and got—ink! And it took several cooks afterwards to get all the color out of the digestor.

PULP NOTES.

The Lancaster Pulp & Paper Co., of Musquash, N.B., is applying for incorporation.

One year ago $10 per ton was an average price in the New York market for ground wood pulp. To-day $25 is being paid.

Castle & Gottheil, 41 Park Road, New York, are United States agents for the St. John Sulphite Pulp Co., of Mispec, N.B.

S. W. Butterfield, of Three Rivers, Que., has been granted a patent in the United States for feed attachments for wood pulp chippers.

It is expected that the mill of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, at St. John, N.B., will be completed by the first of June. Some of the machinery is now being placed in position.

The Sissiboo Pulp & Paper Company are now placing contracts for machinery for the new mill to be built on the Sissiboo river, near Weymouth, N.S. The plans for the mill and dam are in the hands of a New York engineer. Mr. Chas. Burrill, of Weymouth, N.S., is the promoter of this enterprise.

The Grand Trunk Railway has taken a step which will encourage the manufacture of pulp and paper in Canada, by withdrawing its special rates on pulp wood from Canada to points in the United States. These rates have in the past proved a great benefit to American paper makers situated on the frontier.

J. G. Guay, J. E. A. Dubuc, Joseph Gagnon, F. X. Gosselin and O. A. Porritt, of Chicoutimi, and others, have been incorporated as the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, with a capital of $1,000,000. Their charter is a broad one, giving them authority to manufacture lumber, pulp, paper and pulp-wood, to build and operate electric light and power systems, and to construct wharves, steam boats, docks, waterworks systems and telephone lines.

Mr. Wm. S. Hale writes to the Paper Trade Journal, disputing the statement made by Mr. John MacFarlane, of Montreal, that chemical fibre was first made in Canada in 1873 and mechanical pulp about the same time. He states that in 1867 he was employed by Angus, Logan & Co., of Windsor, Que., who were then making chemical pulp, basswood being used. In 1869 he went to Valleyfield, where mechanical pulp was being used. In 1869 he went to Valleyfield, where mechanical pulp was being made, but the pulp was not run up into sheets as now.

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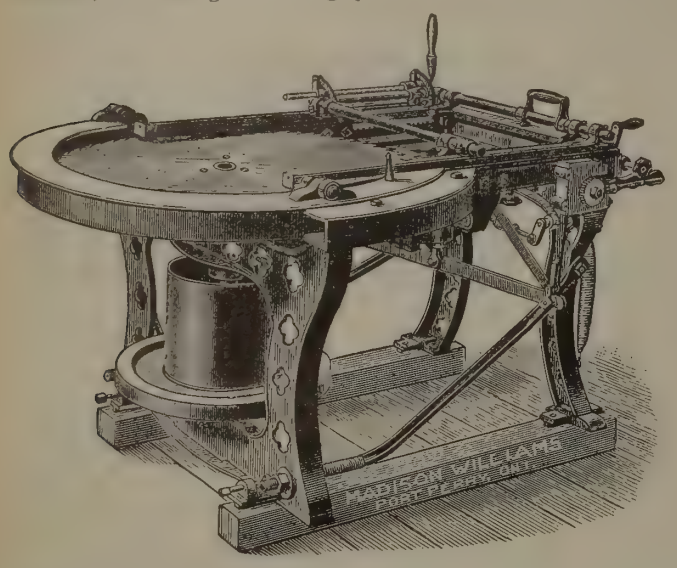
CANADA FAVORITE SHINGLE MACHINE.

Good shingle machines are the rule where the timber supply is sufficient to justify large operations. In many sections, however, a mill is indispensable, although the timber may be scarce and costly, and in just such places the best machine should be used, for the very obvious reason that its adoption may transform an otherwise losing enterprise into a profitable one.

The machine here illustrated, which is manufactured by Madison Williams, successor to Paxton, Tate & Co., Port Perry, Ont., is claimed by the manufacturer to rank with the best machines ever built. The following particulars regarding its construction, furnished by Mr. Williams, are among the strong points which, in his judgment, have made the Canada Favorite what its name implies.



WHAT IT IS AND WILL DO.

The Canada Favorite is a machine weighing about 1,000 pounds, occupying a floor space about 3½ ft. by 5 ft., using a 38 inch saw, and adapted for cutting shingles, heading or box boards, from 14 to 18 inches in length, up to 16 inches in width, and either parallel or tapering. With necessary power and skilful operators it has turned out 50,000 shingles in a day's run.

HOW IT IS CONSTRUCTED.

The arbor if of the best steel. The journals are long, ground in emery to a true circumference, and run on phosphor-bronze step. Boxes are lined with superior anti-friction metal. Upper and lower boxes being solid in the front or main supporting leg, and the lower box surrounded with large bridge pot for oil or tallow, the friction of the arbor is carried so as never to heat. Both boxes may be oiled through pipes that run from outside the machine. The carriage being constructed entirely of wrought iron tubes, brass and forged steel, combines at once the greatest durability and strength with least weight. The carriage bearings are brass, and are dovetailed to fit the track, which it cannot jump. The result is the perfection of uniformity in the thickness of shingles.

The tilt works are heavy, unspringable, and can be set to a hair's breadth by any sawyer after ten minutes' experience with the machine. The saw flange centres the saw to a nicety, is in absolute balance and remains that way. The drop lever regulates the thickness of the shingle without disturbing the taper adjustment. Any one of six screws performs the function that in less complete machines required from four to six. The machine in its entirety presents an appearance of compactness, ease of control, and of possessing the elements of speed and accuracy, which are the essentials of shingle manufacturing on a paying basis.

Readers of the LUMBERMAN who have not had the satisfaction of making shingles with the highest class of machines, and who would like to improve the volume and quality of their output, will do well to communicate with Mr. Williams.

LUMBERING METHODS IN PORTO RICO.

SUCH native lumber as is procured in Porto Rico is obtained as follows: A desirable tree being discovered the natives proceed to cut it with axes and whip-saws. It is felled and squared with the ax. A large circular groove is cut around one end of the log, making a notch, in which ropes can be secured for hauling. The squared log is sometimes lifted upon temporary trestles and sawn into thick slabs (tablos). These planks are not completely severed, however, but are left attached by a foot or two of unsawn wood at the notched end of the log; the log is then dragged by ropes or pried along on rollers through the jungle, often many miles, until a beaten trail is reached. It is pulled by hand down these trails until they lead into the ox-cart roads. Oxen are now attached to the logs and they are dragged to their destination. There is not a saw mill in Porto Rico for lumbering purposes, nor is there any inducement for the establishment of such a mill, because sufficient logs could not be obtained in any one locality to supply a mill, and the topographic obstacles forbid hauling over great distances. The logs, after being cut and dragged to their destination, are worked up, upon the sugar plantations or in the cities, into the objects for which they were hewn.

TRADE NOTES.

The attention of our readers is directed to the first appearance, on front cover page of this number, of the advertisement of the American Machinery & Trading Co.

The Globe File Co., of Port Hope, Ont., have purchased the file plant of the Ottawa Saw Works. The plant will be removed to Port Hope and operated in connection with the Globe File Works.

THE NEWS.

—Thos. Hodgins is building a saw mill in Middlefield, near North Bay, Ont.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Company are overhauling No. 4 saw mill at Norman.

—Esau & Dyck, retail lumber dealers, Winkler, Man., have dissolved partnership.

—Robert Gilholm, of Galt, Ont., has disposed of his saw mill to P. W. Gardiner.

—Barber & Elliott, saw and planing mill, Shawville, Que., have dissolved partnership.

—The planing mill of K. A. McLeod, at Edmonton, N. W.T., has been purchased by W. H. Cushing.

—A sash and door factory will likely be established at Fenwick, Ont., to be operated by steam power.

The saw mill of the Trout Creek Lumber Co., of Trout Creek, Ont., has been purchased by Mr. Burk.

—An addition to the planing mill of Eleezer Robichau at Meteghan River, N.S., has been decided upon.

—Wm. O'Neil, of St. Martins, N.B., is operating two rotary mills, one at Upham and the other at Henry Lake.

—It is the intention of McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, Ont., to enlarge their plant and make improvements to dam.

—The Symon Peters Co., general contractors and lumber merchants, Quebec city, has been incorporated, with capital of $100,000.

—The Dominion government will be asked to vote $500,000 towards the proposed Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay ship canal.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Co. recently donated $250 to the National Patriotic Fund and $500 to the general fund of the hospital of that town.

—Preliminary steps have been taken by Geo. Dalglish, of Ottawa, to establish a match factory at Hull, Que. He has asked for exemption from taxation.

—The New Richmond Lumber Company, of New Richmond, Que., will again operate their mill this season, after having it closed down for two years.

—An advance of 15 per cent. has been established on all lines of leather belting, due chiefly to the fact that raw hides have gone up fully 40 per cent. within the past year.

—The old Todd mill, on the New Brunswick side of the St. Croix river, has resumed operations, after having been shut down for two years. It is being operated by Eaton & Son.

—The following officers of the Bronsons & Weston Co., of Ottawa, have been elected: President, Hon. E. H. Bronson; vice-president, F. P. Bronson; secretary-treasurer, Levi Crannell.

—The town of Brandon, Man., will probably grant exemption from taxation to the Hanbury Manufacturing Co., which concern purposes adding to their saw mill plant a

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HOUSTON BROS. CAIRO, ILLS.
HOUSTON BROS. BIGBEE, MISS.
HOUSTON BROS COLUMBUS, MISS.
EXTRAORDINARY
We are cleaning up numerous yards in connection with our Mills in the South, to make room for next year's new cut.
Stock consists of all grades and thicknesses Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, including a big surplus of No. 1 and No. 2 Common Yellow Pine, Select and Common Cypress. All of the above a year and over dry.
If you are in the market for any kind of Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine or Cypress, or expect to be in the future, send us your enquiries. The stock has to be moved, and if we can pick your orders out of any of the lots referred to, we will quote you prices to save additional handling expenses.
Address all Correspondence to our Main Office:
Cable Address, "HOUSTON."
Lumberman's and A.B.C. Codes.
GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO.
CHICAGO, ILLS., U.S.A.

factory for the manufacture of doors, sashes and other woodwork. Mr. John Hanbury is manager of the company.

—Basswood lath is being manufactured in Minnesota to take the place of pine lath, owing to the high price of the latter. They sell at about two-thirds the price of pine lath and are said to give good satisfaction.

—The route has been surveyed for a line of railway from Bristol to Foreston, N. B., a distance of 15 miles. The project is being promoted by the lumbermen, in order to provide a means of transport for their lumber.

—Ker & Harcourt, of Parry Sound, Ont., are installing an exhaust fan in their spool and bobbin factory. It was manufactured by the Sturtevant Company, of Boston, and supplied by the A. R. Williams Machinery Company, of Toronto.

—The steamer Guernsey recently sailed from Vancouver, B.C., for Shanghai and Valdivistock, carrying 3,000,000 feet of lumber supplied by the Hastings and Moodyville mills. This is the largest cargo ever taken from a British Columbia port.

—The Turner Lumber Co., Limited, of Midland, Ont., has been incorporated, with capital of $10,000. The members are: Jos. Turner, of Bay City; D. J. Turner, of Detroit; A. B. Turner, of New York, and C. A. Turner, of Midland, Ont.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Co., at the annual meeting held last month, re-elected its officers and directors, with the exception that J. M. Savage is replaced on the Board of Directors by M. Brown. The business of the past year was shown to be satisfactory.

—Playfair & White, of Midland, Ont., have given a contract to Toner & Gregory, of Collingwood, to cut 10,000,oco feet of lumber during the ensuing season. The latter firm has decided to make extensive improvements to their mills, including the replacing of the lath mill with modern machines.

—The Canadian & British Columbia Patent Fuel Co. has been organized and will establish an industry at New Westminster, B.C., to manufacture a patent fuel, the ingredients of which are saw dust, coal dust and tar, pressed into the shape of a brick. The capital is $100,000, subscribed by Toronto and Ottawa gentlemen.

—A subscriber in Ottawa writes to the CANADA LUMBERMAN that he is meeting with difficulty in getting his supplies into keep-overs on the Upper Coulonge, the roads in some places having completely given away owing to mild weather. Unless there is considerable cold weather and snow, it will be almost impossible to get the supplies in for next year's operations.

—Edmund Hall, of Detroit, has purchased the Miner Lumber Company's mill at Alpena, Mich., and is removing it to the Spanish river district, on the Georgian Bay. Northrop & McEwen, of Bay City, have bought the historical Moiles Bros. mill on John's island, Algoma district, and will put it in operation in the spring, while, as previously announced, W. & A. McArthur & Company, of Cheboygan, have taken over the red mill at Little Current. They will install in this mill two new boilers, an electric light plant and new edgers, trimmers, etc., and expect to have the mill running by the first of May. There are fully one dozen large Michigan firms that will saw their logs in Ontario this year.

—Writing to the CANADA LUMBERMAN from Rat Portage, Ont., Mr. Wm. Margach, crown timber agent for that district, states that the demand for timber is increasing rapidly in the west, also that the construction of the Rainy River railway is almost certain to result in a large demand for spruce. He says that for eighty miles along the valley of the rainy river there are large quantities of spruce and poplar timber, while smaller quantities are found along other rivers. Mr. Margach expects that the construction of the Rainy River railway will be a great benefit to that district.

CASUALTIES.

—While working for the Longford Lumber Co., near Longford Mills, Ont., Patrick Lawrence had the misfortune to break his leg.

—James Green, of Bonfield, Ont., was killed while working in J. R. Booth's lumber camps near Sturgeon Falls, by a log rolling upon him.

PERSONAL.

We regret to learn of the death, on February 14th, of Mr. Geo. W. Bascom, accountant for Shurly & Dietrich, saw manufacturers, Galt, Ont.

Mr. James Playfair, of Midland, Ont., accompanied by Mrs. Playfair, recently sailed from New York by the Lucania for a three months trip through Europe.

—Isaac Porter, of Brookville, N.B., was found dead in the woods near that place last month. He was a well-known lumber operator, and left home for the purpose of cruising a tract of timber land nearby.

Capt. James Wood died at Peterboro last month. Deceased had been for many years manager at Rockland for the W. C. Edwards Lumber Co., and was widely known.

Mr. Thomas Moffat, of the firm of Moffat & Hutchins, Canadian commercial representative in South Africa, and who has frequently contributed to the columns of the LUMBERMAN, is now on a visit to Canada, his native land.

Mr. John Harrison, president of the John Harrison & Sons Co., of Owen Sound, Ont., has been elected president of the Board of Trade of that town, with the commercial development of which he has been closely identified for many years.

The liberals of Glengarry county have unanimously nominated Mr. J. T. Schell, of the well-known lumber firm of Macpherson & Schell, Alexandria, Ont., to contest that riding at the next Dominion election. We have not learned of Mr. Schell's decision in the matter, but should he become a candidate we bespeak for him success.

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MANILA ROPE
TRANSMISSION ROPE
Double and Single.
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THE INDEPENDENT CORDAGE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

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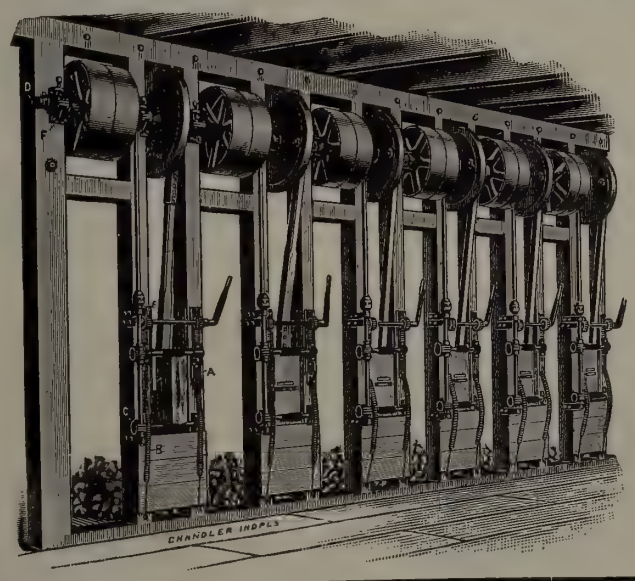

When two or more knives are run with one belt, all must stop when the belt is stopped to set bits or from any other cause. Our Machine has a belt for each knife, hence but one knife stops at a time. This great advantage should not be overlooked by purchasers. Time is money. Our Machine cuts more excelsior in a given time than any other machine. Get our circulars and prices.

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HAWTHORNE'S Patent Five Ribbed American Pattern Lumber Driver's Boot Calks

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CALK SETS and PUNCHES

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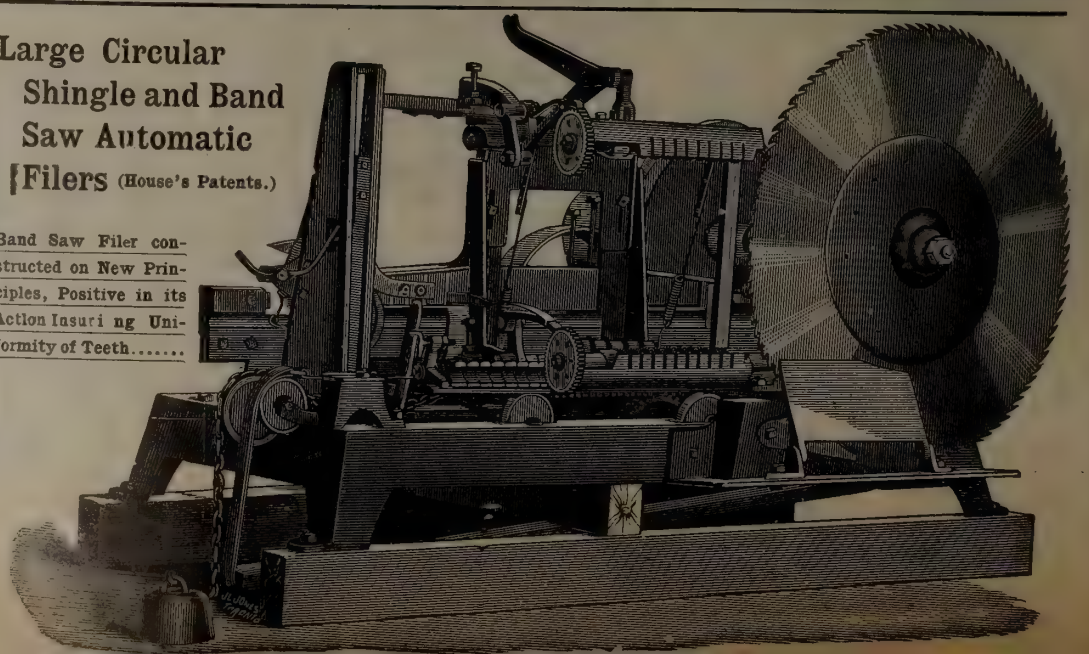
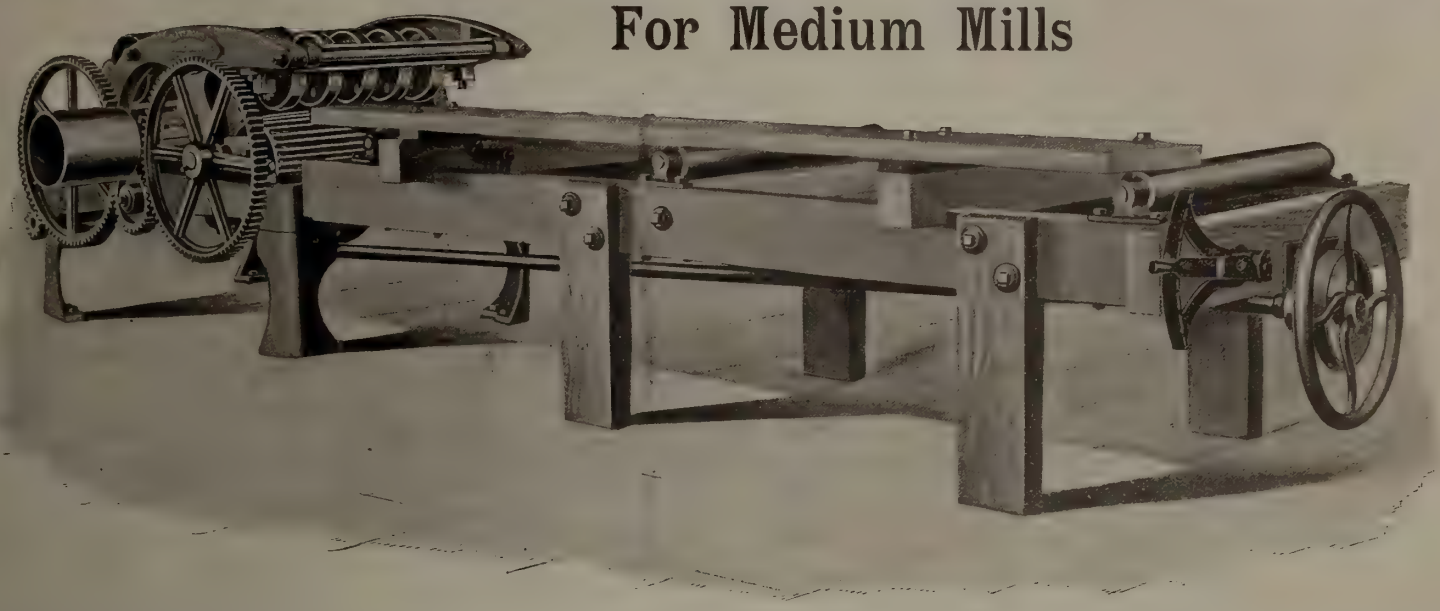
Band Saw Filer constructed on New Principles, Positive in its Action Insuring Uniformity of Teeth.....

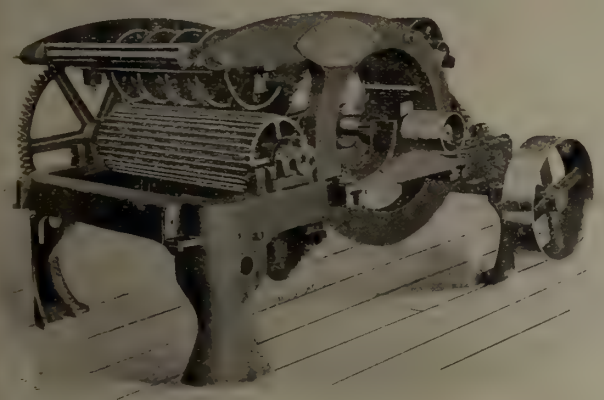


A SMALL DOUBLE EDGER

For Medium Mills



MADE RIGHT OR LEFT HAND—CUT SHOWS LEFT HAND EDGER.



The New Light Champion Edger has 2 7/16 Steel Mandrel supported on two long bearings.

No. 1 Light Champion HAS TWO SAWS, one moveable ; range between SAWS from 1¾ to 24 inches.
No. 2 Champion HAS THREE SAWS, two moveable ; range between stationary and first moveable Saw, 1¾ to 20 inches, and between moveable Saws, 4 inches.

All our Edgers are provided with front tables, when so ordered, with 4½" iron rolls and guide, moveable with lever up to 4 inches outside of stationary saw.

The Heavy Champion Edger has 2⅞ Steel Mandrel with three long bearings.

No. 3 Heavy Champion HAS THREE SAWS, two moveable ; range between stationary and moveable saws, 1¾ to 24¾, and third saw 4" from second.
No. 4 Champion range is 1¾" to 28¾", and third saw 4" from second.
No. 5 Champion range is 1¾" to 36¾", and third saw 4" from second.
A fourth saw can be added, reducing extreme opening 4 inches.

We arrange Saws to be moved by levers when desired instead of hand-wheel and rack and pinion.

Shows Removable Bridge to Permit Saws to be Withdrawn from Mandrel. Feed Pulley is Readily Removed.

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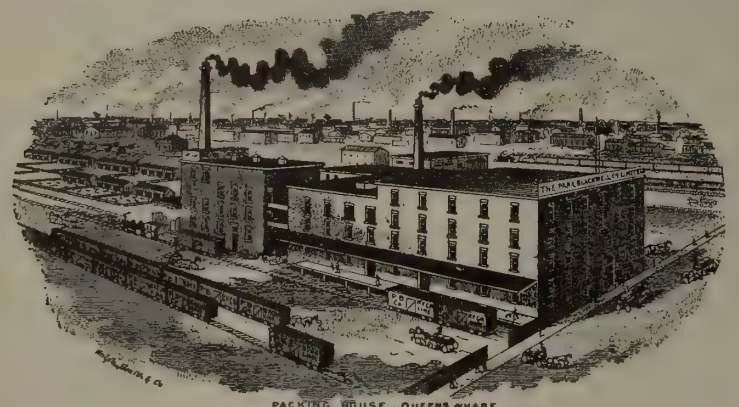

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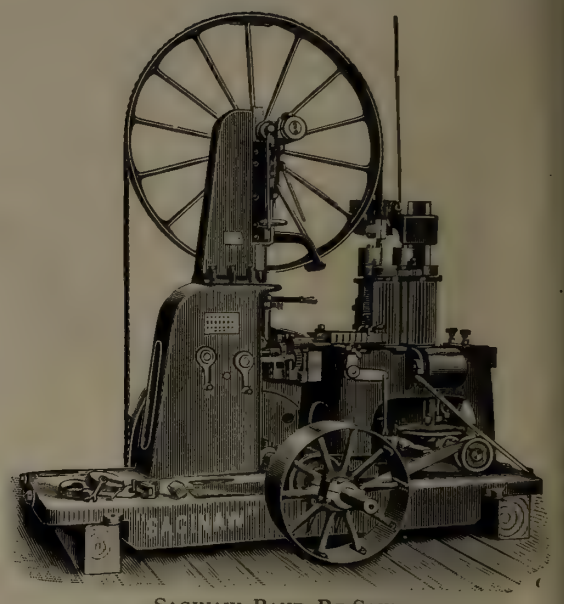

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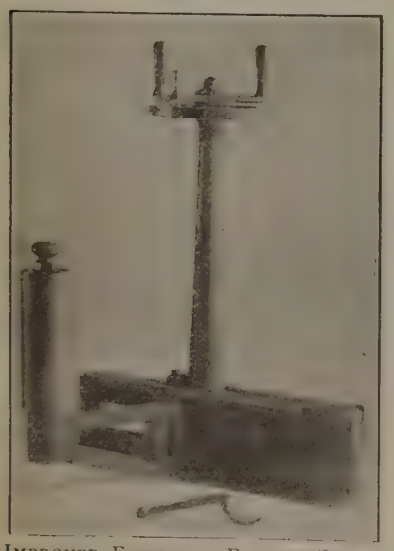
Embodies all of the Advance Features of the heavier sizes. It is Light, Rigid and Durable. The carriage excels for handling long timber—can't cut anything but parallel with it, unless you want to.



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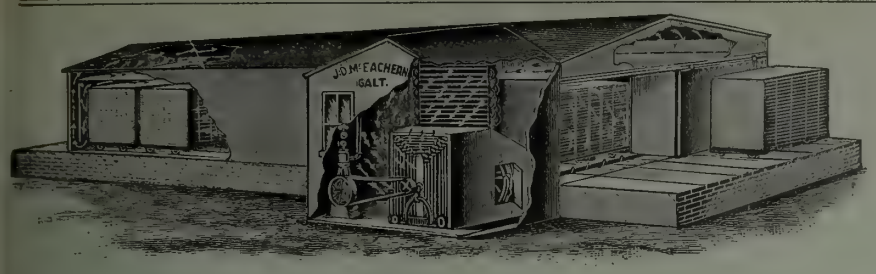

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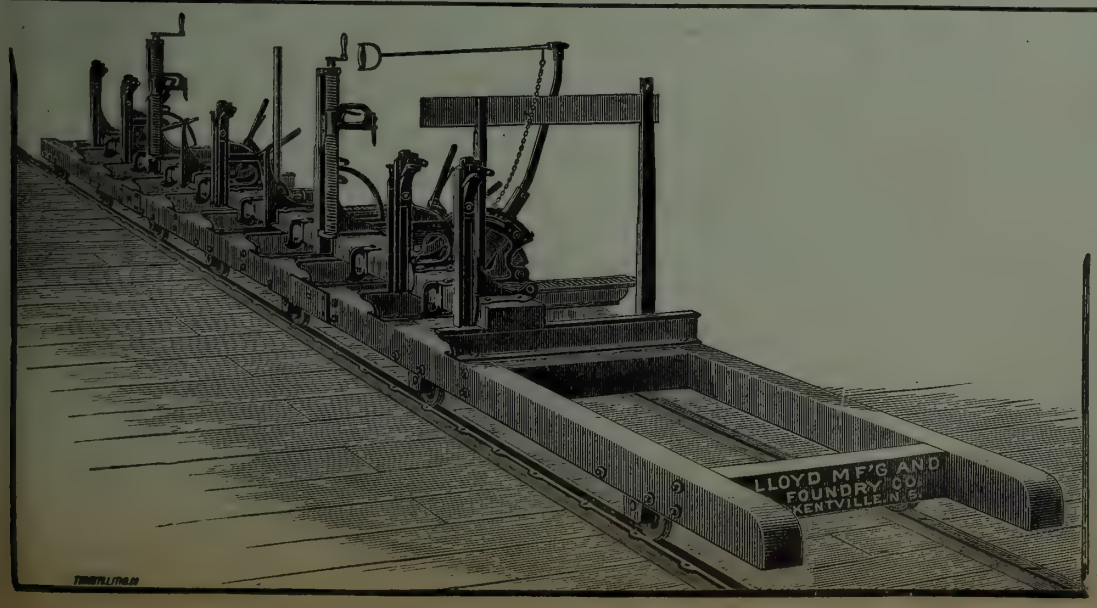

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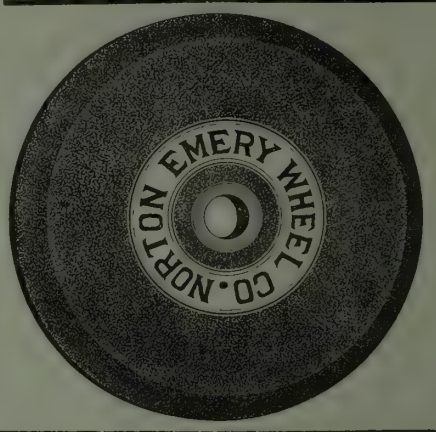

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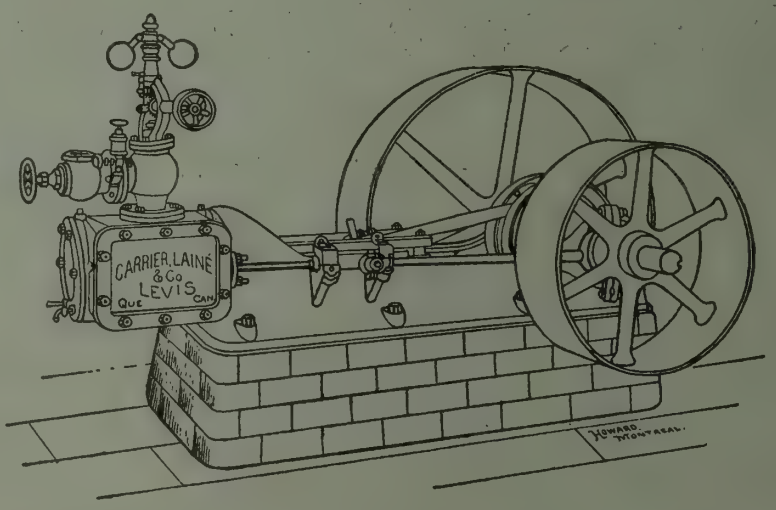

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Proceedings of Organization Meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association.

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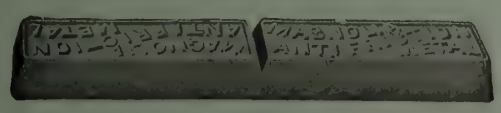

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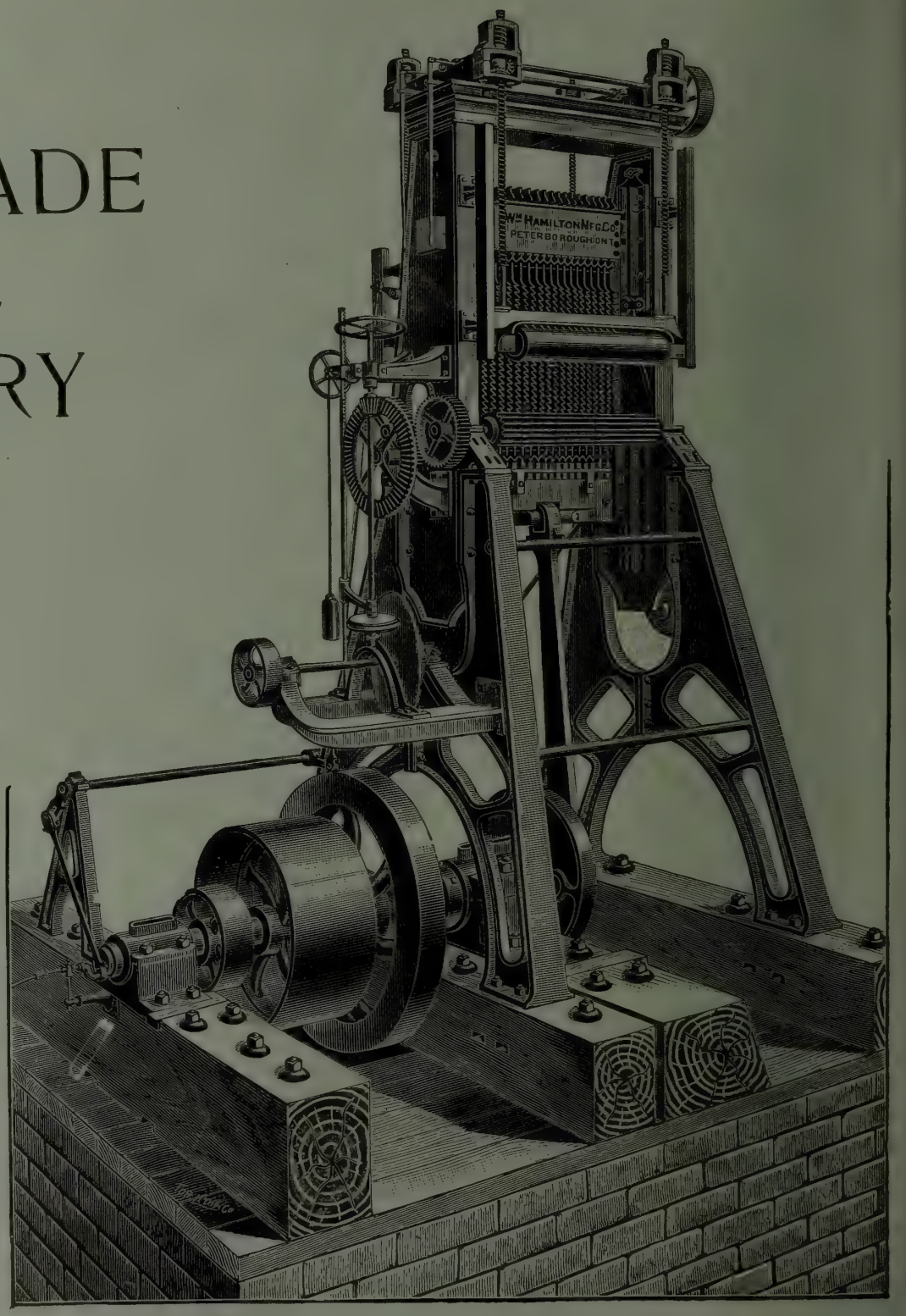

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THE publishers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN have now in course of preparation an Export Number, to be published in July next. This will be the first Special Number of THE LUMBERMAN to be devoted exclusively to assisting the development of the export trade in Canadian timber products. The contents will include illustrations and descriptions pertaining to the Canadian lumbering and pulp industries, and information regarding the requirements of foreign markets. **Two Thousand Copies** of this issue will be placed in the hands of the leading Importers and Consumers of timber, British Consuls and other interested persons in foreign countries, including

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION MEETING IN OTTAWA.—OFFICERS ELECTED.—DISCUSSION OF FORESTRY PROBLEM.

CANADA is rich in natural resources, and her wealth of timber area is unquestionably an important asset. Hence it is that those in power have seen fit to take steps to preserve and in places increase this asset, which is destined to become all the more essential and important as the various provinces increase in population. A Canadian Forestry Association has accordingly been formed, the promoters of which fully realize the absolute necessity of protecting standing timber and reforesting the sections of the Dominion not enjoying the benefits, even blessings, of well distributed sturdy forest growths.

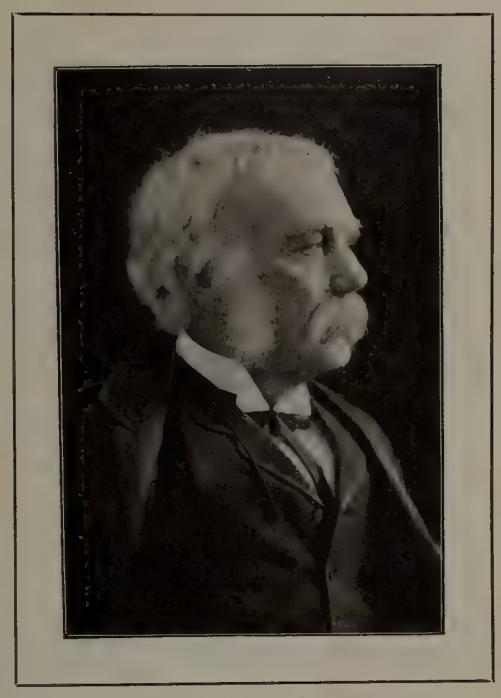
At the inaugural meeting, held in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons, Ottawa, on Thursday, March 8th, Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, Minister of Inland Revenue, presided. In the assembly were representatives from nearly all the provinces and territories, and the proceedings were conducted and the papers discussed in a manner that bespeak success for the Association. In his introductory remarks the chairman stated that those who were most interested in and intimate with matters affecting our timber resources, encouraged by the success attending the efforts of the promoters and members of the American Forestry Association, had decided that the present was an opportune time to establish a Canadian association working along similar lines. The primary object would be to advocate and encourage judicious methods in dealing with our forest wealth. Canadians connected with the American Association knew the great success it had attained in this direction, but even greater success should be attained in Canada, where the forests still remain to a great part under the control of the Crown. Another object was to awaken public interest to the true dangers resulting from undue destruction of the timber along the waterways and sources thereof. The chairman also considered that the public domain should be thoroughly explored and the proper resources and the best uses of the different portions properly ascertained. With this object still in view, a portion of the unappropriated land, he considered, should be permanently reserved for the growth of timber. He thought it a mistake to permit settlers to go upon land which is utterly unfitted for agriculture and which must be vacated only after the valuable timber thereon is destroyed. In conclusion, Sir Henry drew attention to the necessity of educating Canadians, through schools and otherwise, on the forestry problem, with respect both to the prairie and wooded districts, and to show them the necessity of encouraging forest tree planting, from a climatic and economic, as well as an artistic standpoint.

It was unanimously decided to organize the Canadian Forestry Association.

A constitution was adopted, which provides that the objects of the association shall be as follows :

(1) To advocate and encourage judicious methods in dealing with our forests and woodlands.

(2) To awaken public interest to the results attending



SIR HENRY JOLY DE LOTBINIERE,
President of the Canadian Forestry Association.

the wholesale destruction of forests as shown by the experience of older countries in the deterioration of climate, diminution of fertility, destruction of rivers and streams, &c.

(3) To consider and recommend the exploration as far as practicable of our public domain and its division into agricultural, timber and mineral lands, with a view of directing immigration and the pursuits of our pioneers into channels best suited to advance their interests and the public welfare. With this accomplished a portion of the unappropriated lands of the country would be permanently reserved for the growth of timber.

(4) To encourage afforestation wherever advisable.

(5) To promote forest tree planting upon farm lands where the production of wood is too low, especially in the treeless areas of our North-Western prairies, upon highways and in the parks of our villages, towns and cities.

(6) To collect and disseminate for the benefit of the public reports and information bearing on the forestry problem in general, and especially with respect both to the wooded and prairie districts of Canada, and to encourage the study of forestry by the rising generation.

The following were elected as officers of the association : Honorary president, Lord Minto ; president, Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere ; vice-president, Mr. William Little ; secretary, Mr. E. Stewart, Inspector of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa ; assistant secretary and treasurer, Mr. R.H. Campbell ; directors, Messrs. Hiram Robinson, E. W. Rathbun, C. Jackson Booth, Thos. Southworth, Hon. G. W. Allen, Dr. Saunders and Professor Macoun.

At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee the following vice-presidents for the different provinces were appointed : Assiniboia, Hon. W. D. Perley ; Alberta, Mr. Wm. Pearce ; Ontario, Mr. J. B. McWilliams ; British Columbia, Mr. H. Bostock, M. P. ; New Brunswick, Hon. D. C. King ; Quebec, Hon. S. N. Parent ; Manitoba, Mr. Stewart Mulvey ; Saskatchewan, Mr. Thomas McKay ; Prince Edward Island, Hon. Donald Ferguson ; Nova Scotia, Dr. A.H. McKay ; Keewatin, Lieutenaut-Governor of Manitoba ; Athabasca, Mr. Wilson ; Yukon, Mr. William Ogilvie.

The membership fee was placed at $1, life membership being secured by the payment of $10. The following parties interested and who were present at the meeting forthwith joined the association : Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, Prof. Wm. Saunders, Ottawa ; W. D. Perley, Wolseley, N.W.T. ; William Little, Westmount ; G.W. Allen, Toronto ; Jas. Honidag, Qucbee ; Finlay Young, Killarney, Man. ; R.H. Campbell, Ottawa ; M.J. Butler, Deseronto ; D. James, Thornhill, Ont. ; J.B. McWilliams, Peterborough ; E. Stewart, Ottawa ; Frederick Todd, Montreal ; Alex. MacLaurin, Charlemagne, Que. ; Robt. Bell, Ottawa ; Robt. Hamilton, Grenville, P. Q. ; John F. McKay, Montreal ; Hon. E. J. Davis, Toronto ; F. W. Gibson, Crown Lands Department, Toronto ; Aubrey White, Crown Lands Department, Toronto ; Thos. Southworth, Crown Lands Department, Toronto ; J. M. Macoun, Ottawa ; W. T. Macoun, Ottawa ; Hiram Robinson, Ottawa ; Gerald Spring Rice, Pinse, N. W. T. ; B. Spring Rice, Pinse, N. W. T. ; R. F. Stupart, Toronto ; J. R. Duff, School of Science, Tornto ; C. E. C. Usher, Montreal ; Sir Wm. Hickson, Montreal.

The annual meeting will hereafter be held in Ottawa on the first Thursday in March, and special meetings shall be held at such times and places as the executive may decide.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session interesting and instructive papers were read. The first was by Dr. Bell, L.L.D., M.D., F.R.S., of the Geological Survey of Canada, and is printed below :

CANADA'S NORTHERN FORESTS.

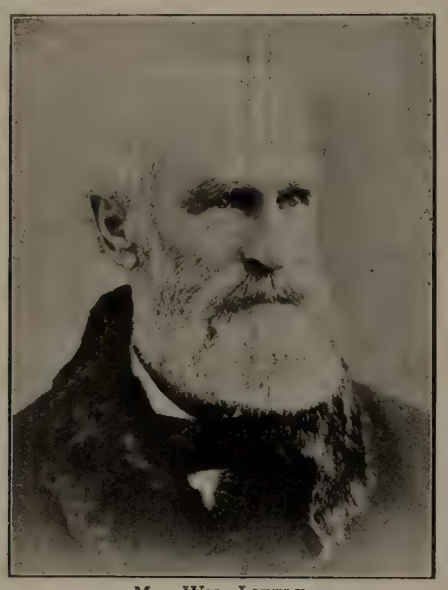
By ROBERT BELL.

The subject of the distribution of the forest trees in Canada has come particularly under my attention, as I have had the opportunity of travelling for forty years in the north country as geologist for the northern region. The forests of North America exhibit a variety and

grandeur greater than those of any other country or continent in the world. The reason is supposed to be connected with the condition of the earth before the glacial period. It is supposed that the polar regions had a climate fitted for most of our northern trees. After the disappearance of the glacier the trees have been working their way northward again. Some of the limits already reached are the extreme possible limits, others are not. The trees whose seeds are scattered by the wind, such as the poplar and coniferous trees, will spread more quickly, while others, such as those that have their seeds in the form of nuts, will travel more slowly, the seeds being few in number and being more slowly distributed. A single poplar might distribute seed over a whole country in a single year.

The verge of the forest is at present moving southward, both in America and on the continent of Europe, but still a number of trees have not yet had time to reach their northern limit. An example of this is the black walnut, which is abundant in western Ontario, but only occurs in isolated cases at Ottawa and Quebec. This is one of the trees with which our chairman, Sir Henry Joly, has been making experiments in Quebec.

The number of species of trees in North America is larger than in any similar area. There are 340 species between our northern limit and the Gulf of Mexico. The British islands have only fourteen species, and over the whole continent of Europe there are only twenty-five to



MR. WM. LITTLE,
Vice-President Canadian Forestry Association.

thirty species. In Canada there are about 120 species, 95 being east of the Rocky Mountains and 25 west of that line. As the continent diminishes rapidly to the south we must necessarily have a large number of species in the south, so in the north we have large forests with a small number of species and in the south small forests with a large number of species.

The chief factors in causing a flourishing growth of trees are the climate and a sufficiency of moisture. The variations of the climate in North America admit of a great variety of growth from the conifers in the north to the tropical trees of the Gulf of Mexico in the south.

The northern forests of Canada stretch from Labrador to Alaska, some four thousand miles, and have a breadth of fully 600 miles.

Western Canada is not wooded in the plain and prairie country. In the eastern, or prairie country, there are clumps and bluffs of poplar, but on the plains only a few trees in the deep valleys of the rivers. This region is triangular in shape, being about 600 miles in width and 600 miles on each side. It is wooded principally with poplar, birch, etc., and in the north there are considerable areas of coniferous trees.

In the area of our northern forests we have about thirty times the area of England. The area of England is about 59,000 square miles. From Ottawa to James Bay is about 600 miles, and it is about 600 miles farther to the northern limit of forests. In Labrador we have an area 1,000 miles wide by 1000 miles from north to south, equal to the whole of Europe, and covered by timber on the east side of Hudson's Bay to latitude 57 north. On the west side of Hudson's Bay the range is to latitude 59 north, and continuing west in the Mackenzie basin it reaches latithde 68 north, beyond the Artic circle.

This sketch of our great forest weath will show the necessity of some steps being taken to protect and preserve the forests, as well as to ensure the deriving of a proper revenue from them, and shows the necessity for the organization of an association such as the one formed here to-day.

As a result of the climatic conditions the timber lines run in almost parallel lines, although not in all cases. The mean temperature of the year does not cover the extremes of heat and cold, proximity to the sea or the prairie region, former geological conditions, etc., all of which affect the distribution of the trees.

The white cedar is one of the most peculiar in regard to its limits. The reason why it does not extend further west than the eastern part of Manitoba is probably due to the dryness of the climate. There is, however, a patch on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, near Grand Rapids, which was probably started from seed carried by the Indians. They are fond of decorating their canoes with branches of cedar, and the seed may have been carried on branches taken in this way from the eastern side of the lake. Isolated colonies of other species are probably due to the fact that these specimens are in advance of the main body. The white cedar is at its perfection in Gaspe and New Brunswick, occurs but little in Nova Scotia, while there is none in Cape Breton or Newfoundland. There is no trace of it on the outside of the Labrador coast, owing to the biting sea air. In the north the direction of its line of growth is due to the coldness and dryness. There is not much barren land, except in Labrador and west of Hudson's Bay, practically all of the Dominion being well wooded.

In Ontario and Quebec the limits of the trees are a pretty good indication of climate, but in the west other factors, such as soil and moisture, affect the problem, because the same species does not always grow under the same conditions. For example, in the south some species will seek the coolest situations, and in the north the warmest. The white cedar, balsam, pine, tamarack, white spruce and white birch choose the coolest places in the southern parts of Ontario, while farther north they seek the warmest.

The white pine is comparatively southerly in its distribution, being found only in Ontario and Quebec about to the divide between James Bay and the southern slope. North of Lake Superior it has been destroyed by fire and has not had time to reproduce itself. It occurs in Newfoundland, but not in very extensive forests.

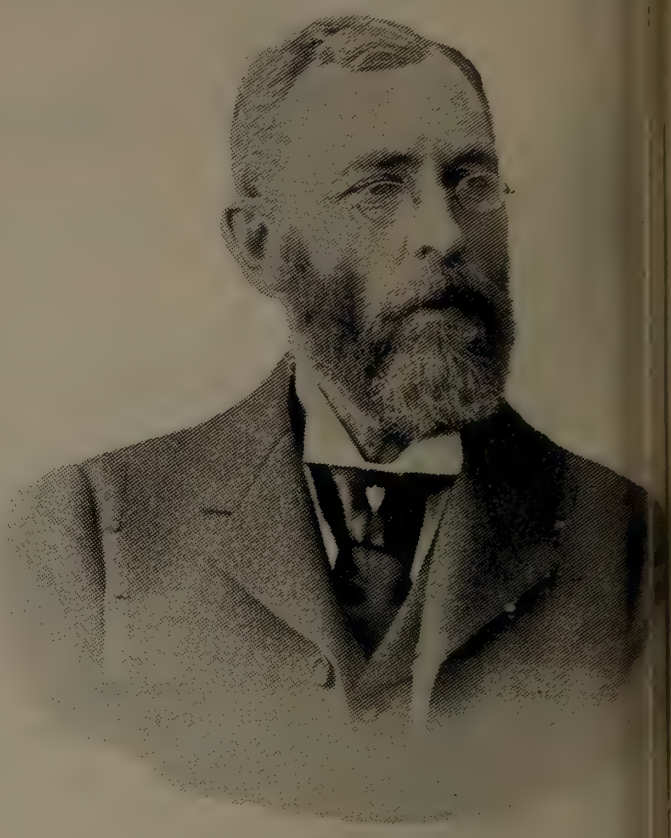
A bird's eye view of the country in which the spruce grows would show a patchy appearance, due to the fact that different areas have been burnt over at different times. The spruce forest attains its full growth in 150 years, and there will be patches of this tree of all sizes and ages up to 100 years.

The origin of forest fires in accessible parts is usually due to travellers, explorers, miners or settlers handling fire carelessly. Vast amounts of valuable timber have been destroyed in the past in this way, and a great deal is still destroyed by Indians and others leaving fire. But I think that the greatest cause of forest fires in the north is lightning, though there may be other causes. One of the most curious of which I have heard is told of in a tradition of the Indians in regard to a fire in the Lake Temagami district. They ascribe it to a shooting star, quite a possible reason. Other causes may be the spontaneous combustion of pyrites, etc. One of the principal causes in the accessible parts of the country is the facility of getting matches. Eddy's matches are probably responsible for a great number of the fires. If people had to employ flint and steel the fires would probably not be so numerous.

I have calculated that about one-third of the country may be considered as brule, that is, under second growth up to about ten years of age; one-third as intermediate, including trees between ten years of age and upwards; and one-third including trees assuming the character of trees up to those of one hundred years of age. These make up an area thirty times as great as that of England. Any of the one-thirtieth parts will produce wood enough to supply the ordinary demands of the ordinary population of Canada, that is, five million people could get what is required for mining, fuel, etc., by taking the timber from a space the size of England, and would be able to allow the twenty-nine other parts to grow up to be ready later on.

Spruce trees grow much more rapidly from eight to thirty years than they do afterwards. Very little addition is made between thirty and one hundred years.

If any proof is wanting of forest fires having occurred in remote time, it is supplied by the post-tertiary deposits, where we find the charred remains of trees. In the Scarboro heights near Toronto trees have been found two or three hundred feet below the surface, and they



MR. E. STEWART,
Secretary Canadian Forestry Association.

have also been found elsewhere. We have another proof in the habits of trees, such as the Banksian pine, which requires fire to faciliate, if not to continue its reproduction. The cones are exceedingly numerous. They curve inward and adhere to the branch closely. They grow in bunches of three or four and will remain on the tree till it falls away with old age. Though it may be true that this is not the only way, the seeds escape from the cones by the aid of fire. The cones open with

MR. R. H. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer Canadian Forestry Association.

the heat and the wind blows the seeds everywhere. This habit may have been developed like other habits supposed to be accounted for by the Darwinian hypothesis.

Since I have published this statement other observers have noticed that cones were opened without forest fires, but I think it was due to the sickly condition of the trees and especially to the trees being young and with immature cones opened by some untoward condition. Cones on large thrifty trees are closed until scorched by fire. Any tree which has its limits north extends very far south except the Banksian pine, which is almost entirely

nfined to the Dominion of Canada. The trees are at their reatest perfection at the centre of their distribution.

DISCUSSION.

By request of Dr. Saunders, Dr. Bell indicated n the map the line of northern distribution of e silver-leafed maple (Acer dasycarpum), which as shown to be generally a little south of the anadian Pacific Railway line north of Lake uperior. Dr. Saunders stated that he had found cer dasycarpum as far north as Portage la rairie.

Sir Henry Joly: My investigations indicate at the white spruce does not grow as fast as r. Bell's experience seems to suggest. I have sted thousands of white spruce logs in the ighborhood of Quebec and have never found average more favorable than one inch in five six years, so that thirty years would only give e or six inches.

Sir Henry Joly exhibited two specimens of hite spruce as an illustration of his remarks. these there had been an increase of one inch diameter in seven years.

Dr. Saunders: In the Maritime Provinces we ve found that the white spruce will reach from to twelve inches of timber one foot from the ound in ten years. We have many specimens the Experimental Farm there, of which easurements have been taken from time to time, t the climate there is much more moist than in uebec. The rate of growth of white spruce is very important point, as it is required for pulp, d it is important to know in what time we uld produce a pulpwood crop in Quebec.

Mr. William Little: The question in connec- n with spruce is an important one, as it is quired for pulpwood. It must be borne in nd, however, that the timber grown in the oods is the important matter, not a single tree owing in the garden. We have spruce trees of ormous growth in our garden, but they are all anches. It would be impossible to get a thir- n or fourteen foot log out of them.

Hon. W. D. Perley: I can remember a field in New Brunswick which was a pasture when I s a boy living there, but it is now all grown u and covered with spruce bush.

Sir William Hingston: The fact should not b lost sight of that the spruce has no definite gree of growth, that the growth depends upon th conditions. I have been planting for years thee, four, sometimes five hundred spruce, and within a certain area can tell what trees will grow fast and what trees will grow slowly. Those that are well protected will grow the most quickly. Some trees grow as much in three years as others in twelve years. I would like to ask Dr. Bell whether he thinks that low elevation has much to do with the growth of trees. Is it more a question of high or low elevation than one of latitude? If a high level plain occurs is there any abrupt change? Also whether there is any change in the umbrageous character of the leaf due to elevation?

Dr. Bell: I consider that elevation has a great deal to do with the growth of trees. When a sudden change in the elevation occurs there is a equally sudden cutting off of trees. As we go north the line of perpetual snow moves lower down. In passing from Lake Superior to Hudson Bay we lose sight of certain trees in crossing the height of land, and after descending on the other side the same trees appear again.

Dr. Saunders: Does increase in elevation help the growth of certain trees.

Dr. Bell: Some grow better on high land, for instance the hard maple.

Dr. Saunders: The reason I asked that question is because I have found on the Riding Mountain, at an elevation of 1,800 to 1,900 feet, Populus tremuloides growing to a great height, while on the lower ground it was not nearly the same size.

Mr. W. T. Macoun: Has the white pine been found growing upon swamp land?

Dr. Bell: It grows on swamp land in some places in Western Ontario.

Dr. Saunders: How far north does one go before the tamarack changes its character as to choice of ground? I have seen tamarack in wet ground as far north as the Swan river.

Dr. Bell: The change takes place about the height of land. The absence of trees in Manitoba must be due to some inherent difference in climate. The trees do not stop abruptly on reaching Manitoba, but begin to curve southward east of that line.

Dr. Saunders: Why is it that on the southern banks of the rivers in the west the trees are of considerable size, while on the northern bank they are smaller? Is not this due to fire?

Dr. Bell: I have noticed the east and west banks show the same difference, the east slopes having a better growth than the west. I think it is due to the fact that in the spring, being exposed to the sun on the south-facing bank, the sap is forced up early and the first severe frost bursts the bark and destroys the tree.

Dr. Saunders: We have had apple trees killed at the Experimental Farm before they were large enough to run sap.

Mr. Stewart: I was at the meeting of the Manitoba Horticultural Society lately, and Mr. Stephenson there showed specimens of wealthy and hibernal apples grown at his place in Manitoba. The apples were well-formed and matured.

Dr. Saunders: I know Mr. Stephenson's place well and the trees are growing at an elevation of less than 700 feet. There is heavy wood to the north and west, while the orchard is so surrounded by evergreens that it is difficult to find it.

HISTORY OF ECONOMIC FORESTRY IN ONTARIO.

Mr. Thomas Southworth, Chief of Forestry for the Province of Ontario, read a paper on the "History of Economic Forestry in Ontario," in which he outlined the steps which had been taken by the early government of Canada for the reservation of timber, and also the policy now being followed in regard to the setting aside of timber reserves such as that at Lake Temagami, the forests on which would be dealt with in as scientific a manner as possible. At one time, Mr. Southworth stated, the forest was considered by the settlers to be an enemy to be removed. As a result, in some of the older counties of Ontario, the present wooded area was less than 5 per cent. of the whole. The land burned over is still unsettled and unsuited for tillage, and should be placed in forest reserves. Fire ranging, Mr. Southworth said, served both to protect and establish the timber areas. He considered it was fortunate that the crown kept control of the timber instead of disposing of it to lumbermen, as had been done in the United States. During the French occupation the home government made no provision to protect any but the oak timber, but happily this condition of affairs had been improved on. Amongst the measures adopted for the protection and reproduction of the forests were the remission of taxes on forest lands and the establishment of Government nurseries similar to those supported in New Zealand. The high lands, he maintained, should be kept well timbered, as the rivers have their sources there. The fact was mentioned that farmers are now planting trees as wind-breaks to ensure better crops. Mr. Southworth referred to the fact that the fire rangers had saved many million feet of timber, and Mr. J. R. Booth remarked that there was not one fire now where ten occurred years ago. This happy improvement was due to the efforts of the lumbermen themselves as well as the rangers.

Prof. John Macoun, F.L.S., F.R.S.C., Assistant Director and Botanist of the Geological Survey of Canada, then read the following paper:

THE DEFORESTION AND REFORESTATION OF THE WESTERN PRAIRIES.

By Prof. John Macoun.

I wish to make some statements with which some of you gentlemen may not agree, but I know of what I am speaking and am prepared to support my views, and I hope those who may be of a contrary opinion will put forward their view of any questions that may be discussed.

There is a diversity of causes for prairie fires. The time was when a large part of Manitoba was covered with forest, and also immense tracts of Eastern Assiniboia. In fact, south of Indian Head less than forty years ago there was a considerable growth. In places where now there are no trees and where settlers say that trees will not grow, forty years ago they were covered with forests.

I want to corroborate a statement of Dr. Bell's. I saw two prairie fires in 1894 at Crane Lake caused by lightning. If prairie fires are caused by lightning, Dr. Bell is probably right in saying that forest fires to the north of the prairies are so caused. I have seen three or four thunderstorms succeed one another on the prairie without any rain. I was on the prairie before the settlers. I had the privilege of exploring in the year 1879 for 2,500 measured miles on the prairie travelling, in carts, and in 1880 between eighteen and nineteen hundred miles. At that time the prairie was covered with grass in places, and in other places there were many tracts of burnt forest, especially on the edge of what is the prairie now. Beyond Last Mountain, before you reach Long Lake, we came to the edge of the prairie and we got no more wood for two weeks. But I want to call your attention to one thing we noticed. South of where Humboldt is now, we saw a small willow bush with a pond in front. And what did this mean? When the prairie fire went round the pond it would leave a small triangular piece unburned.

Twenty years ago I went to Captain Deville and said, "The Touchwood Hills have no existence." What did I mean? They were wooded, while the rest of the country was bare, so that they had an appearance of height which really did not exist. And why was this so? Because in front of the hills a continuous series of ponds of water was found. When the fires came to the ponds they ceased to exist. The whole country was wooded and we called it "hills."

At Moose Mountain I found a whole series of ponds on the north side of the mountain that it was impossible to fire. The mountain was a tract of land covered by wood. In later years these ponds have dried up and the fires have gone in.

In the country south of Battleford all the fires came from the south or south-west. I found that, as the fire came up on the ridges, the south or west slope was burnt off, but the north face was heavily wooded. If cold was the cause why should this be the case? The real explanation is that the fires burnt to where it was moist and then stopped. Next year it pushed farther and farther on until from lattitude 51 to lattitude 54 the land is burnt out. It is burned in the same way north of the Saskatchewan, and so with the woods in the Peace River Valley, which I examined in 1872 and 1875.

But there are tracts that never produced wood. Wherever alkali is found in the soil the trees do not grow. This alkali is not potash, derived from the ashes of fires, but is derived from gypsiferous rock.

The saline lands are not suited for timber. When I was travelling in autumn the Half-Breeds would go to a pond and try the water by tasting it. But I would send them directly to one which I knew contained fresh water. How did I know? I found that in the spring of the year, when the ponds were filled, nearly all, except the salt lakes, were fresh. The pond has an impervious bottom and in the fall of the year it begins to be salt. In the latter part of August and September the sedges, which remain fresh in the fresh water ponds, lose vigor and change color where the water is saline. Men who have thought much will make trivial things mean much for them.

Ho do we get humidity? What is the benefit of a forest? What is the difference between a country covered with grass and a country covered with forest?

A tree turns out thousands of leaves and has great roots far down in the ground, and the sun is pumping water out of the tree all day long. It is pumping water out of the depths of the soil, and that water for hundreds of square miles is passing into the atmosphere. The cutting off of the forests means that the rainfall will be carried off the soil too quickly. The atmospheric currents are not interfered with, but are only prevented from taking the humidity out of the air. Thus you have the climate suited to the growing of cereals. The humidity in the air compensates for the want of it in the climate.

In the sub-arctic forest the trees are spruce, white and black; one pine, the Banksian; one balsam. Abies balsamea; two poplars, tremuloides and the balsam poplar; and tamarack. The north country produces these and no others. Of the elm tree, which does not grow on the prairie, there is a magnificent specimen occurring fourteen miles north of Regina in the valley of Qu'Appelle. The elm is a river bottom tree. The oak extends from the Maritime Provinces up on the prairie to Fort Ellice. The red ash occurs to half way across Assiniboia at the Dirt Hills, four hundred miles west of Winnipeg.

In 1879 the country up to Moosejaw had a sufficient rainfall for the growth of cereals. In all that country there should be no difficulty in re-covering the whole with forest, with poplar and white spruce. I eliminate the cold and the chinooks altogether.

Let us consider, now, the main prairie, including the country four hundred miles from Moosejaw to Calgary. Mr. Pearce has solved the problem of tree growing at Calgary and will tell you what he has done. I saw Mr. Pearce's place before he planted trees and can tell how successful he has been.

My report of 1880 showed that this district was not a desert. Where there is a sward there is no desert. How are the trees to be got on? Precisely in the way that they were taken off. I say that cold has nothing to do with the want of success in growing trees, it is the want of water and water only. Two years ago, when I was in the west, a gentleman now deceased, but then Mayor of Calgary, said to me, "The chinooks prevent the growth of trees." I called his attention to a large tree in the valley of Bow River. I asked why one was killed while another was left. The reason was that one had water and the other had not. When the trees are planted on the prairie and given plenty of water, as has been demonstrated by the success of the efforts of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Moosomin and Medicine Hat, they will grow and thrive. If it can be done in one place it can be done in another.

When at Indian Head in 1891 I saw a dam built over a creek, and, when asked to speak at a gathering in the evening, I told the people that I would like to see them raise a statue to the man who built that dam. There is a dam also at the Experimental Farm and the trees growing there are proof of the success of a water supply.

In the prairie region west of Moosejaw there should be dams put across the creeks and some spruce and some poplar put in the beds and valleys, and you can then extend indefinitely. These are the conditions that exist wherever there are trees. The trees grow in all the hollows. There must be a snow-catcher and the trees will grow. The trees must be grown from seed. You take up a tree and cut the tap root and set it down in another place and the drought gets below to the root. The almost inevitable result is that the tree withers and dies.

In 1880 we reached Stinking Lake, and north towards the Saskatchewan in some sand hills we discovered twenty-three big poplar trees, none less than one foot in diameter, and not a shrub around them. The conclusion I reached in regard to them was that the sand hills received the water from the air and the trees stayed where the water was, and the fire could not get at them. That satisfied me that neither chinooks or cold had to do with the matter.

An important point where a dam might be built is at Cypress Lake, in order to make use of the water out of the Cypress Hills.

A paper on "Tree Planting in the West" was read by Mr. William Pearce, Superintendent of Mines for the Department of the Interior at Calgary. He stated that no great skill or effort is required to reforest the great treeless plains of the west. It could not be done economically, however, he claimed, if water had to be artificially supplied. Irrigation is a necessity for forestation, he said.

Mr. Archibald Mitchell, formerly forester for Lord Dunraven and the Earl of Roseberry in England, submitted the following contribution relating to forestry in the North-West:

FORESTRY IN THE NORTH-WEST.

By Archibald Mitchell.

I do not think it will be at all necessary for me at this time to touch upon the principles upon which the future forest system of Canada ought to be based. In the face of such a committee, formed for such a purpose, I feel that anything I could say in that connection would be unnecessary and altogether uncalled for.

Upon the existing forests of Canada then, I will say little beyond expressing the hope that a thoroughly sound system of forest economy will very shortly be established. It seems to me that the people ot Canada are suffering from a lack of information on this subject. If it only could be placed before them, laying due emphasis upon the necessity for such a system, together with the general principles upon which it will be based, I believe we should very soon have it in full working order. Canadians are a business people, and a system founded upon a solid business basis could not but appeal to them and win their approbation.

This Association, I have no doubt, will speedily accomplish the object for which it has been constituted, and Canada will in a very little while be in possesion of a forest system which will be a splendid monument to posterity of Canadian intelligence and business enterprise.

With regard to the needs of the West, however, perhaps I may be allowed to say a few words, more particularly with regard to the grazing regions of Southern Alberta and Assiniboia. These regions, it is superfluous to mention, form a magnificent stock-feeding area, and the prairies in summer are covered with thousands of cattle and horses. I say summer advisedly, because in winter or at least whenever rough or cold weather is experienced the stock seek the shelter of the river-bottoms. They get among the willows there and congregate in great numbers. Food, naturally, soon gets very scarce, and the animals become quite poor in condition, and in prolonged cold weather many of the weakly ones die. There is abundance of food out on the prairie, but the rigor of the climate prevents its being used. When a chinook wind occurs and the snow is swept off the grass, the cattle will very often refuse to leave the brush because of the cold north wind; or, when they do leave it, they do not get far into the good grass before another storm compels them once more to return to shelter.

Now, if there were groups of trees, say about 30 to 40 acres in extent, planted all over the prairie a few miles apart, all this would be avoided. The cattle would have shelter close beside their feeding grounds, they would never lose in condition, and much pecuniary loss to their owners would be avoided.

Every rancher in this country well knows how much such plantations would add to the value of his stock, but the scheme is one which is too large for private enterprise to undertake. Very few ranchers, indeed, have succeeded in raising even a shelter belt around their houses. As a rule they do not know how to set about raising a plantation, and they have little time to experiment. Their business is stock raising, and they attend to that.

It is a scheme for the government to undertake, and as a branch of creative forestry, is well worthy the attention of this Association. Perhaps the already organized machinery ot the experimedtal farms would be best able to cope with it, and at any rate their experience would be of the greatest value in furnishing data upon which to select plants, etc.

And now a few words with regard to the practical side of the question. The trees planted would consist of pines (chiefly black Austrian), spruces and the hardwoods suitable for the North-west. They would be planted in groups of each sort, say an area of not less than 100 yards diameter to each group, or perhaps the whole of a plantation could consist of one kind of tree. The plants would be from two to three feet apart, certainly not more than three feet. Conifers would be planted when they were three years old, two years in the seed-bed and one year transplanted. Hardwoods could be planted as seedlings, but would be better one year seedling and one year transplanted. The smaller the plants the greater the proportion of roots and the easier they are handled. There is less risk of their being injured in the lifting. They are less easily blown out of the ground, as their tops are close to the surface and besides are much more flexible, and there is always, at least on the flat, a stratum of air about one foot from the ground which is calmer in a storm than the air above it. The seedling plants would be raised in a situation convenient for such a purpose and central to at least 10 or 12 of the proposed plantations.

All areas to be planted would be ploughed and cropped with oats or other grain. These crops would serve to ameliorate and loosen the surface soil for the later operations, and besides provide somewhat to help cover the expenses. After the lifting of the crop and during the fall the plantation grounds would require to be trenched ploughed about 18 inches deep and left rough over winter. This would loosen the soil for the plants and help to catch and retain moisture for the growing season This is a most important consideration in South Alberta for the frequent chinooks melt the snow, which simply runs off the surface and by and by finds its way to the rivers and lakes because the frozen ground will not allow it to penetrate into the soil. The rough, broken land just left by the plough would help to collect this water and hold it till spring, when it could soak into the ground.

In the meantime the plants for each area would have been transplanted into lines in the area they were to ultimately occupy. Another crop of grain would be taken off the trenched land and the plants slipped in on the stubble in the spring following. The plants being already on the ground much danger from drought during the planting would be avoided. The ground being comparatively level and held by the stubble there would be less risk of the plants being buried in dust a condition of affairs which must be reckoned with in this country. There would be little danger of the cattle damaging the plants, as insummer they would not touch them and in winter when the grass was covered with snow, the trees, at first at any rate, would be under the snow also. By and by, when they got above the snow they would be of size enough to recover any little damage that might be incurred.

Once established, growth would be most rapid. In about 15 years the plantations would be as many feet high The drifting snow would be caught by the trees and remain there to gradually melt with the heat of spring The ground being then soft a plentiful supply of moisture would sink into the soil for the use of the trees. The falling needles, too, and forest mosses would soon absorb and retain large quantities of water. The surplus would run off to the outside of the wood and help to vivify the grass on the prairie all round the plantation. In fact, it would just be on a great scale what is to be seen in every coulee and scrubby patch in the country, the snow would be retained till the ground was soft enough to absorb it. This, indeed, seems to be the trouble with the so-called semi-arid regions of S. Alberta and Assiniboia. Plenty of moisture falls in the form of snow but the chinooks melt it while the ground is frozen. It cannot enter the soil and so finds its way at last into the rivers or lies in shallow pools on the surface to be dried up by the first few days of real warm weather.

And another effect the afforestation would also probably bring about. Forests, as is well known, collect moisture from the air, and many additional springs would probably be formed around the woods, a matter of considerable importance when perhaps for miles no water is available for the cattle except, may be, a small alkali impregnated lake.

And yet another benign influence might result. The retention and subsequent gradual evaporation of increased quantities of water in the district would cause an increase of moisture in the atmosphere and possibly also a increased rainfall as a result of that; and who can estimate the value of such a blessing to the sun-baked plains of the west. Even this alone would warrant the adoption of this or some such measure as I have here indicated. The experiment, if conducted on a sufficiently comprehensive scale, would be a magnificent one, and its execution would be well worthy of the intelligence and enterprise of the people of Canada.

It is not, of course, intended that this paper should indicate in any arbitrary fashion the course to be pursued in this matter. It is simply intended to draw attention to what is felt to be a real need in the country and to point out briefly the general lines in which it may be met. Some such scheme will be of infinite benefit, and in the coming forest department of Canada the partial afforestation of this section of the North-West in something akin to the manner indicated will deserve a most worthy place.

A MAMMOTH LEATHER BELT.

The illustration on this page represents the largest leather belt ever made in Canada. It was manufactured by Messrs. Sadler & Haworth, of Montreal and Toronto, for the Ogilvie Milling Company, of Winnipeg, Man. Its dimensions are: Width, 72 inches; length, 115 inches; thickness, 3 ply; while its total weight is 2,270 lbs. The same firm recently furnished two 48 inch 3 ply belts for the Standard Electric Company of Montreal, a 38 inch belt for the London Electric Light Company, and several wide 3 ply belts for saw mills.

THE CIRCULAR SAW.

By E. H. Newton.

As requested, I will contribute a few lines to your valuable paper, and trust that some of your many readers may be benefitted thereby. I will confine my thoughts for the present to the circular saw, and I am sure there can be no subject on which enlightenment is more needed an up-to-date shingle maker. The latter said he considered his experience was worth more money than the mill owner offered him, but the mill owner politely informed him that experience or knowledge was of no account in his mill, as his men must do as he told them. It is needless for me to say that the mill owner was not a practical man himself. Again, I have asked sawyers and filers why they did not try to acquire more knowledge and be more up-to-date, and they say it don't pay, as mill men are content with things as they are and refuse to employ a man who asks pay for his knowledge. Well, we find that these men, who do not wish to become informed because their employers would discharge them if they did, are not often found in the best mills, and not always in the smaller mills, yet here is where we find them too often; and to come back closer to my subject, I find that these are the mills where nearly all the bad saws are to be found.

The writer has been called upon many times where saws had refused to work and has sometimes found five or six condemned saws hanging up in the mill. I have actually found sawyers running their favorite saws when they would split the board off before they got within six inches of the end, and the saw would spring away from wrong, and even the twentieth time I do not believe, if all the facts were known, that any blame could be attached to the manufacturers. I have had years of experience with these so called "balky saws," and have never found but one instance where I could really blame the manufacturers, and that was in the tempering.

Then, in the matter of hammering saws; the day is now at hand when any sawyer and filer, if he would excel in his profession, must acquire a knowledge of saw hammering, and this is work that should not be taken out of the mill. The old practice of sending saws to the shops or, as is often done, to their respective makers to be hammered is a practice to be discouraged. We want educated men right in the mills to do this work, and men thus qualified need not be compelled to work on the rear, but can find plenty of work at good wages with men who lead in the business. The writer knows of seven vacancies at the present time for competent men. One very wealthy old gentleman whose acquaintance I am very happy to have made, asked me if I knew of any one I could recommend to him to superintend a small mill, a good practical man. I was unable to even suggest one.

It seems to me that if mill men would demand and be willing to pay for a better class of labor, men would begin to educate themselves in this as well as in any other calling, and it would not be long before we would find a more efficient class of men. The employer, instead of losing money, would just begin to make it, because what he now loses through waste and bad manufacturing, loss of time and various losses through neglect and incompetence, would more than pay the difference in wages, to say nothing about him holding a reputation in the market, which is always worth considerable.

I am sure circular saw manufacturers would welcome this change, for then they would receive less of the ignorant man's blame.

The Largest Leather Belt Ever Made in Canada.—From the Factory of Sadler & Haworth.

the present day. Of course, in these lines you will understand that I am speaking more particularly to those engaged in the trade who seem to be content with bringing up the rear. Their motto is "others may lead, but will follow."

In this age of keen competition, no man need expect to succeed without economy. By economy I do not mean that labor need be cut down or precedence given, to inexperience. My idea of true economy, in view of our limited forest reserves, is to employ the best labor, manufacture the best lumber and command the best prices. It is a deplorable fact that in many of our fourth rate mills, where inexperience is the prime factor, the annoying delays, with their incidental expenses, the refuse burner or dump, and the cull lumber pile where all poorly manufactured lumber is consigned, carries away the entire profit and too often more than the profit. Yet these mill men are satisfied to stay in the old rut and see others in the same trade pass them by and leave them to wrestle with their difficulties. The majority of these men are responsible for their own trouble. They place no value on experience or knowledge, and therefore discourage any man with higher aspirations than their own.

The writer once heard a mill owner trying to engage an up-to-date shingle maker. The latter said he considered his experience was worth more money than the mill owner offered him, but the mill owner politely informed him that experience or knowledge was of no account in his mill, as his men must do as he told them. It is needless for me to say that the mill owner was not a practical man himself. Again, I have asked sawyers and filers why they did not try to acquire more knowledge and be more up-to-date, and they say it don't pay, as mill men are content with things as they are and refuse to employ a man who asks pay for his knowledge. Well, we find that these men, who do not wish to become informed because their employers would discharge them if they did, are not often found in the best mills, and not always in the smaller mills, yet here is where we find them too often; and to come back closer to my subject, I find that these are the mills where nearly all the bad saws are to be found.

The writer has been called upon many times where saws had refused to work and has sometimes found five or six condemned saws hanging up in the mill. I have actually found sawyers running their favorite saws when they would split the board off before they got within six inches of the end, and the saw would spring away from the log an inch at the top. I have found these saws lined three inches into the carriage sixteen feet from saw. I have found these saws with a 2½ inch hole on a 2 inch arbor, without any bushing or ring in them, and consequently from ½ to ¾ of an inch out of round. I have found men sawing frozen timber with these saws and breaking the teeth out because the saw was not round, and the long teeth were doing all the work. I have found sawyers who paid no attention to lining up the carriage and track. I have seen sawyers running saws with ¼ of an inch end play in their arbor. I have seen men try to lead their saw first in, then out, then in again with the file, and file away all their swaged point in three filings. I have seen an inserted toothed saw condemned and taken off, could not be run; I examined the saw and found it hot in the centre and frost in the rest of the blade, examined arbor and found the box next the saw had not been oiled and was burning hot. I ordered it to be cooled off and oiled and the frost taken out of it, then put back on. This was done, and the saw worked as well as it had ever done. I have occasionally found all these troubles in one mill, and I almost invariably find the saw manufacturer blamed for it, and right here I must say that nineteen times out of twenty this is

It is reported that the saw mill plant of Eddy Bros. & Company, at Saginaw, Mich., will be removed to the Georgian Bay district after the close of the forthcoming sawing season.

In the Review of Reviews for April the new phases of the situation in South Africa are editorally discussed, while the department of "Leading Articles of the Month" summarize various points of view relative to the war and its probable outcome.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the tr Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

On May 1st next the Montreal office of The CANADA LUMBERMAN will be removed from the New York Life Building to the Imperial Building, corner St. James Street and Place d'Armes Hill.

AN ONTARIO FOREST RESERVE.

THE Ontario Government has set apart a forest reserve of two million acres, or three thousand square miles, in the territory surrounding lakes Temagaming and Lady Evelyn, north of Lake Nipissing. The district chosen comprises one of the finest lots of timber in the province, consisting of a virgin forest of white and red pine, which will be permanently withdrawn from agricultural settlement. Additional fire rangers will be appointed to secure protection from fire, which might otherwise be a source of considerable danger, as it is expected that the reserve will become a sportsmen's paradise. When the timber is of sufficient size, licenses for cutting will be granted, but only under conditions which will provide for the natural reproduction of the pine.

It has also come to our knowledge that a reserve of forty-five thousand acres has been set apart by the Government in the township of Sibley, about forty miles east of Port Arthur, on Lake Superior. This land was burnt over about thirty years ago and is now producing a good crop of pine and spruce.

The broad policy of preserving and perpetuating our forest wealth which has been adopted by the Ontario Government will be a great blessing to future generations. This principle of conservation has been adopted sufficiently early to at least ensure a moderate timber supply for all time to come, and with continued careful husbanding there need be little fear of the entire destruction of our pine timber. May the same policy be adopted in respect to our hardwood supply.

THE SQUARE TIMBER TRADE.

IT is not a cause of regret that the square timber trade of Canada is gradually passing into history. While in 1864 the exports of square timber were twenty million cubic feet, last year four million feet represented the total quantity exported. This is as it should be. The aim of every Canadian should be to build up the manufacturing industries of this country, and it is only by manufacturing the raw material as far as is expedient that this can be done.

Looking at the question from all sides, we cannot conceive of any loss, either financial or industrial, that has resulted from the lessened exports of square timber. The logs which heretofore would have been made into square timber are now furnishing the raw material for our saw mills, and through them all other woodworking industries. It may be that the farmer, from whom many of our hardwood mills obtain their supply of logs, will view with some alarm these changed conditions, but a little consideration will show that his fears are based upon erroreous ideas. Indeed, the farmer is almost certain to realize more for his logs by selling them to be manufactured into lumber than he would if sold for timber, to say nothing of the benefits that accrue to the country at large by the building up of manufacturing industries.

In the past the farmer has been misled to some extent by the seemingly fancy prices offered by square timber jobbers. Not being familiar with timber measurements, the farmer is prone to accept, without investigation, the prices which would seem to offer him the greatest returns. In many instances these prices have been an hullucination. The square timber jobber selects only the largest and best logs; these are hewn down until square, with a consequent loss of timber, for which the farmer is not paid. The mill owner, on the other hand, takes but one slab off the log and pays for the remainder. The next board on each side of the log will, of course, be a rough edge board, and a portion of each log, probably equal to two boards, will be converted into sawdust by the action of the saw, but there will still remain a gain of about two boards over the quantity which the square timber jobber will take. Another advantage in selling to the mill owner is that he will purchase logs even as small as six inches in diameter. The square timber operator rarely accepts a log less than 14 inches in diameter. The mill owner is then asked to come to the relief of the farmer and purchase the small logs, notwithstanding that, as is generally admitted, the wide lumber is to a large extent the manufacturer's chief source of profit. Is this fair?

Let us take for example a log 30 feet in length and 20 inches in diameter. Such a log would make 38 cubic feet of square timber, equal to 456 superficial feet board measure. This same log, according to Doyle's rule, would give 480 superficial feet, showing a gain in favor of the latter of 24 feet board measure. Experience has shown that the board measurement of large logs is about thirteen times greater than the actual cubical contents of the square timber; hence, to give the farmer an equal revenue, the square timber operator should pay thirteen times as much for one thousand cubic feet of timber as the mill owner pays for one thousand superficial feet board measure. At the present time elm logs are being purchased by mill owners at eleven dollars per thousand feet B. M., the corresponding quotation for one thousand cubic feet thus being one hundred and forty-three dollars. This price, in our opinion, is rarely paid by square timber operators.

Further, consideration is due the lumber manufacturers of this country, on the ground that they are large employers of labor, with capital invested, and striving to promote the interests of the community in which they live. If not accorded due consideration, the natural result will be the purchase of timber limits outright, which action will in many instances carry with it the removal of saw milling establishments to other localities.

The foregoing remarks are intended to show that, viewing the question from a national standpoint, the decadence of the square timber trade is after all but a boon to the country. It means better returns to the owners of timber, an increase in our manufacturing industries, and employment for the working man.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

THE lumbermen of Western Canada are watching with much interest the steps that are being taken to improve the facilities for shipping their products to the eastern seaboard. It is indeed gratifying that a fourteen foot waterway has now practically been completed on the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec. Vessels carrying one million feet of lumber, and over, may now load at upper lake ports and go direct via the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec. It is probable that in the near future much commerce which now goes via New York to Europe will hereafter go by way of Montreal.

Another essential requirement in the interests of Canadian shipping is that the present insurance discrimination against the St. Lawrence route should be removed. The rates charged by the underwriters are most unfair, the discrimination virtually giving a monopoly of the shipping trade to the ports of the Eastern States. We note with pleasure the efforts that are being made by Hon. R.R. Dobell to have such steps taken by the Dominion Government as will restore the character that the Dominion of Canada possesed years ago in reference to the care exercised in loading ships. He hopes to have a bill introduced in Parliament dealing chiefly with deck loads from the St. Lawrence and Lower Provinces, and providing that all deck loads be surveyed. The impression seems to prevail that the discriminatory action taken by the Lloyds in respect to insurance is due in a great measure to losses on deck loads. On the other hand, a statement has been published showing that the deck load losses on vessels from St. John have been almost nil for two or three years past. The information is also given that Messrs. Thompson & Company, steamship owners, report that out of 6,500 standards shipped on deck in two years, the only loss encountered was 48 standards.

The opinion of the shipping interests seem to be in favor of allowing deck loads in the winter

the height of six feet, instead of three feet as at present. It is claimed that this would add to the safety of the steamers and benefit the shipping trade generally, and that if compulsory surveying of deck loads should be adopted, the advantages would more than compensate for the cost of surveying.

It is hoped that the Dominion Government will pass such legislation as will aid as far as possible the shipping trade of Canada, otherwise the large amounts that are being expended in improving our canals will be of little avail.

ORGANIZATION IN FAVOR.

In some respects the publishers of the Canada Lumberman feel encouraged at the reception which has been given the movement to bring about the formation of an association to protect the interests of the hardwood lumbermen of Ontario. Within the past month thirty-six manufacturers or dealers have returned the blank forms printed in our March issue and signified their sympathy with the movement, and with one or two exceptions expressed their willingness to attend a meeting for organization purposes. This number is quite as great as could reasonably be expected. The correspondence received bearing upon the subject indicates that the feeling in favor of an association is quite general, and that the benefits to be derived therefrom are recognized by the trade. Likewise it demonstrates that, while admitting the advantages of an association, some of the most active and energetic members of the trade hesitate to take the initiatory steps lest they should not receive that support necessary to effect successful organization. Assured of due support from the trade generally, we believe that such action would be taken as would result in the formation of a strong and useful association.

The opinions of hardwood manufacturers and dealers which we publish on this page will, it is hoped, tend to remove any lack of confidence that may exist as to the final outcome of an associated movement, and at the same time furnish suggestions as to the direction in which an organization should labor. Perhaps the first thought which will occur to the reader is the strongly expressed desire for uniform inspection rules. This is a necessity which is admitted by both dealers and manufacturers. The dealer no doubt suffers equally with the manufacturer, and particularly in times of brisk demand and shortage of stock. The movement for a standard system of inspection is steadily growing, and must eventually be adopted in Canada as well as elsewhere.

To obtain the best results for an association, it should be strictly provincial in character and know no local boundaries or dividing lines. The hardwood interests of Eastern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley should be proportionately as well represented as those of Western Ontario, where, of course, the manufacture of hardwood lumber is more extensive.

We have in our possession a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the North-Western Ontario Lumbermen's and Sawmillers' Association, an organization composed of persons engaged in the manufacture of hardwood lumber, chair stock, etc., which existed in the year 1889. This association is not now in existence, but the fact that it did exist is in itself evidence that there is ample work to be done by an association framed on lines similar but more comprehensive in character.

It is our earnest hope that an organization meeting shall be convened without delay.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF LUMBER.

Official figures issued by the Treasury Department show that the United States imported in 1899 boards, planks, etc., to the value of $7,005,101. The importations from Canada were 673,622,000 feet, valued at $6,990,175, against 348,876,000 feet, valued at $3,464,718, in 1898, and 674,851,000 feet, valued at $6,759,376, in 1897. It will thus be seen that the importations of lumber by the United States last year were almost as great in feet and considerably greater in value than in 1897, during more than half of which year lumber was on the free list and there were heavy importations in anticipation of the imposition of the duty. The shingles imported by the United States last year were 545,484,000, valued at $999,862, against a valuation of $830,298 in 1898 and $414,222 in 1897.

OPINIONS REGARDING A HARDWOOD ASSOCIATION.

T. A. Pickard, Owen Sound : I have always felt that the interest of the major part of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association and those of the hardwood manufacturers were not in common in so far as association work is concerned.

Mohr & Ryan, Killaloe Station : We think anything that brings together people whose interests are identical must be of benefit to the parities interested. Such an association would enable us to fix a selling price and also guard against overproduction. We would suggest that if a meeting is called in Toronto, an effort be made to obtain cheaper railway fares for those wishing to attend, as travelling expenses would be quite an item for persons living in the eastern part of the province.

S. H. Jacobs, Huntsville : In unity there is strength is my consideration.

J. P. Newman, Wiarton : I am in favor of an association of this kind and would join it.

J. T. Schell, Alexandria : I would join the association. Would suggest for new grading rules the following : Ten inches and up long, five inches and over wide, clear, for first quality ; clear one side, sound other side, for second quality ; common, third quality ; culls, fourth quality. Do away with firsts and seconds.

R. F. Houston, Tweed : We are in favor of an association.

O. Fisher & Son, Paisley : Very important to adopt standard rules for measuring lumber and logs.

J. W. Collins, Toronto : Would suggest that the association take steps to force the railways in Canada to lower their freight rates. There are a number of rules that the railways have, including the weighing of cars, which are detrimental to shippers of lumber.

Jas. McKenzie, Morrisburg : Get full information in regard to sizes, ruling prices, best manner of manufacturing, etc., for the British trade, for presentation at the meeting.

Carl Zeidler, Toronto: It will be a good thing all round, as the buyer and the millman will get justice if a mode of inspection is agreed upon, and all will be treated alike.

J. D. Shier, Bracebridge : Suggest that the association meet in Orillia, as most of the manufacturers of hardwood lumber lie north, and Orillia would be very central.

J. M. Bird, Bracebridge : Meeting should be called before 15th of April, as mills will be starting about that time, which is the busiest time of the year.

E. Sykes, Lady Bank : It will be better both for middlemen and manufacturers to have standard inspection rules to go by, and there should also be adopted rules for scaling hardwood logs.

John Nichol, Queensboro : The adoption of uniform rules of inspection and the securing of better freight rates are the two essential things we should strive for. I believe that to form an association is the best way to bring about these ends.

R. McLeod, manager London Lumber Co., London: I am in favor of a uniform inspection for hardwood lumber, same inspection to govern when selling.

J. K. Goetz, Dashwood: I am of the opinion that uniform rules of inspection should be adopted for hardwood lumber as well as for anything else, and the sooner the better.

The Knight Bros. Co., Burks Falls : Uniform specifications for grading are much needed.

Chas. E. Paget, Trout Creek : I would very much like to see an association of this kind formed, and that too before long, so that we may give it a good trial this season.

Walter French, Waterford : I am of the opinion that a majority of the manufacturers are not laregly enough engaged in that line to warrant them in incurring the necessary expense and loss of time to make the association a success.

R.B. Wilkes, Brantford : A good idea ; would be worth many times the fee in the mutual benefit and information which would ensue.

Steele & Gibson, Humberstone : We are of the opinion that the forming of an association of hardwood manufacurers would be a great benefit, as well as the establishing of rules of inspection similiar to the American Hardwood Association.

W. C. Quickfall, Glen Allen : I am also engaged in the cooperage business, and would suggest that cooperage manufacturers be included.

George F. Webster, Creemore : This movement has not started in time to obtain results for this season's trade.

William Burke, Trout Creek : Would very much like to see uniform system of grading adopted by all the mill men.

J.H. Lavallee, manager Orillia Export Lumber Co.: Meeting should be called early, before the spring work comes on.

R. G. Canning, Lucille : I think an association would be very beneficial to the trade.

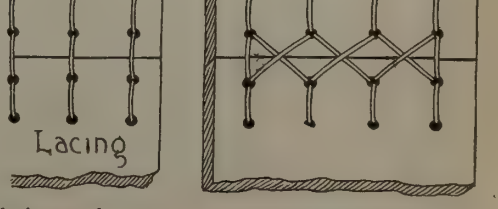
W. H. Johnston, Pefferlaw : It would be well to hold a meeting for organization as soon as possible, in order to have the association of service for this season's cut. I think it is now time when manufacturers of hardwoods formed an association of some kind, at the meetings of which questions of common interest, such as inspection rules and railway rates, would be discussed.

In addition to the above the following persons have intimated their willingness to assist in the formation of an association ; J. E. Murphy, Hepworth Station ; W. W. Keighley, Patent Clothboard Co., Parry Sound ; O. G. Anderson, Anderson Furniture Co., Woodstock ; McKee Machinery & Lumber Co., Ottawa ; W. P. Widdifield, Siloam ; S. I. Wilson Lumber Co., Toronto ; Keenan Bros., Owen Sound ; Geo. Thomson, Goderich.

SUGGESTION FOR BELT LACING.

Editor Canada Lumberman :

Dear Sir,—In your monthly for March I notice an idea in belt lacing. I tried it a few years ago, but found that when a belt required to be shortened it caused a lot of lost time getting the wire unlaced or cut, so I "bumped" up against the double lath tie and found it much better, laced as follows :—



The lacing can be made any length in a few minutes, and with one cut of a sharp knife it is easily removed. For heavy belts I use double and sometimes treble tie. By placing the ends together, sharpening them with a knife, and sewing them with one strand of the lath tie, makes the end very stiff. I can vouch for its cheapness and lasting power.

Yours truly,

"Excelsior."

CULTIVATION OF FORESTRY.

THE annual report of the Clerk of Forestry of Ontario for 1899 diffuses much information bearing upon the important subject of tree culture. The preliminary remarks relate to the application of forestry methods by farmers. This is followed by an outline of the circumstances which led to the adoption by the Ontario Government of the Foresty Reserves Act. The immediate aim of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in proposing this Act was the reclamation of waste areas of Crown lands that had been burnt over after lumbering and were unsuited for settlement. The Crown lands agent at Plevna, in the township of Clarendon, having reported the presence of a large tract of burned over, unsettled land on which a fine crop of young trees was growing, Mr. Thomas Southworth, the Clerk of Forestry, was instructed to make a special report upon the territory.

Mr. Southworth visited the townships of Abinger, Miller, Barrie and Clarendon. The early operations in these townships were confined to taking out only the choicest and largest pine for square timber. This left a large quantity of debris in the woods, which almost invariably caused a forest fire. Now, years after the fires, the forest of dead pine stands so thick as to convey the idea of a great hop yard, and this effect is enhanced by the young green forest which conceals the bottom of the dead pines. The lumber industry in the district is now a thing of the past, but throughout the whole four townships where it is not ploughed, Mr. Southworth found a very vigorous growth of young timber. In the younger stages of this forest, poplar and birch, white and yellow, predominates ; but where it is of larger growth, say twenty years, the white pine disputes with these trees for first place and in many instances is the most numerous. As pines and spruces grow only from seed deciduous trees get a start of the conifers. This fact, together with the more general distribution of the seed of poplars and birches, causes the young forest for the first few years to be largely composed of deciduous trees. The latter, however, are eventually killed out to a large extent by the more hardy pines, which grow more vigorously after this is accomplished. This will be seen by reference to the accompanying illustrations of a young forest in which pine has killed out the hardwoods.

YOUNG FOREST IN WHICH PINE HAS KILLED OUT THE HARDWOODS, AND IN WHICH NATURAL PRUNING, CAUSED BY SHADE, IS TAKING PLACE.

Mr. Southworth found that the stand of young pine was heavy, 600 trees to the acre being not unusual, and 400 pines to the acre being a fair average. On two sample acres in the townships of Clarendon and Abinger careful calculation showed the stand of young timber to be as follows :

Lot No. 1.		Lot No. 2	
White Pine	432	White Pine	440
Poplar	408	Poplar	832
Birch	208	Birch	216
White Cedar	160	Hard Maple	40
Spruce	32	Willow	40
Tamarac	16	Spruce	24
Red Pine	8	Tamarac	16
		Balsam fir	24
Total	1,264	Total	1,632

The pines throughout the district, he states, are making rapid growth. Four young trees gave the following measurements:

No.	Height.	Diameter.	Annual Rings.
1	22 feet	4½ inches	13
2	30 "	6½ "	16
3	22 "	3¾ "	10
4	25 "	5 "	14

These trees were only average ones for their particular locality, but are above the average in rapidity of growth for the whole area. They are increasing in diameter at the rate of an inch in 2.68 years, whereas the estimate of the Forestry Commission for the whole province was an inch in five years.

Mr. Southworth states that fifty years from now, under present conditions, it is fair to assume that only 200 of the 400 to 600 pines per acre now standing will still be growing, and it is not guess work to estimate that if fires can be kept out for fifty years longer much of this land will carry a crop of pine that will yield 50,000 feet board measure to the acre. This is not an extravagant estimate when it is considered that it is peculiarly a pine district, also that two years ago there was cut on the Rathbun Company's limit in this same section of the province 100,000 feet of pine to the acre, over a tract of land 10 acres in extent through which a tornada had swept.

The value of this land for timber purposes is next considered. The value of the standing timber fifty years from

YOUNG FOREST OF RED AND WHITE GROWN UP PINES AFTER FIRE HAD DESTROYED THE ORIGINAL GROWTH.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

VOL. VI. TORONTO, ONT., MARCH 28, 1900 No. 10.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

FOR SALE—A quantity of 1, 2 and 3 inch Birch. GEO. EDGINGTON, Edgington, Ont.

A GENERAL STOCK OF SEASONED HARDwood for sale, will sell to consumers only. Apply to THOS. BOLAND, Markdale, Ont.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER FOR FIRM IN Ottawa. Must understand and have experience in lumber business and can furnish references. None other need apply. Write "OTTAWA," CANADA LUMBERMAN office.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE A FEW THOUSAND FEET OF BASSwood Heading for sale yet, 17⅞ No. 2 last season's make, which I will dispose of at reasonable figures to make room for this season's cut. Apply to GEO. M. EVEREST, Arkona Heading & Basket Factory.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES HARDWOOD BUSH, EXCEPtionally heavy timbered. Close to lake. If not sold, would give job of sawing to practical mill man, with good portable mill. Apply, Box 876, Owen Sound, Ont.

SALE OF Valuable Timber Limits

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT TORONTO

By C. J. Townsend & Co., 28 King Street West.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 19th, 1900

At 2 o'clock P.M.

The following Timber Licenses:

ON LAKE NIPISSING.

No. 212, of season 1899-1900, being berth No. 5, in Township of Patterson. Area, 25½ square miles, more or less.

ON FRENCH RIVER.

No. 214, of season 1899-1900, being berth No. 16, Township of Falconer, sale of October 22nd, 1885, known as No. 11, as laid down upon the map of the north shore of Lake Huron, published by the Department of Crown Lands, dated July 10th, 1872. Area, 36 square miles, more or less.

ON VERMILLION RIVER, A BRANCH OF THE SPANISH.

No. 215, of season 1899-1900, being berth No. 22, Township of Dowling, sale of October 22nd, 1885, known as No. 87, as laid down upon the map of the north shore of Lake Huron, published by the Department of Crown Lands, dated July 10th, 1872.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on day of sale. Easy terms to purchasers who may be deemed responsible by the vendor and who may arrange therefore prior to sale.

The above timber berths are exceptionally easy of access. Supplies can be placed at very low cost on any of the berths, either during the winter or summer months.

The average haul is very short. The berths are well timbered with white and red pine.

On berth No. 5, Patterson, there is also a fine cut of many millions of large hemlock logs and railway ties.

Berth No. 16, Township of Falconer, has never been cut on.

Each berth will be sold separately.

Explorers can reach Townships of Patterson and Falconer in a few hours from either North Bay or Sturgeon Falls.

Township of Dowling can be reached from Larchwood or Onaping, on C. P. R., which traverses this berth.

For further particulars apply to ALEXANDER FRASER, the vendor, at 74 Nepean Street, Ottawa, Ont.

JOHN HARRISON & SONS CO., LTD., OWEN Sound, Ont., offer the following specials: 5 cars No. 1 White Pine Lath and 6,000 Cedar Posts, 8, 9 and 12 feet long.

WANTED—Green Hard Maple Squares, 6½ in. x 6½ in., 12 feet and up. Cash on delivery at any station in Ontario and Quebec. Box 24, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

SAW MILL SITE

GOOD SAW MILL SITE ON SOUTH END of the Georgian Bay, near Midland, extensive Lumber Docks, Houses, Store Buildings, etc.; water power. THE MUSKOKA MILL AND LUMBER CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

AUCTION SALE OF Timber Berths

Nos. 124, 125 and 132 (36 square miles each), North Shore of Lake Huron, Province of Ontario.

I have been instructed to offer for sale by auction the above Timber Berths, in single berths, at the Rotunda of the Board of Trade, Toronto, on

Wednesday, April 18th

at 2.30 p.m.

Terms:—Half cash at the time of sale, and the balance in six months, with interest at six per cent.

Berths 125 and 132 are excellent Pine Limits, and are also heavily timbered with other valuable woods.

Berth 124 has been cut over, but has considerable Pine and a large quantity of other standing timber.

PETER RYAN, Toronto.

AUCTION SALE

Important and Extensive Sale by Auction of

VALUABLE

Timber Berths, Etc.

On the Ottawa River and its tributaries in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; at the Rotunda of the Board of Trade, Toronto, at 2 p.m., TUESDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1900.

R. H. Klock & Co., of Klock, Ont., will offer for sale by public auction, at the above time and place, subject to the terms and conditions which will be announced at the time of sale, the following timber berths under license from the Crown; said licenses include the right to cut all timber on the berths subject to the regulations of the Crown Lands Department of the respective Provinces, namely:—

QUEBEC.

Kippewa Berth, 226½ miles, and composed of berths Nos. 176, 177, 444, 445, 446, 447. Block A—Quinze Berth, 61½ miles; No. 5 Range 1. Block A, Quinze Berth, 150 miles, composed of berths Nos. 5, 6, 7, range 3. All the above limits are in the Province of Quebec, as shown on the official map of that Province. North Temiscamingue, Indian Reserve, Province of Quebec. Area about 60 square miles, as shown on official map of the Province of Quebec and held under license from Dominion Government and subject to timber regulations of Department of Interior.

ONTARIO.

Deep River, 101½ miles, held under license 178, 1899-1900. Chalk River, 19 miles, held under license 177, 1899-1900. Rocky Farm, Ottawa River, 100 square miles, held under license 176, 1899-1900.

For further particulars apply to R. H. KLOCK & CO., Klock, Ont., and JOHN GRAY, Room 100, Canada Life Building, Toronto, Canada.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU WISH to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in this department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Valuable Timber Berth

BY AUCTION

TOWNSHIP 139, NORTH SHORE OF LAKE HURON

The undersigned has received instructions to offer for sale by auction, at the Rotunda of the Board of Trade, Toronto, on THURSDAY, MAY 3RD, 1900, immediately after the sale of Cook and Brothers' limits,

Timber Berth 139, north shore of Lake Huron (being 36 square miles, more or less).

For terms and conditions of sale, and for all particulars, apply to Geo. H. Perley, Ottawa.

PETER RYAN, Toronto.

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMIT

By Public Auction

At the Rotunda of the Board of Trade, Toronto, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 10,

at 2 p. m.

The undersigned has been instructed to offer for sale, at the above time and place, subject to the conditions which will be announced at the time of sale,

Timber Berth

TOWNSHIP OF MACKENZIE.

Being about 80 Square Miles.

This township is one of the best timbered berths in the province, is well watered, and easily operated. For further particulars, apply to the DELTA LUMBER COMPANY, Detroit, or to

PETER RYAN, Toronto.

ENQUIRIES FOR WOOD PRODUCTS.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade recently received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, Eng.:

22. Broom handles, hoe handles, and shovel handles are required, basswood, and white pine. Canadian shippers are requested to quote prices per car-load.

23. Enquiry has been again made respecting the demand for hop poles from the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Canadian manufacturers may open up correspondence with any of the firms making the above enquiries by addressing a letter to the publishers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. When writing refer to the number of the enquiry.

It is understood that John McConnell, of Marysville, N.B., has purchased the King saw mill property at Kingsville for $14,000, and that the mill will be operated this season.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The weather of the month of March has been greatly in favor of the lumbermen, logging operations having been continued almost incessantly. This has somewhat augmented the prospective log crop, and it is probable that the logs left in the woods will after all represent but a small proportion of the total production. Everything points to an unusually active sawing season in the Georgian Bay district and an average season in the Ottawa Valley. The present outlook is that lumber prices will remain at the current basis until the rush of spring trade shall cease; after that lower prices may reasonably be expected. One feature which will tend to maintain the strength of the market is the almost certainty of an unprecedented firmness in vessel rates. Charters are now being made on the basis of $3 per thousand feet from Duluth to Buffalo. There is understood to be a decided shortage in lumber tonnage. A result of this may be that buyers in the Eastern States will endeavor to increase their purchases of lumber in Canada, and particularly at points where they may secure favorable rail rates.

The spring trade is opening up slowly, but a week or two of good weather would stimulate buying, as there are a number of enquiries in the market. It seems probable that the consumption of lumber in building operations will be less than last year, but this may be offset by an increased demand for lumber for manufacturing purposes. The quotations on pine lumber remain unchanged. In our hardwood price list black ash, thick basswood and oak have been advanced by about one dollar per thousand.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

There has been a considerable movement of lumber in Montreal during the past week, and the outlook for spring trade is regarded as favorable. The proposed harbor improvements and grain elevators will require a large quantity of timber. The contract for piles and lumber for the elevator to be built by the Conners Syndicate will shortly be awarded, and local dealers are looking forward to the result with some interest. Architects report a fair amount of building in sight in Montreal and Quebec.

The event of the past week in respect to the market has been the formation of an association of shingle manufacturers of the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick and the State of Maine. This association

decided that in future the commission to be allowed wholesale commission dealers shall be five per cent. of the net amount of sales, instead of on the gross amount as in the past. It has also been decided to advance the price of shingles to the following figures: Extras, $3.25; Clears, $2.85; Second Clears, $2.35; Clear Whites, $2.25; Extra No. 1, $2.85. These prices are to take effect on April 1st, and are based on Boston rate of freights.

UNITED STATES.

The lumber market of the United States has developed a slight weakness during the past week. From nearly all the markets comes the report that prices of piece stuff are being shaded a little, while at Duluth No. 3 boards are somewhat easier. It is also stated that in the Chicago market long wide joists are not bringing as high prices as one month ago. The lack of yard demand is responsible for this easing off in prices. Retail dealers, fearing that the high prices may retard building operations, are stocking up very cautiously. While yard trade is quiet, the demand from manufacturing sources is quite heavy, and promises to be a strong factor in the situation throughout the season. Orders for box lumber continue to be refused on account of a shortage in the supply. At Saginaw there is a scarcity of Norway pine, which is held at from $14 to $14.50, and log run pine is quoted at from $18 upwards. Buffalo dealers report numerous enquiries for stock from the east, but these enquiries are rarely followed by orders. This seems to indicate that the eastern buyers are still expecting a drop in prices. Owing to the high price of pine there has been a considerable sale of spruce at Buffalo at from $20 to $22. Hardwood lumber is selling moderately. In New York ash ranges from $42 to $45. There is likely to be a large production of maple in Michigan this season, and some predict considerably lower prices for this class of lumber. Lath prices are holding up well for this season of the year. At Saginaw the quotation is $4 to $4.50 on cars. White pine shingles are moving rather slowly, but dealers anticipate a short supply, as, owing the high price of box and mill culls, it is said that some manufacturers will not operate their shingle mills this season.

FOREIGN.

A slight feeling of uneasiness exists in Great Britain in regard to the timber market. It is now admitted that the enhanced cost of building materials will restrict building operations to some extent, with a consequent falling off in the demand for lumber. The present high prices ruling for new goods are the main support of the spot market. In Canadian pine there seems to have been some improvement of late. Buyers have become convinced of the shortage of the wintering stock on this side, and also of the fact that several important mill cuts which have for some years past been marketed in Great Britain will this season go to the United States. The outlook for third and fourth quality pine is said to be better than for the higher qualities, as the prices for the latter have been affected by competition from American whitewood. Firmness characterizes the spruce market. Contracts have been made for 3x9 spruce in second and third qualities for delivery at London about midsummer at £8 15s and £8 7s 6d, while shippers are said to have sold nearly all their 3x11 stock. The spruce deals per winter liners from St. John and Halifax have been sold at £7 15s to £7 17s 6d. In square timber the greatest activity pretains to elm and birch. First class elm timber is selling at from 2s 10d to 3s per cubic foot, and small average in second class wood at 2s 3d. Birch timber is quoted at from 1s 7d to 2s 1d per cubic foot.

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES.

The past week has witnessed a marked increase in the number of inquiries for cedar shingles made by the retail dealers, and has also seen a decided stiffening among the manufacturers. All shingles are in scant supply, and with a reasonable demand prices must be forced higher. Probably the following quotations will represent about the average figure being asked to-day: Extras, $3.15; clears, $2.75; 2nd clears and whites, $2.15 to $2.25, all delivered Boston freight rates. Manufacturers are now allowing the commission trade five per cent. on the net instead of the gross value of shipments.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

The city of Quebec is taking tenders for the annual supply of deals, lumber, etc.

The city of Kingston has accepted the tender of the Rathbun Co. for the supply of lumber, at $16.85 per thousand.

Pitts & Co., of Bay City, have purchased 8,000,000 feet of Canadian logs from Booth & Co. They were cut on Indian reserve lands and will be rafted to Bay City or Saginaw.

J.W. Munro & Son are reported to have sold to W. & J. Sharples, of Quebec, all their waney and square timber made this season in the townships of Widdifield, Nairn and McKinnon.

It is reported that Dickie & McGrath, of Tusket, N. S., have cut 12,000,000 feet of lumber during the past winter. They have fourteen vessels chartered for the summer, two of which will carry lumber to South America. They are said to have an order from Bordeaux parties for 5,000,000 feet.

At Saginaw cedar telegraph and telephone poles have advanced 20 per cent. in the last ten days: 25-foot poles, 5 inches at top, are quoted at 85 cents on car, and six inches at top at $1.10; 30-foot poles, six inches at the top, are worth $1.25. Oak ties are quoted at 45 cents and cedar at 38 cents. Four X cedar shingles are quoted at $3 and clear butts at $2.

It is learned that in the Eastern Crown Timber Agency of Algoma the sawlog output will be about 90,000,000 feet. In addition, there will be taken out about 170,000 cubic feet of square timber and from six to eight thousand cords of spruce pulp wood. Of the above amounts 38,000,000 feet of logs and the square timber will be rafted from the north shore of the Georgian Bay, between Beaverstone on the east and Lacloche village on the west, and 52,000,000 feet, together with the pulp wood, will be assorted and rafted from the Spanish boom at the mouth of the Spanish River. There will be assorted at this latter point probably between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five million feet.

CANADIAN SPRUCE AND PINE.

The following remarks, bearing upon the market for spruce and pine deals, are reprinted from the Timber Trades Journal, of London, Eng.:

SPRUCE.—The spruce market is particularly firm; we learn that shippers have sold all their 3x11 for the season at £2 per standard advance, and we believe under surrounding conditions and the great demand for 11 in., that shippers could have got even more. All other sizes have likewise been going well, and from the latest reports the sales have been effected right up to the end of the season; in fact, from what we understand, nobody could contract for spruce to-day unless it was for the whole of the season's shipment, which, to our mind, is a strong insurance of a solid market for the whole of the year. The government demand is one reason for this, and even should the South African war terminate earlier than expected, it will make no difference to the demand, which will continue on the same extensive scale, as stores, ammunition, etc., must be shipped to the Cape and Natal for months to come.

PINE.—Pine is gradually moving up; it has taken time to convince the buyers here of the shortage of the wintering stock on the other sides, and now as it is an assured fact that the whole of Gilmour's new cut has been sold to the United States, it makes the market stronger than ever. As to first pine regulars, we think the prices that the shippers are asking are really dangerous, considering that American whitewood is now a strong competitor with Canadian pine, and can be bought at very much less prices. Second quality pine regulars are undoubtedly very scarce, but at the prices we hear that they have been sold to arrive there will be a great difficulty experienced in getting a profit for the same reason, viz., the competition with American whitewood. Coming to third and fourth quality pine of the orthodox dimensions, the question is a different one altogether; the prices obtained for wintering stock, which are from £2 to £2 10s per standard more than last year, the market can afford to pay, as although American whitewood may be in competition with first and second pine, it cannot compete with the lower qualities, which even at the advance stated are much the cheaper, these commoner qualities being largely in use for cabinet purposes, where anything of a sound nature will do, knots not being taken into account. We consider, therefore, that the prices of third and fourth quality pine regulars will keep up, at any rate throughout the present year.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

The spruce lumber market is fairly steady, though it is in the midst of the quiet season. Something is doing in the way of house frame orders, but not much yet. The mills are generally pretty firm. One of the principal manufacturers of spruce lumber on the Kennebec writes his agents here that he has all the business he can attend to and at full prices, and will not book any business ahead except at full prices. Still the general belief here is that there will be lumber enough as soon as the mills get started. Spruce is steady at agreement prices:

Frames, 9 inch and under	$17.00
10 and 12 in. dimensions	19.00
10 and 12 in. random, 10 ft. and up long	18.50
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4, 10 feet and up	15.00
All other random, 9 in. and under	16.50
Merchantable boards planed one side	17 00
Out boards planed one side	14.00
Furring, 1 x 2, 1 x 2½ and 1 x 3 planed one side	13.50 to $15.00
Spruce flooring	20.00 to 23.00

Western pine is in steady request for the season, with prices firm:

Uppers, 1 in	$58.00 to $60.00
1¼ to 2 in	60.00 " 62.00
3 and 4 in	70.00 " 72.00
Selects, 1 to 4 in	53.00 " 68.00
Fine common, 1 to 3 in	48.00 " 62.00
Sheathings	40.00 " 56.00
Barn boards	28.00 " 32.00
Coffin boards	26.00 " 28.00

Clapboards continue very quiet. Reports from manufacturers state that clapboards have not advanced along with other lumber, and declare that they shall hold for stronger prices:

Spruce, extra	$29.00 to $30.00
Spruce, clear	27.00 " 28 00
Spruce, 2nd clear	23.00 " 25.00
Pine, extra	40.00 to $45.00
Pine, clear	35.00 " 40 00
Pine, 2nd clear	30.00 " 32.00
California redwood, clear	42 50 " 45.00
Second grade	40.00 " 42.00

Shingles are in fair request, but it is suggested that the market may be shaded a little:

Extra cedar, best brands	$ $3.15
Clear cedar	2.65 to 2.70
2nd clear cedar	2.10 " 2.25
Clear white	2.00
Extra No. 1	1.50
Oregon	2.50 " 3.50

Hemlock lumber continues scarce, with the market high and firm. Still trade is dull:

Matched hemlock boards	$20.00 to $22.00
Pennsylvania dimension	16.00 " 17.00
Eastern	15.00 " 16 00
with the usual advance for over 16 ft.	
Eastern boards	18.00 " 19.00
No. 1	15 50 " 16.50
Planed one side and matched	19.00 " 21.00
Pennsylvania boards, No. 1, 8, 9 and 12 in	20.00 " 21.00
No. 1, 10 feet	18.00
Planed and matched	20.00 " 21.00

Laths are quoted as follows: One and five-eighth inch, $3 to $3.10; 1½ inch. $2.80 to $2.90.

BOSTON, March 26th, 1900.

LUMEER FREIGHT RATES.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

Lumber freight rates on the Canada Atlantic Railway, are as follows: Ottawa to Oswego, $1.90 per M ft.; Ottawa to Syracuse, 9½ cents per 100 lbs. Ottawa, Rockland and Hawkesbury to Montreal; 5 cents per 100 lbs.; Quebec, 10 cents per 100 lbs.; Arnprior to Montreal, 7 cents per 100 lbs.; Quebec, 12 cts.; Pembroke to Montreal, 8 cents per 100 lbs.; Quebec, 13 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to New York, 15 cents per 100 lbs; Arnprior to New York, 17 cents per 100 lbs.; Pembroke to New York, 18 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Buffalo, 12 cts. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Port Huron and Detroit, 14c. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa, Rockland and Hawkesbury to Boston and common points, local 15c., exports 13c. per 100 lbs.; Arnprior to Boston and common points, local 17 cents, export 15 cts. per 100 lbs.; Parry Sound to Boston and Portland and common points, local 21½ cents, export 20 cts. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa, Rockland and Hawkesbury to Portland, &c., 15 cts.; Arnprior to Portland, 17 cts.; Ottawa to Burlington, 6c. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Albany, 10 cts. per 100 lbs.; Arnprior to Albany, 12 cts. per 100 lbs.; Parry Sound to Albany. 17 cts. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Scranton and Wilkesbarre, Pa., also Binghampton, N.Y., 13 cents per 100 lbs, from Arnprior 15 cents, from Parry Sound 20 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to St. John, N.B., and common points, 20 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Halifax, N.S., and common points, 21 cents per 100 lbs. Minimum carload weight for shipment of lumber, lath, shingles, etc., is 30,000 lbs.-artes quoted above are in cents per 100 lbs., except when quoted per M ft.; minimum carloads 10 M ft., lumber not exceeding 3,000 lbs. per M ft. Ottawa rates apply on shipments from Rockland and Hawkesbury.

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POSTPONEMENT OF GOVERNMENT SALE.

The sale of timber limits advertised by the Quebec Government to take place on March 28th has been postponed to Wednesday, the 30th of May next. This step was considered advisable in order to enable intending purchasers to explore the limits.

SHIPPING MATTERS.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin reports that freight engagements for deals have been made by the regular steamship lines at 45s. to 47s. 6d. from Montreal to Liverpool and Glasgow, and 45s. to 50s. to London. Tramp steamers are not to be had at any price, as high as 60s being offered and refused.

The Timber Trades Journal reports the following charters: Boat, 1,450 standards, Halifax, N.S., to Liverpool, 51s. 3d.; steamer, 850 tons register, Dalhousie, N.B., to Gibralter, 50s; 520 tons register, St. John, N.B., to Galway, 57s. 5d.; 1,200 tons register, east coast of Nova Scotia to west coast of England, 50s.; steamer, Halifax to west coast of England, 51s. 3d.; 450 tons register, Shediac or Tormentine, N.B., to west coast of England, 57s. 6d.

The following charters are reported: Steamer Ardova, Halifax to Liverpool, deals, 51s. 6d.; bark Wildwood, Boston to Buenos Aryes, lumber, $9.50.; steamer Heldaswell, deals, from Montreal to United Kingdom, 51s., two trips.; a British steamer, Montreal to United Kingdom, deals, 50s., three trips.; barks Olive Mount and Merinda, Dalhousie to Barcelona, deals, 60s.; Francesco R, St. John to Cork, deals, 55s.; steamer Matinea, St. John to Limerick, deals, 53 9d.; a steamer, August loading at St. John, for w.c.E., deals, 49s.

S. M. Breed & Co., lumber dealers, Lynn, Mass., are reported to have gone into bankruptcy. The liabilities are given as $426,000.

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now, it is estimated, will not be less than $5 per thousand feet board measure, and at 50,000 feet to the acre this would represent $250 as the value of the standing timber per acre at that time. The sum required to produce this amount in fifty years, compounded at 3 per cent., is $57.03, which represents the present value of the otherwise worthless land. Applying this to a territory of, say 80,000 acres, twould show, provided it was all equally well imbered, a cash value fifty years from now of 20,000,000. The territory is not all equally well wooded, but the greater part of it is fully up to the above standard, and it would be reasonable to assume the cash value of such a tract at at least $10,000,000 fifty years from now. It is pointed out that the government of Saxony realizes a net income from the state forests of $4.30 an acre yearly, and this with a very elaborate and costly forest administration. The cost of the management of such a tract to the government of Ontario would be comparatively small.

The territory set apart in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Southworth includes the following: 24,500 acres in Abinger township; 27,500 acres in Miller township; 16,000 acres in Barrie township; and 11,000 acres in Clarendon township; making a block of 80,000 acres in all.

The forestry report under review contains a most complete history of the crown timber regulations from the date of the French regime to the present time. The preparation of this must have entailed a vast amount of labor and research, and it should prove valuable as a work of reference. In next issue we may refer at greater length to this portion of the report.

NOTES FROM THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

(Correspondence of the Canada Lumberman.)

Price Bros. & Company, of Quebec, are the largest lumber operators in the province of Quebec, having saw mills in all the principal lumbering districts. At Amqui they have a water power gang and circular saw mill, with a capacity of seven million feet in the season, and in connection have a number of shingle machines for sawing cedar shingles. The spruce from this mill is principally shipped from Dalhousie, N.B., and the higher grades of shingles go to the American markets via Intercolonial Railway and connections. They do not expect to have a full stock of spruce for this mill this season. At St. Octave they have a very fine steam power saw mill, circular, gang and resawing machines. Their estimated cut for this mill this season is one hundred and fifty thousand logs. The sawn lumber is loaded direct into vessels laying off in the St. Lawrence about half a mile, lighters being used for the purpose. At Matane, about forty miles further down the St. Lawrence, they have another large saw mill with about the same capacity as the St. Octave mill. The firm are building a large saw mill at Rimouski.

King Bros. have a very fine steam power saw and shingle mill at Cedar Hall, Que., circular saw, with other necessary machinery and four Dunbar shingle machines. Their intention is to get about one hundred and fifty thousand logs for this season's cut.

Wm. Wallace is putting a circular saw mill in his shingle mill at Cedar Hall, and expects to saw about one million feet of deals.

A. Lauzier and Coutere Bros. each have have circular saw mills, with shingle machines attached, at Cedar Hall.

Herman Cayouette & Co. have a shingle mill at Amqui. John Fenderson & Co., Sayabec, Que., have a large saw and shingle mill and expect to saw about five milllon feet of spruce deals, etc. They will run ten shingle machines in connection. The firm also have two winter shingle mills which have been ruuning all winter. N. Boulay and N. Cayouette & Company each have small mills in this vicinity. F. R. Morneault & Company, Sayabec, have a saw and shingle mill which they run in the summer and a shingle mill which they run in the winter.

The Rimouski Lumber Company, of Rimouski, Que., have a water power saw and shingle mill, circular saw and seven shingle machines. They expect to stock from forty to fifty thousand spruce logs, besides enough cedar to keep their shingle machines fully employed during the season.

Compagnie Bic, Bic, Que., Joseph Lavoie, manager, have a circular and gang saw mill and will get about fifty thousand logs for their season's cut. Thomas Label, St. Luce, has a shingle mill sawing winter and summer. George St. Pierre & Co., River Du Loup, has four mills, the one at St. Honore being a circular saw with some shingle machines; the others being shingle mills only. Jas. Hayes & Co. run a shingle mill at Notre Dame Du Lac, and are extending their operations.

Donald Fraser & Sons have the largest mill in northern New Brunswick, at Cabano, erected during the past year. They expect to saw their cut of logs from the Touladi river, which amounts to about twenty-two million feet of spruce and pine and six million feet of cedar. The mill is equipped with all the latest appliances for handling lumber economically, and is conveniently situated alongside the Temiscouata Lake. The sawn lumber and shingles can be loaded on the cars of the Temiscouata Railway without touching ground, if needed. During the building of the mill the railroad company laid their tracks through the mill and ran the cars, loaded with the heavy machinery, so that the heavy engine, boilers, gangs, etc., could be placed on their foundations at the least possible cost of time and labor. It is impossible for a person with his eyesight—even if his digestion is not up to the standard—to pass through this section of country without being wonderfully impressed with the beautiful natural scenery, especially during the months from May to September. The lake is about twenty miles long, with an average width of about two and a half miles. Cabano, or, as the railway station there is called, Fort Ingalls, is about midway the length of the lake. From there north the lake is nearly due north and south, and from Cabano down is about south-east, thus making rather an abrupt bend, giving one the idea of a large river. The land rises very abruptly, in some places to mountains. Several streams enter the lake, down which large quantities of logs have been driven for many years past. At St. Rose, the lower end of the lake, the Madawaska river connects with the St. John River at Edmundston, about twenty-five miles distant. A fish, called the Touladi, is caught in the lake. They weigh from ten to twenty pounds and are prized very much for the sport they give and also for their fine flavor.

The Temiscouata Railway, running from River du Loup to Connors, on the St. John river, is opening up this section of country, and is well patronized by summer tourists who want to get away for a few weeks in the hot season and have a change of scenery and some sport—fishing, etc. Moose and deer are plentiful, and after the 15th of September there is a great rush of the knowing ones to this section.

James Murchie & Sons carry on an extensive lumber and shingle business at Edmundston. They will saw about four million feet of spruce and run seven shingle machines during the summer. They also have a shingle mill at Cabano. Felix Hebert, Edmundston, runs the Hotel Hebert, popularly known as the "Sportsman's Paradise." The genial Felix will explain to the amateur sportsman just where he can get a bear, a moose, or a deer, if he carries a gun; or, if a rod, where the best fishing can be had, and besides will tell him some good stories of his own prowess.

At Clair Station the Kennedy Island Lumber Co. operate a large shingle and saw mill, their principal business being shingles. They will saw about a million feet of spruce and run five shingle machines this season. Mr. Thos. Crockett is the manager, and he is also manager of the Temiscouata Railway, his headquarters being at River Du Loup. Mr. Crockett does an immense business in cedar railway sleepers, supplying the Grand Trunk Railway, Portland-Montreal Division, besides exporting largely to the United States. J. J. Wheelock bought the mill property of the late Robert Connors at Connors' Station, and operates five machines there and also does an extensive business across the river in the State of Maine. The late Robert Connors built a very fine hotel at Connors' Station, furnished to suit the most fastidious, and being at the time, and is yet, much in advance of what one expects to find so far away from what is generally termed civilization. All the big game hunters generally make this hotel their headquarters for a few weeks during the open season, enjoying as much their comfortable surroundings, possibly, as their quest for game. Mr. J. W. McBrearty, the proprietor, is a thorough sportsman as well as a perfect host, and the assurance is hereby given that only death or poverty will keep one from repeating the trip. There are also several smaller mills along the line of the Temiscouata Railway, the cut of which is shipped to the United States market by this road via River Du Loup & I. C. R. and connecting roads. James Burgess & Sons, Grand Falls, have a saw and shingle mill on Little river, a few rods from the Grand Falls, on the St. John river. They will saw about a million feet of spruce and run two shingle machines.

The Stevens Lumber Co. have a larger saw and shingle mill at Salmon river, ten miles below Grand Falls. They saw about two million feet of spruce, and run eight shingle machines. They also have a large mill on the Aroostook river, in the state of Maine.

F. H. Hale, M. P., is building a large mill at Plaster Rock, on the Tobique river. He will put in twelve shingle machines at first and other machinery will be added.

C. R. Lockhart & Son, Bristol, have a water power saw mill. They will saw about three quarters of a million feet of spruce, hemlock and hardwood. A. H. Sawyer, Hartland, will saw about four million feet of spruce, principally for the American market. Robt. McElroy, Grafton, will saw during the winter and spring about a half million feet, mostly custom lumber. R. A. Estey, Fredericton, will saw about four million feet of spruce and run four shingle machines this year. Hale & Murchie, Fredericton, will saw from seven to eight million feet at the Victoria mills this season. George W. Upham, Fredericton, expects to saw three million feet. C. F. McKendrick is fitting up the old Robinson mill, five miles below Fredericton, on the opposite side of the river, and will saw from three to four million feet. John A. Morrison, Fredericton, has the largest shingle mill in the Maritime provinces, if not in Canada. He operates sixteen machines exclusively, sawing high grade cedar shingles. Hilyard Bros., of St. John, built a steam saw mill at Rusagornis and intend doing a large business. Donald Fraser & Sons have a large steam-power saw and shingle mill at Fredericton—gang, circular and shingle machines. They also have box-making machinery and do a large business in this line. They will saw about eight million feet of spruce, besides a large qantity of shingles, clapboards and lath. The Alexander Gibson Manufacturing Co. will manufacture about their usual quantity of lumber and shingles this season. They also have a large mill at Blackville, on the Miramichi river.

W. J. P.

CANADA'S COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Following is the official list of Canada's Commercial Agents in Great Britain, British possessions and foreign countries:

J. S. Larke, Sydney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.

G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.

Robert Bryson, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.

S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.

C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic agent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duties, the undermentioned will answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders:

J. G. Colmer, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., England.

Thomas Moffat, 16 Church street, Cape Town, South Africa.

G. H. Mitchell, 15 Water street, Liverpool, England.

H. M. Murray, 40 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

Harrison Watson, Curator, Imperial Institute, London, England.

Firstbrook Bros., box manufacturers of Toronto, are looking for a new factory site. They may locate at Penetanguishene, where they have been offered a free site and exemption from taxation.

THE LATE CAPTAIN WOOD.

Captain James Wood, who died at Peterborough, Ont., last month, was born near Montreal in the year 1836, and as a youth learned the trade of a machinist, in which employment he was engaged for a few years in the early part of his life. About the year 1857 he joined his cousins, James and Robert Allen, forwarders of the city of Montreal, in the forwarding business, having the superintendence of their steamers and forwarding work. In the year 1867 he severed his connection with this business and entered into co-partnership with John A. Cameron, John C. Edwards and Wm. C. Edwards, then of Thurso, under the name of James Wood & Co., and built steamers and barges, and for many years carried on a forwarding business on the Ottawa river.

In the year 1868 the business of W. C. Edwards & Co., lumber manufacturers, was established at Rockland, Ont., the partners being Wm. C. Edwards and James Wood. In the year 1871 this firm bought out the business of Cameron & Edwards at Thurso, and John A. Cameron, of Thurso, and John C. Edwards, of the same place, became partners in the W. C. Edwards & Co. business. The lumbering operations of this business have always been managed solely by Wm. C. Edwards, but during the period of the operations of James Wood & Co., forwarders, the subject of this sketch was the sole manager of the forwarding business. Eight or ten years ago James Wood & Co. sold out their entire interest in the forwarding business, at which time James Wood became the manager of the saw mills of the firm of W. C. Edwards &

THE LATE CAPTAIN WOOD.

Co. at Ottawa. Some two or three years ago he retired from the management of these mills and resided privately at Peterborough, Ont.

While Captain Wood never had much to do directly in the management of the lumbering operations, he, at the same time, was very much associated with these operations, as the forwarding business is closely connected with that of lumbering. As a consequence, he had a very large and extended acquaintance with the lumbering trade, with which trade he was most favorably known. For while a very quiet and unobtrusive man, he was at the same time a man of sterling worth, and his word was as good as his bond. Well known, however, as he was to the lumber trade, he was still better known to the forwarding and steamboat interests. During the long period in which he was engaged in business on the Ottawa river it is safe to say that he never had an enemy, but had a very large circle of friends who esteemed and respected him most highly.

For a few years previous to his death Captain Wood was not in the robust health that he had generally enjoyed, but this was supposed by himself as well as by his friends simply to be the result of a busy life, which was more or less telling upon him as he advanced in years. His death, however, which came about rather suddenly at Peterborough, culminating in paralysis, proved, as represented by the doctor who attended him, that he had been a sufferer for more or less time from Bright's disease. He leaves behind him his wife and two sons, who with a large circle of friends will long regret the loss of so estimable and worthy a man.

THE NEWS.

—A planing mill and sash and door factory are being started at Stratford, Ont., by Rutson Bros.

—It is reported that B. Ladouceur has sold his lumber yard at Otterburne, Man., to D. Prefontaine.

—The Parry Sound Lumber Company have increased the capacity of their shingle mill at Parry Sound.

—The Hamilton saw mill, on the Strait shore in New Brunswick, has been sold to C. H. Miller, of St. John.

—Milne & Piott, of Burks Falls, Ont., intend erecting a mill and factory for the manufacture of fruit baskets, etc.

—Tretheway Bros. have completed their new saw mill at Harrison River, B.C. It will have a daily capacity of 40,000 feet.

—Spencers, Turner & Logan, Truro, N.S., are building an addition to their woodworking factory and will put in new machinery.

—The Keewatin Lumber Company are thoroughly overhauling their mills and expect to cut 20,000,000 feet of lumber this season.

—Barrat & Duncan, sash and door manufacturers, Arnprior, Ont., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Duncan retiring from business.

—At Little Current, Ont., there will be in operation this season three large saw mills, two lath mills, two shingle mills and a sash and door factory.

—The Hall Lumber Company, of Detroit, have purchased property at Sarnia, Ont., and intend establishing a wood-working plant and lumber yard there.

—It is the intention of Davidson & Thackray, of Ottawa, to erect a large saw mill this year near Fort Coulonge, where they have large timber limits.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Company are putting in a new 100 h.p. boiler at their No. 1 mill. They expect to increase the capacity of the mill by 15 per cent.

—A large pine log was taken to J. R. Booth's mill in Ottawa last month. It was from the Madawaska district, and was 60 feet long and 57 inches in diameter.

—The Haliburton Lumber Co., recently formed, are understood to have purchased the McNab mill near Ingoldsby, Ont., and limits in Dudley township.

—The Canada Wood Specialty Company, of Orillia, Ont., are fitting up their factory and expect to commence manufacturing in about one month. They will install a steam plant.

—The saw mill of the Minor Lumber Company at Alpena, Mich., has been purchased by Edmund Hall, of Detroit, and is now being removed to a site in the Georgian Bay district.

—The Carling Lumber Co., of Parry Sound, Ont., is thoroughly overhauling the old Huff mill and are putting in a new band saw. They expect to cut 8,000,000 feet of lumber this summer.

—J. G. Picher, architectural sculptor, of St Henri, Que., has just finished a beautiful chair for the Speaker of the House of Commons. It is of solid oak, and in bold relief stands the Coat of Arms.

—The Rathbun Company are installing a new engine in their mill at Lindsay, Ont. They have also made other improvements and expect to make a record cut this year. Mr. G.H.M. Baker is local manager.

—Publicity has been given to the statement that R. G. Reid has made arrangements with Lewis Miller, of Creiff, Scotland, to transfer the latter's lumbering establishment from Sweden to Newfoundland.

—It is understood that the Robertson Log Raft Company, of San Francisco, will move to British Columbia in case Congress forbids log rafting on the Pacific coast. It is believed they will attempt to take rafts to China and Japan.

—The Yale Columbia Lumber Co. have commenced the re-building of the Blue saw mill at Rossland, B.C., which was destroyed by fire recently. The engines and boilers were not damaged, but the balance of the machinery was a total loss.

—The Longford Lumber Company are about to commence the manufacture of wood alcohol at Longford Mills, Ont. This product is used largely in France and Germany in the making of perfumes. It is said that in the state of Pennsylvania there are seventy such plants, while in Canada there are but two.

—The Thunder Bay, Nipegon and St. Joe Railway, when built to Fort Severn, will open up thirty-two million acres of land, on which there is said to be twenty-four varieties of wood. Two million acres are covered with ash, elm, birch, tamarack, pine and spruce.

—Edward Gold, of Vancouver, B. C., has been granted a patent in Canada for a wood preserving compound, consisting of crude petroleum, lime, ashphaltum, cement, brimstone, crude creosote and asbestos mixed together and heated in a vessel and applied to the wrapper which is wound on the timber and then treated to a covering of sand.

—The Fort Daniel Lumber Co. have completed their new mill at Fort Daniel, East Quebec, and expect a busy season in the manufacture of lumber and shingles. They are now running three small machines day and night and will shortly put in service another machine and a rotary mill. They have a one-hundred horse power engine and boiler, and ship their stock by water to Boston, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton.

—It is the intention of R. G. Reid & Sons, of Montreal, to build extensive pulp and paper mills near the outlet of Grand Lake, in Newfoundland. The plans are being prepared by A. C. Rice, hydraulic engineer of Worcester, Mass. There will be a 100-ton bleached sulphite mill, a ground wood pulp mill with 28 grinders, and a large paper mill. The buildings will be built of concrete and steel, and will include a boiler house 52 x 160 feet.

—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association held at Boston on February 27th, the following officers were elected: President, William Bacon; vice-president, H.M. Bickford; secretary and treasurer, F. A. Kimball. Executive committee: A. Hall, G.H. Davenport, H. B. Shepard, W.R. Chester, E.B. Abbott, H.B.Clark, T. Badger, C. C. Batchelder, H. D. Wiggin, W.E.Litchfield, and Alfred Kimball.

—The Eastern Door, Sash and Blind Manufacturers' Association, at their annual meeting held at Syracuse, N.Y., passed a resolution that the tariff of $2 per thousand on lumber was inimical to the interests of manufacturers and consumers of lumber in general, and that a committee be appointed to memorialize congress to repeal the said tariff act provided that the Canadian government will remove the embargo on logs.

—The item in last issue regarding the purchase by Mr. Burke of the saw mill of the Trout Creek Lumber Co., was somewhat misleading. We are informed that the Trout Creek Lumber Co., composed of Messrs. Burke, Buckel and Baechler, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th of January last, the two latter parties retiring therefrom. Mr. Burke's son has been admitted as a partner, and the business is now carried on under the firm name of Burke, Son & Co. They manufacture lumber, sash, doors and mouldings.

—Hon. Mr. Davis, Commissioner of Ontario Crown Lands, has introduced a bill to amend the act to preserve forests from destruction by fire. Hitherto the practice in regard to the appointment of fire rangers has been for the lumbermen to nominate men for the office, the cost of the wages being divided equally between the lumbermen and the government. The present measure gives the force of law to the practice already in vogue. It further provides that where Crown lands are not under license the Commissioner of Crown Lands may appoint such fire rangers as he thinks fit; and where Crown lands are under timber license the commissioner may appoint the necessary fire rangers, the expenses to be borne equally by the license holder and the government.

The American Machinery and Trading Co. have established a main office in the Bowling Green Building, New York City, with branch offices in the largest cities in the United States, also in all foreign countries, with a large corps of travelling salesmen and correspondents, buyers of machinery, hardware, etc., throughout the world. They solicit exclusive agencies and special prices from manufacturers of all kinds of machinery in this country, with a view to handling the same to the best advantage on account of the unequal facilities that they have for placing orders. Mill owners, contractors and purchasing agents of power and electric light plants, and anyone requiring machinery of any character whatever, are respectfully solicited to correspond with this company, on account of the trade arrangements, by which they are in a position to quote the lowest market prices on the highest grade of machinery manufactured.

THE SAW MILL MAN'S DREAM.

A saw mill man had a a dream one night,
Several years ago,
When every saw mill man in the land
Was weighted down with woe.
And it was a very pleasant dream
Of things as they ought to be
And the saw mill man came in one day
And told the dream to me.

He dreamt that night of his debts, he said,
As he'd often dreamed before,
Only that night they'd all been paid
And bothered him no more.
And he could buy logs so very cheap
It made him smile to see—
"The very best logs that I ever saw
Or ever will saw," said he.

They'd let him make the grade, they said;
They'd pay for the lumber green,
Bnt he dreamt he treated them coldly;
He dreamt that they acted mean.
When he thought of the years that had
gone before,
When he nearly starved to death,
He raised his prices every day,
While the buyers held their breath.

Then he dreamt that in a sneering way
He took their proffered gold
And gave them a little mill run stock,
None of it ten days old.
But all of it went for ones and twos,
All went shipping dry—
And he dreamt that when he was hungry
A nigger brought him pie.

He sent his boys to the colleges;
His girls to a boarding school,
He bought a grand piano
And a grand piano stool;
He dreamed he lived on the best there was
And smoked them three-for-a-half.
It tickled him so, that you must know
He woke up with a laugh.

But as he told that splendid dream
He wept in sheer despair.
I did what I could to cheer him up
And lighten his load of care—
I let him smoke my pipe that day,
'Twas all that I could do.
"I'll give you an ad. some day," said he,
"If ever that dream comes true."

This winter that man came in again
Dressed in the height of style.
A diamond glittered in his shirt;
He wore a brand new tile.
But he shook my hand in the same old way
And said: "Strode, howdy do!
I just dropped in to give you that ad.
Because that dream's come true."

—The Chicago Hardwood Record.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

On account of the liquidation of the Canadian Locomotive & Engine Company, of Kingston, Mr. F. J. Drake has severed his connection with the company and returned to Belleville, where he has made arrangements to continue the manufacture of a full line of stationary and portable saw mills, shingle mills, lath mills, etc. Persons in want of saw mill machinery should correspond with Mr. Drake. His patterns are of modern design, and his machinery enjoys a high reputation among mill men generally. His announcement will be found on another page.

HOW TO USE EMERY WHEELS.

An emery wheel manufacturing company gives this adivce to users of such wheels: Too great a variety of work should not be expected from one grade of wheel. If the amount of grinding will warrant it, several grades can be profitably employed, each carefully selected for its particular purpose. Wheels should be kept perfectly true and in balance. In order that they may not become in the least out of true an emery wheel dresser should be used to dress up the wheels a little each day, or as often as they require it.

In mounting emery wheels never crowd them upon the arbor. Use flanges at least one-third the diameter of the wheel. Flanges should always be concaved and fitted with rubber washers between flange and wheel. Have wheels slip easily on the arbor and screw flanges only tight enough to prevent wheels from slipping. Stands on which wheels are mounted should be heavy and strong, and solidly bolted to a firm foundation. Keep machine well oiled so that arbor will not become heated, otherwise there is danger of wheels breaking from expansion of arbor.

Users of wheels are particularly cautioned not to run wheels on shaky machines or on machines in which the arbors have become loose in the boxes from wear. See that rests are properly adjusted in relation to the wheel, otherwise accidents may occur owing to work being drawn between the wheel and the rest. Never run wheels at a higher speed than the maker recommends. Don't try to grind malleable iron with a wheel that was made for brass, as no one wheel can be made which will be just right for all kinds of metals.

To obtain the best results, emery and corrundum wheels should be run at a surface speed of 5,500 feet per minute. Wheels if run too fast will heat the work and glaze, and if run too slowly will wear away rapidly and do but little work. The same speed should be maintained as the wheel wears down, and the speed of the spindle should be increased correspondingly as the diameter of the wheel is decreased. Where there is a sufficient amount of grinding to warrant the use of more than one machine, this can be accomplished by transferring from the first or larger grinder to smaller ones as the wheels wear down, otherwise by means of cone pulleys.

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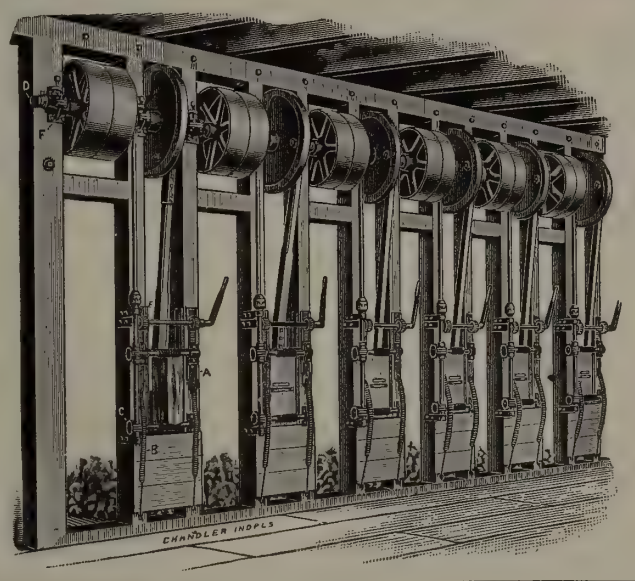

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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

INCREASED PULP WOOD DUES.

An order-in-council has been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario increasing the dues on pulp wood from 20 cents to 40 cents per cord. The new law will take effect on May 1st next and will make the dues the same as is charged in Quebec and New Brunswick. It is expected that pulp wood will be an increasing source of revenue to the Ontario government, as last year 29,848 cords were cut on Crown lands, as against 16,448, in 1898.

SEARCHING FOR NEW FIBRE.

The United States paper makers apparently view with some alarm the prospect of their supply of spruce for pulp making becoming exhausted. No greater evidence of this can be found than the efforts that are being put forth to find a substitute for spruce. The Times-Democrat, of New Orleans, in order to encourage the discovery of a new fibre for use in the making of paper, offers to subscribe $500 to a fund for this purpose. Naturally many suggestions have already been received, by which cottonwood has been brought forward prominently. Captain McIntyre, of Portland, Oregon, who is engaged in transporting cottonwood from Lower Columbia points to a paper mill in Oregon City, states that by the time the wood reaches the paper mill it costs about the same as firewood, $3.50 a cord. He has no fear of the supply of cottonwood giving out soon, as it grows very quickly. Under favorable conditions it becomes a sturdy tree 20 inches at the butt within 25 years.

The requirements of the new fibre are that it be cheap, abundant in supply, located so that it can be gotten to the manufacturing point without excessive freight charges, and that it must be capable of being used in the pulp and paper mills as advantageously as wood.

A new design of wood pulp grinder is now being manufactured by McOuat & McRae, of Lachute, Que.

BLEACHING WOOD PULP.

A CORRESPONDENT asks the following question: "What is the best practice in American mills for bleaching wood pulp from the bale? Is it put into the bleaching engine in sheets, or previously steamed, broken up in a rotary boiler, or passed through a willow or devil, or handled in any other way which will enable the greatest output of bleached stuff in the least time?"

Mr. J. F. Hobart answers the question in the Paper Trades Journal as follows: "There is no universal practice, as I have found it, in American mills as to bleaching wood pulp, but the beating engine seems to be used for that purpose more than anything else, although stuff-chests are used for bleaching to a considerable extent. When pulp makers sell bleached pulp they do not, of course, bleach from the bale, but take it as it comes from the wet machine, or even from the digestor blow-off, or from the grinder screen. But in mills where wood pulp, both mechanical and chemical, is taken from the bale there is great diversity of practice. I believe that in the majority of American mills the pulp is furnished dry into the beating engine, the sheets being opened out and sometimes torn into pieces of one to three square feet in area. The roll is, of course, raised during the furnishing operation, and the pulp is allowed to run in the engine until it has become reduced to small bits of fibre. Then the bleach is introduced. Steam is sometimes introduced, and the contents of the engine heated up to 120 or 140 degrees Fahr. to facilitate operations both of disintegrating the bunches of fibre and of bleaching. Some mills use stuff-chests, either vertical or horizontal, and the wood pulp, after having been torn in pieces in a beating engine, is let down into the stuff-chests for bleaching. Some mills, instead of using the conventional stuff-chest with agitator, make use of conical vertical chests in which circulation is maintained by means of a powerful fan (centrifugal) pump into which the small conical neck of the chest is connected. In only one mill which I have visited did I find a machine for tearing up sheets of wood pulp ready for the bleaching operation. This machine was an ordinary picker, such as is used in textile mills for preparing some kinds of fibre, notably flax, cotton, etc. This machine had a large flat travelling slat table upon which the pulp sheets were spread. A power feed and a pressure roller secured a uniform feed and insured the sheets being torn into small and equal pieces. I am not aware that any mills use rotary boilers for breaking up wood pulp preparatory to bleaching, still such may be the case in some mills which I have never had opportunity to visit. But never having seen or even heard of this being done, I believe it is seldom if ever practised in American mills."

THE WOOD PULP MARKET.

Our contemporary, Paper and Pulp, says of the wood pulp market of Great Britain:

The scarcity of mechanical pulp for early delivery is now becoming more apparent, and will be very keenly felt during the next two months. Reports from Norway state that the scarcity of water is now daily becoming more decided. It is difficult to see how prices can fall later on, as some buyers in this market anticipate, as it will take a long time to fill up the gap made by the shortage, coupled with the extra demand. An impression seems to prevail in this country that there will be a serious fall in prices after the spring, but present indications do not warrant this assumption. For prompt delivery moist pine has been sold at 75s c.i.f., while £7 5s c.i.f. is asked for dry pine. Sales have also been made for delivery from July onwards at 60s c.i.f. for moist. Although the majority of makers are now asking 65s for moist and £7 for dry, 70s has been offered for deliveries of moist from March to the end of the year, but refused, as the pulp could not be obtained.

Sulphite for prompt delivery is exceedingly scarce, and the market is absorbing everything that comes on to it, prices being at present very high. As far as we can ascertain the supply has in no way been curtailed; on the contrary, it has considerably increased from Scandinavia, though, of course, shipments from America have fallen off. There is every indication that prices will advance still further, as the quantity of sulphite still available for this country is now known to be limited.

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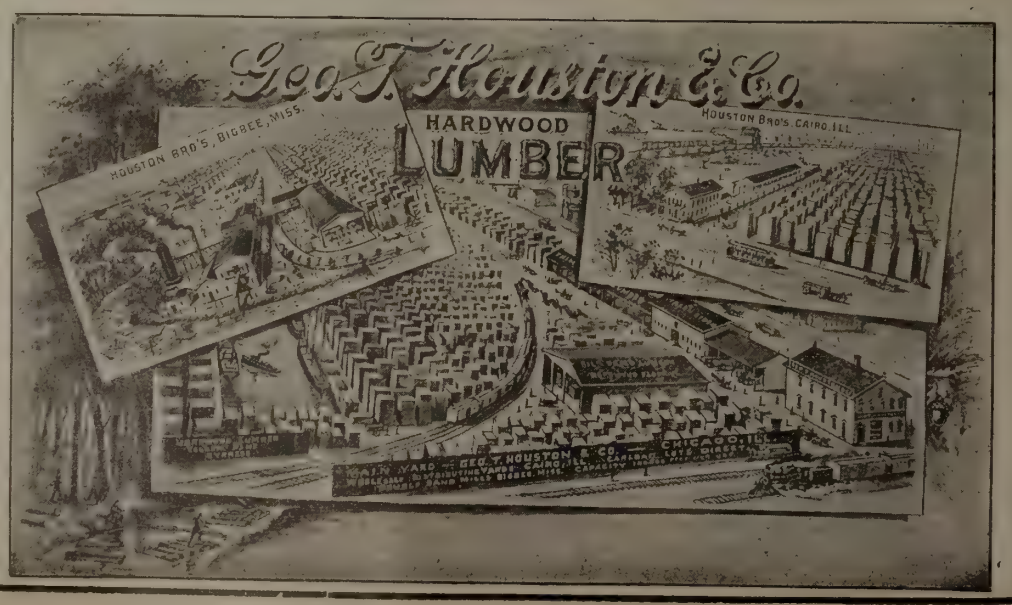

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The few mills which have sulphite to offer are now asking from £9 10s to £10 f.o.b.

There is practically no soda pulp to be had, and only nominal prices can therefore be given; £10 c.i.f. is the average price quoted, although we have heard that one mill, which has a small lot of first class quality to offer, is asking £11 c.i.f.

PULP NOTES.

There is understood to be a good prospect of the erection of a pulp mill at Broadlands, Que.

Olin Scott, of Bennington, Vermont, will have the expert superintendence of the new pulp mill to be built at Weymouth, N.S., by the Sissiboo Falls Pulp and Paper Co.

An enquiry has been made by J. Herrebonat, a Belgian financier, as to the price of wood pulp on board ship, ready for export, at either Gaspe or Paspebiac, Que. The enquiry came on behalf of a Brussels paper mill, and was received by Mr. J. Lebouthilier, of the Canada Fire Insurance Company, of Montreal.

The North River Lumber & Pulp Co. is seeking a Dominion charter, the chief place of business to be Valmorin, Terrebonne county, Que. Charles R. Burleigh, of Whitehall, N.Y., and Hugh Mackay, of Montreal, are interested.

The Cushing Sulphite Fibre Co., of St. John, N.B., have elected officers as follows: Edward Partington, president; Joseph Allison, vice-president; George S. Cushing, managing director; and James S. Gregory, secretary-treasurer.

The Lancaster Pulp Co. is seeking incorporation. H. R. McLellan, of St. John is the promoter, and it is proposed to build a pulp mill at Musquash, a few miles down the shore from St. John. There is a good water power and an abundance of spruce timber.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Co., of Chicoutimi, Que., purpose greatly enlarging their plant, for which purpose bonds are now offered for sale. It is said that the output of the company for this year is sold, and that two offers have been received for the output of 1901.

In all probability E. B. Eddy & Co., of Hull, will this season increase the power and capacity of their large chemical pulp mills. Plans are now being discussed for the introduction of new machinery, including larger digestors, for which new buildings will have to be erected.

The British American Pulp and Paper Co. have in contemplation an extensive project, namely, the building of pulp and paper mills in the Lake St. John district, also an electric railway from Ha Ha Bay, on the Saguenay river, to Great Falls on the Grande Perribonca river, thence to Lower Falls, and eventually to Montreal.

In reply to a question asked in the Ontario Legislature the Commissioner of Crown Lands stated that 31,116 cords of pulp wood were taken from Crown lands in 1894-5, 35,037 cords in 1895-6, 46,387 cords in 1896-7, 16,447 cords in 1897-8, and 29,839 cords in 1898-99. For the same periods the dues were respectively $6,423.96, $6,898.06, $8,238.12, $3,538.90, and $4,828.46.

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PULP NEWS.

—The Sissiboo Falls Pulp & Paper Co., of Weymouth Bridge, N.S., are reported to have sold their output for the months of April, May and June at a price which will net them $17.50 at the mills.

—The Royal Paper Mills Co., of East Angus, Que., are reported to have purchased from the British American Land Co. an extensive tract of timber land in the township of Lingwick, Que., said to contain about 20,000, acres. The consideration is given as $65,000.

—The importation of wood pulp into France last year was about the same in quantity as the year before, viz., 132,502 tons; but whereas in 1898 the division was mechanical 92,579 tons, and chemical 40,479 tons, in 1899 it was mechanical 86,078 tons, and chemical 46,424 tons. The tendency at present, therefore, seems to be to use the cheaper sorts in preference to the other. The quantity exported was only 464 tons.

—The National Paper Mills Co., incorporated under the laws of Quebec, is being organized. The prospectus states that the company propose to take over the plant of the National Paper Co., situated at Indian Lorette, eight miles from Quebec city. It is proposed to erect a wood pulp plant of 25 tons capacity daily and a paper mill of 20 tons capacity. James Reid, of Quebec, and Geo. S. Wilson, of Montreal, are interested.

—The project to erect extensive pulp mills at Chelsea, near Ottawa, has suffered a set-back. The Quebec government's claim to the valuable water power has been confirmed by the Attorney General, and now the firm of Gilmour & Hughson is securing legal assistance to establish its title to the aforesaid water power. The firm had almost closed the bargain by which the English capitalists were to secure the limits and water power. There was also a project on foot to erect a large saw mill.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. B. Klock, M. P., presented a flag to the Strathcona Horse on behalf of the citizens of Sudbury, Ont.

Mr. C. Allen, of Kingston, has succeeded Mr. S. J. Reid as manager of the Peterborough agency of the Rathbun Company.

Mr. E. T. Carrington, of the Spanish River Lumber Co., Spanish River, Ont., is at present on a trip to Cuba and Porto Rico. He expects to return about the end of May.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., who has represented the constituency of North Norfolk in the Dominion House for twenty-eight years, has again been unanimously nominated by the Liberals of that riding.

Mr. John Harcourt, of the firm of Ker & Harcourt, spool and bobbin manufacturers, Parry Sound, Ont., recently sailed from Mew York on the steamer Oceanic for England. Mr. Harcourt is in search of business and expects to return with large orders.

Mr. Thomas Moffat, of the firm of Moffat, Hutchins & Co., Cape Town, South Africa, and Dominion commercial agent for Cape Colony, is at present visiting friends in Ontario. Manufacturers and exporters of lumber may obtain from Mr. Moffat information regarding the prospects of doing business in South Africa.

Mr. J. T. Schell, of Alexandria, Ont., has accepted the nomination as candidate for the House of Commons tendered to him by the Liberal Association of Glengarry. Mr. Schell is a member of the lumber firm of Macpherson & Schell and is well known throughout the county. We understand that thus far his candidature has met with gratifying assurances of success.

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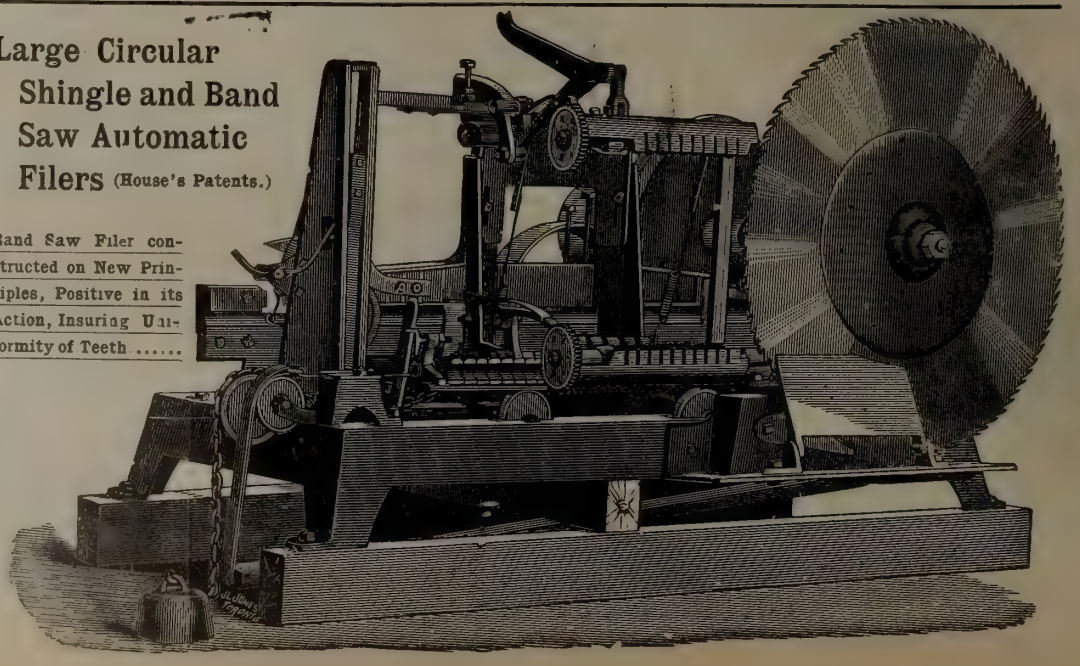

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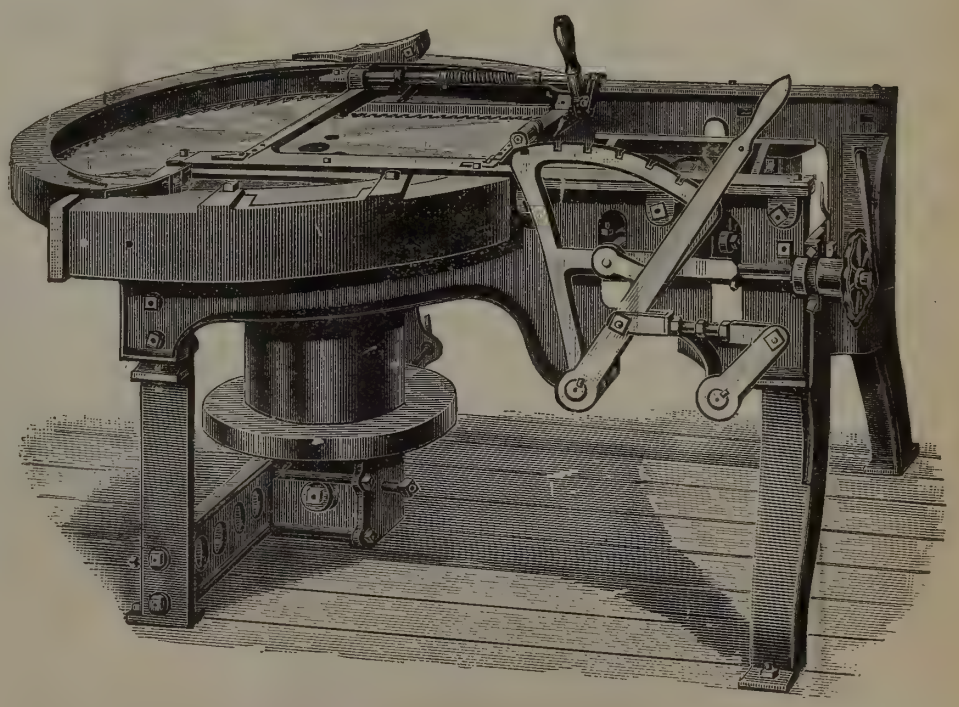

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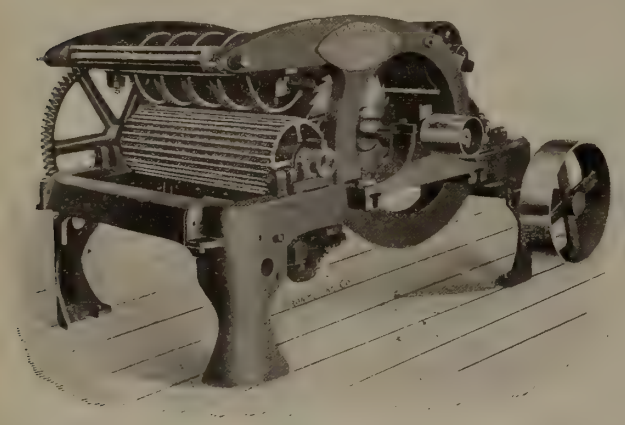

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A fourth saw can be added, reducing extreme opening 4 inches.

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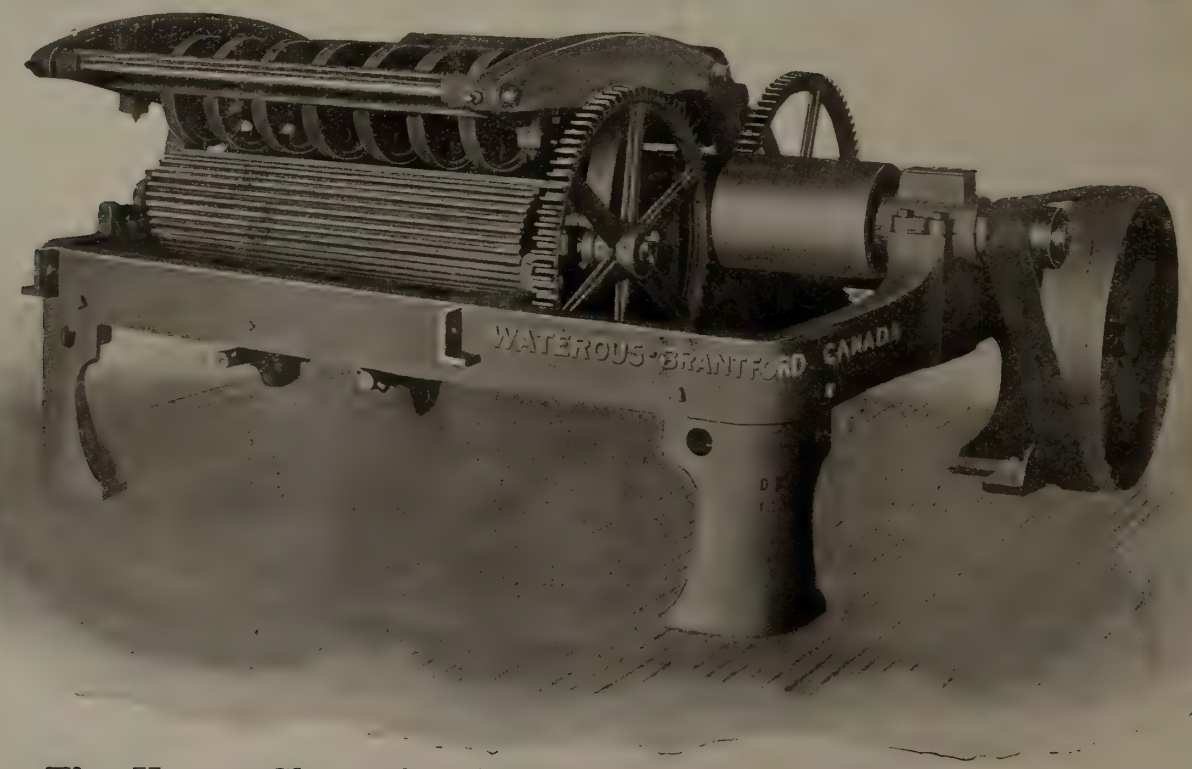

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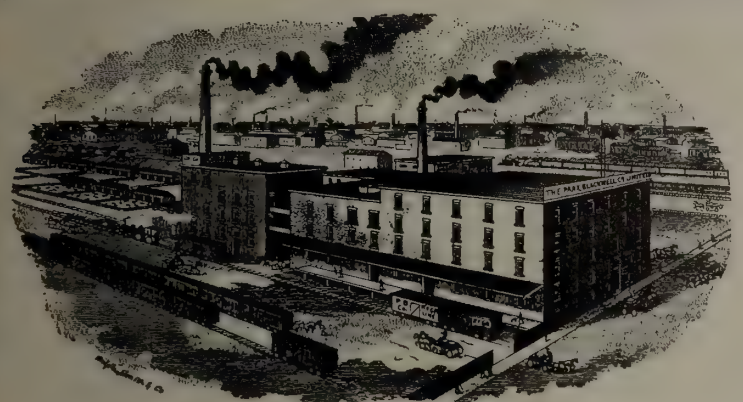

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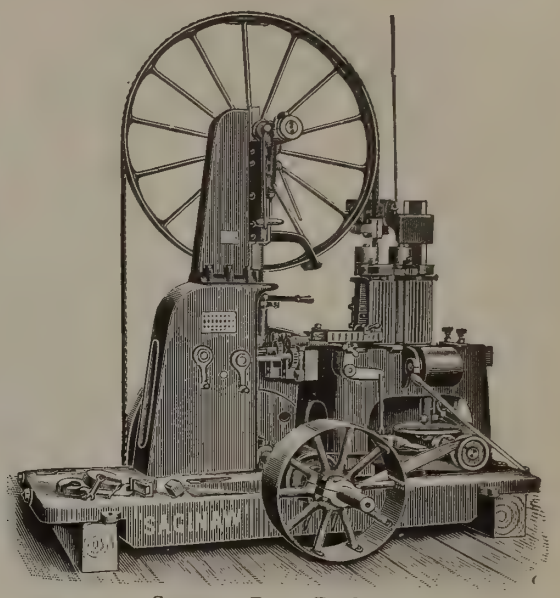

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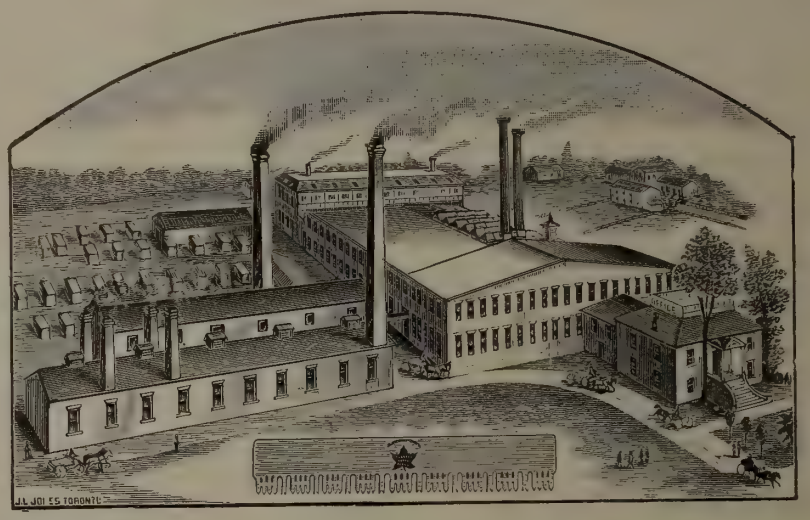

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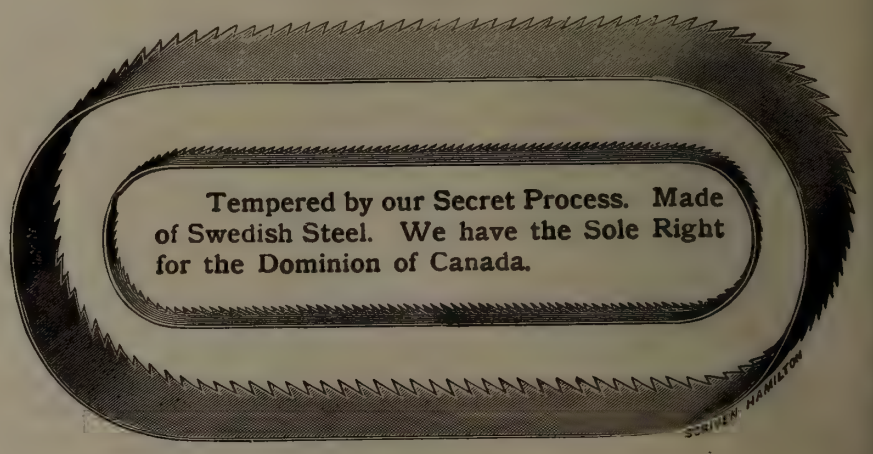

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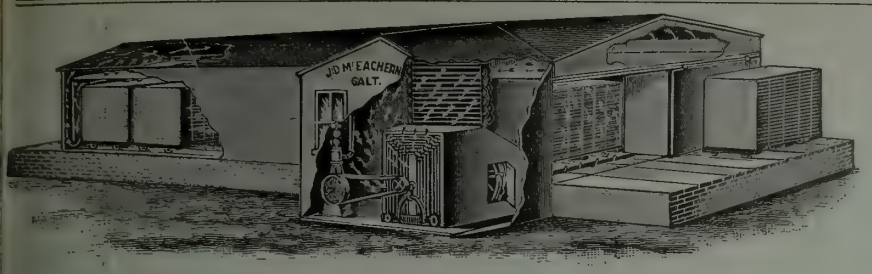

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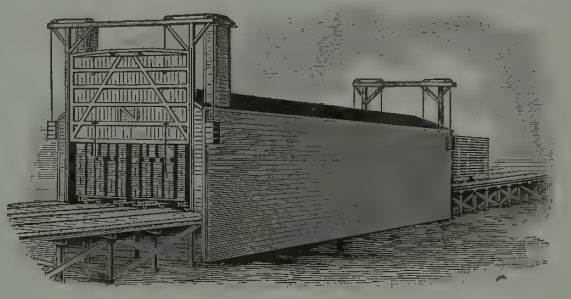

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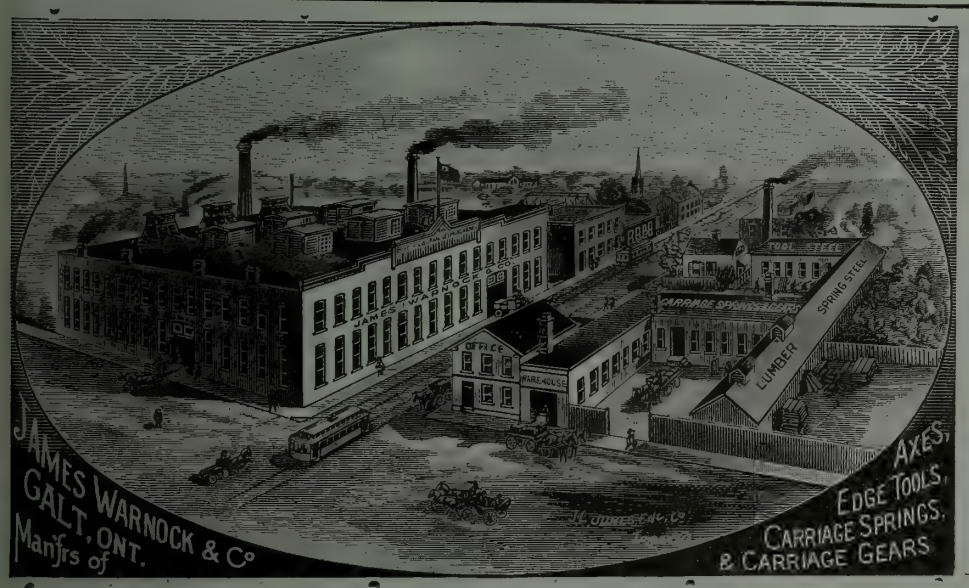

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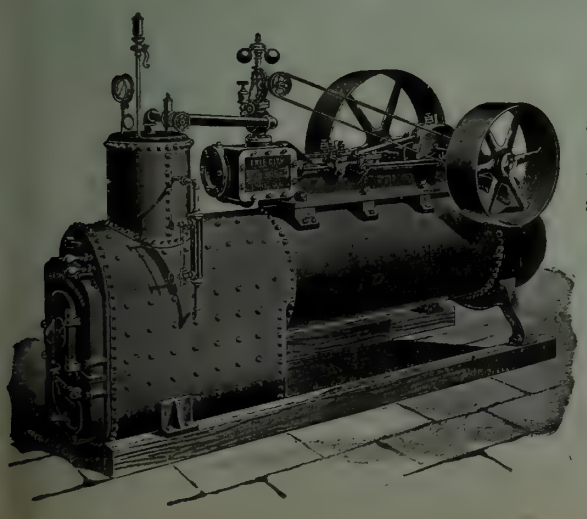

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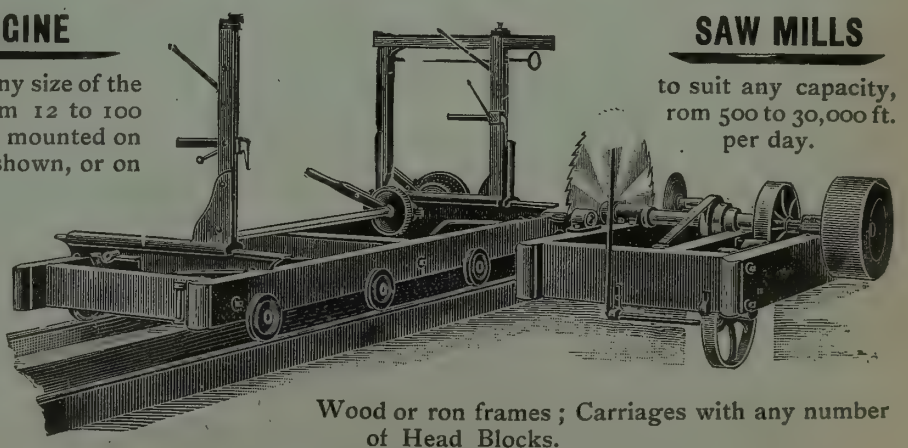

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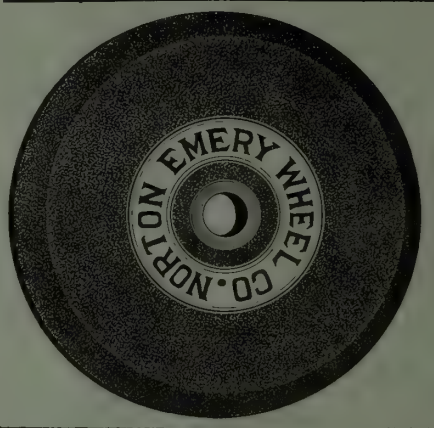

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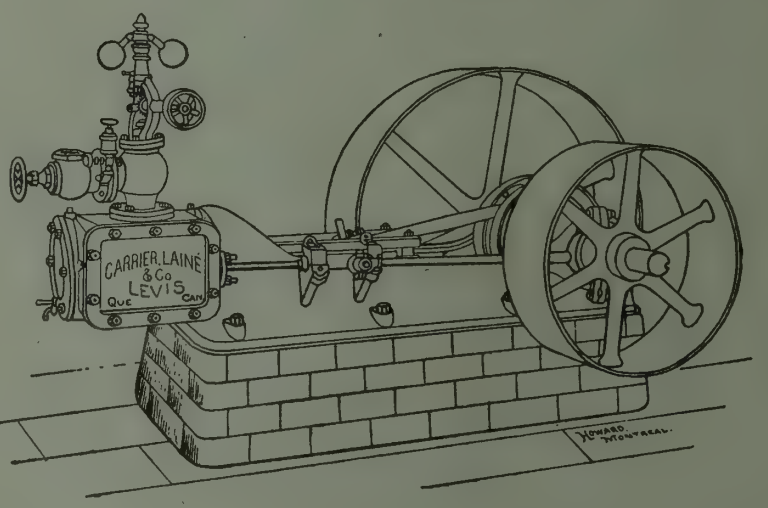

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 5. | TORONTO, CANADA, MAY, 1900 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. Single Copies, 10 Cents

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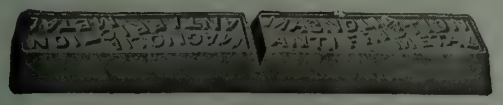

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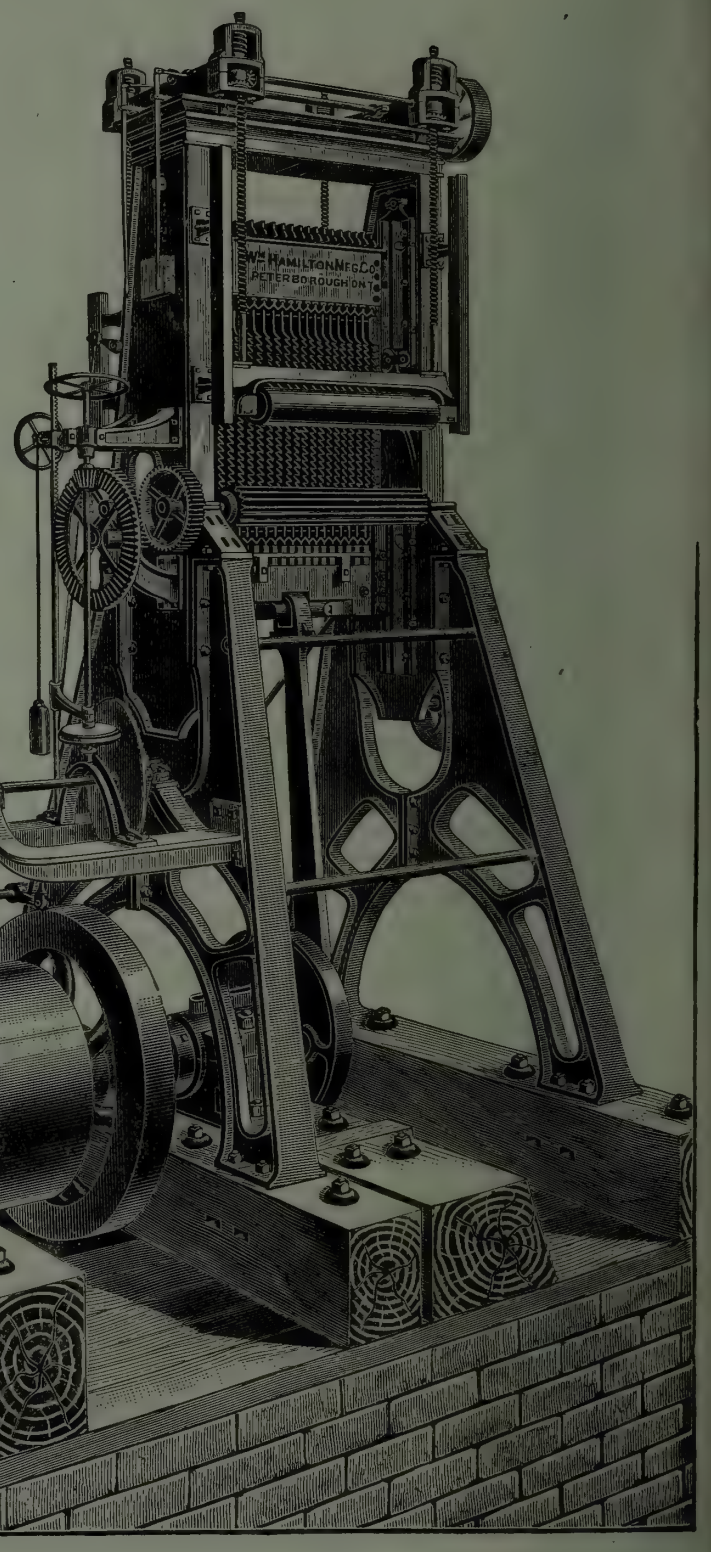

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EXPORT NUMBER

OF

The Canada Lumberman

THE publishers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN have now in course of preparation an Export Number, to be published in July next. This will be the first Special Number of THE LUMBERMAN to be devoted exclusively to assisting the development of the export trade in Canadian timber products. The contents will include illustrations and descriptions pertaining to the Canadian lumbering and pulp industries, and information regarding the requirements of foreign markets. **Two Thousand Copies** of this issue will be placed in the hands of the leading Importers and Consumers of timber, British Consuls and other interested persons in foreign countries, including

Great Britain, Germany, China, Japan, France, Spain, Australia, South America, South Africa and the West Indies

This issue will be a valuable advertising medium for Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters of timber products, and will afford them an excellent opportunity of bringing their goods to the attention of probable buyers in foreign markets. Every lumber merchant catering to the export trade should be represented in this number.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI.
NUMBER 5.

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY, 1900

TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR.
Single Copies, 10 Cents

TEAK LOGGING IN INDIA.

THROUGH the kindness of Messrs. Edmiston & Mitchells, of Glasgow, Scotland, we are enabled to furnish our readers with some illustrations showing how Teak logs are handled at the saw mills of Messrs. MacGregor & Co., of Ragoon, British Burmah, for whom they act as agents. Teak trees felled in the forests of Burmah are launched into the streams by the aid of elephants, and floated down the rivers, where they are again drawn out of the river by the elephants and dragged to the saw mills, to be prepared for the Indian, European and other markets.

In the work of piling Teak, the elephant displays an amount of intelligence which is most surprising, more especially when one remembers that an elephant direct from the plain dragging ground of the jungle—the rudimental part of the work as it were—may be seen within a week, or as soon as he gets used to the noise of the machinery, walking along harnessed to a log, or carefully piling the slabs preparatory to their being converted.

In some saw mills the elephant is in use in almost every department. One will, when harnessed to a round log, drag it out of the water to the rack bench, and there with its tusks place it on the table, while at the other end his mate is waiting, and when the log has been squared he takes it in tow and marches off to the piling ground with it, where he in turn hands it over to the piling elephants, who slowly and sedately place it in its resting place.

The most difficult, or perhaps we should say intellectual, work is the piling. Say a square has been brought to the piling ground by the dragging elephant, one of the piles would then begin by putting the squares in position alongside the pile, the end of the squares being about six feet past the butt of the pile. He then lifts the end of it on to the top of the pile, and with his tusks holds it in a position, while his mate slowly raises the butt and with his tusks pushes it into the pile. When the pile is low, that is up to six feet, the front of the tusks are used in pushing the square into position, but in the case of the pile being higher, the forehead is used. If, however, the square should be above the level of his forehead, the elephant throws his head well back, and with the points of the tusks high in the air, will push the square safely home, his mate all the time keeping a watchful eye on it to see that it goes straight, and gently guiding it with his tusks when necessary.

When the squares are wanted for shipment, again the elephant comes to the fore and gently one by one takes them from the pile and lays them out ready for butting, after which he pushes them down to the riverside and into the water, and if necessary will follow them into the water and hold them jammed together while the raftsmen are busy binding them.

When the day's work is over the animals revel

TEAK LOGGING IN INDIA—MACGREGOR & CO.'S ELEPHANT PILING TEAK SQUARES.

TEAK LOGGING IN INDIA—MACGREGOR & CO.'S ELEPHANT PILING TEAK SQUARES.

in a bath in a river, and often nothing but the tips of their trunks are visible above the water, while their mahouts (native drivers) are doing balancing feats on their backs as the huge bodies loll about under the water. When the bath is over each is loaded with his evening's allowance of grass, and slowly wends his way homewards, doubtless well pleased that his labor is over for the day, and thinking of the grass on his back.

An elephant is always accompanied by a mahout, either walking by his side or mounted on his back. When working, the driver is always on his back. Curious as it may appear, elephants are very liable to sun stroke, and those employed at outside work, such as piling, where they are for a long time exposed to the heat of the sun, only work up to ten o'clock in the morning and after three in the afternoon. The others, who are

TEAK LOGGING IN INDIA--MACGREGOR & CO.'S ELEPHANT PILING TEAK SQUARES.

more or less under cover and work all day, wear sun protectors while the sun is at its height.

An elephant starts work at twenty-five to thirty years of age and is supposed to be in his prime forty years later, but upon the age that elephants live there is considerable difference of opinion. As regards strength, a good tusker can easily lift half a ton on his tusks and drag a square of three tons weight, but to see an elephant really putting forth his strength one has to see him at work in the jungle and creeks, where both log and elephant are sunk in the soft mud. It is here one realizes his enormous strength, when with a deafening roar he squares his shoulders and gives a tremendous tug which will move the log a foot or two, and he will again flounder forward and repeat the operation till he eventually lands his charge onto hard ground or into the water, as the case may be.

In the matter of hard work, a mill elephant lives an easy life compared to his brother of the jungle. One might be compared with a man

Teak Logging in India—MacGregor & Co.'s Elephants Pushing and Dragging Teak Squares.

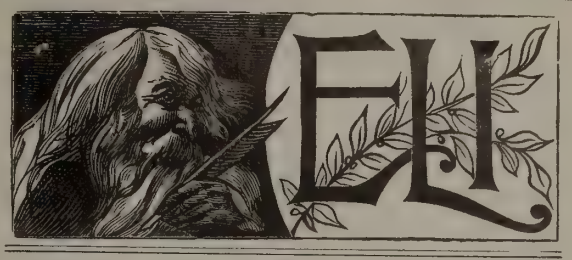
whose calling is of an intellectual nature and the other the manual laborer. Elephants employed in a mill are fed chiefly on paddy (rice) and jungle grass, and occasionally sugar cane when it is in season. Those of the jungle, on the other hand, feed themselves on their natural food. As soon as their work is over they are hobbled together and let loose to wander at their own sweet will, till their driver goes out for them to resume their labors.

One would hardly imagine that such huge animals could be stolen, but it is not an unfrequent occurrence for a forest elephant to disappear, no one knows where, and never be heard of again.

Have you sent in your advertisement for the export number of this journal? If not, you should do so immediately. Rates from the publishers.

Mr. Singleton Brown, of Bracebridge, Ont., was recently found dead in a mill yard at Severn Bridge, supposed to have been stricken down with heart failure. Mr. Brown was interested in lumbering.

Mr. W. H. Stubbs, lumber buyer for the Bell Organ and Piano Company, of Guelph, Ont., returned a short time ago from the Muskoka district, whither he went to inspect some timber limits with a view to purchase.



I read with some relish what are claimed to be the remarks to a reporter of a Montreal daily of Mr. F. W. Allsop, said to be an extensive builder and importer of building materials of London, England. Mr. Allsop deals rather harshly with the Quebec timber broker. While I agree in a measure with the sentiments expressed, I think his criticism is rather severe, as, after all, the business of the Quebec broker is and has been perfectly legitimate. I am in accord with his remarks that the Canadian lumber manufacturers have neglected to place themselves on a direct footing with the British importer, and have allowed commission men at Quebec to make sales practically to suit their individual purposes. The Quebec middlemen thereby secure almost the entire Canadian export business, and as they deduct a liberal commission on sales from the exporter's liquidated bills of lading, the manufacturer consequently suffers and finds a discouraging influence at work against the development of Canada's export lumber business. Mr. Allsop says that for years the English buyer and Canadian exporter have known no mutual confidence, and until the middleman presented bills of lading, settlement advances in the ordinary course of business were discountenanced. With a healthier commercial confidence, he believes direct buying will ensue, and that the Canadian lumber manufacturers will reap a great benefit therefrom.

* * *

Perhaps never before in the history of Canada has a fire left in its trail more sadness, to say nothing of the destruction of property, than the disastrous occurrence which a couple of days ago practically wiped out the city of Hull and a portion of the Capital of the Dominion. Hundreds, yes thousands, of persons saw not only their entire possessions reduced to ashes, but, as the large saw-milling establishments became enveloped in flames, their means of livelihood cut off also. It is estimated that 5,000 persons are thereby thrown out of employment, and it will be impossible to provide immediate work. The appeal for assistance for the needy is certain to strike a responsive chord in the heart of every true Canadian, and I feel certain of liberal subscriptions. The Chaudiere has been the scene of many a fire, but in comparison with this one they were but a spark. Think of the burning of the great sawmills and huge piles or lumber. Various estimates of the quantity of lumber burned have been given, late reports placing the amount at 160,000,000 feet, valued at $3,000,000. Of this J. R. Booth lost about 100,000,000 feet, and the Export Lumber Company 45,000,000 feet. Other losers include the Hull Lumber Co., mills and yards; Gilmour & Hughson, lumber yards; Bronson & Weston Co., lumber yards; and Parr's planing mill. Mr. Booth suffered the greatest loss, although his large mill was saved, due, I am told, to the excellent system of fire protection installed in the mill and the fact that it was largely of fireproof construction. The E. B. Eddy Co. lost their entire works excepting the sulphite mill, and their loss will probably reach a million dollars.

* * *

The management of the lumber business of Vigars & Co., of Port Arthur, is vested in Mr. Richard Vigars, with whom a recent chat brought out many interesting points concerning the lumber trade of the west. Mr. Vigars was in exceptionally good spirits, and in his countenance one could see a reflection of the prosperous condition of the lumber trade. Mr. Vigars told me that this spring he had refused three times as many orders for lumber as he filled in the spring of 1899, and that prices were very much higher. He had been obliged to turn down orders for as much as 3,000,000 feet. He related a peculiar coincidence which shows the great scarcity of lumber in the west. A customer in Manitoba sent to the Vigars firm last winter an order for certain stock, and a reply was sent that it would be impossible to fill the order for some time to come. In due course the customer responded requesting them to place the order on their books and ship the stock as soon as it was possible to do so in the spring. Speaking along the same line, Mr. Vigars said that whereas a few years ago dealers and consumers would be implored by salesmen to buy lumber, the situation was now entirely reversed, and it was not at all difficult to make sales. This was attributable, not altogether to the improved demand, but in part to the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, of which the manufacturers are honorary members. Every buyer is furnished with a copy of the price list, which does away with any dickering over prices, as Mr. Vigars states that the list is pretty closely adhered to. In his opinion the great question for the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories to solve is where they will secure their supply of lumber in a few years to come. Reference to the prosperity of the western farmer proved that Mr. Vigars was a firm believer in the future of the North-West. The farmers, he thinks, have not yet learned to use lumber, and in the near future he looks for the erection of many large barns. It is not an unusual thing, he states, to see about a dozen binders and many other agricultural implements standing in the fields all winter unsheltered. Eventually the farmer will become educated to the necessity of taking proper care of his implements and will erect barns for this purpose. I learned from him that the outlook for building operations at Port Arthur was very promising, a boom being anticipated as a result of the construction of the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, of which Port Arthur is a terminus.

SCALING SMALL LOGS.

A little point of log scale practice is called to the attention of the American Lumbermen, and through it to the attention of its readers, by the Lufkin Rule Company, of Saginaw, Mich. It involves an agreement on the extension of the Scribner log scale below the minimum diameter of 12-inches in the original scale. In regard to this matter the Lufkin Rule Company says:

"The decimal scale is based on Scribner's. It drops the units and takes the nearest tens. Thus, Scribner's scale gives a log 12 inches in diameter, 16 feet long, equal to 79 feet. Decimal scale makes it 80 feet and is expressed with the figure 8 only.

"There never were any authentic computations for Scribner's scale below 12 inches in diameter, Mr. Scribner at the time considering a log smaller than 12 inches unworthy of cutting.

"Therefore for logs below 12 inches a number of independent computations have been made applying to decimal rules, and great trouble has arisen from this fact, we being at a loss to know what figures we should use. We have recently carefully noted from our customers' orders these differences, and find that about three different computations are being used in different sections. We have therefore named them decimal A, decimal B, and decimal C, and shall hereafter mark our rules in this way. Below we give the figures. The difference being only for logs below 12 inches, we do not consider it necessary to tabulate the whole rule.

DECIMAL A.						DECIMAL B.						DECIMAL C.					
Inches.	6	7	8	9	10	11	Inches.	6	7	8	9	10	11	Inches.	6	7	8	9	10	11
12 ft.	1	1	2	3	4	5	12 ft.	1	2	2	3	4	4	12 ft	1	2	2	3	3	4
14 "	1	1	2	3	4	6	14 "	1	2	3	3	4	6	14 "	1	2	2	3	4	5
16 "	1	2	3	4	5	6	16 "	2	3	3	4	5	7	16 "	2	3	3	4	6	7
18 "	1	2	3	4	5	7	18 "	2	3	4	5	6	8	18 "	2	3	3	4	6	8
20 "	1	2	3	4	6	8	20 "	2	3	4	6	7	8	20 "	2	3	3	4	7	8
22 "	1	2	3	5	7	9	22 "	3	4	5	7	8	9	22 "	3	4	4	5	8	9
24 "	1	3	4	5	7	10	24 "	4	5	6	7	9	10	24 "	3	4	4	6	9	10

"As stated above, the difference in figures occurs only below 12 inches. From 12 inches upwards the figures are authentic, as furnished by Mr. Scribner.

"We would consider it a wise plan for the lumbermen of the north-west, wherever this scale is used, to get together and decide on one standard rule."

The suggestion seems to be a good one, and it might be well for the more important lumber manufacturers' associations of the country, in sections where small logs are numerous, to take this matter up and settle it once for all. It should be noted that it involves merely the scale for logs below 12 inches in diameter, and not for the larger sizes.

There is, furthermore, in this subject, the question as to measurement of small logs, which is worth consideration and discussion. Conditions surrounding lumber manufacture have so changed since the adoption of any of the present rules that if such a thing could be done an entirely new rule adapted to the new condition might with profit be adopted as more intelligible as well as more equitable.

A unique blotter has been sent out bearing the compliments of Messrs. Sadler & Haworth, manufacturers of oak tanned leather belting, Toronto and Montreal. The blotters are held together by a celluloid button bearing an illustration of the Union Jack, while the name of the firm is inscribed on a fine sheet of celluloid covering the blotters.

MONTMORENCY IN OLDEN DAYS.

The following lines, reminiscent of the lumber trade at Montmorency, were received from Mr. W. B. Dillingham, a former resident of Montmorency, by Mr. F. H. Andrews, of Quebec, who was at one time employed in the saw mills there. The sentiments expressed will no doubt peculiarly appeal to many yet in the timber trade at Quebec:

GREETING.

To the few old friends that are living,
To the memory of more that are dead,
To the days of the boom and the saw logs,
And the blue skies over head.
To the men that wrought in the Chantier,
To the men that wrought in the mills,
To the roar of the Montmorency
And the green Laurentian hills.

These are the visions that haunt me,
When the evening fires burn low,
And the scenes that I loved come back to me,
With the faces I used to know.
And the reason why I'm writing
These unstudied rhymes,
Is just for a last kind greeting
To the boys of the olden times.

To the smell of the old mill office,
When the season's work was o'er,
When they signed the list for the shanties
A hundred men or more.
To the smell of the new beef moccasins,
Stuffed with pogy oil,
And the natives' home cured tabac,
Smoked by those sons of toil.

To the men that tramped on snow shoes,
Miles o'er the untracked snow;
Planned the camps and the rollways,
Far up on the Gatineau.
Where silence reigned unbroken,
Save when the wintry winds
Woke the low sad music
From the needles in the pines.

To the ring of the woodmen's axes,
In rhythmic strokes and slow,
Till the giant pine tree reeled and fell
Deep bedded in the snow.
To the trimmers and the sawyers,
And the swampers that clear the way,
Out to the well tracked logging road,
The forest's grand highway.

To shanty life in the pine woods,
When the daily work was done,
When the cook had cleaend the kitchen
And the boys were at their fun.
To the wheezy old accordion,
The fiddle that lacked a string,
To the wonderful tales they used to tell,
And the songs they used to sing.

To the brave and well-trained athlete,
Detailed to follow the drive,
With never a thought of the chances
Of coming out alive.
To the men that broke the big jam,
Or man'd the long canoe,
That followed the logs like an arrow,
Down through the boiling Soo.

To the men that formed the crib-work
And builded the mighty raft,
With axe and auger and dowel,
All skilled in the woodmen's craft.
With earthworks for their camp fire,
A cabin close beside,
Were ready to catch the tow line,
And pull out for the ebbing tide.

To the grand old River St. Lawrence,
Where waves are never at rest,
But bears an Empire's burdens
Save on her heaving breast.
To the green slopes and headlands,
To the gleam of the village spires,
Where the happiest of all peoples
Guard their altars and their fires.

To the timber coves on either shore,
Guarded by boom and pier,
From Indian Cove to Sillery, and
From Cap Rouge to Chaudiere.
Where the timber ships of England,
Moored in lines along the strand,
Took out the wealth of Canada
Home to the Mother Land.

To the call of the old tug's whistle,
That turns the boomsmen out,
And brings them down the Beauport cliff,
Like an army in a rout.
To the swing of the signal lantern,
The rattle and roar and din,
To the wierd wild song of the boomsmen,
As they hauled the huge raft in.

To the men that worked in the saw mills,
In watches night and day,
To the jolly crews of pilers,
From the stables to the quay,
To the shippers counting off the deals,
Along the river's side,
And the white winged fleet of batteaux
That went up on every tide.

To the clerks in the shipping office,
Working with pencil and pen,
With books of calculation
Compiled by wonderful men.
(Oh, useless waste of labor,
Oh, waste of lead and steel),
Converting simple honest feet
To the mythical 'Standard deal.'

These are the phantoms that haunt me
When the evening fire burns low;
And the scenes that I loved come back to me,
With the faces I used to know.
And this is why I hasten
Before the vital spark,
Fades like the fading firelight
And leaves us all in the dark.

W. B. DILLINGHAM.

24 Highland street, Auburn, Maine.

HARDWOOD LUMBER PRICES.

GUYSBOROUGH, ONT., April 17th, 1900.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

We notice in your weekly issue of April 4th that it is stated that the prices of hardwood lumber are showing signs of weakness, and that log run maple, dry, is being offered at $12 at the mill, and black ash at $15.50. This may be true in the case of a millman who has part of a car-load and wishes to get his piling ground clear. Under these conditions he may have offered a mixed lot at the prices mentioned, but they cannot be considered ruling quotations.

In your issue of the 11th inst. you state that it is expected that prices will weaken slightly as soon as the dry stock of this season's cut is offered to buyers. This is not very encouraging to hardwood millmen, but seems a hint to retail yards and users of hardwood lumber to defer buying as long as they can, and thus drive us, the manufacturers, to other markets, such as the United States.

A few years ago we paid $5 per thousand for elm in the log, $1.50 for sawing, $1.25 for teaming to the station, and 10 cents for loading on car, to say nothing of the expense of handling during inspection or use of money for different periods, time being generally required by buyers. This brings the total cost of the lumber loaded on car to $7.85. The average selling price was about $8.25, which left 40 cents per thousand as the millman's profit. We have struggled along on this basis for years with some kinds of lumber, but for dimension stuff we obtained a little better price. Now, when higher prices are ruling, those who have standing timber are selling it at a higher figure, but how about the millman who is compelled to buy his logs? The only solution of the difficulty is to maintain the present prices of hardwood lumber, as it is a fact that logs have been run up in price beyond our reach unless we can obtain a fair price for the lumber. As an instance, the hardwood (beech and maple reserved) on about thirty acres of land near here has just sold for $735. On another tract of land a few white ash and basswood trees sold for $300, while another small tract of timber which a few years ago would hardly be taken as a gift sold for $110. We are just getting living prices for our lumber, when yard-men and manufacturers are given hints to wait as long as they can before buying, as prices are likely to come down. This does not seem fair. Prices here are much lower than in the United States, and my advice to millmen is, not to be in a hurry to sell as there will be a market for all the hardwood lumber that will be manufactured this year.

Having been in the mill business over fifty years, I subscribe myself,

GRAY-HEADED MILLMAN.

The S. S. Stephens Co., of Kingston, N. S., are building a sluice-way four miles in length to carry lumber.

Numerous enquiries received at this office for box shooks, doors and mouldings, hardwood specialties, etc., are an evidence that there is a vast market in Great Britain for Canadian timber products. It is only necessary to make an effort in order to secure a greater share of this trade. The opportunity of placing yourself in communication with importers will be afforded by the proposed Export Number of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

TIMBER LEGISLATION AGAIN SUSTAINED.

The Court of Appeal at Toronto has sustained the judgment of the Trial Court in the famous timber case, in which certain Michigan lumbermen sued for the right to export saw logs cut on Crown lands. The judgment is unanimously in favor of the Crown, the law requiring saw logs to be sawn in Canada being upheld. Following is a review of the judgment :

SMYLIE V. THE QUEEN.—Judgment on appeal by suppliants from judgment of Street, J., dismissing a petition of right with costs, and on motion for leave to amend the petition so as to claim relief by way of damages as well as specific performance. The rights claimed by the suppliants have their origin in three licenses to cut timber upon certain public roads of the Province of Ontario, the first dated April, 1873, and e other two dated Octobe 1888, and issued under the authority of certain statutes and orders-in-council by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The licenses were renewed from time to time under the regulations at such times in force, and in 1895 a new form of license was adopted by order in-council, and in this form these license were issued to the suppliants, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who then and for some time before held them. The "Act Respecting the Manufacture of Pine Cut on the Crown Domain," 61 Vict. (O.) ch. 9, was passed in January, 1898, and provided that licenses thereafter issued shall be subject to the condition set out in the first regulation of schedule A of the act called "The Manufacturing Condition," and come into force on 29th April, 1898. This condition provided that pine cut into logs or otherwise under a license shall, except as therein provided, be manufactured into sawn lumber in Canada. After 29th April, 1898, the snppliants applied to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for a renewal of their license for the year 1898-9 without the insertion of the manufacturing condition. They based their claim to such a renewal upon the ground that they or their predecessors had purchased the right to the timber upon the limits from the crown, upon a contract for perpetual renewal of the yearly license so long as they complied with the regulations in force at the time they purchased, and that in the absence of the clearest provisions to that effect in the writings forming their contract, it would be unreasonable to hold their right to be subject to alterations from year to year to their prejudice by orders-in-council made without their consent.

The court below found that the suppliants and their predecessors had periodically accepted renewals of the licenses with additional conditions ; that the right of renewal conferred by the regulation of 1869 must be taken to be a right of renewal upon the conditions in force at the time of renewal, that is, that persons desiring to obtain timber licenses are notified by statute, by conditions of sale, and by the form of license, that they can only obtain licenses upon the understanding that the conditions may from time to time be altered at the discretion of the Crown, and that as their sole protection against wrong they may relv upon the "infallible justice of the Crown." so termed by Esten, V. C., in Craig v. Templeton, (1860), 8 Gr., 483 ; that under 61, Vict., (O.), ch. 9, the manufacturing condition is properly inserted in that renewal, the statute not being ex post facto legislation, but a simple application to the undoubted rights of the suppliants of the undoubted rights of the Crown, and that such act was not ultra vires of the Legislature. It was contended that it is found that the suppliants are entitled to renewal subject to variations in the conditions, but that such conditions must be within the meaning of the contract. The manufacturing condition is not so, it has nothing to do with the property or the way in which the suppliants are to deal with it, but merely to their disposition of logs which have been cut and become absolutey their property. Apart from the statute such a regulation is not within the power of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to pass or enforce, as not being within the purview of the contract, and, if so, even the statute does not validate it. The statute should be construed to deal solely with limits sold subsequent to its passing. At all events the statute is ultra vires because it interferes with the trade and commerce, and on the evidence, which shows that it affects the commerce of the Dominion of Canada and foreign countries, it comes within the principles laid down by the Privy Council in Parsons v. Citizens' Insuance Company, 7 App., Cas. 553. Held, that the licenses in question are for 12 months only, and there is nothing in them to show a right to a continuance or reissue. The rights of the suppliants depend upon statutory enactments with regard to timber upon the unpatented lands of the province, which regulate the powers of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. These enactments make it clear that the rights of licenses are limited to the period of the license, and do not empower the commission to give a right of renewal to a purchaser of timber limits, and the regulations should be construed as not intending to enlarge the rights of persons dealing in respect of timber beyond such as the statute authorizes. The term "renewal" is not an accurate description, what takes place is really a new grant, which bears no necessary relation to the preceding license. The manufacturing condition applies to all licenses issued after 30th of April, 1898, whether the berths were or were not the subject of previous license. The terms of the statute, 61 Vict., ch.9, assented to on 17th January, 1898, are clear. Nor is the Act ultra vires. The subject with which it is concerned is within the powers of the Legislature, and the language is effective, and the statute deals only with the property of the province, and dictates the terms upon which it may become the property of private persons or corporations. Though trade and commerce may be incidentally affected the Act does not in any way purport to regulate them. In disposing of its own property the Legislature to which is adjudged by sec. 92 (5), of the B.N.A. Act, exclusive jurisdiction over public lands of the province and the timber thereon, must necessarily have power to impose the terms upon which such lands and timbers may be acquired. Appeal dismissed with costs. The application made at the trial to amend the petition, which was renewed quia timet on the hearing of the appeal, appears to have been acceded to by the trial judge and ought now to be allowed quantum valeat. H. J. Scott, Q.C., for suppliants; S. H. Blake, Q.C., and Walter Gow for the Crown.

PRODUCT OF ONTARIO FOREST AND LUMBERMAN'S AXE. [From the Ontario Forestry Report.]

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Special pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the tr Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. it ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

After May 1st the Montreal office of this publication will be removed to larger quarters in the Imperial Building, 107 St. James street. Customers will always find the office open during business hours, and visitors in Montreal are extended a cordial invitation to call at the office, where they will be given every possible assistance and furnished with requisites for answering correspondence. The telephone number is Main 2299.

AN EXPORT NUMBER.

THE first special number of the CANADA LUMBERMAN to be devoted exclusively to assisting the development of the export trade in Canadian timber products is now in course of preparation, and will be published about midsummer. The proposed publication of this number is the result of a constantly increasing number of enquiries from foreign countries regarding the timber resources of Canada and her ability to supply wood products of various kinds. The present is undoubtedly an opportune time to make our products more widely known abroad, and to bid for a larger share of the foreign trade.

The contents of this export number will include illustrations and descriptions pertaining to the Canadian lumbering and pulp industries, and information regarding the requirements of foreign markets. It is proposed to issue two thousand copies for circulation abroad. These will be placed in the hands of the leading importers and consumers of timber, and also on view in the Chambers of Commerce, the offices of the Brirish Consuls, and the leading hotels in foreign countries, carefully selected lists of the above having been obtained by the publishers.

A considerable proportion of the issue will be distributed in Great Britain, at present the largest wood consuming country, but it is intended to cover also Germany, France, Spain, Australia, South Africa, China, Japan, South America and the West Indies, all of which countries import Canadian wood products.

As an advertising medium for Canadian manufacturers and exporters of timber products, this number should prove of incalculable value, since it will afford them an excellent opportunity of bringing their goods to the attention of probable buyers in foreign markets. An announcement in this number might prove to be the means of building up an extensive and profitable foreign trade. Already some of our manufacturers and exporters have arranged for announcements, but as it is desired that every person seeking export business should be represented in this number, the publishers would be pleased to be advised regarding the space desired at as early a date as convenient. Full particulars as to rates will be gladly furnished upon request.

TIMBER REQUIREMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IT has sometimes been said that the British timber market has been exploited by Canadians to its full extent, and even that the trade has been overdone. In respect to square timber and pine and spruce deals this may in a measure be true, but there are undisputable evidences that Canada will supply in the near future a much greater proportion of the timber reqirements of Great Britain than she does at the present time. The vast manufacturing industries of our Mother country are constantly calling for a class of timber products of which Canada has as yet supplied but a small proportion. This class of wood products may be termed specialties, and it is in this direction that we anticipate the most noticeable expansion in our timber trade.

The publishers of this journal are constantly in receipt of communications from British importers asking for the names and addresses of manufacturers of certain stock. The stock enquired for has included pine doors and mouldings, spruce mouldings, box shooks, maple blocks for flooring purposes, veneers, handle stock, mangle roller stock, wood powder, basswood boards, birch spool wood, pulp wood, butchers' skewers, golf sticks, wooden mantel pieces, plasterers' laths, pit props for mining purposes, railway sleepers, birch and maple dowels, barrel staves, etc. These are sufficient to indicate the character of the timber products for which there is a market in Great Britain, and which the importers and consumers are desirous of purchasing in Canada.

It is not unusual for a correspondent to state that he has been obtaining his stock from other countries, perhaps Scandanavia or the United States, but that he now desires for some reason to establish a connection in Canada. In the case of doors, it is said that those of Canadian manufacture are of finer appearance and comparatively cheaper in price than the Scandinavian doors.

Canadian manufacturers cannot expect that British importers will put forth more than a reasonable effort to establish a connection in this country. If they are not met with some encouragement, and if some desire is not shown on the part of our manufacturers to secure their trade, they will find other sources of supply.

Granting that there is a market in Great Britain for a greater quantity of Canadian timber products, the question naturally arises as to the most feasible and productive method to be adopted to secure this trade. In the past our export trade in timber products has been almost entirely controlled by a few large shippers on this side, who have their agents in Great Britain or who sell to importers there. The result of this course has been that the number of profits to be taken by middlemen has reduced almost to a minimum the price which the manufacturer has received for his stock. The present tendency is towards a closer business connection between the manufacturer and the consumer. Manufacturers are being solicited to ship direct to agents or importers in Great Britain, and in our opinion this is the course which the trade will eventually take. There are in Great Britain many responsible wood brokers who are prepared to handle the stock of Canadian shippers, and in whose honesty and integrity entire confidence may be placed. These brokers are familiar with the market requirements, and should be in a position to place stock to the best possible advantage. Frequently they make advances on the shipments, and guarantee accounts in case of the failure of the buyer. Under these circumstances the interests of shippers would be protected. At the same time, every shipper of stock to the British market should take the precaution of not being misled by some unreliable party.

GRANTING OF PULP WOOD LICENSES.

THE interest that has been shown in the question of dealing with the large but scattered pulp wood resources of the territory in New Ontario seems to call for some remarks on the subject. The situation is one that presented many difficulties and called for the initiation of a new policy radically different from that so successfully adopted in dealing with the pine timber. The opposition to the Government measures—so far as it is honest and not factious—seems to be largely due to the mistaken conception that some similarity of conditions between the two cases exists, so that the system which has been found satisfactory in disposing of the pine should form a precedent for the sale of spruce. The facts brought out in the controversy show that there is little ground for such an assumption.

There are two leading points of difference which are sufficient to indicate the need for an entirely different system of treating spruce producing lands to that which obtains in the case of pine forests. Firstly, while the pine grows thickly over very extensive areas, so that its value is easily estimated within given limits, and it is readily accessible to the operator, the spruce, on the other hand, is sparsely scattered

over a wide extent of country, so that if a limit of any marketable value were set apart, settlement would need to be excluded from an extensive district in order to secure a comparatively trifling revenue. Secondly, pine can be manufactured into lumber with a small outlay of capital. The utilization of pulp wood, however, requires a far more costly and elaborate process. If the raw material is to be worked up in the province, encouragement must be given to extensive capitalists to undertake the erection of large pulp and paper factories involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It would obviously be impossible to induce investors to risk such amounts in the enterprise unless they were assured in advance of an adequate supply of raw material, and such assurances can only be given by definite agreements such as those which have been made with several companies. The proposal that the spruce should be put up to competition and sold to the highest bidder, as is done with pine, is, we believe, impracticable. If coupled with the restriction that the raw material should be worked up in the province, no one could be found to buy on such terms. It would seem that the only way in which the pulp wood could be exploited on the principle that the manufacture of the finished article is to be done within our own borders is along the line of the plan the Ontario Government are persuing.

Bearing in mind this essential feature of the case, that in order to secure the manufacture of pulp wood into pulp and paper here, it is absolutely necessary to find capitalists ready to sink large sums in buildings and machinery on the faith of obtaining sufficient and constant supplies of raw material for a term long enough to secure the financial success of the enterprise, it is difficult to see how the interests of the public could have been much more thoroughly safeguarded than has been done in the agrement with the Spanish River Pulp Company. The company guarantee to expend $500,000 in the erection of a pulp mill, to manufacture 20,000 tons of pulp annually, and to employ on an average 250 hands. In return they get absolutely nothing but the certainty of being able to purchase their raw material for twenty-one years at a price to be fixed by the government. The agreement is far more stringent than the previous contracts under which the Sault Ste Marie and Sturgeon Falls companies are operating, as it limits the kinds of wood to be cut to spruce, jack pine and poplar, and is subject to any increase of dues which may in future be imposed. It is not likely to interfere in any respect with the settlement of the country, as it distinctly specifies that the lands covered by the concession are to remain open for settlers, who upon taking up a lot become the owners of the pulp wood as well as the other timber. All possible objections in short of the character usually raised against the granting of large areas or special privileges to companies appear to have been considered in advance and met by the terms of the agreement.

In view of what has already been accomplished at Sault Ste. Marie and at Sturgeon Falls under agreements of a similar character, though less favorable to the public than the Spanish River contract; having regard to the lavish expenditure of capital, the rapid development of the country at these points, the influx of population, the growing markets afforded to the farmers for their produce and to the manufacturers of other parts for their wares, the action of the government must be regarded with some approval. Everyone interested in national development is practically agreed as to the proposition that the national resources of the country should be utilized as speedily as may be, and that Canadians should receive the full benefit of the resultant industries by carrying on the manufacturing processes within our own boundary. Rarely has a policy enunciated by a provincial administration been more enthusiastically received than the departure in this direction. But had the principle that spruce should not be disposed of otherwise than by public competition, regardless of the practical difficulties in the way of adopting that system, been sanctioned by the Legislature, we fear it would have been a serious check to the movement for industrial expansion, and would have thwarted and delayed for years the opening up and development of New Ontario, so largely dependent upon the growth of the pulp industry. It would have been an unfortunate thing indeed for the country had the government been compelled, out of deference to a misapplied precedent, to sell off the pulp timber in lots to small operators with permission to ship it as raw material abroad owing to the lack of manufacturing facilities within the province. The system of disposing of pulp wood adopted is in fact simply the logical conclusion and the corollary of the general policy of encouraging home manufacture, and the government is to be commended for the firmness with which they have adhered to the principle, no less than for the foresight and fidelity exhibited in providing against any possible abuse of the privileges granted.

A HANDY HAMMERING BENCH.

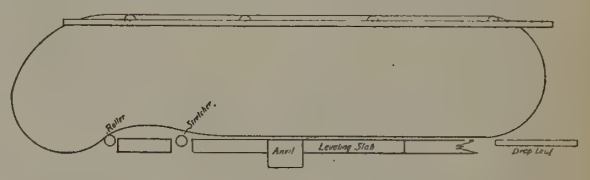
By J. S. Philipps.

I see so many inconveniently arranged hammering benches, or at least such as I would not wish to work at myself, that I will give you the "plans and specifications" of what, to me, is the handiest bench I have seen. We are all so prone to do things as we were taught to do them that it is a continual bar to our advancement. I have never gone into a strange mill where the hammering bench was such as I could work at any longer than I had to, and then it was a question of tearing down and building over at the first opportunity, even if it had to be done on Sunday. Bet then, quite likely, those following me had to go through the same process again and make it over to suit them. There is no accounting for tastes.

First, I place center of anvil seven feet from left-hand end of bench and the rolls of stretcher four feet, center to the left of anvil, leaving three feet of bench yet to the left of rolls. Then I place the leveling slab immediately to the right and against the anvil. Instead of the stationary brackets usually used overhead for handling the saw around or over above bench, which I always regarded as very inconvenient, I use the following: I take two strips ot wood about 1x2½ inches, of sufficient length, and suspend them parallel with the bench, at the proper height, by wooden hangers or cleats, from the ceiling, and about sixteen inches apart.

About even with the left-hand end of the bench I make the necessary gain in each of those strips to receive the ⅜-inch iron pins which are driven into the ends of a light wooden roller about three inches diameter and sixteen inches long. At the right-hand end of those strips I make a series of those gains, say four or six inches apart, to receive another roller. Then in the intervening space, for one or two more according to length of saw. To raise the saw up on them, instead of having to raise and throw the whole upper half of saw together, I simply take out one of the rollers at a time, the center ones first, the outside ones last. In letting saw down I reverse the operation, taking the outside rollers out first. Some use the above, as I know, but there are many who know of none but the bracket system.

Now fit a roller of about three inches diameter to the extreme left end of bench. Put your saw on rollers overhead and on the bench, ready, let us say, to work on the inside of saw. Instead of having the bottom half of saw rest on bench full length, as is usual, roll the upper part to your left until the end projects over the end of bench and sags down something as shown in the accompanying sketch. Drop your right-hand



top roller into one of the series of gains I referred to, to hold the saw from running any farther to the left than is desirable.

You will now notice that the saw is resting heavily on the little roller fitted on to the left-hand end of the bench, and raises up off the bench three or four feet immediately to the right, yet lies level on the anvil and for a few feet to the left of it. There are a number of very marked advantages in this arrangement of the bench, among which I will mention: First, when you are working at the anvil and raise the saw with your left hand to try for tension, you will find it much more easily raised than when it is lying full length on the bench—an advantage you will most assuredly appreciate when working on heavy saws 12 to 14 inches. Second, when you take hold of the saw while still standing at the anvil, to push it to the right or forward, you will find so great a portion of saw resting on that little roller to the left, and so small a portion comparatively on the bench to the right, that it will move so much easier; another decided advantage on heavy saws. Third, if you have just sufficient overhang at left end of bench, as shown and described, when you push the bottom to the right or forward, the top of the saw will of itself roll to the left without your putting a hand to it. The above position of the anvil will also be found convenient when working on the out or log side of the saw.

Still another improvement that can be made on those over-head rollers, if the ceiiing is high enough, is to fit them in sliding frames, which can be counterbalanced. Whatever of good there may be in the above, I shall be pleased to learn of other conveniences in this line.—The Wood-Worker.

EXTEND YOUR TRADE.

If you are desirous of finding a market for your timber products you should place an announcement in the forthcoming Export Number of this journal, to be published about midsummer. Write the publishers to-day for rates.

LUMBERING OPERATIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

As the winter operations of the lumbermen of New Brunswick are about over, we can get a fairly correct idea of the actual as compared with the estimated output of deals and logs for the present season. The logs in most cases have yet to be stream-driven to the mills, and the contingencies arisng therefrom will, to some extent, naturally affect the final results.

The portable saw mills operated during the winter sawing deals have been generally successful. This class of mills is practically confined to the counties bordering on the Bay of Fundy, and while preparations of a very considerable extent had been made during the fall and early part of the winter, operations were much interfered with owing to the absence of snow, and the prospect up to the middle of February was not reassuring. However, from that time to the 1st of April winter, with its accompaniment of snow, held with much of its old time force, resulting in the earlier expectations of the portable mill men being fairly well realized.

The lumber operators on the Miramichi and north to the Restigouche had a long winter, with about the right depth of snow until March came in, when it was a greater depth than usual, necessitating a considerable expense in shovelling out the roads to get logs from the woods to the landings on the rivers. It is reported that a much larger quantity of logs than usual will have to lay over a year on this account, but that the average annual output will be obtained.

The mills will not begin operations generally before between the 20th of May and 1st of June, owing to there being no logs to saw until the new stock arrives. It is not often that there is such a clean-up of logs in the booms as was the case last year. Millwrights and engineers are busy putting the mills in order and making improvements where necessary, and the usual quickening of the business pulse is seen and felt incident to the return of spring after the long and comparatively dull winter season.

J. & C. Hickman, general merchants, Dorchester, N. B., last year acquired the valuable timber property, mills and town property of Hazen Copp, Port Elgin, N.B. The mills consist of a grist and a rotary saw mill. The latter they have entirely renewed, excepting the power, which is steam of 100 h.p. They have installed a modern rotary mill, with the latest improvements as to haul-up and means of handling lumber through the mill. Lumber that requires sizing or dressing goes direct to the planing mills. The shipping facilities are very complete, the lumber going from either the saw or planing mill direct to car, vessel or yard as required. The firm are taking out about four million feet of spruce logs this season. The length of drive is from fifteen to twenty miles.

Beharriel & Pelton purchased the mill and timber lands of Ogden & Hicks at Midgic, on the N.B. & P.E.I. R.R., and are operating about three million feet this season. T. B. Calhoun, Calhouns, N. B., has three million feet of spruce for his season's operation. He also had a large portable mill sawing during the winter a few miles back from the I.C.R. near Memramcook. The Calhoun Lumber Company, Gaspe, Que., of which Mr. Calhoun is the general manager, are putting in four million feet of spruce logs at their mill for the season's cut. L. DeB. Lockhart, Humphrey's Mills, has two million feet of spruce, hemlock and pine assured. Lockhart & Lowther, Notre Dame, N.B., are about beginning operations for the season. They have two million feet.

J. D. Irving, Buctouche, N.B., is getting four million feet of spruce and hemlock. He cut about six hundred thousand feet of hardwood and spruce with his portable mill during the winter, shipping from Adamsville, on the I.C.R. M. McLaughlan, Buctouche as two million feet stocked to saw in his rotary mill. He also has a 50 barrel flour mill, which has induced the farmers in the surrounding country to go quite extensively into the raising of wheat, some farmers supplying themselves and having a surplus for sale.

J. & T. Jardine, Kingston, N.B., will saw in their band mill about seven million feet, spruce and hemlock mainly, and have purchased the cut of several small mills in the vicinity which will give them about twelve million feet of a total output six million feet, of which will be English deals, the remainder being for United States and local markets. This firm have about four million feet of old logs ready to operate on as soon as the ice is clear. They have added a new boiler to their plant this winter. The Messrs. Jardine are also extensive farmers and stock raisers, horses and cattle being their specialty in the live stock line, and are also general merchants and ship owners.

R. O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B., has a first-class rotary saw mill. He is taking out four million feet to supply it this season. He saws principally English deals. Mr. O'Leary is also a general merchant and one of the largest operators in salmon, smelts and lobsters in the Maritime provinces. McLeod & Atkinson, Kouchibognac, have a gang saw mill, and have a stock of one and a half million feet for this season. Geo. Jardine, Kouchibognac, has a rotary saw mill and shingle machine. His output for the season will be about six hundred thousand feet, spruce, hemlock and hardwood. The Bonny River Lumber Company, Bonny River, N.B., will take out for the season's cut about seven million feet of spruce for English deals and enough cedar to supply two shingle machines during the season. They will also manufacture lath, etc. C. M. Bostwick & Co., whose mills are at Salmon River, N.B., have begun sawing and will have five million feet of stock. C. T. White's stock of logs in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will total nine million feet, Point Wolfe furnishing about two-thirds of the quantity. C. & J. Prescott, Albert, N.B., have stocked fully three million feet and have begun sawing.

G.D. Prescott, West River, has one and a half million feet of spruce logs.

H.E. Graves, Harvey Bank, has two and a quarter million feet ready to begin sawing on. He will employ portable mills.

McLellan Bros., Albert, have one million feet. They put in a new portable saw mill, which has been doing splendid work for a couple of months. McLellan & Turner, Riverside, N.B., have at their mill one million feet of logs and are now sawing them—the greater part is spruce, remainder hardwood.

W. J. Carnwath, Riverside, during the winter and early spring, will saw two million feet in his portable saw mill. J. Lewis & Co., (John L. Pecik, Hillsboro, N.B., manager) have a portable mill sawing back of Hopewell Corner, in which they will cut two million feet. J.W. Smith, Hopewell Hill, N.B., are finishing up one and a half million feet in their portable mill.

W. N. Duffy, Hillsboro, N.B., has a portable saw mill in which he has sawn one million feet during the winter, and with stock of logs on hand and some summer logging which he will do, will cut another million feet during the season. He saws English deals. Mr. Duffy is interested in a saw mill and lumber operations on the Liverpool river, eight miles above Milton, in Nova Scotia, and also does a general merchandise business at Hillsboro, N.B. Mr. Dryden, of the firm of Dryden & Gibson, Hillsboro, N.B., has carried on the lumber business for several years in different parts of the county of Albert. He is operating in five places this season and getting out three million feet of deals, which was cut by portable mills engaged for the purpose. The firm do a large business in agricultural implements, carriages, sleighs, etc., also in oats, feed and groceries. John Fawnes, Havelock, N.B., will succeed in getting out the quantity estimated earlier in the season, viz., one and a half million feet.

Mill owners and operators on the Miramichi have concluded their winter's cut and have got about all to the landings. The mills will be a little later starting than usual, as all the old logs were sawn last fall, and will have to wait for new stock. Adams, Burns & Co., Bathurst, N.B., expect a fair season's sawing, although not to the full capacity of their mill. Sumner Company, Bathurst, have six to seven million feet of spruce on their landings, and besides have cedar enough to keep four shingle machines running the whole season. They also ran a winter mill sawing shingles at Russell Siding on the I.C.R. John Culligan, Belledune, got out four million feet of spruce and cedar—about half of each—and ran a shingle mill during the winter, and also cut a large quantity of spool wood stock.

Geo. Montgomery, Dalhousie, has two million feet of spruce and enough cedar to supply two shingle machines. His mill is a rotary, with steam power. Geo. Moffat, Dalhousie, has five million feet of spruce and will begin sawing on the 1st of May. Mr. Moffat's mill is a live gang and rotary, with lath machines and re-saw, and is reputed to be one of the fastest cutting mills on the north shore of New Brunswick. Dalhousie is a good shipping port and a large part of the English deals sawn along the line of the I.C.R. north as far as Sayabec is shipped from there.

Wm. Currie & Co., Eel River, have a large shingle and saw mill and will saw this season one million feet of spruce, and besides stock cedar for six shingle machines.

David Richards, Campbellton, is the largest spruce operator in northern New Brunswick. His cut of spruce will run close on fifteen million feet this season, he also takes out a considerable quantity of cedar. He has a very fine mill built on the site of one burnt two years ago, in which he has a rotary stock gang, three shingle machines, also clapboard and lath machines and planer, the whole mill being strictly modern and up-to-date. Kilgour Shives, Campbellton, will saw from five to six million feet of spruce deals this season and also run ten shingle machines. There is a complete box factory convenient to the saw mill, with dry house of the latest pattern. In the sawing season the cuttings are utilized here, while in the winter a large quantity of suitable logs can be procured, so the box factory runs continously. Mr. Shives is of an inventive turn of mind, and I have no doubt that if he was not so thoroughly immersed in the shingle and lumber business as he is, his attention would be given to the planning of new devices and improvements in machinery for working up lumber. A. E. Alexander, Campbellton, is also a large lumber operator and mill owner. His principal lumber business is in the manufacture of shingles, having thirteen shingle machines, all of which he runs during the summer season and also from two to four machines all winter. He also has a rotary saw mill in which he cuts about one million feet of spruce deals and timber. Mr. Alexander is also the largest general merchant in the town and holds the position of Mayor.

J.B. Champion, of Campbellton, has purchased the Reid mill at Dalhousie and is putting it in order for the season's cut. The mill contains a rotary saw mill and two shingle machines, besides a complete plant for sash and door making and general building lumber.

J. & D. A. Harquail and Curry Bros., of Campbellton, each have a sash and door factory, and are doing a considerable business supplying the building trade.

The David Inglis Company, Limited, Flatland, N.B., operate a shingle mill. This property was formerly owned and operated by F. Stancliffe, of Montreal. Some two years ago the mill was burned, when Mr. Inglis purchased the property and rebuilt the mill. The company handle the output of their mill—about twenty million shingles annually—without the intervention of middlemen or commission agents, as some members of the company are located at Springfield, Mass., and are large dealers in shingles and lumber. The mill is kept running steadily day and night, summer and winter. Mr. David Inglis is the resident manager, and an inspection of the mill and surroundings, with the care taken in manufacturing the best class of goods, shows that he is entirely competent for the position.

W. J. P.

CANADA'S COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

FOLLOWING is the official list of Canada's Commercial Agents in Great Britain, British possessions and foreign countries :

J. S. Larke, Sydney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.

G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.

Robert Bryson, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.

S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.

C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic agent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duties, the undermentioned will answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders :

J. G. Colmer, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., England.

Thomas Moffat, 16 Church street, Cape Town, South Africa.

G. H. Mitchell, 15 Water street, Liverpool, England.

H. M. Murray, 40 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

Harrison Watson, Curator, Imperial Institute, London, England.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 20-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects are especially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

☞ Subscription price for the two editions for one year, $1.00.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

FOR SALE.—2,000 arpents Boardwood Limits near St. Hilaire Station, only 22 miles from Montreal—Red Oak, Maple, Beech. B. F. CAMPBELL, St. Hilaire Station, Que.

JOHN HARRISON & SONS CO., LTD., OWEN Sound, Ont., offer the following specials: 5 cars No. 1 White Pine Lath and 6,000 Cedar Posts, 8, 9 and 12 feet long.

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BRITISH FIRM OF TIMBER IMPORTERS desire shipments from Canada of large quantities of doors and mouldings. Manufacturers are asked to send particulars, stating the quantity they can supply, to BOX 30, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE

Large Tract of Timber

THE PROPERTY OF

The Canadian Land and Immigration Company of Haliburton, (Limited).

This company has a larger tract of well timbered land about 125 miles north-east of Toronto. There are large quantities of Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam, Basswood, Cherry Birch, Maple also considerable Pine, Elm and Ash on this tract. It is well served by two railroads, one of which is about to be extended through the centre of the property. The Company are prepared to sell this timber in blocks ranging from 5,000 to 10 000 acres, or more if desired.

There are several good mill sites on the property. This would be a good opportunity for parties who are at present cut out and are looking for a new location.

Maps and plans and further particulars can be had by applying to

W. H. LOCKHART GORDON,
Managing Director,
157 Bay Street, Toronto.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU WISH to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in this department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED—Hard Maple Logs in lots of 30 M ft. board measure, and upwards, to be sawn to order; whole product taken except culls, a large percentage green. Address, R. E. KINSMAN, Hamilton.

FOR SALE.

SOME MAPLE AND ELM LUMBER; ALSO 45 horse power Steam Mill, cheap; Foundry and Machine Shop to rent, very reasonable. J. C. SCRIPTURE, Colborne, Ont.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; ONE CONversant with the lumber business. Apply giving age, qualifications and copy of references. Box 18, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Limits For Sale

TOWNSHIP OF ARMAND, P.Q.

About 42 square miles in above Township, well timbered and well watered. Logs can be hauled partly to Temiscouata Railway, but the greater part can be driven to advantage into the St. John River. For particulars apply to

H. M. PRICE & CO,
Quebec.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The topic of conversation among lumbermen is the fire at the Chaudiere, which destroyed a vast quantity of lumber and several mills and yards. It is difficult to estimate the effect of taking out of the market upwards of 150,000,000 feet of lumber. Much of this stock was sold for shipment to England and the United States, and the remainder was intended to supply the local demand. Other sources of supply will have to be found, and the result will likely be a decided stiffening of prices. In addition to the lumber burned, mills were destroyed, and thus the market will be relieved of a portion of the intended cut of these mills. Some of the logs will probably be manufactured by other mills, but the total cut of the Ottawa Valley for the season is certain to be considerably reduced by the fire. The lumber was dry stock, which at the present time is very scarce. In our opinion, there will be a general advance in the price of white pine, this advance to hold until the dry stock of this season's manufacture is ready for shipment, which will not be until midsummer at least. At the present time contracts for new stock are being entered into very freely. There is an exceptionally good demand for export lumber, both of pine and hardwood.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Some of the Montreal and Quebec shippers were affected by the recent fire at the Chaudiere, and as a result export trade is somewhat unsettled. The destruction of such a large quantity of lumber may possibly diminish the shipments from the St. Lawrence. The Quebec timber market is quite firm, square and waney pine showing a tendency to advance in price. Square pine, 40 to 45 feet average, is quoted at 30 to 36 cents, and Ottawa waney, 19 to 21 inch average, from 38 to 47 cents. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the outlook for the season's trade is good, although it is feared that a considerable quantity of logs will be hung up in the streams. In Nova Scotia, River Plate specifications are selling about $1.50 per thousand higher than last year, as the cut in some districts will be about 50 per cent. short of last season, on account of a scarcity of logs. Several vessels have been chartered to load at Yarmouth for Buenos Ayres.

UNITED STATES.

The peculiar position of the United States lumber market renders it difficult to give a review setting forth the actual conditions. It cannot be disputed that trade is by no means as active as it should be, although there has been some improvement during April. Manufacturers in the west are holding firmly to prices, but as it is admitted that the present high values cannot rule throughout the season, some dealers have concluded that the time has come to reduce their prices. The white pine dealers of Buffalo held a meeting last week to discuss the price question, at which it was decided to hold to the present list. In the Albany market 2½ and 3 inch uppers have been reduced to $65, 4 inch uppers to $70, 2½ inch selects to $55, 2½ inch fine common to $45 to $50, 1 by 10 and 12 shippers to $22, 1 by 12 No. 1 barn to $28, and 1 by 10 and 12 No. 2 barn to $24. From Bay City and Saginaw comes the report that prices are slightly weaker, 1 to 2 inch uppers selling at $54, and selects 8 inches and up at $49. A reduction of about $1 per thousand has also been made in No. 1 cuts, barn boards, inch box and shaky clear stock. The best grade of white pine shingles is quoted at Saginaw at $4.15, and C. B. shingles at $3.15. Cedar is worth $3.20 and $2.20 respectively, and lath is quoted at $4 and $4.50.

The spruce market has recovered as a result of a meeting of spruce manufacturers held at Bangor, Maine, on April 24th, at which it was agreed not to ship any lumber on the market, but to sell all cargoes before loading. A price list, published elsewhere, was also adopted.

Although no break in hardwood prices can be reported, the market is somewhat weaker, particularly for the class of hardwoods used in building operations. For elm, basswood, and maple for manufacturing purposes the demand is keeping up. At Boston maple sells at $30 for 1½ inch, $31 for 2 inch, and $34 for 2½ and 3 inch.

FOREIGN.

There is still a feeling of uneasiness in the British market, due to the high price of lumber and the consequent decrease in consumption at London and a few of the other leading ports. Inland buyers and builders are buying with the strictest economy, and unless the demand shall improve very considerably, some dealers anticipate lower prices. On the other hand, it is said that at the first sign of renewed trade importers will show a strong desire to contract for the balance of their season's requirements. It is reported that Sweden has 60,000 standards less for first-open-water shipment than last year, and that a limited quantity is expected from Finland. On the east coast of England spruce deals have been sold quite freely, and more enquiries have been made for this class of stock than has been experienced before. Referring to spruce deals, the Timber Trades Journal says that if Canadian producers would try to meet the requirements of the east coast trade by accurate cutting to specifications, there is little doubt but that a footing in those markets could be established, notwithstanding the fact that Atlantic freights and insurances are much greater than from the Baltic. Plasterers' laths are reported to be scarce in the British market, with correspondingly high prices. Birch planks also sell freely. Late advices fron Madrid and Santiago, Chili, state that the demand there for Canadian lumber this season will be quite extensive.

HICKORY SQUARES WANTED.

A British firm write us that they are desirous of purchasing large quantities of hickory squares, 44 in. x 7⅞ in., of perfect quality and cut to exact size. Persons in a position to supply such stock are asked to communicate with this office.

ENQUIRY FOR BLACK WALNUT.

A German firm of timber importers write the CANADA LUMBERMAN that they are in the market for black walnut, and that they can use any quantity in lumber as well as logs. We understand that there is a quantity of black walnut in Western Ontario, and would be pleased to open up correspondence with any person in a position to supply this class of timber.

STOCKS AND PRICES

Chappel Bros., of Tidnish, N.S., have taken out 8,000,000 feet of logs in Hants County the past season.

C. T. White has about 13,000,000 feet of logs ready to cut at his mills at Point Wolfe, Albert county, N. B.

The town of Toronto Junction, Ont., has let to A. H. Clemes the contract to supply 70,000 feet of lumber.

A. & P. White, of Pembroke, Ont., have sold all their season's production of red pine deals and sidings for export to Great Britain.

The Winnipeg city council has accepted the tender of D. E. Sprague for the supply of from 500,000 to 1,500,000 feet of lumber.

The first shore logs have arrived at the Springhill booms, above Fredericton, N. B. Spruce logs are said to be worth from $8 to $8.50 per thousand feet.

Fraser & Co. and Walter & Humberstone have purchased the timber limits of Moore & McDowall, fifty miles up the Saskatchewan river from Edmonton, N. W. T.

S. Gillies & Son, of Ailsa Craig, Ont., took out one and three-quarter million feet of logs last winter. Of this one million feet was soft elm, and the balance rock elm, maple and basswood. They have just finished shipping fifty cars of lumber.

This season the cut of Mohr & Ryan, of Killaloe Station, Ont., will be about 2,000,000 feet, a portion of which has been sold at a considerable advance on last season's prices. The above firm also took out last winter 6,000 telegraph and telephone poles.

It is learned from A. F. Bury Austin, of Montreal, that his stock of lumber which was consumed by the Hull fire last week was fully covered by insurance. He wishes to advise the trade that the fire will not interfere with this season's cut, as arrangements have been made with other mills to manufacture the logs, so that all contracts placed for the new cut will be filled promptly.

THE OTTAWA FIRE AND THE LUMBER MARKET.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN)

Ottawa's lumber industry, in which was invested millions of dollars, and in which were employed thousands of men, suffered a severe blow by the fire which swept Hull and the western part of Ottawa on Thursday, April 26th. It is estimated that the loss will total $3,000,000 on the lumber destroyed. A leading lumberman states that in the twelve hours in which the flames played havoc in the immense reaches of lumber piles, at least 125,000,000 feet, representing all grades of lumber, were laid low in ashes. Over 2,000 men are temporarily thrown out of employment.

At present it is possible to give but an approximate idea of the individual losses. The heaviest loser is Mr. J. R. Booth, whose lumbering operations have made his name a familiar one on two continents. Mr. Booth's large mill was saved after a prolonged fight, but the greater part of his extensive yards are now nothing but an area of ashes. In his five yards Mr. Booth had at least 80,000,000 feet of lumber, he states, and of this fully 55,000,000 feet were destroyed. This was all valuable lumber, worth at least $18 per M, making the loss almost $1,000,000. All the outbuildings, stables, workshops, etc., at Booth's mill were destroyed, entailing a loss of at least $40,000. Over $60,000 was invested in the fitting up of the five yards. Mr. Booth's handsome private residence was also destroyed, entailing a loss of $60,000. A row of twenty houses belonging to him were also burned. Mr. Booth's total loss will probably be $1,200,000, on which no official insurance estimate can be secured. It is said, however, by responsible parties, to be $550,000.

The loss on the buildings, machinery, finished products and lumber of the E. B. Eddy Company will total nearly $1,500,000. This company lost over 4,000,000 feet of lumber. The loss on finished woodenware, paper, etc., amounted to over $300,000, the stock of matches alone, consisting of 20,000 cases, being valued at $60,000. The insurance on the Eddy property is placed at $400,000. Over 1,200 men are thrown out of employment. The Eddy Company will probably rebuild on a smaller scale, and it will be at least four years before the works assume the proportions attained before the fire.

In the extensive yards of the Export Lumber Company there were piled 45,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $900,000, all of which was destroyed. This lumber was fully insured.

The Hull Lumber Company was also a heavy loser. Its well equipped mill and yards of lumber, containing at least 10,000,000 feet, rolled skyward in smoke, entailing a loss of $260,000. About 300 men are thrown out of employment as a result of the visit paid by the fire fiend to this industry. With characteristic energy the members of the company promptly decided to commence cutting operations at once, in Bronson & Weston's old mill and in Mason's mill at Hintonburg. As the Hull Lumber Company owns extensive limits, its mill will likely be rebuilt, probably on the old site. The insurance on this firm's property is estimated at about $100,000. As yet, however, the amount of the insurance has not been ascertained, as the insurance papers have not been arranged.

Gilmour & Hughson's well equipped mill and extensive yards at the east end of Hull had a close call, although situated over a mile from the scene of the first fire. As it was over 2,000,000 feet of lumber were consumed. A stern fight, successful in the end, was put up by the mill employees, assisted by 300 lumbermen employed at Bingham's boom farther up the river. Most of the lumber destroyed was the property of English and American firms, and is well insured. The insurance was carried by the Ottawa firms as mentioned above. The English, Canadian and American firms who had bought the lumber were Watson & Todd, Robert Cox & Co., Sharples & Company, Dobell, Beckett & Company and the Standard Oil Company.

It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the extensive stock of lumber piled in and about Ottawa was swept away. J. Parr's planing mill was also destroyed, entailing a loss of $10,000. Fraser Hamilton's mill was reduced to ashes, loss $7,000; J. Oliver & Son's furniture factory was swept away, loss $10,000; and the Ottawa Specialty Company will have to build anew. The loss in this case was $45,000.

The fire may work a revolution in the lumber industry of Ottawa. It is doubtful whether it will again attain the proportions it had assumed before the fire. The sister cities of Ottawa and Hull depended largely on the lumber industry to support their poorer population which is now thrown on the charity of the public. Many of the knowing ones saw in the recent decline of the Ottawa lumber business the beginning of the end. Others, however, J. R. Booth amongst the mumber, were equally as positive that the lumber industry would for many years to come continue to support a large proportion of the population, and encouraged by their predictions, all are hoping that the lumber industry, re-organized with better protection, will employ even more men than before. It is understood that the Hull Lumber Company, which also suffered from fire a few years ago, intended to enlarge their mill, and it is possible the present mill will be restored on more extensive plans.

Already large gangs of men, under the personal supervision of Mr. J. R. Booth, are engaged repairing platforms, tramways, etc., and the large mill will be in operation in less than a week after the fire. This mill lay in the path of the fire fiend, but it was saved, the success being in a great measure due to the admirable private protective system of sprinklers and waterworks introduced about four years ago by Mr. Booth. During the progress of the fire, the mill was saturated with water inside and out, and the floors were covered with it three inches deep. As a result, though the wind carried the flames in and through the mill and piles in the vicinity, they could not secure a foothold, though stone buildings less than 100 feet away suffered the fate of the other estabments on all sides. Mr. Booth has many sympathizers in his loss, and the entire population of Ottawa and Hull shares his feeling of pride in the escape of his splendidly equipped mills.

It is doubtful whether the shores of the Ottawa river within the limits of the suffering sister cities will ever again loom high and majestic in the long lines of lumber piles. The lumber, while always a source of pride, has by some been looked upon as a source of danger to the closely populated districts, and now that the long expected destruction has been done, the citizens express a firm determination that the lumberman must find his piling ground outside the city gates. The problems confronting the lumberman will be the difficulty of transporting the lumber from the mills, and the still greater difficulty of securing new quarters. The problem will probably be solved in part at least by direct shipment on car and boat from the mill, as is done in many large mills in the United States.

The fire loss cannot be represented by the figures denoting the value of the lumber destroyed. It must be remembered in this connection that a marked shortage in the lumber supply has been caused by the fire, and prices are bound to advance accordingly. For building purposes in Ottawa and Hull little lumber is available, and it is not likely there will be any large shipments to outside points. On the other hand, considerable lumber will have to be secured from other mills. The local market, for the present at least, is bound to be unsettled, and the disposal of the coming cut and the price thereof is a matter of conjecture.

OTTAWA, April 30th, 1900.

MEETING OF SPRUCE MANUFACTURERS.

At a meeting of eastern spruce manufacturers held at Bangor, Maine, last week, an association was formed called the Eastern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and the following scale of prices adopted: 10 and 12 inch dimensions per M, $20; 3 by 9 inch dimensions, $19; 8 inch and under dimension, $18; 10 and 12 inch random lengths, 10 feet and up, $18; special bills, 24 and 25 feet, 10 and 12 inch, $21; random, 3 by 9, $18; special bills, 24 and 25 feet, 3 by 9, $20; 2 by 3, 2 by 4, 2 by 5, 2 by 6, 2 by 7, and 3 by 4 inches, 10 feet and up, random, $16; 2 by 9, 10 feet and up, random, $17 50. All other random lengths, 10 feet and up long, 8 inches and under wide, $16.50.

The existing scale of prices adopted March 14 by the manufacturers' association for rail shipments to Boston points, was adopted by this association for shipments to Boston points by water; terms on Boston shipments, the usual terms, viz., settlement in thirty days from date of delivery.

It was further agreed not to ship any lumber on the market. All lumber is to be shipped on orders only and sold before loaded.

It was reported that a committee for each river made a canvas of the situation in their respective districts to ascertain the amount of old logs and lumber now on hand and the amount of new logs that will be available for the supply of saw mills this season, with the following result:

Old logs and lumber—Kennebec river, 5,000,000 old logs; 1,000,000 old lumber. St. John river, 6,500,000 old logs; 4,000,000 old lumber. Penobscot river, 19,500,000 old logs; 4,000,000 old lumber. Total, 31,000,000 feet old logs; 9,000,000 feet old lumber.

New logs, available some time in June and later, providing the drives are clean, for manufacture into lumber for water shipment—Kennebec river, 40,000,000; Penobscot river, 55,000,000; St. John river (American logs), 86,000,000. Total, 181,000,000.

Add to this 15,000,000 of Ashland Mfg. Co.'s output of 28,000,000 feet of lumber, to be shipped by water from Bangor, balance going by rail, and the grand total available, under favorable driving conditions, for shipment by water, is 196,000,000 feet of spruce, the estimates not including pine or hemlock, or pulp logs.

This shows a shortage of spruce, as compared with the average of the past five years, approximating 25 per cent.

The steamer Ardova has been chartered to carry a cargo of deals in June from St. John, N.B., to a British port. The bark Dilbhur has been fixed to load deals at same port for Barcelona, Spain, at 63s 9d.

ENQUIRIES FOR WOOD PRODUCTS.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade recently received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, Eng.:

28. The names of Canadian firms making "3-ply" hardwood (i. e., one thick and two thin veneers cemented together) are asked for.

29. The same enquirer wishes to correspond with Canadian lumber merchants who can sell large quantities of spruce-wood boxes, planed and unplaned, cut to size and packed in bales.

Canadian manufacturers may open up correspondence with any of the firms making the above enquiries by addressing a letter to the publishers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. When writing refer to the number of the enquiry.

The schooner Joseph Hay has been chartered to load lumber at Belleveau's Cove or Weymouth Bridge, N.S., for Cuba, at $7.

For 25 years Messrs. C. F. Denny, Frances D. Mott and James Dickson have constituted the firm of Denny, Mott & Dickson, timber importers, London, Eng. On March 31st last the business of the firm was transferred to a new company to be known as Denny, Mott & Dickson, Limited. Mr. C. F. Denny becomes chairman of the company, Mr. F. D. Mott vice-chairman, and Mr. James Dickson general managing director, while Messrs. M.S. Allan, Frank D. Mott, J. P. Dickson and Charles E. Denny, complete the board of directors.

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UP THE TOBIQUE RIVER.

[By a Travelling Correspondent.]

In reviewing the lumbering interests of the St. John river, in New Brunswick, prominence must be given to the work done upon one of its most important tributaries, the Tobique. Of the many streams and rivers flowing into the St. John, this river drains by far the greatest area of all.

The Tobique river proper, which flows into the St. John about 190 miles from its mouth, passes through the centre of Victoria county, and is just 60 miles in length, branching then into the right and left hand branches, themselves streams of good length, which draw their head waters from Northumberland and Restigouche counties respectively. It is a stream well fitted for driving and rafting; a peaceful stream, without falls or rapids to speak of, with the exception, perhaps, of its famous narrows, two miles from its mouth. There the banks contract and transform to perpendicular walls of rock of great height, at the base of which the stream drives through with great velocity. All of the brooks and streams flowing into the Tobique are operated upon by lumbermen, and have been for years, with slight diminution in their lumbering value.

The Wapskehegan and Gulquac, the Odell and Otellock, Three Brooks and Sisson Rivers all contribute largely to the output of logs. At present the greatest output, in fact more than half of the total Tobique timber, is cut on the left hand branch and on the Sisson branch. Nearly all the rest comes from the Mamozekal, Gulquac and Serpentine.

The Tobique river is well settled for its whole length, the first thirty miles containing some flourishing districts with splendid farming lands. Rily Brook is the furthest settlement on the river, and is a flourishing little spot in a beautiful location. There are numbers of islands in the stream, some of which are covered entirely with the finest of ash trees of great size. One of these, Long Island, thirty miles up, is now being denuded of its growth, which is close and heavy, for the sole purpose of cultivation, there seeming to be, unfortunately, no paying demand for this lumber. In the valleys of the Tobique and its branches spruce and hemlock predominate. On their upper reaches there is much white birch. The poplar is not seen to much extent. On the high lands and ridges the growth of maple and birch is large and heavy.

The location for pulp mills could not be better than on the Tobique, and its openings for the manufacture of its own lumber are yet barely discovered. For years the highway up the river has been one of the greatest portages in the province, and the portaging and toting in fall and winter has been one of the greatest boons to the farmers. Now that a railway, a branch of the C. P. R., runs up the river for 28 miles, much of this business has been largely reduced, but from the railway's terminus the transportation of supplies still depends upon the teaming.

One of the prime objects in the building of the railway was the development and shipment of gypsum from the place now known as Plaster Rock, the terminus of the road. Gypsum of the finest grade exists at this point in inexhaustible quantities, its red and white cliffs stretching in great height for over a mile along the river banks. A large plaster mill with improved machinery and good capacity has been erected, but its shipments have so far not been as great as anticipated. Just at this point the waters of the Tobique are now held in restraint by a big dam erected last year by the Tobique Manufacturing Company. They have in view the manufacture of lumber on a large scale, and at some future date the erection of pulp mills. Already it is stated that Tobique real estate has advanced from 40 to 50 per cent. The company is composed of the Hon. John Costigan, the Dominion representative of Victoria and Madawaska counties; Senator Baird, of Andover; Fred Hale, M. P., of Woodstock, N. B; Geo. A. Murchie, of St. Stephen, and James Stratton, of Ottawa. They control all the railway lands on the Tobique and intend eventually to handle all the lumber above the mill's location. The Tobique Manufacturing Co. expect to make a decided profit by shipping their manufactured lumber by rail. The cost of rafting cedar, going through the Fredericton booms and towing to St. John, is about $2.50 per M. With shingles this would be about 25 cents per M, as 100,000 feet in the log is about equal to 10,000,000 shingles. The rate by rail to Boston direct is 40 cents. This would give a difference of 15 cents per thousand in favor of sawing and shipping direct to Boston. So far all the Tobique lumber to speak of has been driven down the river to the booms. If this company carries out its expectations their work will be far reaching in its effects, as it means the transportation by rail of millions which now go by the river route.

R. A. Estey, of Fredericton, has been engaged on the river about ten years, though Jacob Hazen worked for him in this locality for years before that. He will get out about 3,000,000 feet, all of which he will cut in his Fredericton mills.

Geo. Upham will get out 3,000,000 feet from the Wapskehegan, which will also go to his Fredericton mill.

Donald Fraser & Sons, whose mill on the Temiscouata Lake was described in the last issue of The Lumberman, are getting out 1,000,000 feet. They have a big mill in Fredericton which cuts all this lumber.

Beveridge & Sons, whose cut extends partly over Salmon river, are handling 1,000,000 feet. They are located at Andover, at the mouth of the Tobique, where they have a store and do a general business. Their operations extend back 12 years, though the old Beveridge concern did business in the same line and location for as many years longer.

F. D. Sadler, of Perth, across the St. John from Andover, is now opening up in lumber, and has handled about 1,000,000 feet from his Rowena mill, five or six miles up the river. The aggregate cut on the whole river may be placed at about 26,000,000 feet, which is not, however, as great as in some years previous.

At Red Rapids Hilyard's mill is running this summer and will cut a good many shingles. It has also a rotary.

Murphy Bros. have a small clapboard mill on the headwaters of Three Brooks. Carter Edgar has, at the mouth of this stream, a mill which manufactures shingles and spruce. About a half million is being cut on Three Brooks this year. At Burnt Land Brook Martin Watson has a small shingle mill, and at Riley Brook is Topley's shingle mill. He also has a rotary which cuts a few deals. Gosline Bros., in Tilley Settlement, have a shingle mill and get out about 2,000,000 feet annually. Fifteen miles above the mouth of the Tobique the Salmon river enters the St. John. Two miles from its mouth are situated the mills of the Stevens Lumber Co. This mill does a large business and turns out in total about 15,000,000 feet per year. Most of its deals are shipped to St. John, where the firm is now filling a contract for several millions. The equipment is a rotary, a lath machine and six shingle machines. All the lumber manufactured is drawn from the Salmon river. Owing to their location, over two miles from the railway, they are put to an expense of about $30 a day in delivering. The headquarters of the firm are at Stevensville, near Fort Fairfield, Me., about ten miles distant, where they have a larger mill.

Mr. Frank Murchie, manager of the Murchie mill at Edmunston, reports good business and satisfactory prospects. His mill cuts long and short lumber, having an equipment of a rotary, lath, and seven shingle machines. Last year he cut about 17,000,000 shingles, 3,000,000 feet of long lumber and about the same amount of laths. They ship to Boston, via St. Stephen. They also have a large local trade and sell to the Temiscouata and Canadian Pacific railways. The mill has just been opened after an overhauling and the installation of some new machinery. About 60 men are employed. The Murchies operate also a mill at Milltown, Me., which contains two gangs and a planer; a rotary mill about 15 miles from McAdam, N. B.; a mill at Benton, containing gang and rotary, and one at Cabano, Que., having two shingle machines.

Octave Le'Stalien, of St. Rose, in Quebec, near Edmunston, has put another shingle machine in his mill from the factory of Connell Bros., Woodstock, N. B.

The butter factory at St. Bazil, Med. county, has been supplied with about $1,300 worth of machinery, furnished by the Canadian Dairy and Supply Co., Montreal, including a 10 h.p. Leonard engine and boiler.

Jos. Hayes is considering the erection of a mill 15 miles below Edmunston.

Wages for stream drivers are unprecedented, and hundreds of men are being engaged on the Tobique and upper St. John at $2 a day, while $2.50 is given in some places, and occasionally $3 has been offered.

ASSOCIATION OF CEDAR SHINGLE MANUFACTURERS.

Through the initiative of Mr. F E. Blackhall, manager of the J. P. Mowat Estate at Campbellton, N.B., a meeting of shingle manufacturers of New Brunswick, Quebec and Maine was held in Riviere du Loup, Que., on Tuesday, March 20th, for the purpose of considering the formation of an association of shingle manufacturers for the above districts. Mr. Kilgour Shives, of Campbellton, N.B., was appointed president, and Mr. F. E. Blackhall secretary of the association.

There were present the following persons: J. D. Sowerby, Oak Bay, Que.; F. E. Blackhall, Manager Estate J. P. Mowat, Campbellton, N. B.; George Berube, Notre Dame du Lac, Que.; John Mullin, of Fort Kent Milling Co., Fort Kent, Me.; Duncan Sinclair, Fort Kent, Me.; T. H. Phair, Presque Isle, Me.; O. L. Stadig, of Jones & Stadig, St. Francis, Me.; C. V. Carleton, of Rimouski Lumber Co., Rimouski, Que.; J. A. Morrison, Fredericton, N.B.; W. B. Hayes, of Grey & Lawrence Co., River Charlo, N.B.; Jas. Hayes, Notre Dame du Lac, Que.; Donald Fraser, of Donald Fraser & Sons, Fredericton, N.B., and Cabano, Que.; C. B. Champion, of C. B. Champion & Son, Campbellton, N.B.; Thos. Crockett, of Kennedy Island Mill Co., Riviere du Loup, Que.; Kilgour Shives, Campbellton, N.B.; A. E. Alexander, Campbellton, N.B.; John Montgomery, Barrister-at-Law, Campbellton, N.B.

A resolution was adopted fixing the following schedule of minimum prices to go into effect on 1st of April, 1900. Extras $3.25, clears $2.85, 2nd clears $2.35, clear whites $2.25, and extra No. 1 $1.85. These prices are based on Boston rates f.o.b. from the I.C.R., which is 20 cents per 100 pounds, or $54.00 per car billed at 27,000 pounds.

A resolution was also passed that the commission to be allowed wholesale commission men be 5 per cent. on the net amount of sales after freights have been deducted and from Canada duty also.

It was decided to hold another meeting at the same place on April 18th, and the secretary was authorized to prepare in the meantime a constitution and by-laws.

The second meeting was held as above stated, at which the uniform grading of shingles was briefly discussed and steps taken looking to the adoption of such a system. Arrangements were also made to take over the stock of small manufacturers who might feel obliged to sell on a low market. The association has so far been given a hearty reception by the trade, and it is hoped to eventually secure as members nearly every shingle manufacturer in Quebec, New Brunswick and Maine.

"WANTED AND FOR SALE."

Persons having for sale or wishing to purchase a particular lot of lumber, a mill property, timber limits, second hand machinery, etc., in fact, anything pertaining to lumbering operations, will find a buyer or seller, as the case may be, by placing an advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale Department" of the Canada Lumberman Weekly Edition. Testimonials to the value of this department by those who have given it a trial state that the results of advertisements were frequently better than anticipated. The cost is comparatively small. Mill owners might, with profit to themselves, make use of this method of advertising their stock to a still greater extent.

LOCATING AND CUTTING BELT-HOLES.

There are many practical ways of doing this important work ; important because it is done in "any old way." It is often a source of great annoyance and in many cases considerable expense, as belts are left to run against sharp edges in some places, while in others you can "throw a dog through" the extra space, thereby weakening the floor until it shakes the machine operator equal to the ague.

The sketches in the December Wood-Worker are quite easy of comprehension, but the plan is not so well adapted to planing mills. Most planing mills and sash, door and blind shops are two or more stories high, with line-shaft suspended from second floor joists, the heavier machines on the first floor, the lighter ones on the upper floors, necessitating belt holes. These lighter machines, or most of them, have small counters on floor, with tight and loose pulleys 6 to 10 inches diameter, and as they invariably run at high speed, require a large driver. To get the necessary belt length the distance between

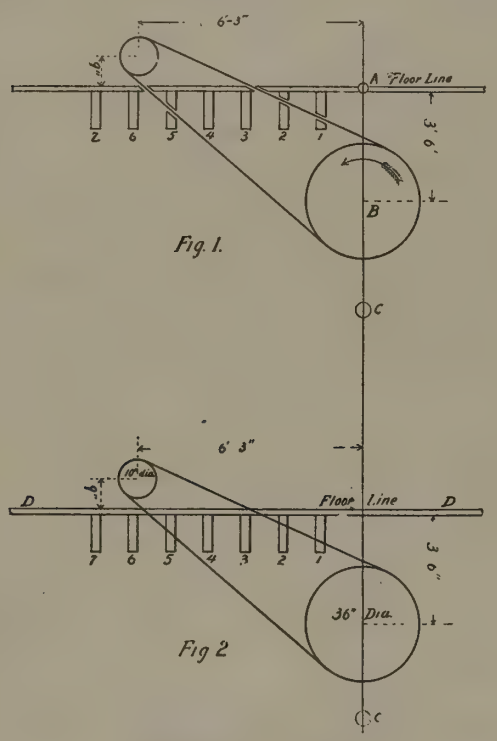

Fig. 1.

Fig 2

CUTTING BELT HOLES.

main and countershafts must be at least 6 to 10 feet. In 99 of every 100 cases the joists run in line with or in same direction as the line shaft, necessitating, in addition to belt holes in floors, cutting away portions of several joists. Frequently girders and beams are butchered up in order to set a machine in a certain position. This should be avoided as far possible, as mill floors are seldom too rigid at best; the millwright or machine man should locate the machine or counter and draw his plans to see that he does not interfere with any girder, and have as little cutting to do as possible. It may be necessary to make several trial positions to get the best results, but it requires very little time to see where belts will run, and it pays in the long run.

To locate belt holes is very simple, as the sketches herewith will show. There are other ways, but none easier or more nearly correct. Fig. 1 shows a 10-inch tight and loose pulley on machine countershaft, centre of which is 9 inches above floor line, with 36-inch driving pulley on lineshaft, center of which is 3 feet 6 inches below floor line ; from center to center of shafts is 6 feet 3 inches.

To find where such a belt will require belt holes we will refer to Fig. 2, which is almost a duplicate of Fig. 1, and should be drawn full size on floor where machine is to set. First, find point A, Fig. 1, by plumbing down main line to countershaft—B, Fig. 1 at two places on mill floor, not less than 8 or 10 feet on each side of driving pulley to be belted. If a new plant, or several machines are to be set, find points A at two extreme ends of main floor. Through points A A thus found, draw an indefinite line, which is line of shaft—C C, Fig. 2. Next draw floor line D D, Fig. 2, at right angles to C C, indefinitely or a little longer than distance to driven pulley.

Circles are now inscribed full size of pulleys, the one for driver, on line C C, same distance below floor line D D, as per measurements. The ones for small pulleys are drawn on a line at right angles to D D, measurements for distance from floor line and centres of shafts to be taken from Fig. 1 or actual measurements of shafts and pulleys being belted. Draw actual position of joists, beams, etc., that come between the two lines of shafting, also full size, and number them on plan, beginning at the one nearest to drive pulley, for future reference. Draw line of belts over pulleys, which will show where cutting is required. By the positions of pulleys in this case, it will be seen that joist No. 1 will require a portion of the lower edge cut away. No. 2 has a mortise through it about 3 inches wide and 2 inches longer than double the width of belt to be used. This will allow for sagging or flapping of top or loose belt. No. 3 also needs a portion of the upper edge cut away. The lower or tight belt only strikes one joist, No. 5 necessitating a mortise about 1½ inches wide, as this belt will not sag as does the top one. The floor holes should have a neat battten mitred around them on top of floor, about ½ by 3 inches.

Often belts are run at half twist through floor holes, and almost invariably cut away one or two joists entirely. In this case it is better to take up a portion of the floor and cut and frame in double headers, for strength, rather than have a weak floor. This is better than setting a post below as some do.—George W. Mershon, in Woodworker.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, of London, Ont., recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. McLeod is manager of the London Lumber Co.

Hon. Peter White, of Pembroke, ex-speaker of the House of Commons, has again been chosen by the Conservatives of North Renfrew to contest that riding at the next Dominion election.

Mr. James Scott, vice-president of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, is president of the Northern Navigation Company. This latter company has taken over the Beatty steamship line of Sarnia, and has thus secured control of the passenger traffic of the Canadian side of upper lakes, except that part carried by the C.P.R.

Mr. Carl Zeidler, of Toronto, has been appointed freight agent for the several lines of steamships despatched from New York by Messrs. Barber & Company. He has also secured the agency of the Bristol City Line of steamships from New York to Bristol. Mr. Zeidler is therefore in a position to furnish low rates of freight for car or cargo lots.

Mr. J. G. Scott, manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, New Westminster, B.C., was recently on a visit to Ottawa and other eastern cities. Mr. Scott states that the lumber business in British Columbia is flourishing and that the prospects for next year are most encouraging. His company intend erecting a new mill during the coming summer.

THE NEWS.

—Albert Eplett has moved his shingle mill to Victoria Harbor, Ont.

—The Spicer Shingle Mill Co., of Vancouver B. C., has been incorporated.

—Chas. T. Monroe has purchased a shingle mill at Douglastown, N. B.

—The Parry Sound Lumber Co., of Parry Sound, Ont., are building a new tug.

—Rutherford & Keating have purchased a lumber business at La Riviere, Man.

—The Huntsville Lumber Company are building new offices at Huntsville, Ont.

—A new planing mill is being built by G. Murray on the Red River bank, Winnipeg.

—A Mr. Lamb, of Brechin, intends to erect a saw mill at Big Eddy, on Black river.

—It is reported that a sash and door factory will be started at Russell Village, Ont.

—A new boiler has been placed in the saw mill of Charles Stewart at Honora, Ont.

—The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited, Fernie, B. C., has succeeded the Fernie Lumber Co.

—N. J. Raymond, of Meteghan Station, N. S., desires to engage a sawyer for a rotary mill.

—Howard & Moore have purchased the lumber busines of Caughlin Bros., at Cartwright, Man.

—Price Bros. & Company, of Quebec, have commenced the erection of a large saw mill at Rimouski.

—Wood & Colgate have added a circular saw to their shingle mill at Bear Cave, in Cardwell township.

—H. C. Rees, of South Woodslee, Ont., is building an addition to his saw mill and putting in stave machinery.

—Dunlop Bros., of Kintore, Ont., will manufacture chese boxes in connection with their saw milling business.

—The Grand Forks Lumber, Sash & Door Co.,of Grand Forks, B. C., has been incorporated, with a capital of $15,000.

—Shurly & Deitrich have commenced work on their new office building in connection with their saw works at Galt, Ont.

—Machinery is being installed in Cameron & Playfair's new saw mill at Midland and Chew Bros.' new mill at Dollartown.

—The Whaley Lumber Company, of Huntsville, Ont., are refitting their mill and will shortly commence sawing operations.

—W. T. Mason, of the late lumber firm of William Mason & Son, Ottawa, has embarked in the lumber business in Montreal.

—The Fairview Sash & Door Factory Company has dissolved partnership, and in future Edward Cox will carry on the business at Fairview, B. C.

—Dunlop Bros., of Kintore, Ont., are building an addition to their saw mill, which they will use for the manufacture of cheese boxes.

—The C. Beck Manufacturing Company expect to operate their mills at Penetanguisnene, Ont., day and night during the coming season.

—The Aylmer Manufacturing Company, of Aylmer, Ont., has been organized and will manufacture staves, heading, and handle stock.

—The A. T. Wood Co., of Hamilton, are negotiating for the lease of a building in Belleville, Ont, in which to commence the manufacture of bent wood articles.

—A Seattle firm has purchased five million feet of cedar logs in the vicinity of Nanaimo, B. C. These logs will be towed to Seattle and manufactured into shingles and lumber.

—The Boston Wood Rim Company, Limited, of Toronto, has been incorporated, with a capital of $50,000. The directors are : C. H. Hurndall, Walter Seldom, and George Edwards.

—A meeting of the Moodyville Land & Saw Mill Company, of Vancouver, B. C., was held in London, England, last month to receive a statement concerning the business of winding up the company.

—It is definitely announced that Firstbrook Bros., box manufacturers of Toronto, will locate in Midland, they having purchased the factory of the Midland Box Shook

& Planing Mill Company. Alterations and additions will be made to the buildings and plant.

—At the annual meeting of the Tobique River Driving Co., held last month, directors were elected as follows: Henry Hilyard, George D. Murchie, G.W. Upham, R. A. Estey and J. E. McCollum.

—Judge McDougall last month gave judgment for $94.-69 for the plaintiff in the action of the S. I. Wilson Lumber Company against Solomon Clark and William J. Thomson, of Peterborough, on a promissory note.

—The Edmund Hall Lumber Company have completed arrangements to build their proposed saw mill at Sarnia, Ont. The mill will be built on a pile foundation, and a tramway will be constructed across the bay to Sand Point. The annual capacity of the mill will be about 20,000,000 feet of lumber.

—The timber limits in New Brunswick owned by the late Hugh McLean, and situated on the Salmon river, are being offered for sale by the trustees. The limits comprise an area of about 200 square miles, and with them there will be sold the new gang saw mill, situated at Chipman, in Queen's county.

—The large planing mill of Brown & Rutherford, at Winnipeg, Man., which contained much valuable machinery, was destroyed by fire last month. The building was two storeys, frame, 100 x 50 feet, and the machinery consisted of planing and moulding machines, band saws, rip saws, turning lathes, etc. It is understood that the work of rebuilding has been commenced.

—The annual meeting of the St. John Log Driving Company was held at Fredericton, N. B., on April 4th., at which the following directors were elected: W. H. Murray, President: A. H. Beveridge, R. A. Estey, Donald Fraser, and F. H. Hale. An assessment of one per cent. per thousand feet, in addition to the regular driving fees, was ordered to be levied to meet the expenses of the company.

TRADE NOTES.

Messrs. Long & Thompson, foundrymen and manufacturers of shingle machines, Orillia, Ont., purpose building a new brick foundry this season.

The Stuart Arbuthnot Machinery Company, of Winnipeg, are supplying the machinery for a planing mill being erected at Altona, Man.

The McKee Machinery & Lumber Company, of Ottawa, recently formed, are carrying in stock a complete line of mill supplies. They are also agents for the Hart Emery Wheel Company, of Hamilton.

Charles J. Sawyer, of Bangor, is said to have been appointed superintendent of a large pulp mill to be built in Japan.

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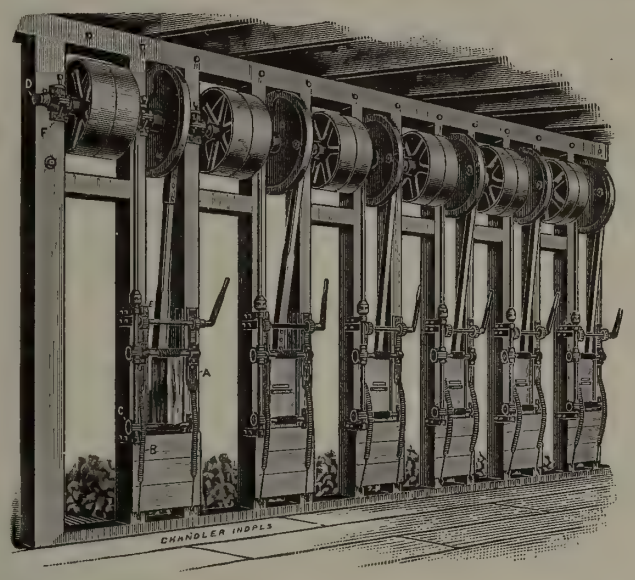

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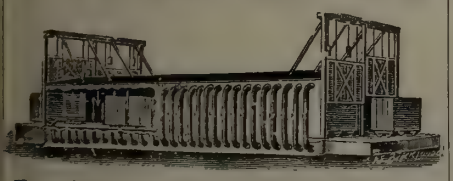

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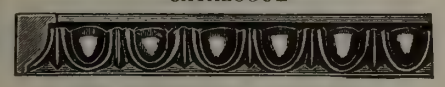

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11 x 20 Cunningham Cable Feed, 48 x 12 drum, 10 grooves, ⅞ cable.
3 Block girder steel 40 in. Carriage, steel faced, 14 in. wheels. Boss Dogs run one year.
2 Block cast iron Hamilton 40 in. Carriage, Boss Dogs.
3 Block Sewry Carriage, 40 in. Boss Dogs, run one season.
7 Block Stearns Carriage, King Dog, would make two carriages. All have rolled V and flat track planed.
Waterous iron frame, Three Block Carriage, R. H. Single Edger.
Small wood frame and Two Block Carriage.
Kelley Kicker, Kline Loader, Steam Jump Saw, 60 in Saw.
1 Waterous Shingle Mill.
1 Boss Shingle Mill.
3 Saw Hamilton Edger, Single Edger, Slabsaw.
Endless Log Jack, spiked roll.
450 feet Conveyer Chain, ¾ in. round, 2 x ⅜ in. flat.
Steel Conveyor Chain, 18 in. iron flights.
11 x 15, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 20 x 24, Engines.
60 x 16 Boiler, forty-four 4 x 16 tubes.
6 x 12 Boiler, Seventy-eight 3 x 12 tubes.
48 x 14 Boiler, forty-four 12 foot tubes.
Several smaller boilers.
10, 12, 16 horse upright Boilers.
25 h.p. submerged tube Marine upright Boiler, good for 100 lbs., two 2½ in. take offs, double geared.
No. 5 Rotary Fire Pump, good as new.
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21 in. Little Giant Water Wheel with sun.
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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

PULP MANUFACTURE AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

IN an address at the Board of Trade in Toronto on April 2nd, Mr. F. H. Clergue, of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp Company, referred in a most interesting way to the steps which led to the establishment of the present large pulp mill at Sault Ste. Marie. Much that he said has a common interest. It seems that, having selected that place on account of its valuable water power, he and his sssociates set about to find a means of profitably utilizing this power, and were, of course, attracted by the vast supply of birch, maple, elm, balsam, poplar, tamarac, pine and spruce timber. Except the spruce, none of the above woods would float to the proposed point of manufacture, so it was proposed to engage in the manufacture of pulp. They proceeded to build a small pulp mill, and agreed with the government to expend the sum of $250,000 in the construction of works. They had not gone far before they found that it cost just as much to run a works of that size practically—except mere labor charges and the additional cost of the raw materials—as a works twice as large, and that their competitors in foreign lands, running on a more extensive scale, could produce pulp for the use of the paper makers throughout the world at a price beyond their competition. So the first step of the evolution was to enlarge the pulp mill from a ground wood pulp mill of 20 tons a day to an output of 150 tons of pulp a day, requiring the use daily of about 200 cords of wood.

The subsequent steps are thus related by Mr. Clergue :

"Having gotten along so far as to build the new pulp mill, we found that even then the influx of this product of ours on a large scale on to the markets of the world was taken advantage of by the paper manufacturers, who needed Canadian pulp, and they began to mark down the values of Canadian pulp. When we originated the mills the market price in the United States was high and profitable, and we had a handsome dividend calculated on the output of the mill. When the wheels began to turn over and the product began to come out, the paper manufacturers in the States resolved that there was a new source of supply on a grand scale and that they could be supplied forever at their own price.

"Up to the time we constructed this mill the ordinary method for producing pulp for the use of paper manufacturers was by attaching the grindstone to a water wheel. Then against the grindstone is placed a block of spruce wood, and that block of spruce wood is pressed against the grindstone by an hydraulic piston, and this continuous pressure against the grindstone results in pulverizing this wood into liquid form. That pulp in liquid form goes off to another machine, where it is crushed around the wooden roller, which presses from the pulp about one-half of the water, and the consequence is you obtain a sheet of pulp something like a thick sheet of blotting paper, containing about 45 to 50 per cent. of wood fibre and 50 to 55 per cent. of water. When the product is shipped to the paper mill the papermaker does not pay for the tons of pulp you ship to him, but he pays you for the amount of pulp fibre, which is about 50 per cent. of the shipment. That circumstance confined our works to the nearby paper manufacturers. We could not ship to England, Germany or any of the foreign countries for these reasons : In the first place we would be paying a freight on 55 per cent. of stuff we never get paid for ourselves, and that would be impossible ; another thing, if the foreign markets justified this extraordinay and expensive means of carrying raw material, we could not send it to distant markets because by this grinding process a great deal of the resinous matter remains in the fibre, and just as soon as you expose this moist pulp to the varying temperature, the moist and dry climate and hot and cold, the resinous matter in the fibre commences to decompose and cause the green stain which is seen in pine boards where they have not been properly seasoned, and we were getting into difficulties. This great undertaking, where we had already spent one million dollars or more, out of which we expected to do very well, was simply a source of annoyance, distress and loss. Then we came along to the next evolution in the process.

"It was decided we must make that pulp marketable all over the world, and it was decided to attempt a process for turning out this pulp as a dry product. An investigation was made among all the paper-machine manufacturers in Europe and the United States with the hope of securing apparatus by which this ground wood pulp just as it came from this grindstone could be taken and turned into a sheet like a sheet of paper. Everywhere the process was declared impracticable. No paper-machine manufacturer in the world would attempt it. In the meantime we were turning out pulp and losing money. We decided to design a machine ourselves, and we did. We designed a machine which we thought on paper would answer the purpose. Having had a long training in mechanics myself, I gave the matter my own attention, and after a while succeeded in designing an apparatus which seemed practical, and this design was sent around to the paper-machine makers, and no paper-machine man would build that machine, and it became necessary to build our machine shop. It involved a large drying cylinder and of a different form than had ever been attempted.

"Having decided to build the machine shop we found it was necessary to build a foundry. We built a foundry of stone of general architecture and design adopted in our mills, then we went on to build the machine shop. Before we were ready to turn out a single machine we had spent abont one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, all for the object of obtaining dry pulp, and then after all our trouble we got out one of those machines. Well, I took the most skilled foreman we had in the mill and told him to nurse the machine, and told him how it should run and how the paper would come out. He started to run that machine, and in less than a week the man was ready to commit suicide. We gave it to all the foremen in the mill, and it was six months before that machine ever made a sheet of pulp, and now there is not any other machine in the mill except of that class. After a while, correcting this and remedying that, we evolved out of that conception a machine which to-day earns net at the mill a profit of one thousand dollars a day more in that one mill than the profit was by the same output by the process formerly in use. That is the only mill in the world making pulp in that form, and since I have been in Toronto I have received, and I have now with me, telegrams from Paris, from England, and from the United States for orders at our own price, which would more than take the product of that mill for six months if we would accept them. So that the evolution so far was all right. My associaties were well pleased. They thought at last their expectations had begun to be realized and they were content to go on with our development. Having produced this dry machine and dry pulp, and having gotten the product into a form where we could now reach the foreign markets, we ship every week pulp to Japan, Austrailia, France, and England, besides all over the United States, and no important contract is made to-day without first enquiring from Sault. Ste. Marie, Ont., what the price will be.

"Having carried the process along so far, we concluded it was a shame to allow that raw material to go out in a manufactured form which sold at so low a price as mechanical pulp, when the same raw material could be further enhanced in value by making it into chemical pulp. Now, as probably most of you know, this paper is made very largely of ground wood pulp, but it must have some chemical pulp in it, some sulphite pulp, having a longer fibre to make it sufficiently strong to pass over the rollers of a printing press. This requires that all the resinous matter in the wood fibre be taken out. That involves a chemical process. Sulphate of lime is the name of the liquor, as it is called, used in removing from the wood fibre the resinous matter necessary to produce this refined pulp. So that I advised my associates it would be wise to increase our gross earnings, our net earnings, and our labor force and the general opportunities of our works there, by proceeding to produce a more refined and perfect quality of pulp ; and, therefore, it was decided that we should appropriate money enough to build a sulphite pulp mill. That was the next step in the evolution.

"While investigating the question, we found that, besides the raw material we had, which was the wood itself and the clean cold water, we required to have sulphur, and we found, in carrying the investigation still further, that the only economic source of sulphur, and the source for sulphite pulp mills, was the sulphur mines of Sicily, owned by a syndicate imposing its own value on its output, so that the cost for sulphur for a sulphite paper mill in Canada is practically $25 a ton, and at the time of the Cuban war the price went up at one time as high as $40 a ton. We were very far distant from the coast, and bringing sulphur from Sicily seemed unreasonable, in fact, it seemed, with the confidence I have in Algoma, unnecessasy. So I began to look around for some sulphur. I went up to the works at Sudbury, and found they were racing sulphurous acid gas off into the air at a value of $2,000 a day, at an expense and loss.

"I proposed that they take the ore to Sault Ste. Marie, where we could utilize the sulphurous acid. The company said they had investigated it and had found it impracticable. My recollection of what the paper machine manufacturers had said about dry pulp machines came back to me. I was not going to Sicily to find sulphur with all the sulphurous acid gas going out into the air at Sudbury. So I went to Sudbury, and after looking around there found any quantity of mines. We found nickel ore enough there to last the world one hundred thousand years. I found the people, the prospectors, valued their mines there rather highly, but still I took an option on one property for a sufficient length of time to allow us to carry on those experiments and determine whether or not that sulphur could be used for a sulphite pulp mill. Mind you, I was not looking after nickel steel : I was just after sulphur. I got a carload of ore to Sault Ste. Marie, and I found that the scientific men with whom I had advised on the subject—because, although it is half an hour's discussion now, it has taken years to evolve all these things up to the time we are now discussing—after getting the ore up to Sault Ste. Marie I found that the prediction of these scientific men, who had said that the sulphur could not be successfully taken out of the pyrotite ore, was practically true, by any method in vogue up to the present

time. But I have had the good sense to assemble about myself practical and scientific men from all parts of the world, who are supposed to represent the latest knowledge and experience in every class of scientific and practical undertakings which we have to engage in. So, with all these gentlemen to assist, we began a study of the question of extracting sulphurous acid gas from pyrotite ore. We were entirely successful, just as successful as in pulp making.

Then we went down to Sudbury and paid them $100,000 for a nickel mine, and we proceeded to carry on our reduction until we found that the gas which we got from the Sudbury ore was exactly what we wanted for a sulphite pulp mill. Then we proceeded to establish our sulphite mill. It is now under construction and will be in operation about June 1st. It will utilize as much wood as the ground wood mill. It will employ as many men, and will make our total requirements of wood about 300 cords per day this summer. But, having got this sulphite pulp business established and under way, then the question came up whether the residue which was to be left from the ore could not be put to some use. We investigated it, put it through our chemical laboratory, and found that we had left in this residue nickel and iron in a natural state of union so perfect that when smelted and reduced to a metal it produced an alloy of nickel and steel so far superior to anything else which had yet been used, and when offered to Krupp, the great gunmaker in Germany, he made a contract at once for a supply for five years.

"And we then proceeded to erect our reduction works and our ferro-nickel plant. But when we began to ship this ore out of Sudbury, we found that although a very considerable proportion of it consisted of nickeliferous pyrotite principally, a still larger proportion consisted of copper pyrites. Of course, it is a well-known fact that a little copper in nickle-steel, or steel of any kind, ruins its value, use and efficacy, and, therefore, it became necessary, in order to mine this ore profitably, to devise a means of taking out the copper ore with the nickel. So it became necessary to reduce and refine a part of the copper and nickel together. So again was our laboratory set to work. And now we have devised a process by which the copper and nickel together are taken out in a refined form equal to that in any part of the world and as cheaply. That was the next step in the evolution.

"But we found that in this process also we required certain chemicals, certain alkalis. We found that, although we had to go outside Algoma for this resource, we still had not to go outside the Province of Ontario. We only had to go to Windsor or Goderich to get our supply of salt, bring it up to Sault Ste. Marie, take one of our dynamos, attach it to an iron pot, fill the iron pot with brine, start the electric current through the brine, and the chlorine gas came off through suitable pottery tubes, which we got from Hamilton (still in Ontario.) The other part of the salt, the sodium itself, came off as a caustic soda through the water. Thus we found ourselves provided through Ontario resources with all the alkalis said to be necessary, and which are necessary, for a certain process of refining, all procured within the Province of Ontario.

"So the next step was the establishment of an alkali plant—a chemical works. We began to investigate all around the world for the latest devices for the electrolytic decomposition of salt, and we finally selected a process which had been recently invented, known as the Rhodin process. After a careful examination on a practical scale, we have finally adopted it, and are now building these alkali works up there. What we needed chiefly of the salt product was the sodium for the metallurgical processes. We did not need the chlorine, but we could not allow any of it to go to waste. So we came to the next step in the evolutionary process. Chlorine is universally made into bleaching powder, and that is a substance which is used for bleaching woods, cloths and fabrics of all sorts. The most of it is made in England, but a great deal comes from Germany; practically all of what is used in Canada and the United States comes from Great Britain. This powder consists of 44 per cent. of active chlorine gas, and the other 56 per cent. is just lime. The lime is a medium for conveying this chlorine gas around. It has an affinity for the chlorine, and thus, seized by the lime in the lime chambers, it becomes impregnated up to 44 per cent., and then ceases to take any more. 'Well,' I said to myself, 'Here is case just like our moist wood pulp.' Our people were now shipping that all around the world, and yet, here we were paying for something that was entirely idle. At Sault Ste. Marie, where we want to originate something new, we could not tolerate any such waste as that. So we decided to take the gas from the receptacle where it was formed, and pump it with a glass pump into lime water. The lime water is then utilized for bleaching the sulphite pulp. So, you see, here was a continuation of the sulphite evolution. Every constituent it thus utilized. But we found further on experimentation that while the bleaching powder contained 44 per cent. of chlorine gas, the amount actually available and useful when the powder is dissolved in water is only about 35 or 37 per cent., 37 per cent. theoretically, but only 35 per cent. in actual practice. So, you see, there is a loss, never recovered, from this source of the difference between 44 per cent. and 35 per cent. But we found still further that when we carried the gas directly from the apparatus into the bleaching liquor we saved the whole 44 per cent.

We have carried the investigations on theoretically, until we have formed these conclusions,

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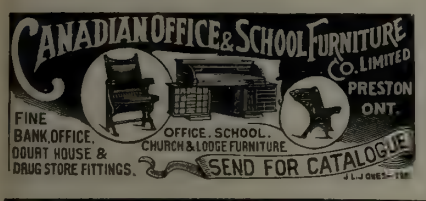
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step by step, and, whenever the laboratory experiments have justified it, we have gone on with the necessary expenditure and completed the works. We have allowed no bye-product to escape us, in fact, when we reduced our ores at the refining works, we found that the amount of ore profitably available was so great that our sulphite pulp mill could not begin to consume the sulphurous fumes from all these ores, and we must allow these to escape into the air at a loss, or devise some other use. What other use could we put them to? To find a use for that sulphurous acid gas was the next step. We discovered that this gas is, by a suitable and economical process, turned into sulphurous acid, which is sold to the oil refineries and put to other uses in the arts. When the market for sulphurous acid becomes supplied another step, and one economical in its process, is the compression of the sulphurous acid gas into liquid sulphurous acid. That is the substance which other sulphite pulp mills in Canada will, in my opinion, be using exclusively before long. They will not have to go to Sicilly for sulphur. We will, after our works are once in operation, be able to ship sulphurous acid in iron tanks at a price about one-half the present cost of sulphur.

PULP NOTES.

The North Shore Timber Company have made application to the Ontario legislature for a charter to engage in the pulp business on Nipegon river.

Mr. L. P. Snider, of Toronto, has purchased the Norris flour mills at St. Catharines, and it is said that he will engage in the manufacture of pulp and paper.

It is reported that a company is negotiating for the purchase of the mill of Samuel Adams at Bathurst, N.B., with a view to converting it into a pulp mill.

The bill providing that after May 1st all pulp wood cut on Crown lands in Ontario must be manufactured in Canada has been sanctioned by the legislature.

Three pulp companies are seeking incorporation in Nova Scotia, namely: Bear River Pulp & Paper Company, Sheet Harbor Pulp & Paper Company, and Meteghan River Pulp & Paper Company.

Messrs. Tower & Wallace, architects, engineers and pulp mill experts, have removed to larger quarters in the Mutual Reserve Building, 309 Broadway, New York.

Mr. George Johnson, Dominion statistician, is engaged upon a report of the pulp wood resources of Canada, it being the intention of the government to circulate 10,000 copies of the report at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Johnson estimates that $20,000,000 is at present invested in pulp mills in the Dominion.

It is announced that John Mather, of Ottawa, has formed an English syndicate to build a pulp mill at the water power on the Winnipeg river recently harnessed by the Keewatin Power Co. Mr. Mather states that the syndicate will invest $1,000,000 providing that the Ontario government will give a guarantee that no pulpwood will be shipped from the district for a period of thirty years.

The Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa has received a communication from a firm of shippers, who propose, should sufficient encouragement offer to warrant the outlay, to charter a sailing vessel of about 400 tons to load at Montreal about the 15th May, 1900, for Port of Spain, Trinidad. The probable rates of freight would be as follows: Lumber, $9 per M feet, and general cargo 15 cents per cubic foot or $7.50 per ton weight at ship's option.

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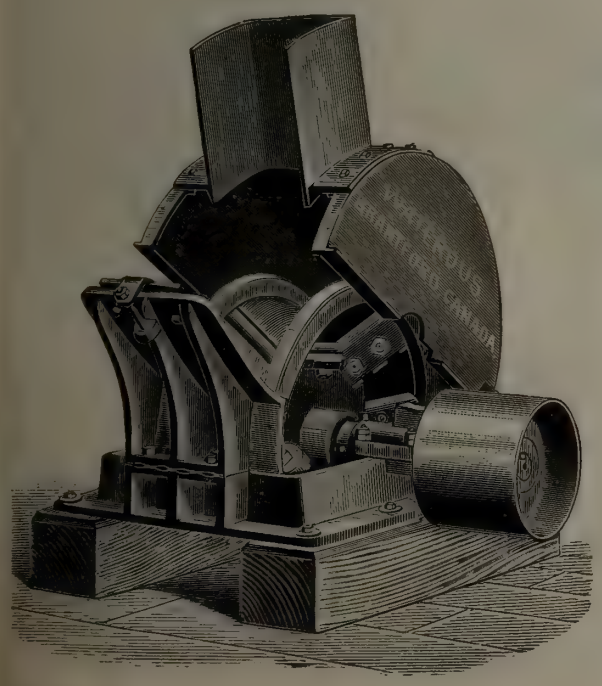

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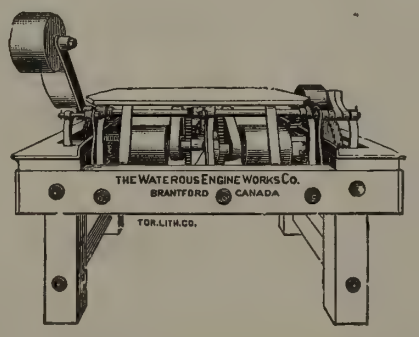

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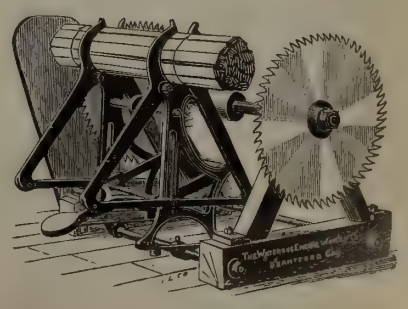

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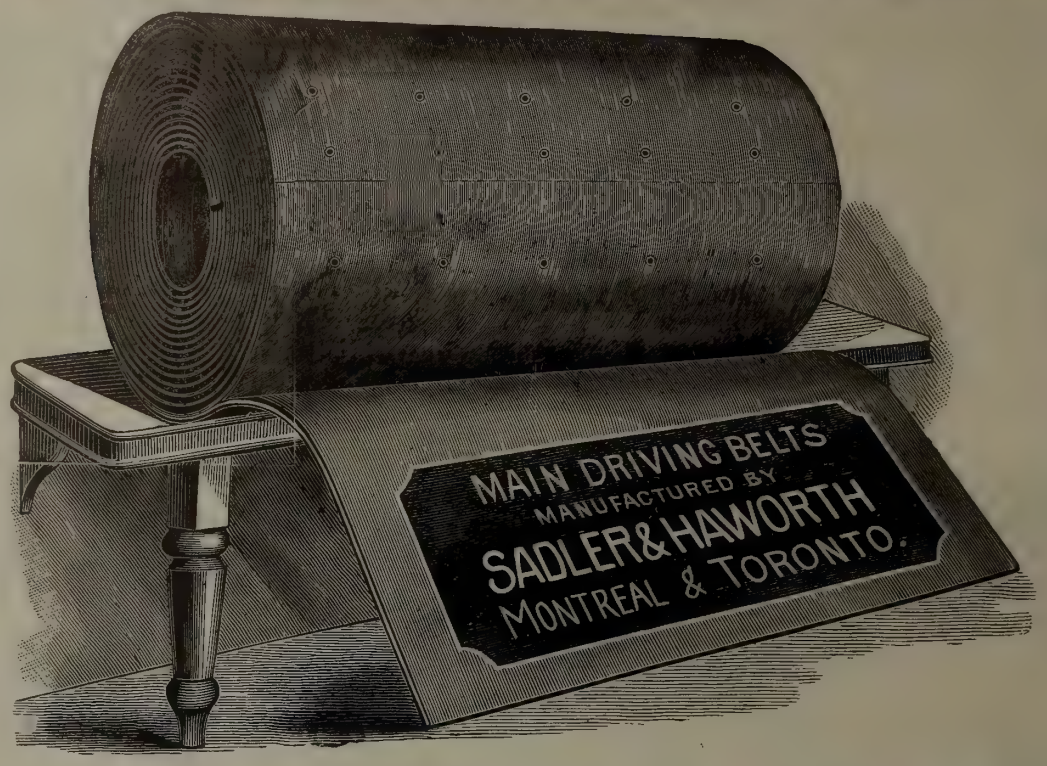

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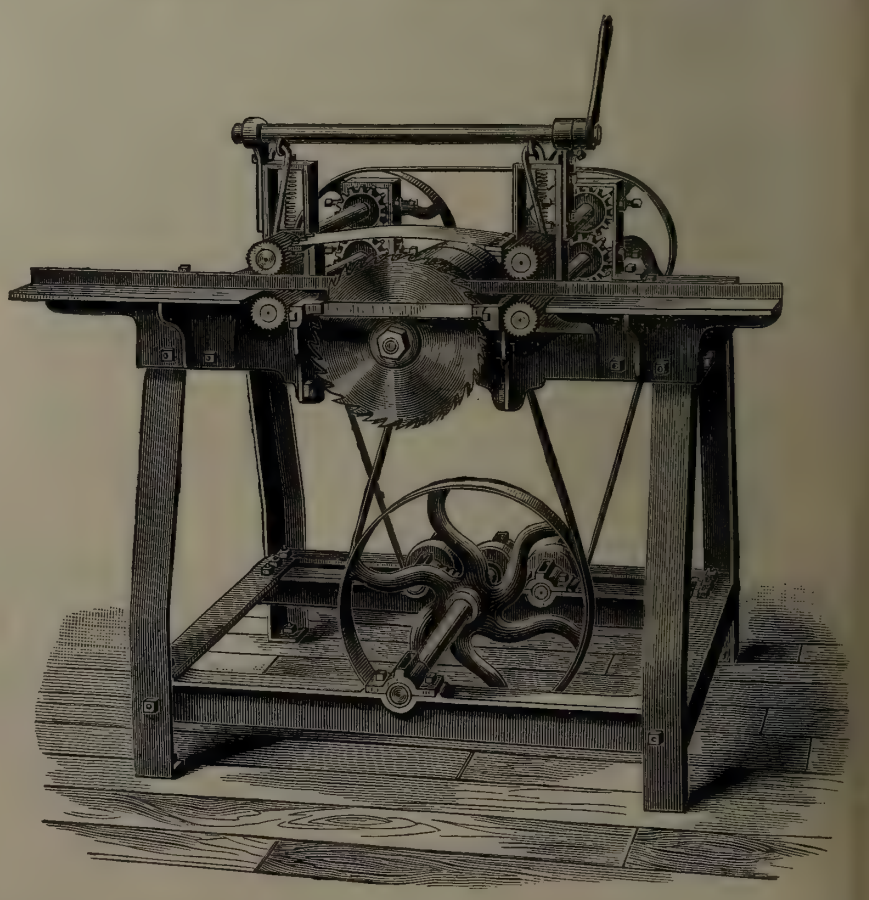

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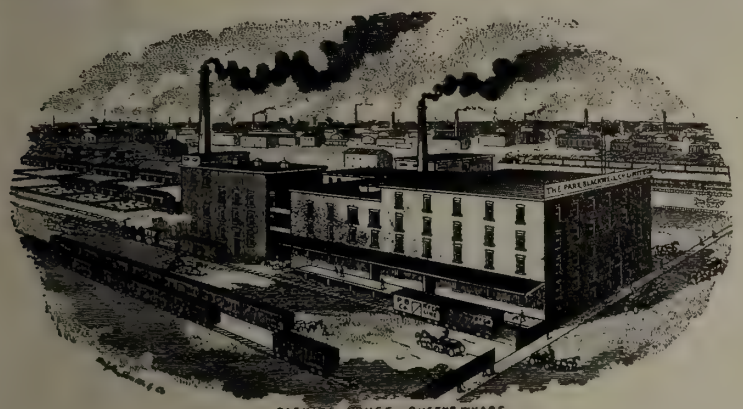

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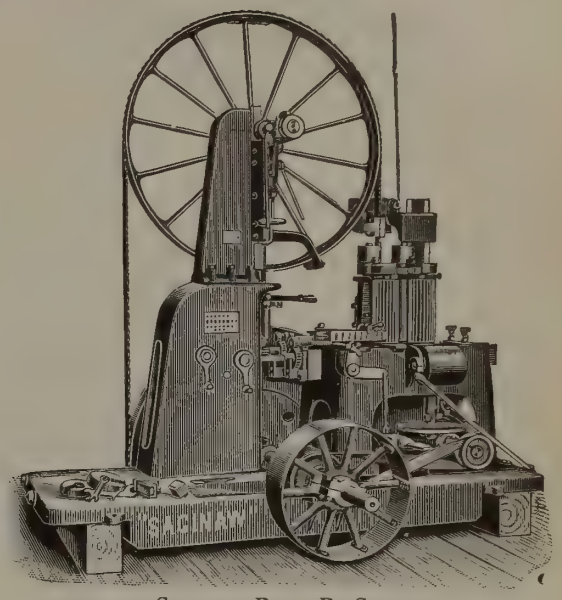

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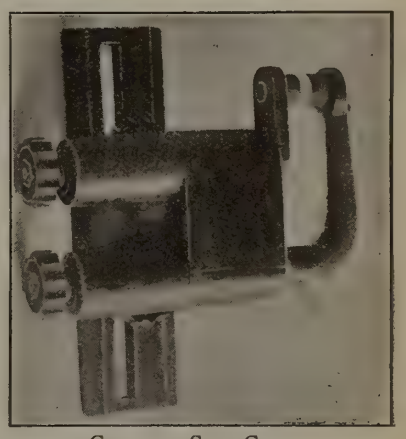

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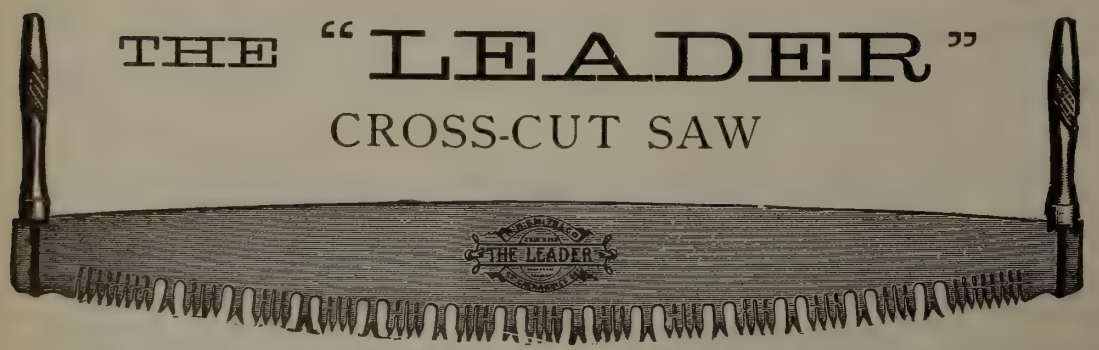

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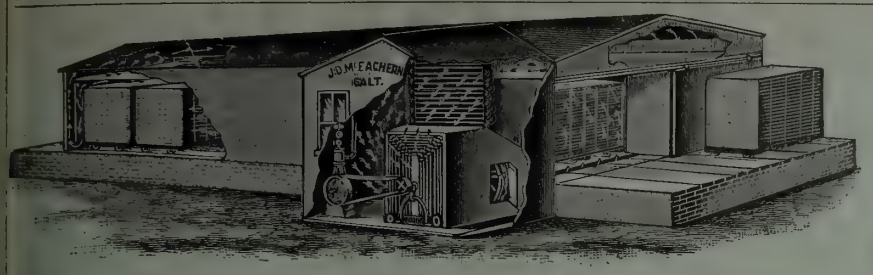

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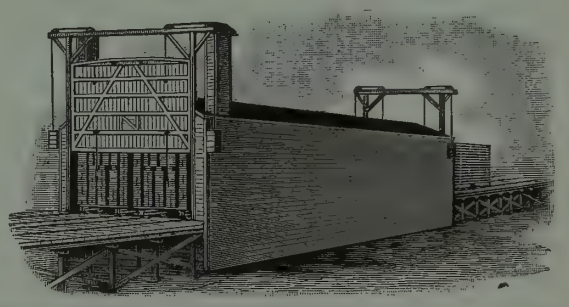

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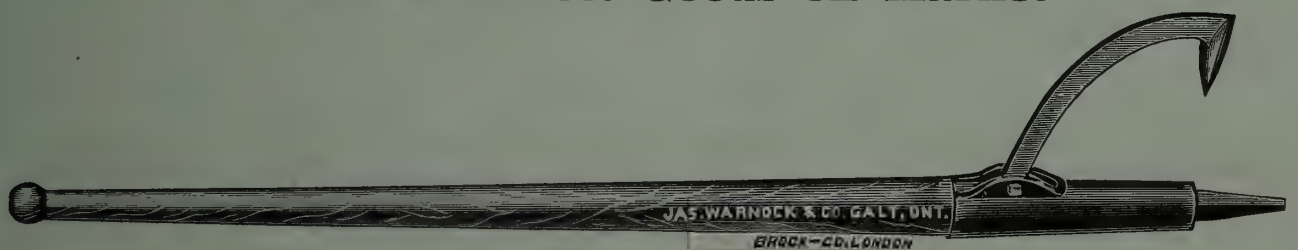

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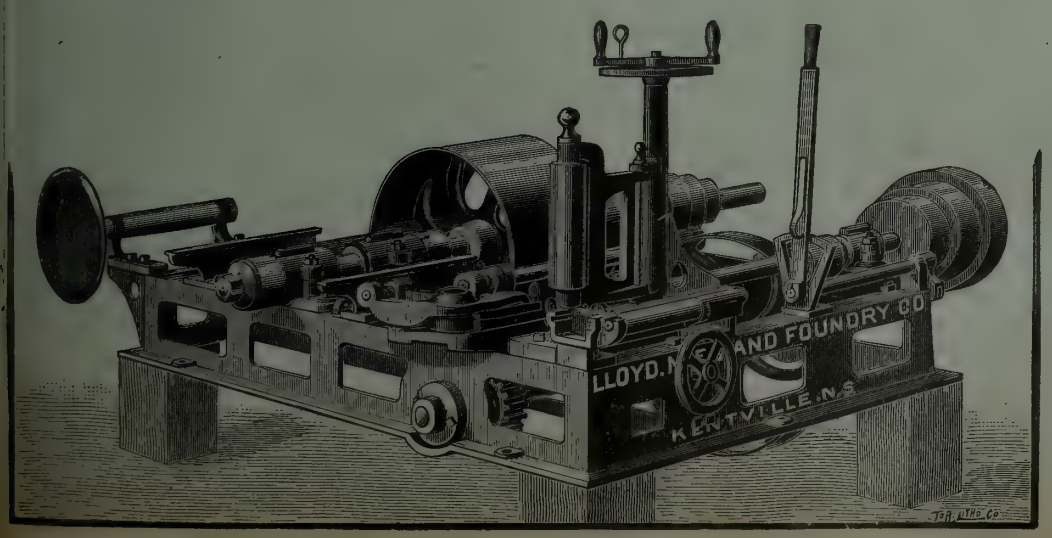

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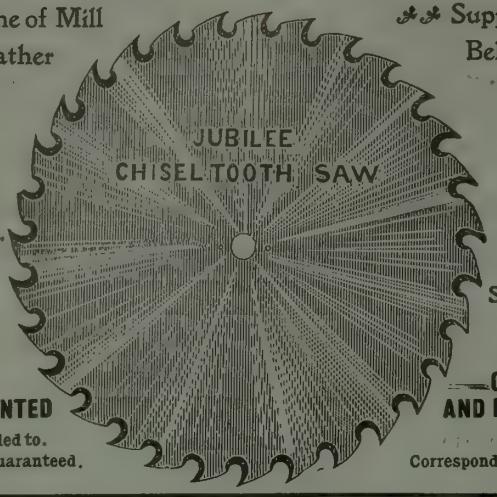

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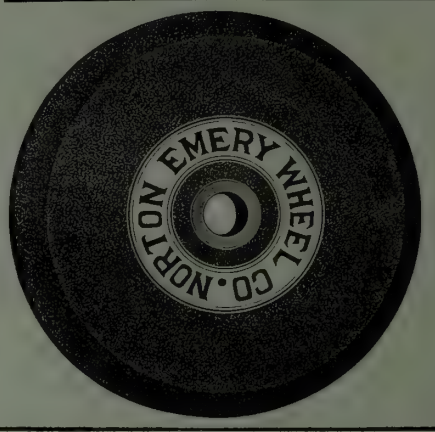

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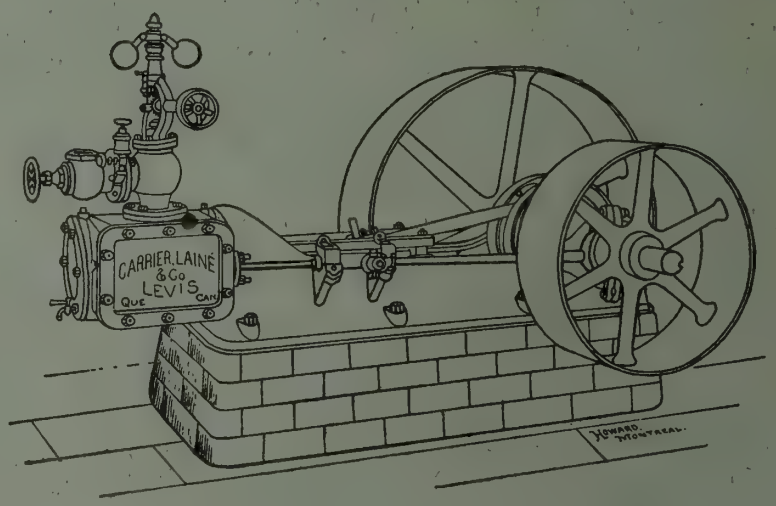

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VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 6. | TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE, 1900 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS

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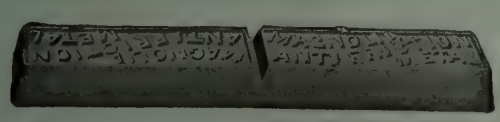

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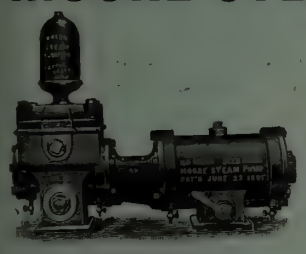

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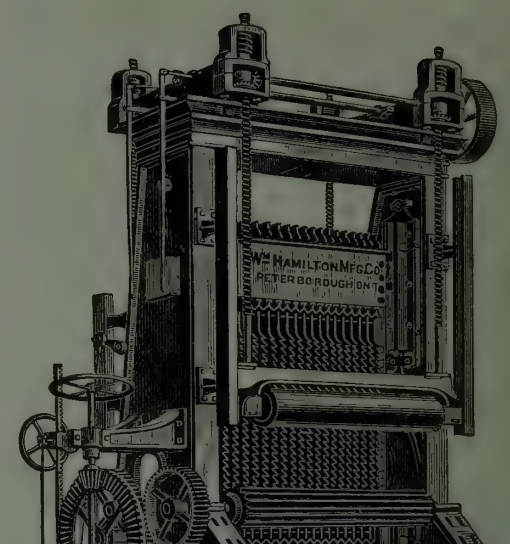

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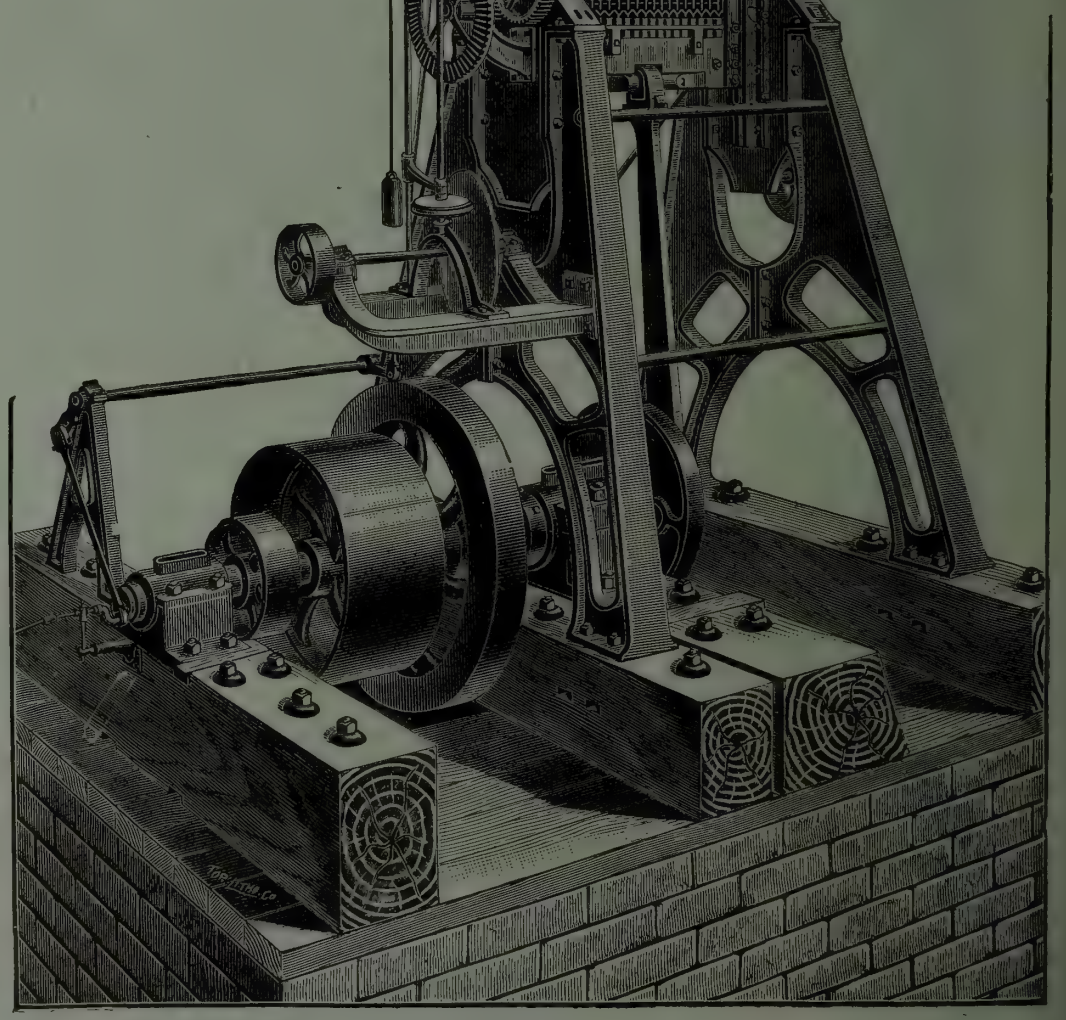

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OF

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THE publishers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN have now in course of preparation an Export Number, to be published in July next. This will be the first Special Number of THE LUMBERMAN to be devoted exclusively to assisting the development of the export trade in Canadian timber products. The contents will include illustrations and descriptions pertaining to the Canadian lumbering and pulp industries, and information regarding the requirements of foreign markets. **Two Thousand Copies** of this issue will be placed in the hands of the leading Importers and Consumers of timber, British Consuls and other interested persons in foreign countries, including

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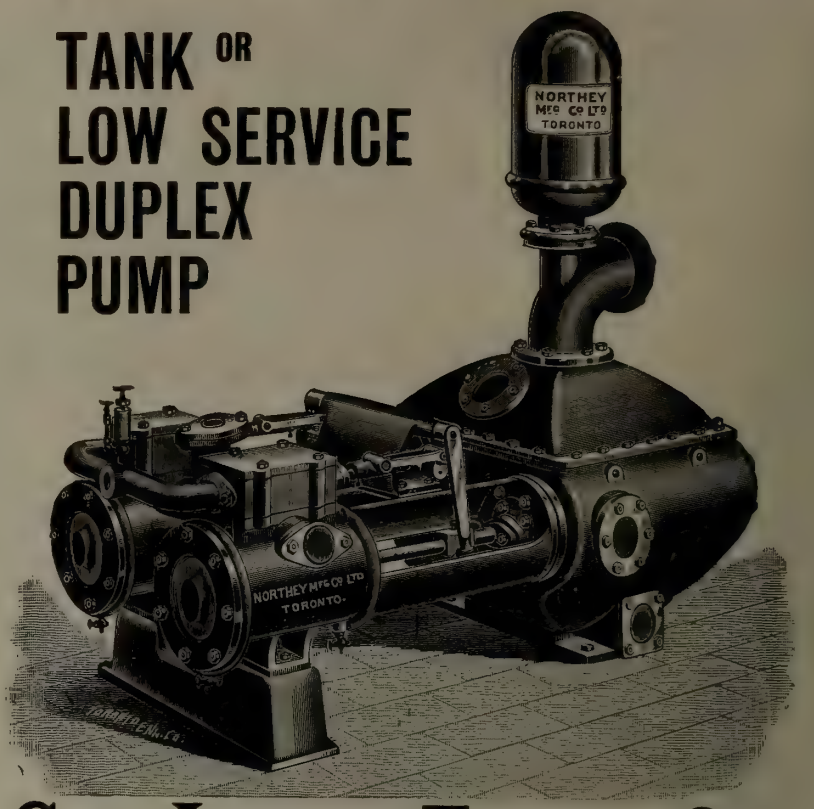

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 6. | TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE, 1900 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS

AFTERMATH OF THE FIRE.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN).

THE accompanying photographs will enable the reader to form a reasonably correct idea or the magnitude and wealth of the lumber industry of the Chaudiere which was fire-swept in the great Ottawa-Hull fire. A true portrayal of the work of destruction when at its height is also given. Where the Quebec and Ontario shores of the Ottawa river loomed up imposing in their flanking of immense lumber piles, there is now but a vast area of ashes—even the crib work on the river front was swept away, leaving the naked limestone foundation exposed, a blackened wall and waste. It is only a question of months, however, till the Chaudiere resumes, in part at least, its former importance as a lumber centre. The Booth mill's output is as great as ever, and the adjacent yards are being piled high with it. The Bronson mill, Thackray, manufacturers of doors, sashes, etc., states that the building operations will tax the output of his mill. The class of buildings proposed is of more substantial character than those destroyed. The advance in the price of lumber is held in part accountable for this, and fireproof structures will be more in evidence.

Although complaints are heard that the drives on the streams running into the Georgian Bay are progressing slowly, the mill owners in the Ottawa valley are said to be experiencing no trouble in this direction. Owing to the late spring, the streams tributary to the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers are high, and the drives are progressing satisfactorily. On the Gatineau, Ottawa, Lievere, Rouge, Coulonge, Black, Snake, Dumoine, and other streams, the logs are being well handled, and present indications are that the mills will be kept running continuously all season.

Mr. John Gilmour, member of the well known Ottawa lumber firm of Gilmour & Hughson, has just received letters from his two sons, Allan and Felton, who are serving with the Canadian troops in South Africa. Allan has been promoted to the position of corporal in the first Canadian contingent, and Felton has been appointed to a position on the regimental staff of Strathcona's Horse. Mr. W. G. Cameron, member of the well known lumber firm of that name in Ottawa, has also heard from each of his three brothers who are serving their Queen and country. Gunner Harry Cameron, of D Battery, second contingent, was through the long desert march. Pte. Russell Cameron is now with the first contingent, and Capt. George Cameron is attached to Strathcona's Horse. All these young men are serving with distinction. The Cameron and Gilmour boys are well known in Ottawa valley lumber circles, having been identified with the trade for some time.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CHAUDIERE LUMBER DISTRICT, SHOWING SEAT OF THE RECENT FIRE. Photo by Lancefield, Ottawa.

secured by the Hull Lumber Company, has been fitted up and cutting operations will commence next week. The same company is already cutting high grade lumber at the Mason mill, and the Ritchie mill at Aylmer is also contributing to the cut, which promises to be even greater than heretofore. It has not been definitely decided when the Hull Lumber Company will rebuild, but this will be known shortly. This company own valuable water power and limits.

The E. B. Eddy Company has already started rebuilding, and a saw mill, pulp mill and paper mills will be completed by November of this year.

The Ottawa city council has thrown out the proposed by-law restricting the piling of lumber, but nevertheless Mr. J. R. Booth has expressed his intention of complying with the terms of the rejected by-law as far as possible, inasmuch as he will pile only within certain areas and at a safe distance from streets and structures. His action was favorably commented upon in the city, where the action of the council in rejecting the by-law was strongly condemned.

The Ottawa lumber market has not yet recovered from the depressing effects of the fire, nor will it for some time. The price of culls will undoubtedly advance, as the extensive building operations in Ottawa and Hull will increase the local consumption. At present considerable lumber is being shipped in from Aylmer and the Gatineau mills, while the local mills will also increase the cut of cull lumber.

Ald. James Davidson, of the firm of Davidson & Almost all the better class of lumber will be required for the European and American markets, while much of the cheaper class will be kept for local use. There will be a falling off in the American demand for the latter, and hence the carrying business will suffer.

The local dealers expect an early and brisk demand for lumber and lath for building purposes, but as yet no marked change has been experienced in prices. Summing up, it may be predicted that the lumber industry of Ottawa will recover its lost footing, and though a temporary agitation in the market may be looked for, prices will soon reassert themselves to a normal standard.

Word was received in Ottawa to-day of the death, at his home in Boston, Mass., of Mr. Otis Shepard, President of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Co., of Ottawa. The deceased was well-known in lumber circles, and was esteemed for his upright character and business principles.

The government dredges being built at Ottawa are nearing completion. They are constructed thoughout of British Columbia fir, and are considered the finest yet built at this port.

The assistance lent the sufferers of the Hull-Ottawa fire by the leaders in the lumber business in Canada, United States and Great Britain is very favorably commented upon here. Its position and prominence as a lumber centre has given Ottawa a prestige it would not otherwise enjoy in as great a degree as it does in the outside world. This prestige is in part responsible for the generous relief fund piled up by large-hearted people throughout the English-speaking world.

Contracts have been let for most of the paper-making machinery for the E. B. Eddy Company's new works. The paper machines will be of special design and large capacity. It is expected that they will be installed and paper manufactured inside of four months. Work is also being pushed ahead rapidly on the addition being built to the Eddy pulp mill, which alone escaped the recent fire. When the improvements are completed the output will be 40 tons of pulp a day.

The handsome new fireproof factory and warehouse being erected on Queen street, Ottawa, by Mr. J. W. Woods, manufacturer of lumbermen's supplies, tents, etc., is being pushed ahead at a good rate. When completed the building will present an imposing appearance, and house a thriving industry. Mr. Woods will branch out in his business when located in the new establishment. He reports a marked increase in business for the past year, and looks forward to a steadily increasing trade.

Hurdman & Elmitt, lumber dealers, of Ottawa, are now established in new and larger quarters in the Central Chambers, Elgin street, Ottawa.

The smaller mills along the Ottawa river are being put in shape for the season's business. They will cut quite extensively.

Mr. Robt. Cameron, member of the firm of Cameron Bros., lumber dealers, of Ottawa, has again resumed work after a prolonged illness.

Ottawa, May 23rd, 1900.

MILL-BUILDING EXPERIENCE.

PINE KNOT, IN WOOD-WORKER.

WE have had at times in these columns a discussion of the merits of planing mills with shafting under the floor and shafting overhead. I am now building a planing mill with shafting under the floor. The mill, when complete, will have a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. From observation, and not from experience, I was one of the advocates of shafting overhead, with loose belts and swing tighteners, and while I concede that there are some very excellent reasons why a shaft under the floor is desirable, as a general thing it is a close place and a tight fit all around.

GOVERNMENT LUMBER FLUME AND PILES, OTTAWA. Photo by Lancefield.

One of the strong claims was low cost as compared with the overhead system. That doesn't hold good all the time, for this one reason : This plant is on the side of a hill, with an incline of six feet in fifty, and as the plan showed bents of framing in the foundation, it required 17 excavations, 54 feet long, averaging 48 cubic yards of earth, that had to be wheeled two hundred feet away from the mill site, and to make room for the shafting, engine, edger, countershaft, cut-off saw and cut-off counter, required an additional 620 cubic yards.

The building is at the ground level on the upper side and the floor level is 34 inches above the car floor level on the loading side. This of itself is not a fault, as down loading is preferable to level or up-grade loading. That is speaking from a loading view of the matter. But as all of the lumber comes to the mill in the rough, and is dried, ripped and dressed, and has to be unloaded from the same track level, it begins to look as if it might not be so handy. More particularly is this the case when the lumber to be dressed will be large dimensions, car sill or timber.

It has been suggested that the track could be higher, but the railroad people will not put cars on a switch that has a down grade to the main line, so that is entirely out of the question. Nor would it do to have the mill machinery in a pit in a country where rain sometimes falls so fast that it will almost flood on a hillside and the soil is so sandy that if it puddles over ever so little, will wash off in a body. As to cost, I think the excavating more costly than the slight additional cost to make the roof strong enough to carry the shafting. This roof span is 54 feet in the clear, without a post, except directly under the exhaust fan.

The engine has a six-foot drive wheel that just clears the floor one inch, and is one inch clear of the ground. With the exception of being in close quarters the engine is in a good position, compact and solid, but will have to take steam about ninety feet from the boilers. There will be a steam main four inches in diameter from the boilers to a line from the kilns to the engine, 60 feet long, and this main is 170 feet from the engine to the kilns. This means excessive condensation, unless means are used to avoid it. Right here I am going to use one of the best non-conductors that I have ever seen tried, and that is plain cottonseed hulls and air-slacked lime. As the doctors put it, here is the Rx : Air-slacked lime, water (acqua pura,) mix, and add cottonseed hulls sufficient to make to consistency of mortar. Have pipe in a box two inches larger than external diameter, and fixed permanently in place, then apply, working in corners compactly, level off, put on cover, and let it go at that. A covering of this sort will allow just enough warmth to get through to bear your hand on it with steam at 125 pounds. It is first-class for covering boilers on top and in any exposed place. It can be put on when pipe or boiler is hot or cold, and is equally as effective. In fact, it is as good for the purpose indicated as any patent medicine is for "that tired feeling." And one of its by no means small merits is its cheapness and ease of application. I don't mean that any boy can apply it. Let your engineer see that it is properly done, and it pays. Too much of this "boy" work is what keeps the junk stores supplied with machines and material that ought to yet be in the prime of their usefulness.

Will tell you something further about this mill next month.

USES FOR PINE NEEDLES.

Oregon pine needles, or those long, slender spears that grow on sugar pine trees in lieu of leaves, have fallen on the ground for countless ages, to be converted into soil by the slow process of decomposition, or into ashes by the quicker medium of fire, without a thought being given to their commercial value, says the Portland Oregonian. This condition is now to be changed, according to D. A. Cords, president of the Pacific Pine Needle Company, of Grant's Pass. Mr. Cords says the pine needles of Southern Oregon are now worth $5 a ton delivered at his factory, and that, as the enterprise grows, whole families may engage in picking pine needles as they pick grapes in California vineyards.

The uses to which pine needles may be put are many, but Germany has hitherto had the monopoly of the business. The needles are first boiled, and then run between horizontal wooden rollers, where the juice is extracted and called "pine-needle oil," which is supposed to possess medical properties. The pulp becomes a medicated material for upholstering, and is said to be a good substitute for horsehair. No bugs or insects of any kind will live in furniture that has been upholstered with pine needle wool.

The Germans make flannel under-clothing of the fibre, as well as socks for men and stockings for women, while knee-warmers, knitting and darning yarn, cork soles, quilts, wadding, deafening paper for walls, pine-needle soap, incense, and even cigars made from this raw material have been imported from Germany for forty years.

Bathing resorts have also been established by the thrifty Teutons at points where the pine needles are crushed, and these resorts have long been popular with people afflicted with rheumatism, consumption, etc. Mr. Cords hopes to make Grant's Pass a Mecca for afflicted people, as the climate is mild and equable at all times of the year, while the winters are simply superb in their freedom from high winds or severe frosts, and Grant's Pass has more sunny days than any other portion of Western Oregon.

At present the factory uses only half a ton of the needles a day, as the enterprise is still in its infancy. When in full blast, Mr. Cords thinks he can use several tons, with an upward tendency as the market for pine-needle products expands.

Another point in Oregon where a pine-needle factory may be established in the near future is Hood river, as the location affords an unlimited supply of pine needles, while better rates for transportation can be obtained on account of Hood river's proximity to Portland. Oregon, he says, has a monopoly on the needles, while he has a monopoly on the manipulation.

VIEW FROM PARLIAMENT HILL OF THE OTTAWA-HULL FIRE WHILE IN PROGRESS. Photo by Lancefield, Ottawa.

ONTARIO FOREST LANDS.

THE annual report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario for the year 1899 has been issued. The report states that the total revenue of the woods and forests branch was $1,092,848.64. Of this $296,752.79 was on account of bonus, $69,713.44 ground rent, and $20 transfer fees, leaving the net revenue from timber dues $726,362.41. The gross revenue was larger than that of 1898 by $111,662.19. The receipts from timber dues were less by $30,071.93, but there was an increase in bonuses of $137,054.05, and in ground rent of $4,660.07.

The year was the first under the legislation requiring sawlogs to be manufactured within the province, and the figures submitted show that the new order has been beneficial to the province.

In previous years no charge has been made on the transfer of a timber license from one person to another, but a regulation was passed on December 1st, 1899, fixing a bonus or fee of one dollar per square mile on all limits transferred after that date.

The export of logs in the summer of 1899 is shown to have been 29,000,000 feet. According to the opinion of the Commissioner the increase in the cut of logs in the winter just closed would be about 300,000,000 feet greater than the cut of the previous winter.

The number of licensees having fire rangers on their limits during the year was 73. There were 190 rangers employed on licensed territory, who cost the department for wages $17,795.33, and for expenses in connection with extinguishing fires $1,666.40, and the licensees like amounts. There were twelve rangers employed on Crown territory in Rainy River and the Temagaming country, which latter region is well timbered and is becoming a favorable resort for tourists. The fire service, it is stated, continues to meet with the approval of all those who are acquainted with the valuable work that is being done. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the service should be extended on lands of the Crown and efforts put forth to see that rangers are employed on all licensed territory. It is not fair that large sums should be expended by lumbermen to protect their timber, when this expenditure may be rendered useless by fire running over from territory on which the licensee was either too careless or too penurious to employ rangers. Litigation having arisen between individuals as to the payment of rangers and involving their duties and powers, it is recommended that the service should be placed on a statutory basis, so that such doubts may be set at rest and the service itself strengthened and more efficiently organized.

The statement of timber shows that the following quantities were cut on Crown lands during the year :

Pine saw logs	498,607,068 feet B.M.
Other saw logs	15,396,393 "
Pine dimension timber	29,361,695 "
Other dimension timber	2,189,998 "
Square white pine timber	1,723,274 cubic feet.
Birch timber	13,384 "
Ash	1,238 "
Elm	18 "
Maple	134 "
Tamarac	297 "
Cedar	88,230 lineal feet.
Cordwood	18,067 cords.
Tan bark	1,267 "
Posts	3,079 "
Shingle bolts	2,024 "
Pulp wood	29,238 "
Railway ties	453,855 pieces.
Telegraph poles	3,231 "

THE LATE A. T. WHITE, M.P.P.

Andrew T. White, member of the Ontario Legislature for North Renfrew, died suddenly at his home in Pembroke, Ont., on May 15th last. Although it had been apparent for the past year or two that Mr. White's health had been failing, no one expected that the end was so near at hand.

The late Mr. White was born on December 3rd, 1835, in the White homestead in which he resided at his death. He was the third son of the late Peter White, one of the pioneers of Pembroke. Settling in Pembroke, he while a young man engaged in lumbering, and followed that occupation all his lifetime. For many years he did much to develop the timber resources of the Ottawa Valley. In 1858 he formed a partnership with his brother, Hon. Peter White, under the firm name of A. & P. White, a name which has been the synonym in the lumber trade for honest dealing and business uprightness. The firm has existed for 42 years, and is still doing a large local and export trade. Mr. A. T. White was also a director of the Pembroke Lumber Co., one of the largest lumbering concerns

THE LATE A. T. WHITE, M.P.P.

in the Ottawa Valley, and he was closely associated with the industrial development of Pembroke and vicinity.

Besides being a lumberman, Mr. White was one of the foremost agriculturalists in the north riding of Renfrew, having an excellent farm on the borders of the town of Pembroke.

Mr. White entered public life in 1884, when he was elected reeve of the township of Pembroke. That he continuously held that office up to the time of his death is an evidence of his great popularity. In the general elections for the local legislature in February, 1898, he was elected as the representative of the Liberal-Conservative party by a majority of 153. He gave every promise of a useful career, and his death will prove a distinct loss to the party.

Personally Mr. White was very much esteemed. Broad-minded and deeply interested in everything that tended to help his fellow-men, he enjoyed an unusual measure of public regard and affection. His charities were unostentacious, while his free easy manner made him a great favorite with the masses. He was a member of the Methodist church. In 1871 Mr. White married Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Richard Ranson, Deux Rivieres, who survives him, together with a family of four daughters and five sons. In his death the town of Pembroke loses one of its best citizens and the lumber trade an esteemed member.

QUESTION FOR LUMBERMEN.

"Woodman," Guelph, Ont., writes : Would you kindly inform me as to the correct method of measuring sidings 6 inches and wider, 1 inch thick, 10 to 16 feet long. I have been taking tally and classifying them into lengths and widths, making a total of the number of pieces of each length and width and extending that into feet. Some people, however, assert that the proper way is by rule, and marking down the number of feet in each piece. Please state which is correct, also what is the correct method of measuring a piece 1 x 7 x 11 feet, 1 x 8 x 11 feet, 1 x 11 x 10 feet, 1 x 9 x 13, etc., by rule. I will give an illustration of the two methods: By rule one piece 1 x 7 x 16 feet long = 9 feet, and 40 pieces would be 360 feet, but to take it the other way and extend, the 40 pieces 1 x 7 x 16 feet = 373 feet. Again, one piece 1 x 8¼ x 16 feet measured by rule equals 11 feet, and 40 pieces 440 feet, but in measuring the other way this would be put down as 40 pieces 1 x 8 x 16 feet equals 427 feet. It has been customary with me when measuring boards of various widths to put any board measuring under the half inch as the inch below, that is 7⅜, 7¼ and 7⅛ inches wide would be called 7 inch, and those above the half inch 8 inches. But here all lumber is sold of an even width, as 1 x 6, 1 x 7, 1 x 8, etc. The 8¼ inch board goes as 8 inch, but I am not allowed to put in a 7¾ inch board as an 8 inch.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN asks its readers to give their views as to the correct method of measuring sidings.

SAW MILL PRACTICE.

A correspondent writes to Modern Machinery as follows :

I need the advice of a practical man on the subjects of "Back Drafts from a Furnace," and "Damper Regulator for a Saw Mill Plant." I am in charge of a plant where shavings and sawdust are used for fuel. Occasionally the fireman gets what we call a "back draft," which fills the fire room with smoke, and as the flames are forced out of the furnace there is danger of serious accident.

(1) Can you suggest the cause and a remedy ?

(2) Will it improve matters if a deep combustion chamber is excavated back of the bridge wall ?

(3) Is it practical to use a damper regulator where shavings are burned ?

(1) It is caused by putting in too much fuel at once, so that the fire is partially smothered, then when the draft is put on it begins to burn and form explosive gases, and when they ignite and explode, they cause the trouble you mention. If you never put on enough fuel to cover the fire, but always leave some flames in sight, you will have no further trouble.

(2) No, it will not. This has been tried to the extent of making it seven feet deep, without curing the evil.

(3) There is no reason why a damper regulator should not be used where shavings are burned, and if it is used it will save fuel there as well as elsewhere. It may be necessary to prevent the damper from closing tight, for that might fill the room with smoke, but it may be closed tight enough to control the fire.

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but it is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the trade. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

AN EXPORT NUMBER.

The first special number of the CANADA LUMBERMAN to be devoted exclusively to assisting the development of the export trade in Canadian timber products is now in course of preparation, and will be published about midsummer. The proposed publication of this number is the result of a constantly increasing number of enquiries from foreign countries regarding the timber resources of Canada and her ability to supply wood products of various kinds. The present is undoubtedly an opportune time to make our products more widely known abroad, and to bid for a larger share of the foreign trade.

The contents of this export number will include illustrations and descriptions pertaining to the Canadian lumbering and pulp industries, and information regarding the requirements of foreign markets. It is proposed to issue two thousand copies for circulation abroad. These will be placed in the hands of the leading importers and consumers of timber, and also on view in the Chambers of Commerce, the offices of the British Consuls, and the leading hotels in foreign countries, carefully selected lists of the above having been obtained by the publishers.

A considerable proportion of the issue will be distributed in Great Britain, at present the largest wood consuming country, but it is intended to cover also Germany, France, Spain, Australia, South Africa, China, Japan, South America and the West Indies, all of which countries import Canadian wood products.

As an advertising medium for Canadian manufacturers and exporters of timber products, this number should prove of incalculable value, since it will afford them an excellent opportunity of bringing their goods to the attention of probable buyers in foreign markets. An announcement in this number might prove to be the means of building up an extensive and profitable foreign trade. Already some of our manufacturers and exporters have arranged for announcements, but as it is desired that every person seeking export business should be represented in this number, the publishers would be pleased to be advised regarding the space desired at as early a date as convenient. Full particulars as to rates will be gladly furnished upon request.

THE PRODUCTION OF LUMBER.

THE recent inflated prices for lumber have given a stimulus to production throughout Canada. Coming after an extended period of depression, the natural tendency of mill owners is to increase their production to the greatest possible extent, in the hope of securing such returns as would in a measure recompense them for the years of unprofitable business. While the present commercial prosperity is not, to our mind, in the nature of a boom, we think that the limit of high values has almost been reached, and that in the near future prices of all building materials will show a slight decline. In fact, although lumber prices have not yet receded, there has been a material reduction in the price of steel and iron and certain other classes of building materials. During the next three or four years we look forward to a period of prosperity, but with the average of prices slightly lower than at present.

In view of the above conditions, a word of caution to lumber manufacturers may be in season. In order to maintain prices at a profitable basis, it should be the aim of manufacturers not to unduly crowd their mills, but rather to pursue a policy of caution, restricting their output to such an extent as to prevent a collapse of the market even should the lumber demand suddenly fall off. The result of over-production will be to bring down the price of lumber, making it necessary to produce a large quantity of stock in order to obtain the same returns as if a small cut were made and disposed of at a profitable price. It should also be remembered that the world's supply of standing timber is gradually becoming diminished, and that there is no more valuable asset to-day than an area of timber lands.

The future condition of the trade may be greatly improved by the exercise of a little foresight on the part of lumbermen. It should be their policy to take advantage of the present period of prosperity to seek new markets for their stock, so that they will be less dependent upon the local demand. It is the usual custom to wait until the period of depression is at hand, then to exploit new fields and to find that considerable time is required to form a business connection.

There is an enormous demand for wood products in Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Australia, etc., and as we have previously pointed out, a much greater share of the trade may be secured by Canadian manufacturers and dealers if properly sought for. Now is the time to get in communication with foreign importers.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL LAND GRANT.

THE provisions of the measure extending assistance by a land grant to the Algoma Central Railway, adopted at the late session of the Ontario Legislature, are of general interest to the business community, as they involve an important new departure in the conditions on which such aid is extended which may probably form a precedent for future action. They have in addition a particular significance for the lumbering interest on account of the conditions laid down as regards the timber embraced in the grant. The Algoma Central Railway, opening up a large area of "New Ontario" and connecting Sault Ste. Marie with the C. P. R. and Michipicoten harbor, is one of the undertakings set on foot by the group of interests of which Mr. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, is the head and front. In consideration of receiving a grant of 7,400 acres per mile, the companies included in the agreement undertake, not merely to build the road, but to settle 10,000 male emigrants upon the land within ten years (1000 each year), to build an additional 40,000 horse power canal at Sault Ste. Marie, and to erect smelting and reduction works, chemical works and a pulp mill at that town, in addition to the industries they have already established there. They also contract to maintain a line of not less than four steel steamships for traffic between Sault Ste Marie, Michipicoten and other points. The freight and passenger rates of the road are to be subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

The land to be granted the company is to be laid out in alternate blocks, each containing as nearly as may be 148,000 acres, the railway passing through the centre of each block. The company is to place a station in the centre of each block, whether on its own land or that reserved for the public, when requested to do so by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. They are to survey a town plot in the neighborhood of each station on their own blocks, and to build school houses and public halls when the government declares it necessary for the wants of the population.

The grant includes all ores and minerals and also pine timber, but the latter is to be paid for at prices to be fixed by public competition in the following manner: When the land is surveyed the Crown Lands Department are to offer for sale by public auction the right to cut the pine timber on the reserved alternate blocks, subject to the usual conditions. Instead, however, of its being sold by area, it will be disposed of in quantity, that is, at so much per thousand feet board measure. The price paid per thousand for the right to cut by the highest bidder for the timber on reserved blocks, will be the price charged the company for each thousand feet cut on the land granted to them, and they will in addition have to pay the Crown dues. A part of the pine on

the block is to be cut each year and the whole in ten years from the time of the sale on the reserved blocks. The purchasers of pine on the reserved blocks are also to cut a part of it each year and to remove the whole within ten years. In case of non-payment by the company for pine, the timber on the company's blocks reverts to the Crown, and may be sold in the usual manner adopted in the case of pine reserved in patents.

All nickel and copper ore found on the company's land is to be subject to such regulations as to treating or refining in Canada as are applied to other lands under the general law. It is also provided that neither the pine nor spruce shall be exported in an unmanufactured condition. The pine is to be manufactured into sawn lumber or square timber, as provided by the general act adopted two years ago respecting the manufacture of pine cut on the Crown domain, and the spruce is to be made into pulp or paper in Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are told that in the June number of the Inland Printer, of Chicago, there will be published a leading article on wood pulp and forestry. A growing recognition of the important relation of the timber supply to the paper trade no doubt accounts for the interest shown in the subject by the publishers of the Inland Printer. Upon the perpetuation of the forest supply depends the future of the printing and publishing business, at least unless there should be discovered a satisfactory substitute for wood for paper-making, and the present outlook does not seem to promise hopeful of this result. The Inland Printer will point out the importance of forestry in utilizing non-agricultural lands, in assuring the permanency of a lumber supply, to the regulation of water supply, etc.

THE Ontario Government have passed an order-in-council prohibiting the exportation of tan-bark taken off hemlock trees cut on Crown lands. This legislation was asked for as a protection to the tanning industry of the province, which has increased very materially of late. It was contended by the tanners that if exportation was not soon prevented the future of the industry might be seriously jeopardized. In the United States there is but a lim ted supply of hemlock timber, and consequently large importations of tan-bark were made from Canada. Although, perhaps, the action of the government will not be in the immediate interests of lumbermen, it is one which meets with our approval, as being a further step to encourage the home manufacture of raw material and in line with the legislation respecting the exportation of saw logs from the province.

So far as we are aware, the credit of introducing the first floating saw mill in Canada belongs to Mr. J. H. Dansereau. This mill, which has already been described in THE LUMBERMAN, was operated last season at Calumet, a small town on the Ottawa river, near the city of Ottawa. It is learned that the operation of the mill has been eminently satisfactory. The cost of its construction, including barge, machinery, etc., was in the neighborhood of $18,000. Last season Mr. Dansereau sawed in 97 days 4,500,000 feet of spruce lumber. The combined cost of sawing and shipping the lumber to Montreal is said to have been about $1.75 per thousand feet, while the corresponding cost to the large Ottawa mills is nearly twice this amount. It should be explained, however, that the lumber was loaded on barges direct from the saw. This could not be done, of course, in the case of pine lumber, which would require to be piled for seasoning purposes. We do not expect that the floating saw mill will become very generally used, but it no doubt possesses some advantages over the stationary mill, and might, we think, be employed to a greater extent in certain districts of Canada.

MAHOGANY VS. WHITE PINE.

Some people are seriously considering the possibility of African mahogany taking the place of the better grades of white pine for miscellaneous lumber uses. It may seem somewhat farfetched, but it is not impossible that but for one or two considerations this could be done. It is understood that African mahogany is a comparatively soft and easily worked wood, and, except in color, would answer every purpose for which pine is used. The timber can be bought for practically nothing, and, if the conditions are as we understood them to be, it could be cheaply gotten to milling points along the coast and the freight would be no more than from the United States or Canadian ports to Great Britain or the continent. So far, so good, but to establish saw mills on the west coast of Africa is impossible. White men cannot live and do efficient work in that climate and the blacks cannot be depended upon. Even logging is conducted with difficulty and becomes expensive merely because of the class of labor that has to be employed. It is thought by some that there is more mahogany in the world than any other variety of timber ; and furthermore that it is accessible as far as location is concerned ; but the climate in which it grows is the obstacle which will never be so overcome that mahogany can be as cheap as would be warranted by the supply and cost of standing timber.—American Lumberman.

BELTS AND PULLEYS.

THE following questions are asked by a correspondent of Modern Machinery :

(1). How shall I determine the exact amount to cut out of a belt where a small pulley has been substituted for a larger one? (2) Is their gain or loss of power where two large pulleys are removed from shafts that run at the same speed, and a smaller one substituted, keeping the speed constant? (3) Which side of the belt should be put next to the pulley, and why?

The answers are as follows : (1) We advise you to use a tape line or a cord that will not stretch, and draw it over the pulleys, thus finding the exact length needed. If the new pulley is not much smaller than the old one, their respective circumferences may be calculated, and one-half of the difference taken, but if the diameter is very much less than before, the change in the angle of the two sides of the belt will affect the result. Therefore, the tape line method is the safest. (2) If you mean to ask whether more or less power can be transmitted, we should say less, for the belt speed is reduced and less surface is in contact with the pulleys, both of which are factors in the calculation. If you mean to ask which will require the most power to drive, there will be a slight difference in favor of using the smaller pulleys. (3) When a double belt is made, the hair or smooth sides are always put outward, so that it makes no difference which way the belt is put on, except on account of the rivets, and this shows plainly what the belt manufacturer thinks about it. If a single belt is examined it will be found that the rivet heads, which should run next to the pulley, are on the hair side, thus showing that the maker intended this side for the pulleys. The matter is in much dispute among machinists and mill men, and it probably always will be.

TREATMENT OF DRIVING BELTS.

The Werkmeister Zeitung gives directions on the best treatment of driving belts, whose faultless working is of great importance in every factory. The good drawing of a belt increases with the friction between belt and pulley. Hence it is obvious that the belt must surround as large a portion of the pulley as possible. For this reason crossed belts always pull better than open ones. If in any way practicable, open belts should cover at least almost half the pulley. If the circumference of one pulley be very small in proportion to the other, thus allowing the belt to cover only a small portion of the smaller pulley, a sliding of the belt frequently takes place, especially if the distance between the two pulleys be slight. It is plain, continues the Werkmeister Zietung, that a slow running of the engine makes a strong stretching of the belts necessary. For this reason a tightening-pulley is frequently placed midway between the two pulleys, so as to avoid a repeated resewing. If a large power is to be transmitted at little velocity, a broader belt should be employed than would be necessary with greater velocity, or else two belts are made to run on top of each other. If one does not care to tighten the belts still more or use one of the many belt lubricants, the best makeshift is to cover the pulley with sail cloth. This is done by cutting the sail cloth so exactly that it is difficult to get it on the pulley. By thoroughly moistening the sail cloth on the pulley with warm water it clings more closely to the pulley, as the water causes it to shrink. It is still more practical in the long run to fix, instead of canvas, a leather strip of corresponding breadth on the middle of the pulley, by having a few holes bored into the rim of the pulley which are tightly filled up with wooden wedges, in order to be able to nail the strip of leather on it. This process is said to have proved useful with ordinary proportions of the size of the belt to the effect of power to be transmitted. If all is unavailing, the belt is too weak and must be replaced by a broader or double belt. Of great advantage in such cases are the wooden belt pulleys, which increase the driving power.

PERSONAL.

The sympathy of a wide circle of friends is being extended to Mr. Wm. Margach crown timber agent at Rat Portage, Ont., upon the recent death of his wife.

Mr. J. G. Henderson, of the firm of Henderson & Craig, London, Eng., was a recent visitor to Canada. His firm are large importers of pulp, and his mission was with a view to increasing the imports from Canada. He states that with some slight improvements in the method of manufacture Canadian pulp will be superior to the Scandinavian article.

FRICTION IN STEAM PACKINGS.

BEFORE the meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in December, 1899, Mr. C. H. Benjamin, of Cleveland, Ohio, read a paper on the above subject, describing some experiments made at the Case school with several varieties of packings. He gives four tables showing the results, which we reproduce, together with his comment and general conclusions.

TABLE I.

Kind o Packing.	No. of Trials.	Total Time of Run in Minutes.	Average Horse-Power Consumed by Each Box.	Horse-Power Consumed at 50 Pounds Pressure.	Remarks on Leakage, etc.
1	5	22	.091	.085	Moderate leakage.
2	8	40	.049	.048	Easily adju ted ; slight leakage.
3	5	25	.037	.036	Considerable leakage.
4	5	25	.159	.176	Leaked badly.
5	5	25	.095	.081	Oiling necessary ; leaked badly.
6	5	25	.368	.400	Moderate leakage.
7	5	25	.067	.067	Easily adjusted and no leakage
8	5	25	. 82	.082	Very satisfactory ; slight leakage.
9	3	15	.200	.182	Moderate leakage.
10	3	..	.275	....	Excessive leakage.
11	5	25	.157	.172	Moderate leakage.
12	5	25	.266	.330	" "
13	5	25	.162	.230	No leakage ; oiling necessary.
14	5	25	.176	.276	Moderate leakage ; oiling necessary.
15	5	25	.233	.255	Difficult to adjust ; no leakage.
16	5	25	.292	.210	Oiling necessary ; no leakage.
17	5	25	.128	.084	No leakage.

TABLE II.

Kind of Packing.	Horse-power consumed by each box, when pressure was applied to Gland Nuts by a 7-inch wrench.						Horse-p wer before and after oiling rod.	
	5 Pounds.	8 Pounds.	10 Pounds.	12 Pounds.	14 Pounds.	16 Pounds.	Dry.	Oiled.
1	.120	....	.136					
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.055	.021
4	....	.248	....	.303	....	.390	.154	.123
5	....	.220						
6	....	.348	.430	....	....	....	.373	.194
7	....	.126	.228	.2 0	.230	.340	.067	.053
8	....	.363	.500	.535	.540	.533	.533	.236
9	....	.166	....	....	....	....	.666	.636
11	....	.405	.454	....	....	....	.454	.176
12	....	.161	.242	.359	.454	....	.454	.122
13	....	.317	.394	.582				
15	....	.5 6						
16	....	.3 7	.860					
17	....	.198	.277	.380				

TABLE III.
VARYING STEAM PRESSURE
SCALE 1 INCH = 0. 1 H. P.

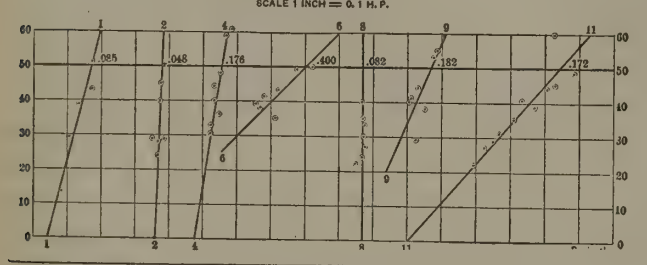


TABLE IV.
VARYING STEAM PRESSURE
SCALE 1 INCH = 0. 1 H. P.

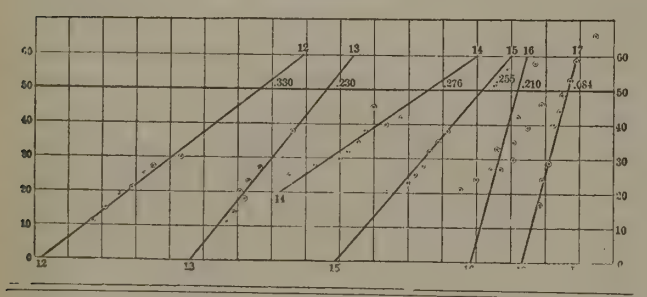


Table I gives a summary of the results, showing the average horse-power consumed by each packing box at varying pressures, and, for purpose of comparison, the power at 50 pounds pressure of steam. The friction of the machine has been deducted.

Table II shows the effect of tightening the gland nuts on the friction of the packing, and also the effect of oiling the rod.

In most of the experiments detailed in Table I the nuts were tightened with the fingers only, and then just enough to prevent leakage, and no lubricant was used except that incorporated in the packing itself. With some of the dry rubber packings it was necessary to use oil from the first. A good quality of cylinder oil was applied.

The effect of varying the steam pressure is best shown graphically, as in Tables III and IV. The numbers at the ends of the lines correspond to numbers used in the the other tables. The ordinates indicate the steam pressures observed, while the abscissas represent the horse-power consumed by each box. The points where these lines cut the line of 50 pounds pressure are those used for comparison of the different packings. It will be seen that the friction varies with the pressure in approximately straight line ratios in many of the cases.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

1. That the softer rubber and graphite packings, which are self-adjusting and self-lubricating as in Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, and 11, consume less power than the harder varieties. No. 17, the old braided flax style, gave very good results.

2. That oiling the rod will reduce the friction with any packing.

3. That there is almost no limit to the loss caused by the injudicious use of the monkey-wrench.

4. That the power loss varies almost directly with the steam pressure in the harder varieties, while it is approximately constant with the softer kinds.

The diameter of rod used—two inches—would be appropriate for engines of from 50 to 100 horse-power. The piston speed was about 140 feet per minute in the experiments, and the horse power varied from .036 to .400 at 50 pounds steam pressure, with a safe average for the softer class of packings of .07 horse-power.

At a piston speed of 600 feet per minute, the same friction would give a loss of from .154 to 1.71 with a working average of .30 horse-power, at a mean steam pressure of 50 pounds.

THE CARE OF WOODEN PULLEYS.

Wooden pulleys are very good things to have in the mill. They hug a belt very tight and stay in place pretty well if decently taken care of ; but it will not do to let them go year atter year without attention. A wooden pulley which is not properly taken care of will soon begin to squeak ; and once a wooden pulley gets to squeaking, all the tightening up that can be done will not prove a cure. When a wooden pulley begins to squeak the usual thing is to tighten up the clamp bolts under the idea that the pulley is slipping on the shaft.

Even when tightened up sufficiently to draw the nuts and washers into the wood the squeaking will continue. In such a case the squeaking is not between the pulley and the shaft, but between the parts of the pulley itself. Some of the joints have become loose and the parts thereof rub together, and, under the heavy belt pressure, cause the squeaking which proves so annoying. To make good pulleys which are in this condition, take them partly to pieces, removing any loose or partly detached segments that may have started up in the joints. Make a sort of dry room either by putting a coil of pipe into a big air-tight box, or by inclosing some heating coils at a number of radiators. If there is a dry room for lumber near, say in a neighboring planing mill or furniture factory, it will be just the thing and should be utilized. Otherwise, take a packing box large enough to contain the pulley, pipe in steam, and slowly heat the partially demolished pulley two or three days, or until it has been slowly heated entirely through. Then take the pulley into the shop and work every crack and crevice full of thin hot glue. The wood being hot, the glue will penetrate to the innermost portion of each crack without becoming chilled, as would be the case were it attempted to fill a cold pulley with glue.

After giving the pulley all the glue it will absorb, replace the portions removed, tighten up the iron braces, castings or screws there may be, then put the pulley back into the dry house for at least twenty-four hours more, but do not have the heat too great—say at least 160°—and let there be good ventilation to the dry house or box while this final heating is going on. After removing the pulley from the dry room, give it two coats of good orange shellac inside and out, to keep the dampness that may be in the atmosphere from again getting into the wood. As long as moisture is kept out and the load upon the pulley is not too great, there will be no more squeaking. Pulleys which for any cause have been exposed to the weather for some time, or those that have been exposed to water in a flooded mill or at a fire, may be heated in the manner indicated, and they will come out nearly as good as new.

There are usually a number of wood pulleys around the mill which are not in use. Idle pulleys should never be allowed to remain on the shafting. Although very slight, it still does cost something to impart motion to idle pulleys ; therefore it is an expense to keep them on the shafting. Gather up all such spare pulleys, look them over and make such repairs as are necessary. Usually only a little glue is needed. Then give each pulley a good coat of orange shellac, and place in a dry room, there to stay till wanted. Mark each pulley with its diameter and face width. White chalk will do this effectually. Pulleys thus marked and ranged up side by side are as good as cash in the assets of a mill. When a pulley is wanted it can be found in an instant by the chalk marks upon it, and it is certain that the pulley is in good repair and all ready for instant use without any possible delay for repairs. When iron pulleys are stored, range them in a similar manner in a row and mark in the same way, but also add the shaft diameter to the sixteenth of an inch.—Paper Mill.

Paul Robarge, of Como Bridge, N. B., was drowned near St. Leonard's, while in charge of Keswick & Son's log drive.

A distressing accident occurred at Goldthrope's saw mill near Dungannon, Ont., when Charles Carpenter, a mill hand, was thrown on a circular saw and literally cut to pieces.

Messrs. J. F. Lillicrap & Co., Lakefield, Ont., have sold their planing mill business to Messrs. Moore & Baptie, of the same place, Mr. Lillicrap retiring to give his whole attention to the wholesale lumber trade.

FORESTRY EXHIBIT AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

In the prepared plan of the building outlay of the Pan-American Exposition, which will be held at the nearby border city of Buffalo in the summer months of 1901, the Architectural Board has placed the Forestry building in a prominent position on the grand court; this structure being connected with the Horticultural building by an ornamental colonnade, and balancing the Graphic Arts building, which also connects with the Horticultural building by a similar colonnade on the opposite side. The accompanying illustration of the Forestry building shows the importance the management attach to a proper classification and exhibition of the rare and interesting woods of Pan-America, for the building is beautiful in conception and amply large to make a display on a splendid scale.

When one considers the scope of the coming great Exposition during the summer months of next year, it is not hard to imagine a forestry display of surpassing interest, as the western continent is at present the one section of the world where a magnificient forestry display could be secured. With the banyan trees of India and the giant swamp eucalyptus of New Zealand and Australia alone excepted, the rarest trees in the world are to be found in one or more of the countries of North or South America, or on the islands now dependent on the United States.

From far away Oregon and the upper portion of the Dominion of Canada the great pines and firs will be brought; their sections to repose within the Forestry building in competition with the polished sections of mahogany and ironwood from the forests of the Amazon more, which, though sporadic, attains perfection in Arizona. From Virginia the red cedar comes, and the samples from there will be of interest when shown in connection with the machinery which annually reduces entire forests of the species into tiny lead pencils; for a majority of the countless millions of lead pencils used each year are cut from Virginia red cedar. Another species of the red cedar, harder, more ornamental and much more scarce than that used for lead pencil making, is found some hundreds of miles below the Virginia forests. These are called swamp cedars, and they grow in pools and swamps, many of them standing in from four to six feet of water, the pools and lakes being simply floored with countless thousands of these trees which have flourished, fallen and sunk below the surface.

The basswood of the far northwest lends itself readily to interesting displays, and a splendid showing will be made of hickory, that tough and wiry wood which, according to the late Leland Stanford, made the American trotting horse a possibility. Before the days of the bicycle sulky no wood except second growth hickory was light and strong enough to form the wheels and spokes ot the old high cart, and without that material there would have been no Sunol and Maud S. records to amaze the country and show to breeders the wonderful possibilities of the American trotter.

In the showing of these and countless other varities of woods which abound in the Americas, it will be the aim of the management to have the exhibit so prepared that interest will be felt by the casual spectator as well as by the forester or the lumber merchant. Of the rare woods these will be shown in the rough bark intact, as well as as cross and tangent sections showing the grades, grain

Copyright, 1899. FORESTRY BUILDING—PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO, 1901.

in South America, while from the Yosemite valley of California great slabs of the giant red woods, the greatest trees in the world, will be brought to amaze the visitors. It is generally conceded that these red woods are the greatest trees, though some authorities raise the contention that the swamp eucalyptus has attained greater heights. It is said that one of these giant trees of New Zealand, when it fell, was found to measure nearly 400 feet in height. Enormous as that seems, it has been exceeded in the Yosemite, for a forest giant of the red wood species, called "The Wallace," was found to be approximately 500 feet in height, or nearly as high as the Washington monument, the tallest structure on the American continent, and with the single exception of the Eiffel Tower, the tallest structure in the world.

In their diameters these giant trees of California are as unusual as in their height, and some of the cross sections of the trees will be vastly interesting when seen in their entirety. It is known that one of these trees attained such enormous bulk that through a hole in the trunk a coach and four was able to pass with ease, and on the levelled stump of another forty people were able to dance. The bark frequently attains a thickness of eighteen inches, and the body of the tree is capable of a rich deep polish similar to the red cedar of North Carolina. It will be a task of vast proportions to secure for the Forestry exhibit at the Pan-American a full cross section of one of these giant trees, but an effort will be made to have one shown in such manner that the onlooker may obtain a fair conception of the size of the tree and of the grain and texture of the wood.

Besides this and other rare woods, the director of the Forestry exhibit will show the so-called common woods, notably samples of the giant sugar maples of Indiana, some of which attain a height of 120 feet, and the great elms and oaks of Connecticut and Maine, and the sycamore and textures. There will also be samples of abnormal or unusual growths, and an effort will be made to procure a sample from the giant fir trees of Oregon in order to show the immensity of the trees. At the World's Columbion Exposition was shown a counter, the entire top of which consisted of one single plank 150 feet in length and over 3 feet in width. It is hoped that one equally large may be secured as Oregon's contribution to the forestry display at the Exposition at Buffalo.

CANADA'S COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

FOLLOWING is the official list of Canada's Commercial Agents in Great Britain, British possessions and foreign countries:

J. S. Larke, Sydney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.

G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.

Robert Bryson, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.

S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.

C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic agent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duties, the undermentioned will answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders:

J. G. Colmer, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., England.

Thomas Moffat, 16 Church street, Cape Town, South Africa.

G. H. Mitchell, 15 Water street, Liverpool, England.

H. M. Murray, 40 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

Harrison Watson, Curator, Imperial Institute, London, England.

LUMBERING OPERATIONS IN QUEBEC.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Lands, Forests, and Fisheries for the province of Quebec, states that during the year ending June 30th, 1899, the receipts from woods and forests were $894,289.48. This includes the proceeds of a sale of 1,933 square miles of limits, which brought $135,281.40. The area of timber limits under license is 45,889¾ square miles.

The report contains the usual statement of timber cut within the province during the year under review. This is as follows:

Pine, at dues of $1.30 per M	195,722,426	feet.
Pine " " 80c "	48,992,290	"
Spruce " " 65c "	303,393,832	"
Boom timber	86,899	"
White pine timber	840,199	cub. ft.
Red "	51,627	"
Birch timber	368,338	"
Cedar "	293,766	lin. ft.
Firewood	3,355	cords
Pulp wood	3,806	"
Railway ties	466,368	pieces
Spool wood	1,107	cords
Shingles	11,864,000	
Pickets	4,234	pieces
Telegraph poles	5,883	"

A comparative statement is also given of the quantity of different varieties of timber manufactured since 1866, from which we extract the following:

Seasons of Production.	Pine Saw-logs at $1.30 per M	Spruce and Hardwood Sawlogs	Pine logs at 80c per M	White and Red Pine Sq. Timber	Birch, Elm Maple, Etc.	Small Tamarac Pine, Spruce, Boom and Flat Timber
	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces
1866-67	1,101 800	370,785	.....	83,943	3,81	.....
1867-68	1,533,3 5	467,523	.....	44,256	2,694	.....
1868-69	1,514,806	386,947	.....	67,198	4,858	.....
1869-70	1,471,252	448,336	.....	72,533	3,222	.....
1870-71	1,6 8,852	369,676	.....	94,657	2,345	.....
1871-72	2,019,852	435,996	.....	97,657	4,665	.....
1872-73	2,243,7 4	800,388	.....	80,975	8,628	.....
1873-74	2,387,868½	1,102,100	.....	79,338	31,741	.....
1874-75	1,464,247	606,234	.....	76 773	36,595	.....
1875-76	1,183,976	781,819	.....	111,529	32,758	.....
1876-77	1,176,642	832 794	.....	80,898	14,064	.....
1877-78	1,032,880	797,440	.....	65,838	6,735	.....
1878-79	1,179,645	655,857	.....	59,510	9,426	.....
1879-80	1,791,813	1,248,184½	.....	33,605	5,722	19 986
1880-81	2,418,958	1,308 315	.....	58,527	4,962	23,247
1881-82	2,610,986	1,413,636	.....	81,797	5,152	47,640
1882-83	2,64,2648	1,311,382	.....	67,873	3,569	25,952
1883-84	1,705,565	723,679	.....	26, 81	9,841	18,121
1884-85	2,187,098	1,638,957	.....	6, 48	5,874	14,650
1885-86	2,69 ,119	1,352,260	.....	11,445	2,112	32,331
1886 87	2,391,098	963,392	.....	12,804	325,5	31,380
1887-88	3,391, 64	1,634,895	.....	12,317	2,757	23,071
18 8-89	2,802,337	1,324 802	.....	45,944	2,007	3,023
1889-90	2,147 447	2,613,907	.....	63,869	68,321	8,401
1890-91	2,207,814	2,522,781	.....	15,768	8,101	6,362
1891-92	3,212,956	2,740,496	.....	47,972	59,966	34,378
1892-93	2,441.434	2,740,357	648,654	41,203	32,230	17,794
1893-94	2,003 951	3,297,152	961,688	35,085	631	7,644
1894-95	2,354,662	4,317,945	1,446,874	30,795	1,296	15,051
1895-96	2,151.949	4,594,830	1,650,827	9,038	1,133	9,341
1896-97	2,,08,866	6,006,055	1.048,327	37,451	1,928	4,064
1897-98	1,481,041	5,431.789	883,576	19,921	9,185	12,184

FROM THE TIMBER TRADE.

THE great interest shown in Colonial affairs by Great Britain has been demonstrated by the numerous contributions from that quarter in behalf of the sufferers from the recent fire at Ottawa and Hull. THE CANADA LUMBERMAN acknowledges the receipt of contributions of $50 for this purpose from Messrs. Irvin & Sellers, timber importers and merchants, Liverpool, Eng., and $10.00 from Messrs. Sieveking, Podmore & Co., timber importers, London, Eng. Several other timber merchants and brokers in the Mother land have also contributed to the fund through the Ottawa banks.

The height of a chimney to create a draft for any kind of fuel will depend to a large extent upon the area of the flue. A chimney that is too high in proportion to its diameter will create no better draft than one that is not high enough, while the cost of the higher structure will, of course, be greater. The cause of chimney draft, that is the intensity of the draft, is due to the difference between the weight of the column of hot gases inside the chimney and the weight of a column of the external air of the same height.

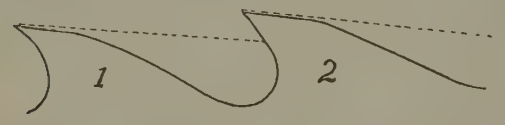
INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF BAND RESAWS.

By A. J. Burton.

A writer wants the opinions and experiences of expert band filers on how to increase the efficiency of band resaws. I do not consider myself expert, therefore will not give my opinion, but will tell some of my experiences and what has given me good results.

I think 75 feet a minute a slow feed for a 6-inch 19-gauge resaw. If he runs his saw 9,000 feet per minute, as he should do, and if the saw is the usual 30-foot length, the saw will go round 300 times per minute. Putting the stock through at the rate of 75 lineal feet per minute will only give him a 3-inch feed. If he will have his filer put up his saws according to the following instructions he can just as well make the feed 150 lineal feet per minute ; the lateral movement of the saw at that speed will not exceed ¼-inch, and will not reach that except in 20-inch cuts or over. Neither will the saw dart forward on the wheels when not in the cut, nor will it show a tendency to crack. How to do it :

First, get a good make of resawing machine, with perfectly balanced wheels and the face of wheels flat. Set the mill on a solid foundation. Pay as much attention to oiling the straining device as to oiling the bearings, so tension on saw will be entirely sensitive at all times. The



rolls must be in line with saw so stock will pass through straight and at even speed. Then comes fitting up the saws. Put a crown in back edge of saw equal to 1-32-inch in 5 feet 6 inches in length. Don't do this by guess or you will probably not get it even. Make a straight-edge 5 feet 6 inches long, then pene out the back edge until it shows proper concave on front edge. Now roll back edge of saw the length of straight-edge, then place straightedge against back edge of saw; by changing end for end you can easily see whether you have the proper concave or not. Now file it a little, or draw out back of saw as the case may be, until straightedge fits tightly to saw when held either end to. Fit back of saw to straightedge all the way round. Tension the saw to a 36-foot circle from one edge to the other. This must be well done. There must be no loose or stiff spots in the saw. All this should be done with the stretcher.

Next, level the saw by taking out all the cross-face lumps on the inside first, then the long-face lumps. Go over the outside in the same manner and repeat until saw is perfectly flat, with a true back and good, even tension. Space the teeth 1¼ inches, 1½-inch deep, with good, large, round gullet made by a ½-inch emery wheel. Use 6½-inch hook in 10 inches, which is equal to 3½ inches in a 6-inch saw. Round or raise the back of teeth a little like 2 in sketch. You will observe that 1 has a hook of 35 degrees angle, which is 8½ inches in 10 inches, while 2 has but 6½ inches in 10 inches. Never raise back higher than shown by dotted lines. Sketch shows 1½-inch teeth, but you can make 2 with 1¼ inch space. Swage with a face swage and side dress with a pressure side dresser or shaper. Don't use a side file at all, and don't use a heavy swage. Do all your sharpening with the grinder; if the machine is properly adjusted it will do better work than can possibly be done by hand with a file.

If you put saws up according to these instructions they will not oscillate, but will run straight as a string, without a quiver, making no noise in the guides—you can take off the back guide and sell it if you wish, for your saws will not run back on the wheels in the cut. You can feed them until they snake or break, but they will not go back on the wheels. Have wheels in perfect line and use the tilt but not the crossline. Don't use a top swage on a band resaw unless you desire to date yourself back 15 years.—The Woodworker.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The wholesale lumber dealers of Buafflo and Tonawanda held a joint conference at the former city on January 20th. Close comparisons of stock with those of a year ago were made at this meeting, and it was shown that no accumulations existed.

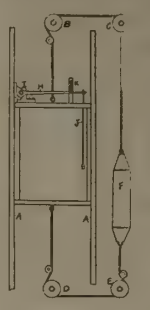
A very interesting feature of the meeting was the table of prices on white pine uppers and culls, compiled by Mr. M. E. Priesch, vice-president of the Buffalo Lumber Exchange. Mr. Priesch first set out to show also the prices on common, but found this grade had changed so radically as to make comparison impossible. His figures are as follows :

		Uppers.	Culls.
186	July	$18 00	$ 7 50
1863	January	19 00	8 50
	July	15 00	11 00
1864	January	30 00	13 00
	July	30 00	15 00
865	January	38 00	16 00
	July	28 00	11 00
1866	January	30 00	12 50
	July	45 00	14 00
1867	January	45 00	14 00
	July	45 00	4 00
1868	January	45 00	14 00
	July	45 00	14 00
1869	January	45 00	14 00
	July	45 00	14 00
1870	January	45 00	14 00
	July	43 00	13 00
1871	January	40 00	13 00
	July	42 00	13 00
1872	January	50 00	16 00
	July	50 00	16 00
1873	January	50 00	17 00
	July	46 00	12 50
1874	January	44 00	12 50
	July	44 00	11 00
1875	January	42 00	10 00
	July	40 00	9 00
1876	January	37 00	9 00
	July	37 00	9 00
18 7	January	37 00	9 00
	July	33 00	9 00
1878	January	30 00	9 50
	July	28 00	10 00
1879	January	28 00	10 00
	July	28 00	9 00
1880	January	36 00	12 00
	July	42 00	12 00
1881	January	45 00	12 00
	July	44 00	12 00
1 82	January	46 00	13 00
	July	47 00	13 00
1883	January	47 00	13 00
	July	47 00	13 00
884	January	48 00	13 00
	July	46 00	12 00
1885	January	46 00	12 00
	July	45 00	11 50
1886	January	45 00	11 00
	July	45 00	11 50
1887	January	45 00	12 00
	July	45 00	12 00
1888	January	45 00	13 00
	July	44 00	12 50
1889	January	43 00	12 50
	July	43 00	12 50
1890	January	44 00	12 50
	July	43 00	12 50
1891	January	43 00	12 50
	July	43 00	12 00
1892	Januar	44 00	12 00
	July	45 00	12 50
1893	January	48 00	13 00
	July	48 00	13 50
1894	January	47 00	13 50
	July	45 00	13 00
1895	January	45 00	12 00
	July	45 00	11 00
1896	January	44 00	11 00
	July	44 00	11 00
1897	January	45 00	11 00
	July	45 00	10 00
1898	January	45 00	10 00
	July	45 00	11 00
1899	January	46 00	12 00
	July	51 00	14 00
1900	January	57 50	19 00

Mr. Priesch pointed out that present conditions were similar to those of 1879—a reaction following a long depression. He said 1879 ushered in a period of five very prosperous years, and he drew from this the pleasing conclusion that present prices on lumber generally would persist for at least that long.

A SIMPLE ELEVATOR.

The simple form of elevator for use in planing mills, furniture and chair factories, carriage and wagon and agricultural works may be cheaply erected. The cage is operated between the corner pieces A, A, the latter reaching from floor to floor. The cable passes around wood-grooved wheels, B, C, D and E, as shown, and a sheet iron cylinder, F, is connected in and filled with sand to counterbalance the weight of the cage.



Therefore, in shifting loads from floor to floor, only the weight of the load is required to be lifted by hauling on the cable. The cage is held in place at a floor level by means of the shoe H, which presses against the upright at I, when the lever is drawn down with the hand piece J. The spring K releases the shoe when pressure is withdrawn from the hand rod F.—Lumber.

ABOUT CONDENSERS.

In arranging for jet condensation with engines of ordinary dimensions, it is necessary to use considerable cau tion, says the American Machinist, as by reason of the short time required to overflow there is danger of water backing up into the cylinder at stopping, or slowing down, and in such a case a breakdown is likely to occur on again starting ahead.

It is not always convenient to arrange the injection valve within such range of the throttle that it can be at once closed on slacking the speed, and even where it is so placed it is much more satisfactory to provide against flooding in a way that allows the valve to remain at normal opening, as the injection requires some attention to properly readjust after being once changed.

The best all-round method of accomplishing the desired result is to place a float in the condenser, an air cock being operated by the lever when water rises above a safety point. This arrangement relieves the engineer of all anxiety, his only responsibility being to see that the apparatus is maintained in proper repair and working condition.

If a float cannot be used, a simple air cock, worked from near the engine throttle, will be found the next best device, as by a turn of the hand wheel at slowing down air enters the condenser and holds the condensation water back without necessitating the closing of the injection valve.

The class of engine known as "high-pressure condensing," in which there is no vacuum under normal conditions—the exhaust steam being simply discharged into a tank of feed water for the purpose of heating the latter—should be supplied with a float and air cock, as on stopping the steam in cylinder on exhaust side of piston is liable to condense, and in that case, unless proper provision has been made to prevent it, the feed water in tank will block up in the engine and possibly fracture the cylinder head when steam is again turned on.

The use of a float in either type of engine prevents flooding due to the pumps failing to function properly.

Air-pump valves are often found broken, if of metal, or torn, if of the soft rubber so often used, and in such cases the pump is likely to fail to clear the condenser.

Foreign substances, waste, chips, etc., are very often jammed in the passages, and where the valves open downward—hanging—held to their seats by springs, the stud nuts are liable to work loose, letting the valves fall into the chamber below. For this reason pumps should be designed with lifting valves only, in which type the springs can be much lighter, and the seating is far more satisfactory than where both the weight of valve and column of water must be balanced by the stiffness of a wire coil.

George Dowding & Sons have made improvements to their saw mill at Kerwood, Ont.

The construction of a new saw mill at Princeton, B. C., has been completed by Hardwick, Martin & Harris. Their dam gives a direct waterfall of twenty-feet to a twenty-eight inch turbine.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

VOL. VI. TORONTO, ONT., MAY 30, 1900 No. 19.

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Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 20-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects are especially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

☞ Subscription price for the two editions for one year, $1.00.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

WANTED.

CIRCULAR FILER AND MILLWRIGHT FOR large mill in Newfoundland. State experience, wages, when could start. "WATEROUS, BRANTFORD.',

Waterous List—Rebuilt Machinery

We find it impossible to avoid taking machinery in trade. This we refit, guarantee in good working order and sell very low:

7½ x 36 ft. Direct Steam Feed.
8 x 12 Cunningham Rope Feed.
11 x 20 Cunningham Cable Feed, 48 x 12 drum, 10 grooves, ⅞ cable.
3 Block girder steel Carriage, 40 in. opening, steel faced, 14 in. wheels. Boss Dogs run one year.
2 Block cast iron Hamilton 40 in. Carriage, Boss Dogs.
3 Block Sewry Carriage, 40 in. Boss Dogs, run one season.
7 Block Stearns Carriage, King Dog, would make two carriages. All have rolled V and flat track planed.
Waterous iron frame, Three Block Carriage, R. H. Single Edger.
Small wood frame and Two Block Carriage.
Kelley Kicker, Kline Loader, Steam Jump Saw, 60 in Saw.
1 Waterous Shingle Mill.
1 Boss Shingle Mill.
3 Saw Hamilton Edger, Single Edger, Slabsaw.
Endless Log Jack, spiked roll.
450 feet Conveyer Chain, ¾ in. round, 2 x ⅜ in. flat.
Steel Conveyor Chain, 18 in. iron flights.
11 x 15, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 20 x 24, Engines.
60 x 16 Boiler, forty-four 4 x 16 tubes.
60 x 12 Boiler, Seventy-eight 3 x 12 tubes.
48 x 14 Boiler, forty-four 12 foot tubes.
Several smaller boilers.
10, 12, 16 horse upright Boilers.
25 h.p. submerged tube Marine upright Boiler, good for 100 lbs.
No. 5 Rotary Fire Pump, two 2½ in. take offs, double geared, good as new.
Several Hand Fire Engines; one 600 gallon Steam Fire Engine.
21 in. Little Giant Water Wheel with sun.
48 in. Leffel Water Wheel with sun.
10 in. Centrifugal Sand Pump, 300 feet of 2 guage delivery pipe.
7 in. four-sided Moulder.
30 in. Chopper, 20 in. Chopper, 12 in. Jolietter Crushers.
Circular Saws, 68, 64, 60, 59 and 55 in.
24 in. Champion Planer and Matcher.
Several Marine Engines and Boilers.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD CANADA

WANTED.

WANTED.—Stock to cut. Have fifty horse new portable mill, Waterous make, at liberty after June fifteenth, possibly so ner. THOMAS HOLLIS, Damascus, Ont.

WANTED.

FROM 50 TO 100 M. FEET OF MAPLE LOGS. Address KERR & HARCOURT, Parry Sound, Ont.

WANTED.

BAND SAW FILER AND MILLWRIGHT, FOR Australia. Year's engagement. Must have large experience and come thoroughly recommended. THE WATEROUS CO., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED.

30 TO 50 M CUBIC FEET OF ROUND SPRUCE, 10 in. and up; 750 to 1,000 pcs. Round Hemlock, 12 in. and up, for month June, 1900. Cash on delivery. Address, Box 630, Sorel, Que.

TELEPHONE POLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE 5,000 Cedar Telephone Poles, all lengths, from 25 to 55 feet. Also 5,000 Fence Posts. Quotations given by mail or wire. GEORGE & MCGREGOR, Killaloe Station, Ont.

WANTED.

BY A BRITISH IMPORTING FIRM, WANEY log pine boards. Canadian manufacturers having this class of stock to offer are invited to send particulars and prices to Box 85, care of CANADA LUMBERMAN, TORONTO.

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25 HORSE-POWER ENGINE, 40 HORSE-Power Boiler, one 4-Side Moulder one 3-side Moulder, one 12-inch Janitor, one 24-inch Surface Planer, one 8 horse-power Engine and Boiler. TORONTO MACHINERY SUPPLY CO., TORONTO.

DIMENSION TIMBER WANTED.

A quantity of square White Pine, 12 x 12, twenty-two feet long and upwards; also twenty and twenty-two feet logs, White Pine, 14 inches diameter at small end. Must be sound. MOORE & MCGILLICUDDY, Goderich, Ont.

VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE

Within ten miles of North Bay; estimated strength 2,000 horse-power; two hundred thousand cords pulpwood within radius of ten miles; railway facilities convenient. For further particulars apply to DR. J. B. CARRUTHERS, North Bay, Ont.

FOR SALE.

PINE AND HEMLOCK LATH, AND CEDAR Shingles. Write for prices. Also White Maple, Red Birch, Quartered Maple, Brown Ash, Basswood, Rock and Soft Elm, Maple. Have a few cars of 2 in. and 4 in. dry Soft Elm on hand at present time. Write us. KEENAN BROS., Owen Sound, Ont.

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Large Tract of Timber

THE PROPERTY OF

The Canadian Land and Immigration Company of Haliburton, (Limited).

This company has a larger tract of well timbered land about 125 miles north-east of Toronto. There are large quantities of Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam, Basswood, Cherry, Birch, Maple, also considerable Pine, Elm and Ash on this tract. It is well served by two railroads, one of which is about to be extended through the centre of the property. The Company are prepared to sell this timber in blocks ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 acres, or more if desired.

There are several good mill sites on the property. This would be a good opportunity for parties who are at present cut out and looking for a new location.

Maps and plans and further particulars can be had by applying to

W. H. LOCKHART GORDON,
Managing Director,
157 Bay Street, Toronto.

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LUMBER INSPECTOR DESIRES SITUATION; has had experience on the road. Apply Box 28, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

HARD-WOOD MILL—GRIST MILL

For a good hard-wood mill site and grist mill site, also large quantity of timber fit for wood flour, write L. O. ARMSTRONG, C. P. R. Colonization Agent, Montreal.

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LUMBER SAW MILL PLANT SITUATED IN Algoma, in hard wood and pine locality; 70 h. p. boiler, 65 h.p. engine, one circular saw, gang edgers, etc. Good lumber docks and railway sidings complete. Also two residences, stables, office and store. Price $8,000. The business nets from $4,000 to $5,000 a year when properly run. The owner is retiring from business. Apply Box 888, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

Low water in the streams in the Georgian Bay district is causing lumbermen much anxiety, and it is feared that a considerable proportion of the winter's cut of pine logs will be hung up. The failure to secure a supply of logs has already delayed the starting up of some of the mills. These mills, even if they should commence cutting almost immediately, will not be in a position to have dry lumber ready for shipment before August. The outlook, therefore, is that there will be no recession in prices before midsummer at the earliest. Although a fortnight ago it seemed that the market was on the verge of a considerable decline, the circumstances since that time have been such as to give little hope that prices will weaken in the near future. An increased number of enquiries have been received from the United States during the past week, and it is expected that there will be a considerable demand from this direction, which, with the local trade, will consume the entire production of lumber for these markets. In the Ottawa valley there is, as might be expected, a strong demand for the lower grades of lumber to be employed in rebuilding operations in Ottawa and Hull. Pine box culls are quoted at an average of $14.50 per thousand, and mill culls at $13, the range of prices being about one dollar below and above these figures. No. 1 pine lath is still selling at $3 to $3.25, but No. 2 has declined slightly in value, selling at $2 to $2.50.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Recent rains in the eastern provinces have greatly improved the outlook for rafting operations. The indications are that the entire cut of logs on the principal rivers in Quebec, and on the St. John and Miramichi rivers in New Brunswick, will be gotten safely to the mills. On some of the smaller streams driving work has already been completed. Most of the mills are in operation, and an average production of lumber is expected this season. In Quebec the home production of lumber promises to be above the average. There is a scarcity of dry lumber for building purposes, and contractors are paying about $5 per thousand feet more than they did this time last year. For cedar shingles there is a moderate demand, and large manufacturers are holding firmly to prices.

UNITED STATES.

The consumption of lumber in the United States is by no means as large as it should be. Strikes in the building trades are still handicapping the growth of demand, although it cannot be said that there has been no expansion during the past week. The east has improved, and there are indications of more active trade in the near future. The chief interest in the lumber market pertains to the log supply and the present prospect that a considerable quantity of logs will be hung up in the streams in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. At time of writing seventeen mills on the Mississippi river above Minneapolis are shut down for want of logs, and at other points similar conditions exist. As pointed out in an article elsewhere, it is not improbable that the cut of Norway and white pine may be reduced by from 15 to 25 per cent. This circumstance has already had the effect of strengthening the market, and holders of pine who showed a disposition to cut prices are now asking full list quotations. At eastern wholesale points pine and spruce are held at firm prices, although the movement of stock is slow. There seems reason to believe, however, that the eastern consumers will be compelled to yield, as buyers who have visited western producing points have not been able to purchase stock at prices lower than were paid for their present supply. In the New York market spruce is held at $18.50 to $21 for log run. The hardwood market has undergone no important change. Buffalo dealers are said to be selling at the following quotations, in car lots f. o. b. Buffalo: Common and cull black ash, $31; inch black ash strips, $27; inch firsts and seconds, black ash, $39; 1¼ inch cull basswood, $20; 1¼ inch common maple, $19 to $21; inch firsts and seconds, soft elm, $27; 1½ inch red birch, $45. At Boston 1 to 2 inch ash sells at $48 to $52, and three inch at from $55 to $60. Maple brings $29 to $31 for one

inch, and $31 to $33 for 1¼ to 2 inch. Elm is quoted at $30 to $32, and basswood at $31 for 1 inch and $33 for thicker. Hemlock prices have declined about one dollar per thousand.

FOREIGN.

More favorable reports are to hand from Great Britain, and it now seems that prices, for Canadian deals at least, are not likely to weaken in the near future. The demand is improving and stocks are gradually becoming reduced. At Liverpool pine deals have advanced in price within the past fortnight, and there is a likelihood of a further advance in Quebec spruce. Consumers of white pine, fearing a limited supply this season, are showing a strong disposition to purchase for their requirements. Third quality pine is being held as high as £15 per standard, and cargoes of New Brunswick spruce have been sold at £7 15s for delivery at Liverpool. Considerable stock has been sold for shipment to South Africa, and upon the termination of the war an important demand from this source is expected. In square timber elm and birch seem to be most enquired for, and high prices are being realized for stock on hand.

THE LUMBER SITUATION.

It is believed that there will be a considerable shortage of lumber this year in the United States and Canada, brought about by the Ottawa fire, forest fires, and the prevailing drought. Mr. Chas. A. Stone, of the Nicola & Stone Lumber Co., Duluth, Minn., has set forth the situation in the following words :

"The continued drought and forest fires in the lumber-producing territory of the North-west are becoming a serious matter to the lumber-producing interests, as they are bound to add greatly to the shortage which existed at the beginning of the season.

"A summary of all pine stocks on hand December 1, 1899, showed a shortage as compared with the same date of 1898 of 766,000,000 feet ; as compared with 1897, 1,187,000,000 feet, and with 1895, 1,452-000,000 feet, showing a large ratio of decrease of product. It was expected, on account of the advanced values, that the production for 1900 would overcome a large part of this shortage for the present season by the stimulation of log output, but because of unfavorable logging conditions there has resulted an additional shortage of log production. The principal cause therefor was the lack of snow. Of this reduced log output a large proportion is still on the rollways of the rivers, because the usual winter and spring floods did not occur to bring it out. The logs now hung up must in all probability remain where they are for many months, and can probably only come out for the next season's sawing, unless most usual flood conditions occur. But the season of floods is largely past, and it is a matter of interest that a prediction that this will be a year of unusual drought is at least being verified in the lumber-producing country of the North-west. Such rivers as the Brule, Nemadji, Amicon and the Iron, principally tributaries to Ashland and Duluth waters, have their rollways of logs still unbroken. This will reduce the possible production of lumber by all mills except such as have rail facilities to supply logs, and must reduce the possible output of the Ashland and Duluth districts alone by over 200,000,000 feet.

"The territory west and north of Lake Superior will suffer more than Duluth and Ashland, as it is almost entirely dependent on the rivers for raw material. Added to this are the enormous losses of logs by forest fires, of the amount of which no accurate estimate is possible.

"The Ottawa fire destroyed not alone 125,000,000 feet of sawn lumber, but in the burning thereof reduced their possible output for this year at least 200,000,000 feet more, which does not include 100,000,000 feet which will be required to replace the burned district. The markets depending on the Ottawa production will naturally look to their nearest source of supply, which is the Georgian Bay district, and this demand will largely remove that output from the available supply for the United States.

"This summary of the situation shows a shortage in the Norway and white pine production this year as compared with last, in the North-western States and Canada alone, of about 1,900,000,000 feet, made up as follows : Shortage in stocks on hand at the beginning of the season, 766,000,000 feet ; hung up by drought at the head of Lake St. Superior, 200,000,000 feet ; hung up in the Mississippi valley and north of Lake Superior, 500,000,000 feet ; loss through the Ottawa fire, 425,-000,000 feet. This shortage is about one-third of the entire cut of the year 1899. It follows that such a shortage must produce a heavy loss to the lumber producing interests, but more than this, all that can be produced this season can only be at a very largely increased cost, because of the increase in the cost of stumpage and a large advance in wages and the cost of supplies.

"This condition of shortage in the pine available finds a parallel in other producing fields, as in yellow pine, which shows a shortage of several hundred million feet, because of lack of water to float logs.

"These facts show that instead of an increased production of lumber this year, as many predicted early in the season, there is bound to be a great shortage in the stocks available for the consuming market."

STOCKS AND PRICES.

During last winter there were shipped from St. John, N.B., to trans-Atlantic ports 14,526 standards of deals, or about 29,000,000 feet.

John Kilburn, of Fredricton, N. B., has 11,000,000 feet of logs from the Upper St. John in safe waters, but 3,000,000 feet have been hung up.

Considerable lumber has been purchased by the Botsford-Jenks Co., of Port Huron, Mich., for the construction of their new elevator at Midland, Ont.

About one week ago seven large barques were loading deals at Halifax, N. S., for the United Kingdom. These vessels alone will carry over 5,000,000 feet.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., of Rat Portage, Ont., have just been given a contract to supply 1,500,000 feet of lumber for new elavators to be built in Manitoba by the Ogilvie Milling Co.

Lowther & Wood, of Oxford, N. S., have just purchased the Nix property at River Philip. They have about 400,000 feet of spruce sawn, and expect to have 2,000,000 feet ready for shipment by August 1st.

The Tracadie Lumber Co., of Tracadie, N.B., have completed driving operations, and have a stock of 10,000,000 feet of pine and spruce logs at their mill. The company have sold the greater part of their output for this year.

The St. John Sulphite Pulp Co. have 3,000,000 feet of logs in the Mispec river en route to their mill at St. John. About the same quantity has been secured on the St. John river and a million more will go down the Mispec river in July.

Messrs. Heidritter Bros., of Elizabeth, N. J., have secured control of the old Beland mill on the Jacques Cartier river near St. Gabriel, Que., and intend operating it. The firm own extensive limits on the Jacques Cartier river and formerly operated a mill in Quebec, under the name of the Batiscan Lumber Co.

The deal trade is likely to be an important factor in the Penobscot lumber business this year, as several steamers have been chartered to load at Bangor, Maine, for the United Kingdom. Shipments to Europe from Bangor have generally been from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 feet, but this year's exports are likely to reach 8,000,000 feet.

The Port Hood Coal Co., of Halifax, N. S., want tenders for 70,000 lineal feet of spruce or hemlock wharf logs, not less than 10 inches at small end under bark, not more than 20 per cent. to be 12 feet long, and 25 per cent. to be 25 feet long, also 43,000 lineal feet of spruce or hemlock ballast floor logs, in 12 feet lengths, not less than 5 inches at small end.

General Alger has sold the last of his Ontario timber limits, 108 square miles on the north shore of Lake Huron, to Ferguson & McFadden, of Renfrew, Ont., for $150,000. The deal was negotiated by Mr. Peter Ryan, of Toronto. General Alger is largely interested in the Laurentide Pulp Company at Grand Mere, Que., who own large timber limits on the St. Maurice river.

Mr. Pendennis White, of the firm of White, Rider & Frost, North Tonawanda, N.Y., thus refers to the lumber market : I can see no reason why there should be much reduction, or a permanent reduction, in the selling price of lumber. The cost of production is not likely to decrease, but it is more likely to increase. The value of stumpage is at least 50 per cent. higher than it was eighteen months ago, and will undoubtedly continue to increase, as the quantity is being rapidly diminished by the amount of lumber being produced and also by the destruction of the small timber by turpentine manufacturers. The seriousness of this last feature has been largely increased by the greatly increased price of turpentine and resin during the last few months. Another reason for stumpage increasing in value is that timber lands are gradually going into the hands of a few holders who will be able to control the production of lumber. The rates of wages for labor have been advanced in all lines, and are likely to be advanced still more, owing to the scarcity of labor, which is being felt everywhere. The cost of mill supplies is not likely to decrease much, if any. So upon the whole there seems to be no reasonable ground for supposing that the cost of lumber will be less than at present, nor, so far as I can see, is there any reasonable ground for thinking that the demand for lumber will be materially lessened. We may soon expect South Africa to be a large buyer, and this, with only a normal demand by the regular markets, will do much toward stiffening prices.

BRITISH AUCTION SALES.

At an auction sale held by Foy, Morgan & Co., London, Eng., on May 16th, Canadian timber sold at the following prices :

PINE—Ex. Shakespeare, from Miramichi, N. B.—9-18 feet 3 x 14-19 in. fourth quality, £7, 10s ; 10-19 feet 3 x 12, £7 10s ; 10-16 feet 3 x 11, £8 10s ; 10-17 feet 3 x 10, £8 10s ; 10-17 feet 3 x 9, £8 5s ; 10-17 feet 3 x 9, £8 10s. Ex. Milwaukee, from Quebec—12-18 feet 6 x 11 in. first quality, £17 10s ; 12-18 feet 6 x 9, £17.

SPRUCE—Ex. Sylvanian, from St. John, N. B.—11-23 feet 3 x 11 inches, unassorted, £11 10s ; 10-18 feet 3 x 11, £11 10s ; 3-18 feet 3 x 11, £11 5s. Ex. Ailsa Craig, from Quebec—13 feet 3 x 9, second quality, £19.

PINE DOORS—60 doors 6 feet 6 inches x 2 feet 6 inches x 1¼ inches, £2 10s per door.

At a sale held by Hodson, Mabbs & Co., London, on May 17th, spruce deals sold as follows :—Ex. Zanzibar, from St. Thomas, Que. —10 feet 3 x 9, first quality, £11 and £11 5s. Ex. Erling, from Saguenay—10-13 feet 3 x 8, second quality, £9 10s ; 10-14 feet 3 x 7, £9 10s. Ex. Kinsale, from Batiscan, Que.—12 feet 3 x 9, second quality, £10 5s and £10 10s. Ex. Devona, from Quebec—12-14 feet 3 x 9, third and fourth quality, £9 10s.

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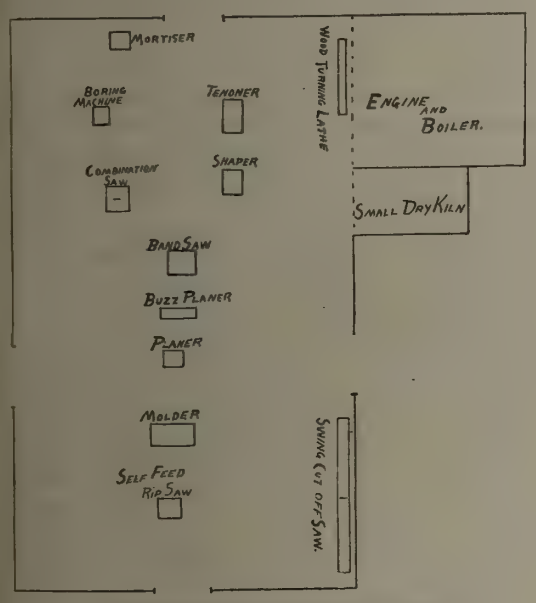
A MODEL WOOD-WORKING PLANT.

By Gerard Lester Parker, in The Tradesman.

Many problems confront the builder of an up-to-date wood-working plant, and the subject requires, for many reasons, considerable study. Careful thought should be exercised as to the character of the building, the amount of power to be employed, and the selection of the best machinery for the class of work to be manufactured. Excellent judgment should also be used in arranging each machine to the best advantage and so to economize time and labor in handling material, as well as to avoid the use of mule stands and twist or quarter turn belts.

The ideal building for a general wood-working plant should be, according to my views, a one-storey structure, where all machines are placed on one floor. This does away with all vibration, and with the expense of more than one foreman, and of carrying material up several stories, besides possessing many other advantages. The building should rest upon a substantial foundation about the height of a wagon body, to facilitate unloading and loading material. Provision should also be made for an abundance of light.

I think I can safely say that nine out of ten people practice too strict economy when it comes



A Model Wood-Working Plant.

to purchasing an engine. This is an important matter, and one that should be given careful consideration. An engine which can barely do its work, and which groans and grows weary under its load, is an expensive and unsatisfactory thing to have around; while an engine of generous size running the same machines will give perfect satisfaction and accomplish the work with much greater economy, both as to fuel consumption and wear and tear. Of course, in many woodworking plants every machine is not running all of the time, but to be on the safe side and to be prepared for an increasing business and for running additional machinery I advise purchasing an engine of at least 50 per cent. more power than what the combined power figures for the original bill of machines. The engine should be located if possible nearest the group of machines requiring the most power. This, however, cannot always be done, but it is a good rule to observe.

Another fault common in the wood-working factory concerns the size and speed of the main line shaft. A shaft 1 15-16 inches in diameter will in every case spring under its load and create undue friction, while one 2 7-16 inches will run beautifully under the strain of any work it may be called upon to do. A slow running main line in a factory where machines require high speed necessitates the use of large driving pulleys and many times intermediate countershafts. As a result extra expense is incurred, slippage of belts and loss of power. To get perfect results the main line should run 350 or 400 revolutions per minute.

The next subject that presents itself is that of pulleys, and quite a difference of opinion exists as to which is the better kind—wood or iron. The wood split pulleys are preferable for the reasons that they cost less, are lighter and easier to put up, cause less friction on the main line boxes, present a better surface for the belt, and at the same time are equal to any demand that may be made upon them.

Cheap machinery is to be avoided, and is dear at any price.

The plan herewith presented represents a small sized one-story factory, 120 by 72 feet, with engine and boiler in a detached brick building, and a small dry kiln. It is arranged as I would recommend it for an up-to-date plant, and one which could be operated with the greatest convenience and profit to its owner. The main line runs lengthwise of the building and the machines are so set and arranged that no twist or quarter-turn belts are required.

With this arrangement the rough board enters at one end of the building to swing cut-off saw or to the self-feed rip saw and passes successively from these machines to each of the others until it comes out at the further end of the building in the finished product. Thereby the greatest economy is practised in the manipulation of the material worked.

The swing saw and self-feed rip saw are located in a group near the door where the lumber enters the mill. The material is here cut to an approximate length or ripped up into strips preparatory to being operated upon by the other machines.

The molder is conveniently situated at the side of the rip saw to receive from it the strips that have been prepared for the production of moldings.

Next comes the planer for smoothing the boards and for bringing them to the desired thickness.

The hand jointer or buzz planer is next in order.

Following this are the band saw and shaper, with the combination saw by their side at the left in the plan. The latter machine is very convenient to the central and rear groups, to both of which it bears particular relation.

The tenoner and mortiser, which are even more dependent upon each other than the shaper is upon the band saw, are located in the rear group within close proximity to each other.

In this same group will also be found a boring machine of either the horizontal or vertical pattern, as may be preferred; and close to the side of the building, at the right of the plan, the wood turning lathe.

By reference to the plan here shown, twelve machines will be found to be represented and would cost from $1,500 to $1,800. The combined power for all, including a blower system, figures about forty-five horse power; consequently the plant should have an engine of at least seventy-five horse power. The entire plant, including building, engine and boiler, machines, main line and a good blower system, could be built for about $8,000.

In such a building as has been described, with good arrangement, first-class machinery, and an ample amount of power, the work will be accomplished conveniently, economically and satisfactorily.

ENGLISH OPINION OF WOOD PULLEYS.

The makers of wooden pulleys claim that they (1) have much greater driving power than iron pulleys; (2) that they are much lighter; (3) that they are cheaper. As regards the first claim, it cannot be denied that a good wooden pulley is superior to an iron one in driving power, owing to the increased grip of leather driving bands on wood. The best wooden pulleys are also about 45 per cent. lighter than wrought iron pulleys, and 65 per cent. lighter than cast iron, which means a considerable reduction in the power required to turn them round and in pressure on the bearings.

Another point in favor of wooden pulleys, at any rate for light powers and high speeds, is the question of centrifugal force and its effects on the shaft and bearings. In the case of heavy cast iron pulleys, this is often a matter of considerable moment, as the centrifugal force is as the square of the velocity. In some cases, with the object of strengthening the rim of the pulley, its thickness has been increased, but this only accentuates the evil; as the centrifugal force increases with the weight, the pulley becomes more dangerous for high speeds, and the strain on the driving shaft and bearings is increased in ratio.

Although wooden pulleys have been considerably improved of late, inferior ones are still made, and some of these will be found to wear out of shape or warp, especially if used in a damp atmosphere. Many wooden pulleys are built up in ring segments, glued, nailed and dowled together and faced with poplar or maple, and it is claimed for this arrangement that as the wood alters only very slightly in the line of grain, the shape is maintained.—Timber Trades Journal.

From a lecture delivered recently in the Sorbonne by M. Mangin, it would appear that Paris possesses about 80,000 trees in the streets and public places of the city. It is calculated there are 26,000 plane trees, 17,000 chesnuts and 15,000 elms, the remainder consisting of sycamores, maples, lindens, etc. Apparently there is only one oak and one mulberry. Although the trees add so much beauty to Paris, there is a large percentage of mortality among them. In the centre of the city they suffer from want of air. In the gardens of the Luxembourg, Tuileries, and in fact in all which are surrounded with houses, what M. Mangin calls the reverberation of the sun's rays is fatal to many trees. He maintains that the trees breath not only by means of the leaves, but also by the roots, and consequently in streets where the ground is hard it is difficult for a tree to be in a healthy condition. Of late years the scavengers have cast salt on the pavement in order to dissolve the snow. The substance, he considers, is most prejudicial to the roots of trees. But M. Mangin believes the greatest enemy to the Paris trees is the engineer, who carries out excavations without regarding their existence.

THE NEWS.

—James Dunbar is building a saw mill at Sundridge, Ont.

—R. F. Houston is building a sash and door factory at Tweed, Ont.

—Long & Thompson are reported to have sold their foundry at Orillia, Ont.

—A local paper states that J. W. Munro may build a saw mill at Pembroke, Ont.

—The Pembroke Lumber Company have lately put in an improved machine for filing saws.

—The Anderson Furniture Company, of Woodstock, are building a saw mill at Trout Creek, Ont.

—Nichols & Son have just completed a new saw mill on the north shore of the river near Almonte, Ont.

—It is reported that Grey & Riley, of Bay City, Mich., purpose building a saw mill in the Georgian Bay district.

—The Royal City Planing Mills Company have just completed a new shingle mill at New Westminster, B. C.

—Walker & Faulkner, lumber dealers, Grenfell, N. W. T., have dissolved partenership, John Walker continuing.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Company recently installed a new engine and boiler in their No.1 saw mill at Rat Portage, Ont.

—A dry kiln in connection with the Royal City Mills at Vancouver, B. C.,was destroyed by fire on May 4th, at a loss of $5,000.

—Mr. Stout has changed the location of his saw mill at Columbia, B.C., and is building a spur line of railway to the mill-yard.

—The Firstbrook Company expect to commence the errection of their new factory at Penetanguishene, Ont., at an early date.

—It is rumored that Clark, Skillings & Co., of Boston, have under consideration the erection of a spool factory at Newcastle, N. B.

—The Knight Bros.Co., of Burks Falls, Ont., will probably erect a large planing mill and woodworking factory at some other point.

—Spencer Bros., Turner & Logan, of Truro, N. S., have just completed an extension to their woodworking factory and installed several new machines.

—James Niblett, scaler of the St. Anthony Lumber Company at Whitney, Ont., is said to have scaled during six months 83,500 logs, representing 8,250,000 feet of lumber.

—R. & T. Ritchie, of Aylmer,Que., have secured a contract to saw a considerable quantity of logs for the Hull Lumber Company. They will operate their mill day and night this season.

J. W. Munro and Thomas Mackie, lumber merchants of Pembroke, Ont., have, with others, formed the Allumette Oil Company, to bore for oil and natural gas and to refine petroleum.

—Davidson & Thackray, of Ottawa, have announced their intention of building a saw mill outside of the corporation limits. The mill will have a capacity of ten million feet per annum.

—An effort is being made to induce several Michigan lumbermen to establish saw mills at Windsor and Sandwich, Ont. Mr. R. Y. Smylie, of the People's Saving Bank, Detroit, is interested in the matter.

—P. G. Gordon & Co.,of Montreal, have leased the old Mason saw mill at Hintonburg and will saw logs for the Hull Lumber Company. It is said that arrangements may be made whereby the mill will be operated during the entire year.

—The Ottawa Saw Works Company suffered the loss of their works by the recent fire in Ottawa, and consequently they have been unable to fill all orders. We are pleased to learn,however, that they are now rebuilding on a more extensive scale than before.

—For twenty-nine years Shaw & Dougall have carried on a saw and shingle mill business at Hallville, Ont., but on March 31st last James Shaw purchased the interest of his partner and became sole proprietor. R. J.Dougall purposes engaging in the mill elsewhere if a suitable site can be procnred. In the year 1892 the mill and stock of lumber belonging to the above firm was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $10,000, on which there was no insurance.

—Mr. E. Stewart, Inspector of Forestry for the Dominion, has recommended that in order to protect the forest areas against fire the government should employ a number of fire rangers for at least four months in the year. He estimates that there would be required seven men in the British Columbia railway hills, twelve for the foot-hills and Edmonton district, and ten for the other districts of Manitoba and the Territories.

—The red mill at Little Current, Ont., has been completely refitted by the W. A. McArthur Company, of Cheboygan Mich. The building has been overhauled and a new iron roof put on. The improvements to plant consist of a steam log loader, three block carriage, edgers, trimmers, etc., as well as a new 48 inch Wick's gang saw furnished by Mershon & Co., of Saginaw. In the boiler room there are five boilers and the necessary engines for operating the machinery and for supplying power for the electric light plant siuated on the premises. The refuse from the mill is carried to an iron burner 26 feet in diameter and 90 feet high. The yards are equipped with tramways and other modern improvements to facilitate the carriage and piling of lumber.

CASUALTIES.

—A young man named Cover was instantly killed in the saw mill at Ethel, Ont., by being struck by a board thrown from the saw.

—As a result of a boiler explosion in the shingle mill of Frank James near Hobart, Ont., Fred, son of the proprietor, was hurled about 75 yards and instantly killed. Another son, Albert, was severely scalded by escaping steam.

—George Kinsley, head sawyer at Gordon's mill at Thessalon, Ont, attempted to remove some bark under the saw when his arm was caught by the saw and almost cut in two. It was considered necessary to amputate the arm, and he died in a few hours.

—Paul Godin was employed in William Peter's mill at Parry Sound, Ont. A log having jammed on one side of the slide from the jackladder, he left a boy in charge of the lever and went down to start the log; while thus engaged, a log came up the ladder and the boy in charge moved the wrong lever, throwing the log over on the side where Godin was working. The log struck him on the head, resulting in almost instant death.

NEW BRUNSWICK NOTES.

[By a Travelling Correspondent]

Small & Fisher's machine shop and factory in Woodstock are well worth a visit at any time, and one finds them well managed and up-to-date in their equipment. The concern is one of the "old reliable," and their name is known particularly well throughout the Maritime provinces. They turn out a splendid make of shingle machine, and do a good deal of mill work, manufacturing rotaries to order. The shingle machine which they are now making is much heavier than that formerly turned out, having 2½ inch steel arbor and other parts in proportion. It is of eccentric gear and is fitted with self-oiling boxes. They have filled orders for this machine from Quebec, Ontario, and even as far west as British Columbia, and have also shipped into New Hampshire, Maine. In another column may be seen a cut of this machine. When the LUMBERMAN representative called a big order was being filled of bridge castings for the Hartland bridge. The Small & Fisher Company turn out great quantities of farm machinery, including threshing machines, plows and harrows, also some fine lines of stoves. Their machine shop is fitted with modern apparatus for manufacture, including four lathes, two planers, four drilling machines, bolt threading machine, etc. One lathe is 22 feet between centres and swings 40 inches. The foundry is a good one and the wood-working departments are well fitted up. Adjoining the machine shop is an electric plant of a capacity of 500 lights. This is a commercial plant which supplies the town to a large extent. It is well fitted up, there being two Maegher dynamos connected in series, driven by a Buckeye automatic engine. The machine shop engine is of E. Leonard & Son's manufacture. Mr. John Hastie, the foreman, whose services has but recently been acquired, is a Scotchman of good experience.

Maritime millmen are well acquainted with the firm of Connell Bros., of Woodstock. They have a good sized machine shop and foundry, and turn out quite a few shingle machines. They recently shipped three of these to Fenderson's mill at Sayabec, Que., where eight of the same class of machines have been in use for some time. Among other recent orders were eight for the Tobique Manufacturing Company, one for L'Itchen's mill at St. Rose, near Edmunston, one for J. J. Wheelock, Connors, N.B., and one for T. Crockett, St. Rose. They send quite a number to Quebec province, and state they have about 70 in use there now.

The writer was shown, at the office of Chas. Dickinson & Company in Woodstock, one of the best things in the way of larrigans ever brought out. This firm is going into the mannfacture of lumbermen's foot wear, and show some fine samples. The Henderson patent non-rip larrigan is not likely to belie its name, and is guaranteed in every way against ripping. Practical lumbermen know how the snow packs up under the ankle flaps and that stubs catching in will tear the sewing. This is fully prevented by the new construction, which may be seen in the cut in Mr. Dickinson's advertisement in another column. The vamp overlaps the quarter, making it much the same as a lace shoe, and the gusset being inside makes it thoroughly waterproof. Mr. Dickinson shows many testimonials from leading lumbermen and dealers in the Maritime provinces, all speaking in the highest terms of the waterproof and non-ripping qualities of his larrigans. Patents have already been secured in both the United States and Canada. The firm's premises on Connell street are being refitted and doubled in capacity. They will also manufacture belt lacing, and their past long experience in leather should guarantee their lacing leather being of good quality.

J. W. Boyer & Co., of Victoria Corners, near Woodstock, tell of good business during the past year. They are manufacturers of lumbermen's boots and shoes and heavy harness. All their goods are the best of hand made. This spring they made about 2,500 pairs of driving shoes and boots. Their books show large orders from the best concerns in eastern Canada. They are now extending their business into Quebec more than before.

Albert Hayden will shortly make improvements to his mill in Woodstock, making it practically a new mill with the exception of the undergear. It now contains a rotary, shingle, lath, and clapboard machines and planer. Mr. Hayden cuts over 3,000,000 feet of long lumber per year and nearly as many shingles. He also has a sash and door factory and intends putting in a new edger. It is intended to tear away the whole upper part of the mill and raise the main floor one storey, bringing it on a level with the railway tracks, thereby greatly facilitating the shipment of lumber.

Gilman Bros. & Burden, of Pokiok, are cutting over 6,000,000 feet of long lumber this year. They have a gang and rotary mill and manufacture laths and shingles. Their wood-working factory turns out doors and sashes, flooring, hardwood sheatting, mouldings, sidings, and all kinds of house fittings.

Jas. Carr's mill near Woodstock is cutting about 1,500,000 feet of lumber this year. He has 10,000 acres of timber land nearby, chiefly hardwood.

L. S. R. Lockhart will make considerable changes to his grist mill in Hartford, near Woodstock, this summer. He will improve his wheat flour plant by putting in a gradual reduction system.

The St. John Sun, in recently estimating the Tobique output of lumber, undoubtedly exaggerated it. The amount given in the last issue of THE LUMBERMAN, 26,000,000 feet, is about accurate. Hale & Murchie are not getting out over 7,000,000 feet at the most, instead of 12,000,000 as the Sun states. R. A. Estey's cut is not expected to be over 4,000,000 feet.

Jas Pinder has a good mill in Temperance Vale, fitted with a rotary, shingle and lath machines, planer and edger. He cuts about one-half million shingles each year. Quite a few of these are hemlock, but for local trade supply only. They sell at $1.50 per M.

Donald Frazer & Sons have 6,000,000 feet of logs well on the way out of Green River, in Madawaska county. They do not, however, expect to get it all out until about the first of June.

May 18th, 1900. A. B. P.

FORESTRY FOR INCOME.

When a person owns a piece of timber land and every year cuts off the matured timber in such a manner as to secure an income without reducing the value of the estate, that is forestry —practical forestry, with a view to a perpetual annual income. It is practised in all civilized countries to a more or less extent except in the United States. Even Canada, one of the greatest wooded countries, has regulations for timber cutting that tend to perpetuate her forests and bring a large annual income to the government. In England, on private estates, and in most of the countries of continental Europe, a system of forestry prevails that not only permits of large annual incomes from forest products, but actually increases their forest resources, both in volume and value. A recent London timber trade paper contains this item :

"The annual sale of timber on the Duke of Leeds' Kiveton Park estate was held on March 30 by Mr. F. Bannister at the Kiveton Park Hotel, Rotherham. There was a good attendance of buyers. The sale was the most successful held for the last twenty years, the quality of timber being exceptionally good, and creating very keen competition. There were twenty-nine lots offered, and the total proceeds exceeded £1,400."

A $7,000 income annually from the increased growth of timber on one estate is not a very small matter. It will require a pretty big cotton plantation or farm to equal it. Income from practical forestry is like pension money : it comes without effort or labor, only requires common-sense supervision and management. The land improves in fertility under proper forestry, and the standing timber—the owner's capital—is unimpaired in value. Money from a cotton crop or grain crop comes mightily like digging it out of the ground with constant toil and sweat and discomforts, with a large and ever-present factor of uncertainty as to whether there will be any outcome at all.

Aside from any immediate or prospective money profit, it is apparent to any one with the least foresight that the present rate of forest destruction is a menace to the future welfare of the entire country. If not done otherwise, the time will come in the next century when the States or the Federal Government will be compelled to enforce laws for the protection and promotion of forest growth. Why not every timber owner begin now, even if on a very small scale, to conserve timber now standing and to plant more?—Lumber Trades Journal.

A BUSINESS NECESSITY.

The Goderich Lumber Company write : Kindly send to our address, Owen Sound, a copy of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. As we have bought out the Pickard & Rowan business, we think we need the LUMBERMAN there as well as in Goderich—in fact, we think we cannot do without it in our business, it is so full of useful information regarding the trade. We cannot see how anyone in the business can get along without it.

The stem of a globe valve should never be left in a horizontal position, unless for some cause it is absolutely necessary, as it causes a trap to be formed that prevents the water draining out.

A CEMENT FOR WOODWORKERS.—A cement recommended for fastening wood to iron is made by dissolving glue in boiling water, making it of the consistence of cabinet-maker's glue, and then, while stirring, add a sufficient quantity of wood ashes to produce a mixture resembling varnish. The surfaces to be united are heated and covered with this cement and allowed to cool.

On the subject of "Power Transmission by Belting," a writer in the American Miller says : "The advantage gained in running the grain side of a belt next to the pulley is not, as some belt makers have claimed, that more power is obtained by running it in this manner, but rather in the saving of the belt. It is well known that if a piece of belting be split in the center and submitted to a tensile strain, that the part next to the flesh side will be found to possess nearly double the tensile strength of that of the side next to the grain. Now, while we claim that the difference between the fractional power of each half amounts to but little, if any, the saving in the belt by wearing it off upon the grain side by running it next to to the pulley amounts to enough to make it an object to run belts in that manner."

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THE INDEPENDENT CORDAGE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

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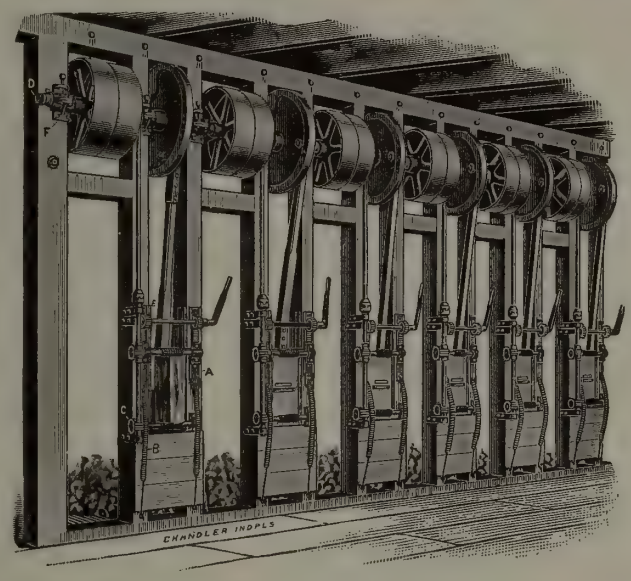

When two or more knives are run with one belt, all must stop when the belt is stopped to set bits or from any other cause. Our Machine has a belt for each knife, hence but one knife stops at a time. This great advantage should not be overlooked by purchasers. Time is money. Our Machine cuts more excelsior in a given time than any other machine. Get our circulars and prices.

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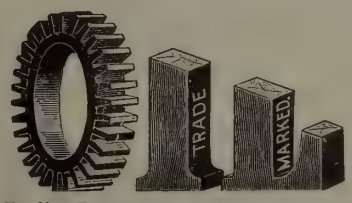

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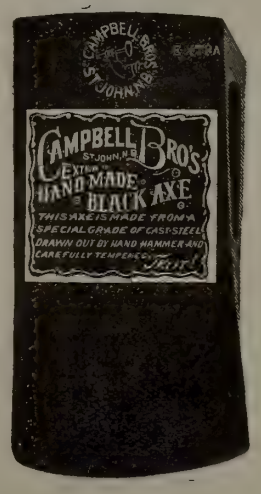

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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

SODA AND SULPHITE PULP.

Dr. Max Muller, who has had a long experience in the manufacture of sulphite and soda wood pulp, states that 108.4 parts of sulphite pulp are obtained by the sulphite process from the same quantity of wood which yields 100 parts of soda pulp by the use of pure caustic soda. As this figure was obtained from many years' manufacturing practice it is particularly interesting, and indicates clearly the advantages to be gained by pursuing the sulphite process.

The cost for alkali in the process is less than that in the caustic soda method. Salt cake is cheap and is easily decomposed into sulphides, but there is no doubt a larger proportion of alkaline salts to be dealt with in the sulphite process, which has a tendency to increase the labor account. Besides the presence of sulphide of sodium in the lyes, as well as the formation of this body in the furnace itself, gives rise to inordinate wear and tear. Lyes containing sodium sulphide act more severely upon cast or wrought iron than those containing pure caustic soda, so that the plates of the digester and tubes of the evaporator, if a multiple evaporator is used for soda recovery, are more or less acted upon and suffer injury in course of time. This is particularly the case in evaporators in which the fluid at a high temperature is caused to impinge against any cast-iron part.

But perhaps the most serious objection to the sulphite wood pulp process is the foul odor escaping from the digester when the pressure is blown down after the digesting operation has been completed. This smell is so penetrating and offensive as almost to preclude the possibility of the manufacture being carried on in populous districts. In countries such as Norway and Sweden, where pulp works are, as a rule, far removed from centres of civilization, the manufacture can be carried on with impunity, but in England it would be practically impossible to do so, unless some special means were adopted to absorb or otherwise render harmless the vapors given off. The odor doubtless arises from the formation inside the digester at high temperatures of sulpho-compounds of the turpentines, and other closely allied bodies which exist in the wood, and which being of a highly volatile nature, pass away with the steam as the pressure is blown down.

Several schemes have been devised with a view to miminize the evil, such, for example, as passing the vapor through a scrubbing tower through which there flows a plentiful supply of water, but obviously the water which absorbs the sulpho-compounds becomes itself tainted, and its disposal is quite as serious and difficult a matter as the vapor itself. The best mode of getting rid of the vapor is to first condense all steam associated with it, and then pass it through incandescent fuel in the ordinary fireplace of the recovery furnace. The sulpho-compounds are then decomposed and their odor destroyed.

Notwithstanding this serious objection the sulphite process is the more frequently used of the two, due to the fact that it yields a larger quantity of pulp from unit weight (or volume) of wood, that the fibre is stronger, has greater bulking properties, and bleaches quite as well as soda pulp, and that the cost for alkali in its preparation is reduced to a minimum.—James Beveridge, in The Paper Trade Review.

SPRUCE PULP WOOD PILED ON THE ICE.—THESSALON RIVER, ONT. [From the Ontario Forestry Report]

THE FIRE AT GRANDE MERE.

ON May 6th fire broke out in the mills of the Laurentide Pulp Company at Grande Mere, Que. The first report of the fire was that the entire buildings of the company had been destroyed. This proved to be incorrect. The loss was confined to the pulp mill, chipper mill and pump house. Fortunately the magnificent paper mill and the saw mill of the company were saved by the shifting of the wind. An estimate of the loss places it at $80,000.

The fire was caused by a heated shaft on a rope pulley leading to the pulp mill. Six hours after the fire rebuilding operations were commenced.

The pulp mill contained a fine set of grinders made by the New England Machinery Company, of Sandy Hill, N.Y., with 300,000 gallons per hour capacity.

THE PAPER SITUATION.

The destruction by fire of the extensive mills of the E. B. Eddy Company at Hull, Que., created a partial paper famine in Canada. The situation was further complicated by the destruction, about one week afterwards, of a portion of the works of the Laurentide Pulp Company at Grand Mere, Que. The Minister of Customs was requested by some of the newspaper publishers to suspend the duty on paper coming into Canada until such time as the demand could be supplied by the Canadian mills. It was claimed by the advocates of this action that the remaining mills were overcrowded with work, and that they could not supply the trade. The Minister of Customs, however, refused to remove the duty, on the ground that it would be an injustice to the Canadian paper-makers and might bring about unlookedfor complications. This decision will no doubt prove to have been a judicious one, as it is said that already the supply is almost equal to the demand.

TO MAKE PULP FROM SHAVINGS.

A patent, covering a process of making pulp from shavings, has been issued to Joshua Norton, of Boston. The inventor says :—"My invention consists in utilizing shavings by subjecting them to a water-pressure sufficient to thoroughly saturate and soften them and then directly subjecting them to the beating treatment in any ordinary beating-engine without any intermediate reducing treatment whatever. No attempt is made to destroy or remove the gum or other constituents from the shavings in this invention.

"I am aware that attempts have been made to make fibre from sawdust and shavings by cooking in alkali, and my patent No. 496,275 treats sawdust, shavings and waste by both the alkali and sulphite processes; but I am not aware that pulp or fibre has been made from shavings by saturating and softening such material by water pressure and directly, without intermediate manipulation, introducing the same to the action of the common-beating engine."

PULP NOTES.

The Mayor of Parrsboro, N.S., states that London capitalists are still considering the erection of a pulp mill at that place.

Mr. George Johnson, statistician for the Dominion government, is engaged upon a voluminous report of the pulp wood resources of Canada.

Over two hundred men engaged in building the paper and pulp mills of the Lloyd Paper Company at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., struck for higher wages recently.

Arrangements are reported to be nearing completion for the purchase by, Montreal capitalists, of James Reid's paper mills at Lorette, Que., and their transformation into ground and sulphite mills, at a cost of $100,000.

A meeting of the Labrador Electric and Pulp Company was held at Montreal recently, at which Raymond Prefontaine, Q.C., was elected president, Hon. A.H. Thibaudeau vice-president, and Mr. A. V. Roivin secretary-treasurer.

Incorporation has been granted to the Nipegon Pulp Company, with a capital of $250,000. Messrs. John Flett, W. N. Rowell and J. G. Shaw, of Toronto, F. S. Wylie, of Port Arthur, and Paul Weidner, of Detroit, are the provisional directors of the company.

Rumors are afloat that New York capitalists have purchased the option of a valuable water power at a point on the famous Saguenay river from its source at the Grand Discharge, at the foot of Lake St. John, to Wilson's Power, about twelve miles above Chicoutimi. It is believed that the erection of a pulp mill is under consideration.

Previous to the destruction by fire of a portion of the Laurentide pulp works at Grand Mere, Que., the company had placed an order with the Bagley & Sewell Company for a 120-inch news machine. This machine, it was expected, would bring the product of the mill up to 80 tons of paper per day.

The Spanish River Lumber Company are laying out the site for their proposed pulp mill on the Spanish river. They have also had surveys made for a railway to connect the works with the Soo branch of the C.P.R. The works will be located near Webbwood, where there is a fall of sixty feet, capable of developing, it is said, twenty thousand horse power.

A meeting of the paper manufacturers of Canada was held in Montreal on May 18th, at which questions affecting the trade were considered. Although the press was not admitted, it is understood that the question of making an advance in the price of paper received some attention. Two committees, one for the west and one for the east, were appointed to make arrangements to entertain the delegates of the Paper Makers' Association of England, who will make a tour of the United States and Canada during the summer months of this year.

In a communication to the CANADA LUMBERMAN, the editor of Paper and Pulp, London, Eng., states that the term "moist pine" as used in Great Britain means ordinary mechanical pulp containing 50 per cent. of moisture, in which form the great bulk of mechanical pulp is shipped to that country. "Dry pine" is the same pulp in an air-dried condition. He says further: "Most of the mechanical pulp used here is imported from Norway, the quantity received from Canada being insignificant compared with the total. Canadian mechanical pulp has the reputation here of being better than that from Scandinavia, but it does not as a rule realize higher prices, so that the quotations in our market reports apply equally to Norwegian and Canadian. There is a great scarcity at present, and high prices are being realized, but for delivery onwards from July it is being quoted at from 60 shillings to 65 shillings per ton, 50 per cent. moist."

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DOMES ON STEAM BOILERS.

By W. H. WAKEMAN.

A few days ago I fired up a boiler that had not been used for about six months. After the air was forced out of it by the steam, through an open safety valve, the valve was closed and pressure allowed to accumulate. It was not tight, so I raised the lever and let steam blow freely through it. At first this steam was dry, but after about 30 seconds the discharge pipe was nearly half full of water that was coming out with the steam. As this boiler has no dome on it my attention was called by the incident to the difference between boilers that have domes and those that have none. In the above mentioned case the boiler was not flooded with water, as there was only two gauges, or no more than would be carried in practice.

The philosophy of the water coming out with the steam is as follows: When the safety valve was lifted enough to give the full capacity of pipe, there was a very great rush of steam through it, which lowered the pressure on the surface of the water immediately under the steam pipe. I do not mean to say that it was lowered very much, for it probably was not, but a difference of one pound is enough to cause trouble; for, as the pressure is maintained on the remainder of the water surface, it forces the water directly below the steam pipe out with the steam. Domes are put on boilers to obviate the evil, for they afford a very much larger opening for the escape of steam, consequently the velocity is less, and the water below the opening is not forced up with the steam. It is not assumed that the shell is cut away for the full size of the dome, as that would weaken the shell more than is necessary, but an opening that is twice the diameter of the steam pipe should be provided. Where there is a manhole in the dome, the shell is cut away enough to make an opening as large as the manhole. Those people who object to domes point out the fact that an opening of this size greatly reduces the strength of the boiler, but there is no good reason for this remaining so.

A boiler without a dome is usually fitted with a manhole in the shell, and this is reinforced with a frame that is supposed to be as strong as the metal in the shell was before it was removed. Suppose it was decided to put a dome on his boiler, and to locate it over the top manhole. Could any boiler maker consider it necesary to remove the frame as useless? I think not, for he would say that it supported the shell and made the whole structure stronger than it otherwise would be. This being true, why is it not good policy to put on a supporting frame inside of the dome when a boiler is built? If this was done the claim that a dome weakens the shell of a boiler would no longer be tenable; and this is the principal objection to having one included in the specifications. The claim that it acts as a reservoir for steam, to be used when wanted, as presented by those who favor it, is not worthy of serious consideration on account of its small capacity; neither is the objection offered to it by the opposition, who say that it acts as a condenser, as the surface exposed is not large, and it should be protected by sone good covering. The conclusion of the whole matter is, therefore, that a dome furnishes dry steam to the engine as above described, and it does not weaken the shell when properly constructed, any more than it does to put a manhole in the shell at some other point. —The Wood-Worker.

Do you wish to extend your trade? If so, place an advertisement in the CANADA LUMBERMAN Export Number.

AN UP-TO-DATE CATALOGUE.

We have received a copy of a handsome 266-page catalogue just issued by the Dodge Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, entitled B 6 Catalogue for 1900. This is a most complete work, handsomely bound, and with complete illustrations of the entire line of power transmission machinery manufactured by the company, taking in shafting, with extension tabulated lists of weights per foot of all the various sizes used, as well as tables showing the horse power transmitted by the different sizes at all speeds. Many up-to-date shafting couplings of the latest types are also illustrated, also improved set collars, safety pattern, a most complete line of the Dodge Co.'s new ball and socket adjustable hangers, open side, and with all the most modern self-oiling types of bearings, including the "Capillary," "Ring Oiling" and "Chain Oiling" improvements. The Dodge Co.'s system is to stock this hanger in all drops for immediate shipment.

There are also illustrated a wide range of self-oiling bearings for all mill purposes, and adjustable floor stands, belt tighteners, the Dodge patent split friction clutch pulley and clutch coupling. They show something entirely new in a clutch pulley for powers as small as 1 h.p.

The Dodge system of rope driving is well illustrated in many forms, and the Dodge Company are now thoroughly equipped for the manufacture of iron ground rope wheels.

The work includes complete and handy tables and lists covering link chain and sprocket uses, as well as many of the company's specialties for grain elevator work. A feature of the work is the complete dimension tables appended, making it invaluable to mill architects and superintendents laying out plants, a full line of pulleys of all kinds, including up-to-date patterns in cast iron pulleys, special iron centre wood rim pulleys, as well as the celebrated Dodge wood split pulley, which the company controls the manufacture of in Canada.

The Dodge Co.'s B 6 Catalogue for 1900 will, we are sure, be welcomed by every mill and factory man in Canada, and we are told will be mailed free on application.

A charter was recently made from a British Columbia port to the United Kingdom at $21 a thousand. Timber which pays that freight is worth something at point of delivery; but then there is nowhere else to go for timber of just the size and quality that can be obtained on the Pacific coast, says the American Lumberman.

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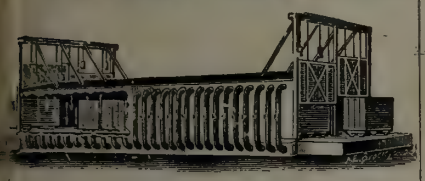

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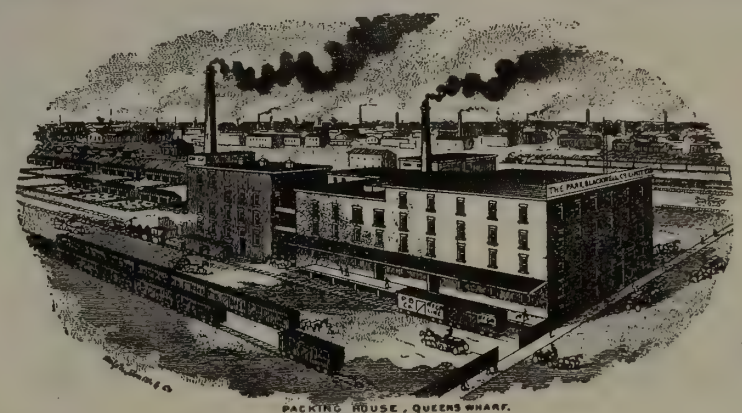

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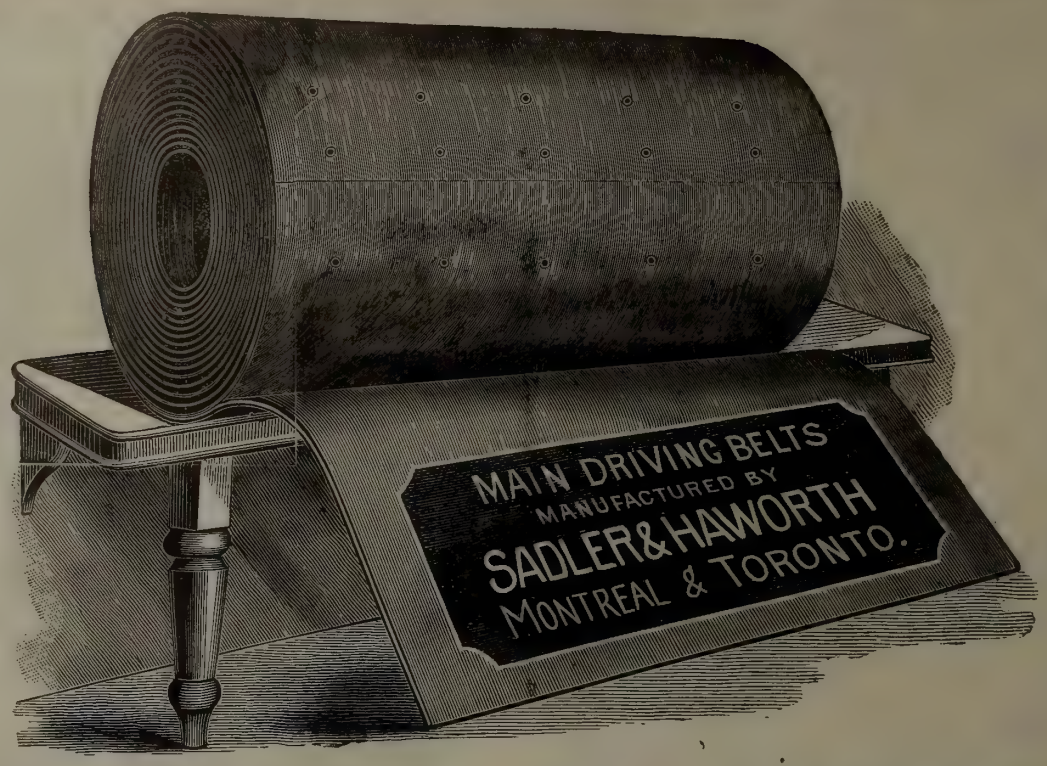

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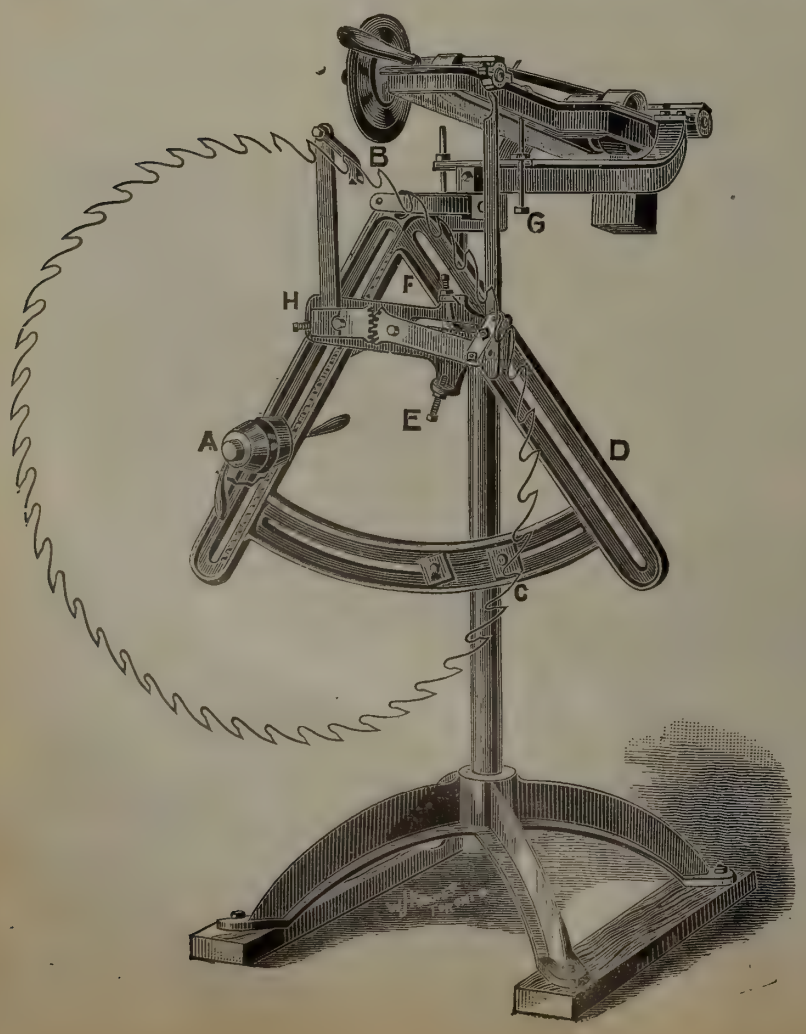

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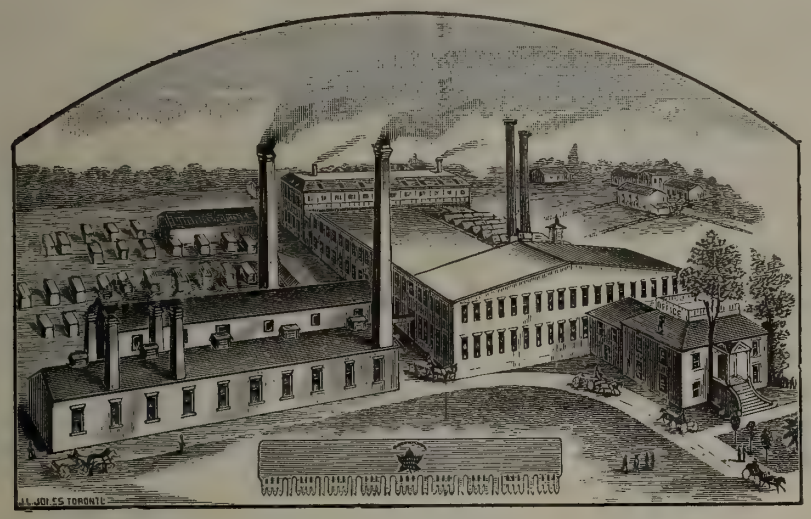

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Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. **On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.**

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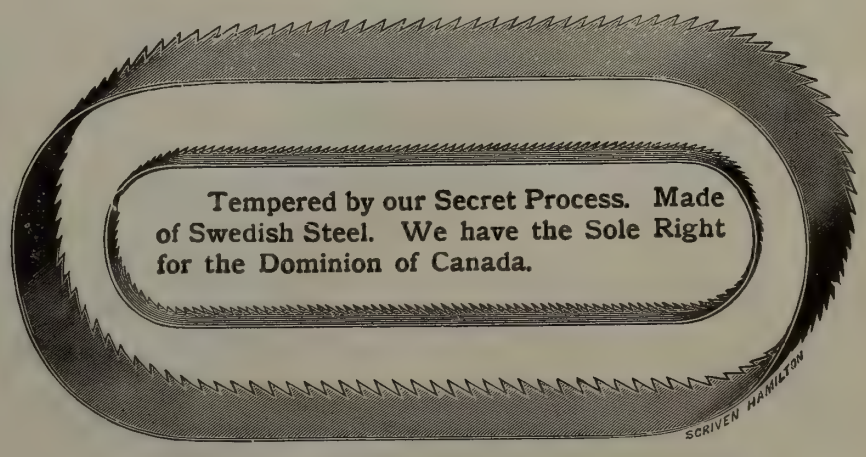

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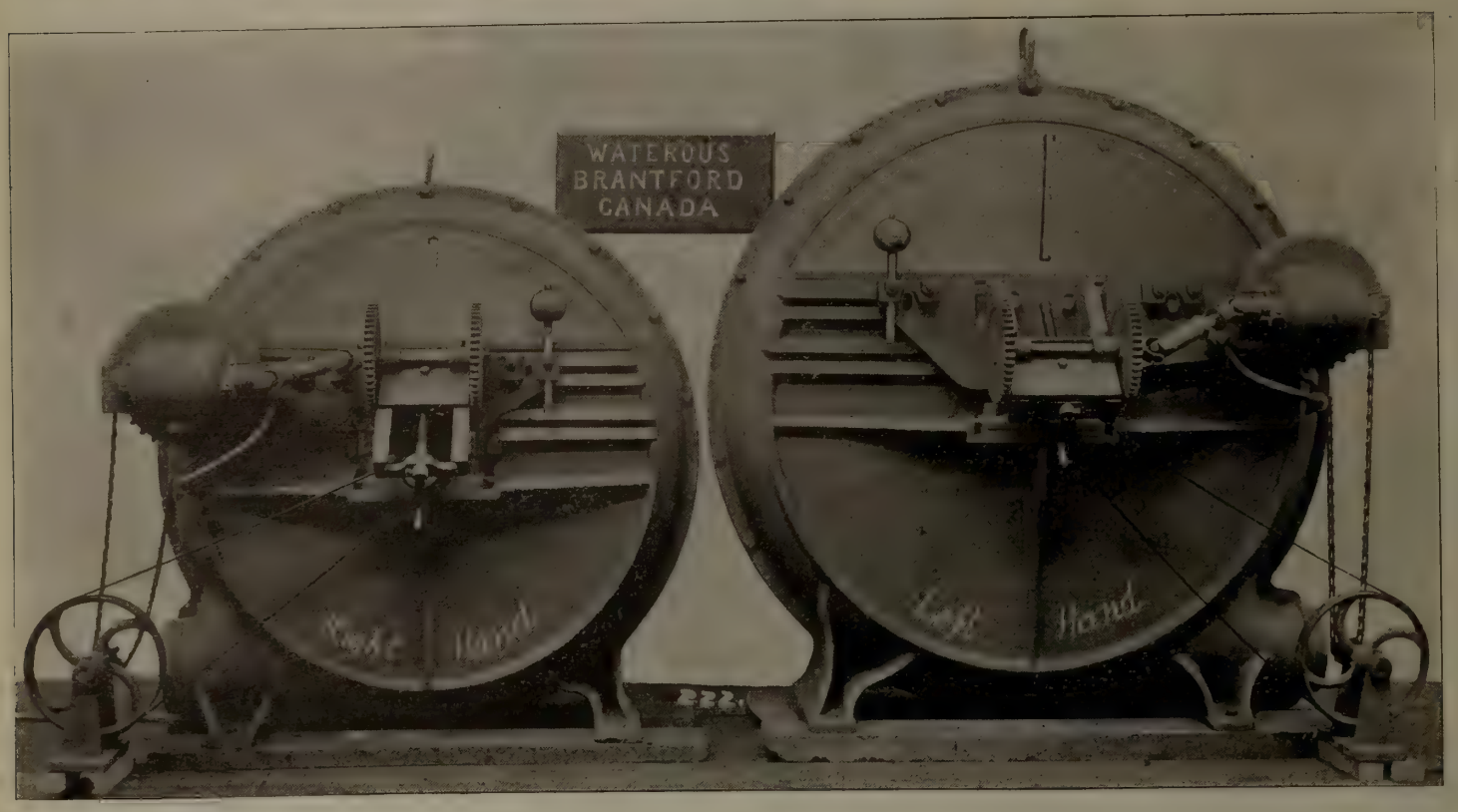

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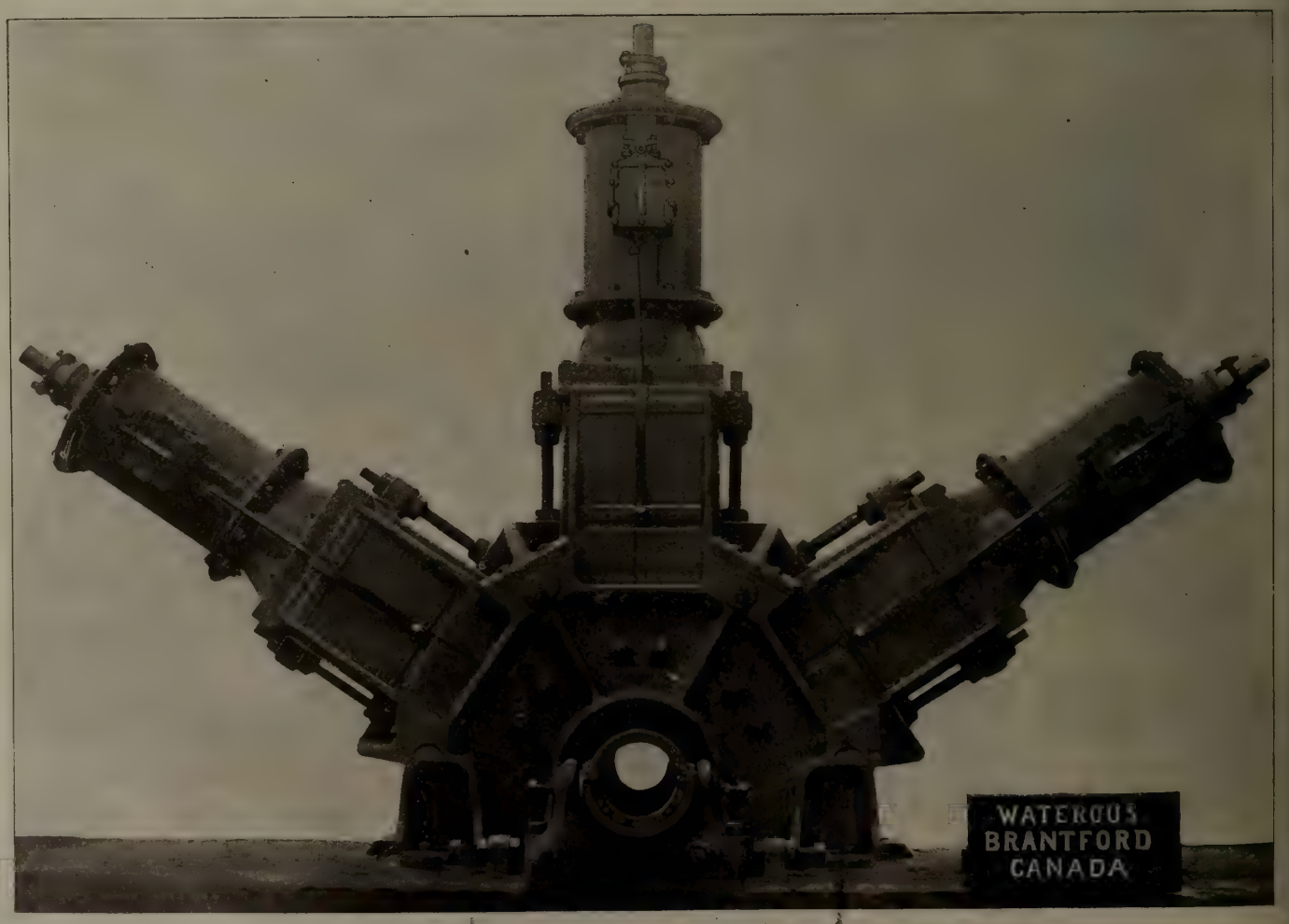

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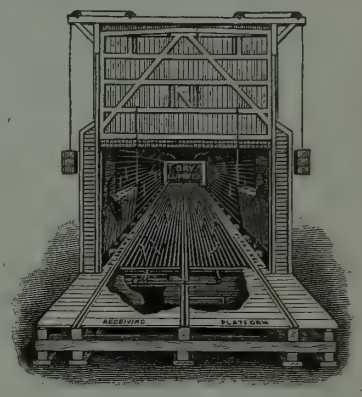

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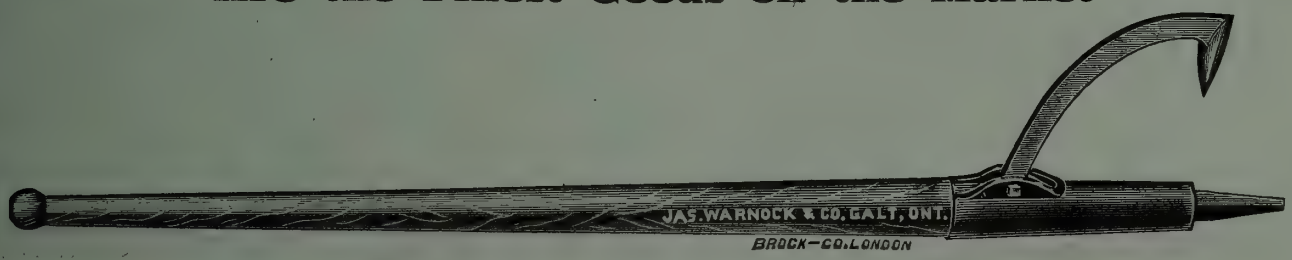

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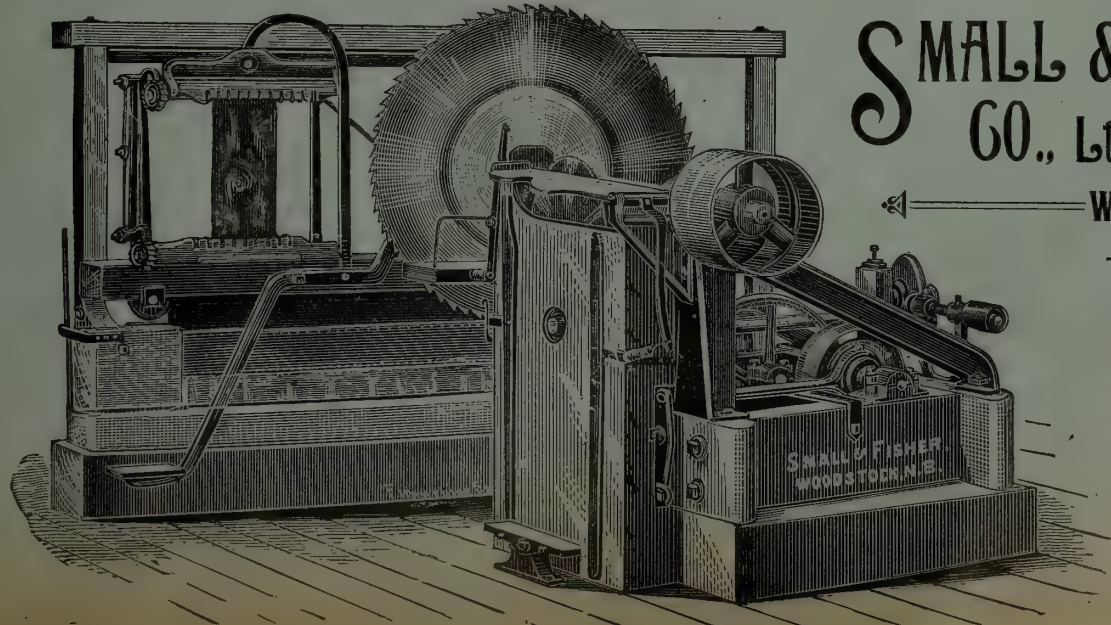

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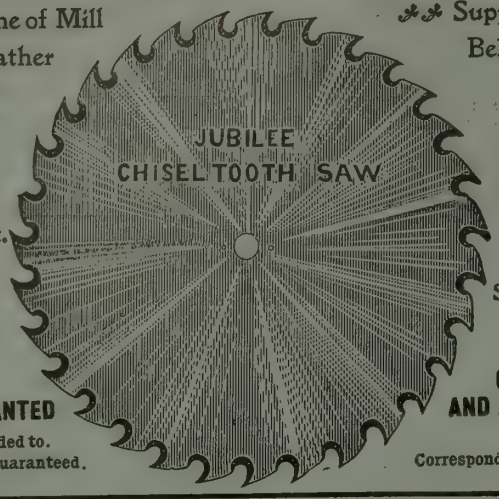

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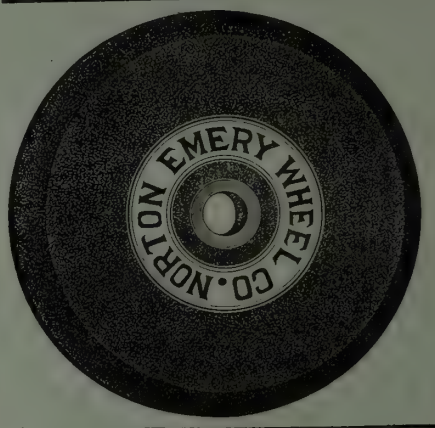

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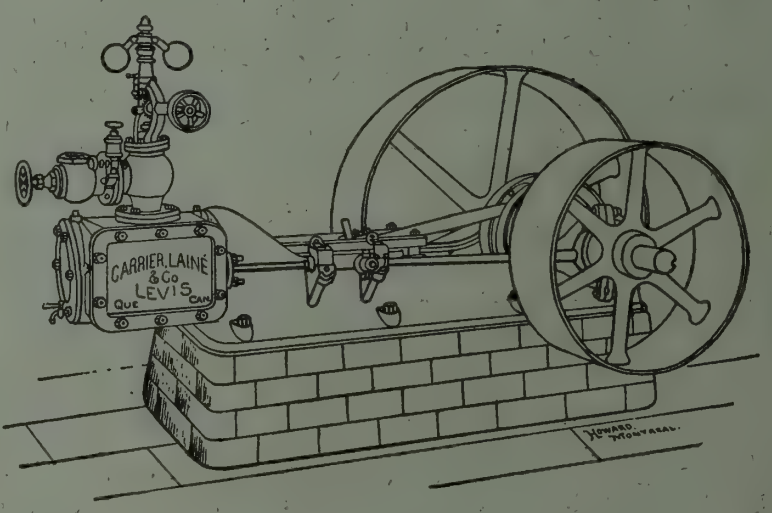

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WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 7. | TORONTO, CANADA, JULY, 1900 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. Single Copies, 10 Cents

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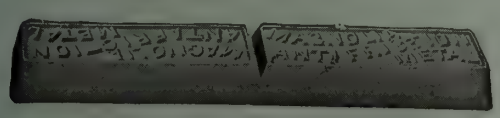

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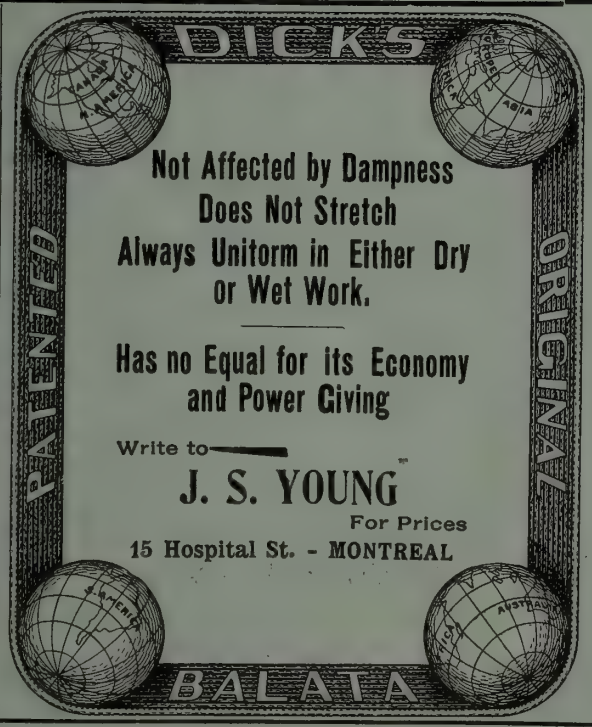

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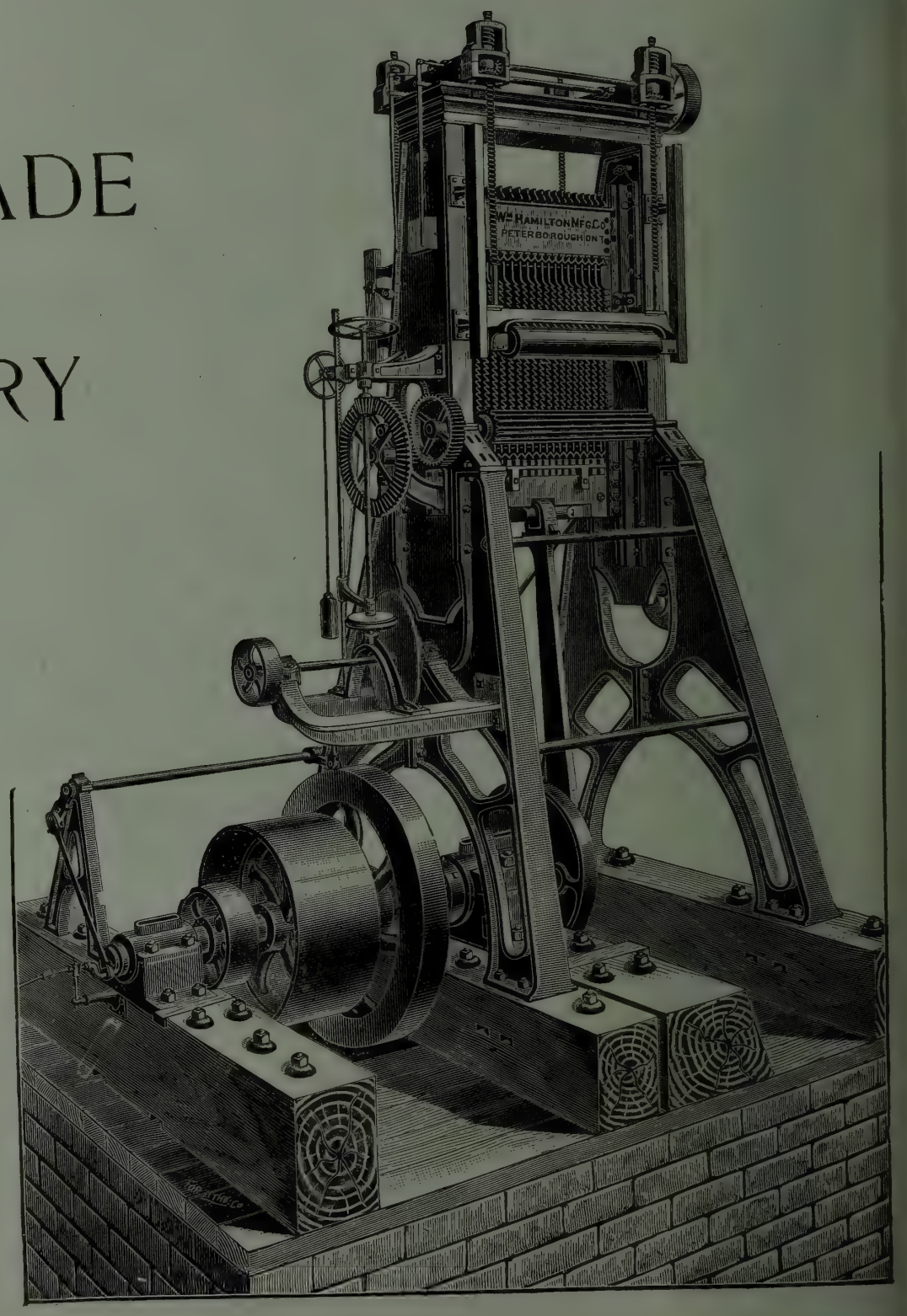

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in the Dominion of Canada.

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DEAR SIRS,—Driving a 20 in. 13 gauge saw into frozen hardwood, using a 9 in. 4-ply belt, if it can be done satisfactorily, is a very severe test. Your saws have stood that test better than any I have tried. I have been experimenting with different makes—both home and imported—during the last five years, and give yours the preference. Last order is just to hand and will report on them by and bye.

Yours very truly, JAMES McKINLAY.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

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DEAR SIRS,—In regard to your Shingle Saws, you can say that I have been using Shingle Saws of your make (Simonds) for the past four years, and they have given good satisfaction. I am running nine machines and use a good many saws, but have never had a saw yet that did not work satisfactorily. Before using your saws I used saws of American make, which worked well, but after giving your saw a trial have continued to use yours, as they are cheaper, and in regard to working qualities are all that is needed.

Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

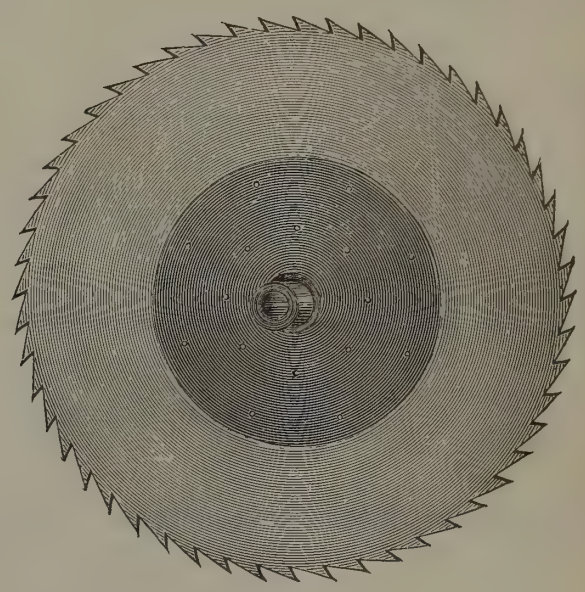
CLAVERING, ONT., May 3rd, 1897.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I have ever had in my mill, and would recommend the SIMONDS' Process Saws to all mill men in need of circular saws.

Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one. W.G.S.



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These Saws are made from the best DOUBLE REFINED SILVER STEEL, warranted four gauges thinner on back than front, and the only Saws on the market that are a perfect taper from the points of the teeth to the back, and require less Set than any other Cross-Cut Saw.

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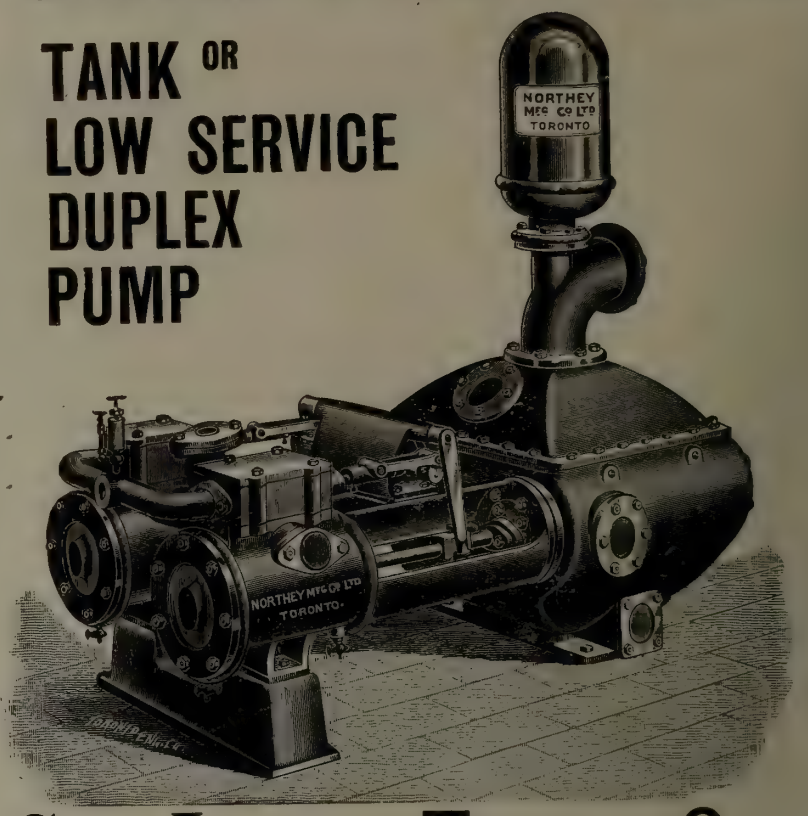

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

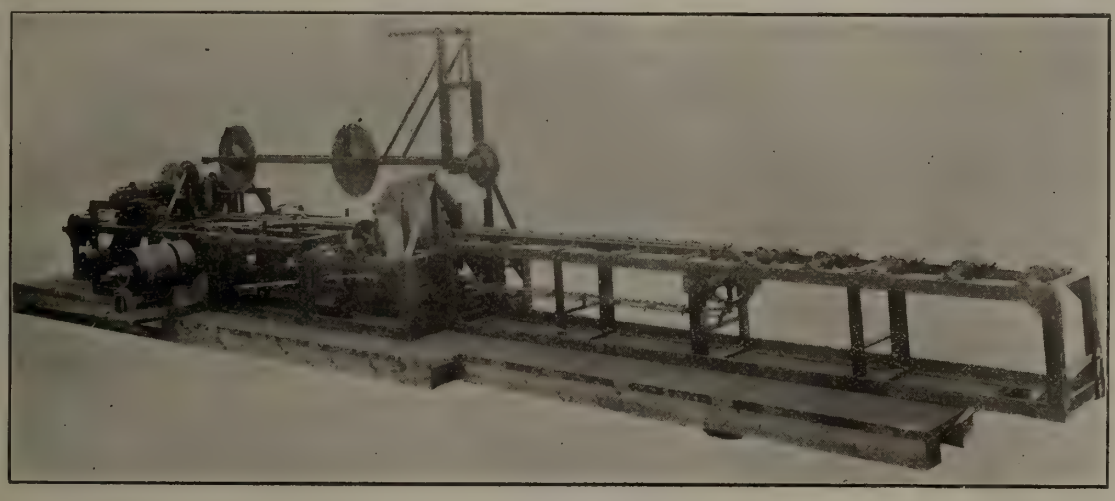
VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 7. TORONTO, CANADA, JULY, 1900 TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. Single Copies, 10 Cents

NEW TIE SAWING MACHINE.

The accompanying illustration and particulars of a new type of tie sawing machine will be of interest to readers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. This machine has been patented in Canada and the United States by Mr. George E. Smith, of Sherbrooke, Que., and is now manufactured by the Jenckes Machine Company, of that place.

The frame of the machine is 35 feet ; it is in three pieces, made of 5/16 angle steel, and can be taken apart very easily. It should be explained that the illustration herewith does not show the machine exactly as it is manufactured, as the patentee has changed the planer by using vertical heads instead of discs, and has added the butting saws and tie cant, thus making the machine automatic in every respect. The saw and planer frame is 5½ feet wide and the balance of the frame 2 feet wide. The tooth discs on top of the superstructure are for the purpose of holding the tie in place, and may be raised and lowered for ties of different sizes. The five concaved rolls on the small frame are for centreing the ties.

The ties are fed through the machine by an endless chain over sprocket wheels and the aid of friction pulleys. After the tie leaves the saws the slabs are taken from each side of the machine ; the tie then passes on to the planer, and after leaving the planer is thrown on to the three endless chains and carried to the butting saws, where both ends are cut off the desired length.



NEW TIE SAWING MACHINE.—PATENTED BY MR. GEO. E. SMITH, OF SHERBROOKE, QUE.

The machine will saw and and plane ties from 5½ to 10 inches thick, as the saw and planer shafts are in movable boxes. By actual count the machine is said to have cut 2,700 ties in four and one-half hours, the ties being hauled by teams from the yard to the machine. To obtain the best results the machine should be placed on a stream or lake and the ties fed to it from the water by an endless chain, as in this way but six men, exclusive of engineer and fireman, would be required to operate it. The power required for the machine is from 25 to 30 h.p., and as it is made of steel, it is light and easily handled over rough roads.

The machine has been used by the Quebec Central Railway Company, and is said to have given entire satisfaction.

The advantage of planing ties is that some railway engineers claim that a sawn tie will hold moisture and thus be more likely to rot. Another advantage is that every tie is made of the same thickness.

NEW BRUNSWICK TIMBER LANDS.

ACCORDING to the thirty-ninth annual report of the Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, the receipts from timber lands for the year ended 31st October, 1899, were $160,655.67, made up as follows : Timber licenses, $31,121.15 ; renewals, $31,240 ; stumpage, $98,294.52. This is an increase over the previous year of about $25,000, due principally to the large sale of limits held on 30th August, 1899. At this sale 1,169½ square miles were disposed of, for which the sum of $24,360, or nearly $21 per square mile, was realized. The licenses were sold for the balance of the 25 year term, which began in 1893.

PACIFIC COAST LOGGING METHODS.

LOGGING methods have undergone a great change during the past five years, and cattle, then commonly used in a majority of the camps, have been superseded by the "donkey" engine and the logging locomotive. In a number of the camps heavy logging horses are still much in demand, but usually the horses are supplemented by steam power and all the latest up-to-date appliances. Logging oxen have been practically relegated to the rear, and are now to be found in but few camps in the entire Pacific northwest. On the other hand, the machine shops and foundries have been taxed to their utmost capacity to supply the demand for logging engines, and this in turn has created an enormous demand for wire rope and cable and all other accessories made necessary by the heavy timber of this section. Several "donkey" engines are frequently used in the same camp, being located from half to three-quarters of a mile apart, from which wire cables are run into the timber in distances varying from a quarter of a mile to a mile, the logs being hauled over skid roads, covering the entire distance in twelve to fifteen minutes. These engines will pull from 8,000 to 10,000 feet at a load.

In other localities the logging locomotive is used exclusively, reducing the laborious work involved, increasing the output and putting the whole business upon the systematic basis of modern railroad operations. To the uninitiated or to those who are not familiar with present methods, a visit to the logging camps of the coast would be a revelation indeed, especially to the eastern lumbermen. Timber, climate and surroundings are entirely different. In the white pine states the logging season begins as soon as the first heavy frost of winter occurs, and ends with the breaking up of the ice in the rivers and streams. Much depends on the first frost. If the ground is covered with snow before the freeze-up, the foundation is bad, especially in the swamps, and the roads will be bad all winter. On the other hand the absence of snow is not felt very much, because the roads can be easily sprinkled from day to day so long as the frost is severe. The timber is small and easily handled, and horses are universally used. "Driving" is easily accomplished, too, on account of the small logs.

On the Pacific coast, however, things are reversed. Cold weather and snow constitute obstacles not easily overcome. Instead of ice roads the skid road offers the foundation, the use of skid oil supplies the absence of ice, and the donkey engine furnishes the motive power from the woods to the landing. So, too, the jack supersedes the peavy, on account of the size of the logs, and the logging locomotive is rapidly taking the place of the river driver. There is no such definition as the "logging season." All seasons look alike to the Pacific coast logger. The work in the woods goes merrily on every month in the year, except when it snows, which is a rarity, and the logs are snaked over the hills as rapidly in December as they are in July.—Pacific Lumber Trade Journal.

BARBADOES LUMBER DUTIES.

The last report of the Department of Trade and Commerce contains a new customs tariff act passed by the government of Barbadoes on June 21, 1899. According to the tariff the duty on wood products is as follows : Hemlock, birch, beech, white pine, spruce and pitch pine lumber, 7s. 6d. per 1000 superficial feet ; coiled and straight hoops, 9s. per 1200 pieces ; white and red oak staves, 9s. per 1200 pieces ; shingles, 2s. 3d. per 1000 ; all other kinds of wood, except in naves, felloes, spokes and unsquared posts, 12s. 6d., per 100 cubic feet.

EXTEND YOUR TRADE.

If you are desirous of finding a market for your timber products, you should place an announcement in the forthcoming Export Number of this journal, to be published August 1st.. Write the publishers to-day for rates.

LARGE PINE TREE.

Mr. H. A. Hough, of Renfrew, Ont., has sent us a photograph showing a large log cut on the Ross property near his mill. The tree from which it was cut made four sixteen-foot logs, one twelve-foot log, and two shorter ones. The butt log, shown in the illustration, was five feet in diameter. The tree was perfectly sound, and

Mr. Hough believes it to be the largest one cut in the vicinity for many years.

TO EXPLORE NORTHERN ONTARIO.

The Ontario Legislature at its last session, voted the sum of $40,000 for the purpose of exploring the timber and mineral resources of New Ontario. In pursuance thereof, ten exploration parties have been appointed. Each party consists of from four to six men including surveyor, land and timber estimator, geologist, cook and canoemen. The following are the names of the principal men in each party :—

Party No. 1.—In charge of T. B. Speight, O. L. S., Toronto ; T. G. Taylor, West Gravenhurst, and Graham Belt, Toronto, land and timber estimators ; K. C. Coulthard, Toronto, and W. B. Baker, B. A. Geoglogists. No. 2 party—In charge of A. Niven, O. L. S., Haliburton : J. L. Bremmer, Admarton, James M. Milne, Queensville, land and timber estimators ; A. G. Burrows, Napanee, and D. L. Fraleck, Belleville, geologists. Party No. 3. —In charge of Mr. G. R. Gray ; E. E. Silvester, Sudbury, surveyor ; Roly Parsons, geologist. Party No. 4.—In charge of Mr. Baird, O. L. S. Baird, O. L. S. ; John McConachie, Huntsville, land and timber estimator ; G. Stewart, Toronto, geologist. Party No 5.—In charge of W. S. Davidson O. L. S., Daniel Procter, Walkerton, land and timber man ; E. V. Neelands, Toronto, geologist. Party No. 6.—In charge of J. M. Tiernan, O. L. S ; J. L. Haines, Utterson, land and timber man ; A. H. A. Robinson, Peterboro', geologist. Party No. 7.—In charge of H. B. Proudfoot, O. L. S.; A McGillivray, Murillo, land and timber man ; F. J. Snelgrove, Moronto, geologist. Party No. 8.—In charge of David Beatty, O. L. S'; John Piche, Cooper Cliff, land and timber man ; A. H. Smith, Toronto, geologist. Party No. 9.—In charge of Jas. Robertson, O. L. S.; Capt. D. McPhee, Port Arthur, land and timber man ; J. E. Davidson, Toronto geologist. Party No. 10.—In charge of John McAree, O. L. S.; John Nash. Rat Portage, land and timber man ; John A Johnston, Toronto geologist.

Mr. A. R. Vinnage, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association of the United States, advises us that revised copies of the inspection rules of the above association have been printed, and ten copies are being sent to each member. Extra copies may be obtained from the secretary at ten cents each, and any member of the lumber trade may secure a copy at the same price.

Numerous enquiries received ot this office for box, shooks, doors and mouldings, hardwood specialties, etc., are an evidence that there is a vast market in Great Britain for Canadian timber products. It is only necessary to make an effort in order to secure a greater share of this trade. The opportunity of placing yourself in communication with importers will be afforded by the proposed Export Number of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF FOREST MANAGEMENT IN GERMANY.*

Germany has an area of 133,000,000 acres, about one-fifteenth of our country ; a population of about 47,000,000, or less than three acres per capita, or only one-tenth of our per capita average. Its forests cover 34,700,000 acres, or 26 per cent. of the entire land surface. A large portion of the forests cover the poorer, chiefly sandy soils, of the North German plains, or occupy the rough, hilly and steeper mountain lands of the numerous smaller mountain systems, and a small portion of the northern slopes of the Alps. They are distributed rather evenly over the entire empire. Prussia, with 66 per cent. of the entire land area, possesses 23.5 per cent. of forest land, while the rest of the larger states have each over 30 per cent., except small, industrious Saxony, which lies intermediate, with 27 per cent. of forest cover. Out of 64 provinces and districts 18 have less than 20 per cent. forest ; 18 have from 20 to 29 per cent.; 23, including the greater part of the country, have from 30 to 39 per cent., and five of the smaller districts have from 40 to 44 per cent. of forest. The districts containing less than 20 per cent. of forests are, as might be supposed, mostly fertile farming districts, in which the plow land forms over 40 per cent. of the land, but they also include neglected districts like Hanover and Luneburg, where a former short-sighted, selfish and improvident policy has led to the deforestation of poor, flat lands, which have gradually been transformed into heaths, where an accumulation of bog-iron ore and other obstacles render the attempt at reforestation difficult, expensive and unsatisfactory. Left to forests, these same lands, which now are unable to furnish support to farmers or to produce a revenue to their owners, could easily pay the taxes and interest on a capital of $50 to $100 per acre. to reforest them now costs $10 to $50 per acre, and requires a lifetime before any returns can be expected.

Since it is one of the common claims in the eastern United States that all the land is needed for agriculture, and since it will be conceded that in hardly any state east of the Mississippi much land necessarily remains untilled, it may be of interest to note that in this densely populated empire of Germany out of 67 disiricts and provinces the plow land forms less than 20 per cent. in four districts, 30 to 39 per cent. in 10 districts, 40 to 49 per cent. in 26 districts, 50 to 59 per cent. in 20 districts. and 60 to 69 per cent. in seven districts—in spite of the fact that the larger part of the forests are in private hands and would be cleared if the owners saw fit to do so. In our country the total area in farms is only 18 per cent. at present.

Of the total of 34,700,000 acres of forest land (an area about as large as the state of Wisconsin) 32.7 per cent. belongs to the several states as state property ; 19 per cent. belongs to villages, towns and other corporations, and 50 per cent to private owners.

The condition of the forests to a great extent depends on the degree of supervision or control exercised by the state authorities. It is best in all cases in the state forests, is equally good in the corporation forests under state control, and is poorest in the private forests, particularly those of small holders.

The amount of state interest or control varies in the several states, and varies in some cases even in the same state for different districts. Of the state forests, without exception it can be said that they are nearly in that form which, according to present knowledge and reasonable effort, is able to produce the greatest quantities of wood material in those dimensions and of such kinds as best to satisfy the demands of the markets and at the same time render the management as profitable as possible. This does not mean that they are not improving, for as forestry knowledge increases and the methods are perfected the results are better. All state forests as a whole pay, and pay handsomely, where the low intrinsic value of the land they cover is considered.

The control of the corporation forests is perfect only in a few of the smaller states and in some districts in Prussia. Of the private forests, those of Prussia and Saxony, involving 69 per cent. of all private forests of the empire, are entirely free from any interference.

They can be managed as the owner sees fit, and there is no obstacle to their devastation or entire clearing and conversion into field or pasture. The remainder of the private forests are under more or less supervision.

* From a report by B. E. Fernow, late chief of the Division of Forestry of the United States, Department of Agriculture, now Director of the New York State College of Forestry, Cornell University.

Of the entire 34,700,000 acres of forest land there are approximately :

(1) Managed by state authorities as state property, 11,360,000 acres, which is 32.7 per cent.

(2) Managed by state authorities, but the property of corporations, villages, towns, etc., a little over 2,212,000 acres, which is 6.3 per cent.

(3) Under strict government control, the plans of management and the permissible cut having to be approved by state authorities (corporation property), 3,875,000 acres, which is 11.1 per cent.

(4) Under supervision of the state, not only as common property, but as special property, subject to inspection and, in part, to control of state forest authorities ; nearly all private property and partly belonging to large estates, 4,767,000 acres, which is 13.7 per cent.

(5) Without any goverment control or supervision beyond that of common property. These forests may be divided, sold, cleared, and mismanaged, except in certain cases. Here belong all private forests of Saxony and Prussia and part of the corporation forests and all those of Saxony, 11,490,000 acres, which is 33 per cent.

The amount of timber cut per acre is very large as compared with average yields in wild woods. Of late the average feet per acre in Prussia to 9,000 cubic feet for the Saxon state forests. The yield has been steadily increasing since the beginning of this century, and in most states it has been nearly doubled through better management. At that earlier time much land was badly stocked or devoid of any cover, much timber was injured and stunted by continual removal of the litter and consequent impoverishment of the soil, and in most forests the young timber occupied much more than its share of ground, and thus less timber grew. In every one of the states and districts these conditions have been changed materially for the better, the cut was increased from year to year, the wood capital or standing timber grew in total amount, and the productive capacity of the forest soils has generally improved.

The present total annual cut of the entire empire is about 1,910,000,000 cubic feet, 710,000,000 cubic feet coming from the state forests, 370,000,000 cubic feet from the corporation forests, and 830,000,000 cubic feet from forests belonging to individuals. Thus Germany has a steady and increasing supply of over 1,900 million cubic feet of timber per year from the lands which in most other countries remain barren wastes. Of these 1,900,000,000 there are nearly 600,000,000 cubic feet of saw timber and the like, the rest being cordwood and mostly firewood. From this it would appear that Germany produces about 40 cubic feet of wood per head of population, and that of this about 12 cubic feet are saw timber, etc. But in spite of the great economy of wood, this amount of home raised material does not satisfy the demand of the home markets, and Germany today is the second greatest importer of wood, particularly of saw timber, in the world.

The consumption of wood per capita of population (in cubic feet) in four leading countries is as follows :

	Total.	Produced at home.	Import over export.	Log timber.	Relative wood consumption per head
					P. C.
England	15	3.6	11.5	13	4.3
Germany	44	40.5	3.8	15	12.7
France	32	30	2	8.3	9
United States	350	349.7	0.3	*50	100

*This refers to lumber or sawed material alone.

Since the consumption by saw mills of large timber, particularly coniferous material, is still increasing, it is clear that Germany has not nearly as much forest lands as it needs, or else must still improve greatly its methods of production. At present 26 per cent. of its saw timber, etc., is imported.

The prices paid by Germany have so far been very reasonable. Thus her imported lumber cost in 1892 only $18.30 per thousand feet, firewood only $6.50 per cord, fine hewn timber, mostly hard pine in long pieces) $30 per thousand feet, etc.

With the enormous resources in European Russia and Sweden, part of which are not even organized yet, there is no apprehension of rapid advances in prices and no likelihood of scarcity of supply.

Concerning the financial results of forest management only, the records of the state forests are acces-

sible. It is clear that the income depends on the amount of timber cut and the prices obtained. If, therefore, the yearly cut has been increased, in some cases doubled, by good management since the beginning of this century, the income naturally is doubled. To this increase in the amount of salable material there was added a general advance in prices, partly due to the depreciation of money in general, but vastly increased by the improvements in transportation, for which large sums have been expended, especially during the last fifty years.

The financial results of the various government forest administrations vary considerably, as is natural, since market conditions vary much. It is believed that all these administrations are less profitable than they might be, being managed with great conservatism, and less for greatest financial result than for desirable economic results.

The following table exhibits in a brief manner the results of this kind of management, the figures referring to conditions in 1890 or thereabout. The record for the city of Zurich is added to show how an intensively managed small forest property under favorable conditions

YEARLY INCOME AND EXPENSES PER ACRE OF FORESTED AREA.

State Forests.	Cut of wood per acre. Cubic feet.	Gross Income.	—Expenses.— Total	As a per cent of gross income,	Net revenue.
*Germany	62	$3 47	$1 66	48	$1 81
Prussia	54	2 66	1 38	52	1 28
Bavaria	72	3 71	1 78	48	1 93
Wurtemburg	81	6 50	2 64	40.5	3 80
Saxony	90	6 90	2 36	34	4 54
Baden	73	5 82	2 69	46.2	3 13
Alsace-Lorraine	57	4 24	2 09	49.4	2 12
Hesse	75	4 95	2 37	48	2 58
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.	61	2 52	1 47	58	1 05

*This figure represents the ave age for 90 per cent of all state forests, and would be little changed if data for the other 10 per cent. were a essible

From these figures it appears that the several governments expend on an average about $1.66 per acre per year on their forest property, and that they obtain thereby a gross income of $3.47 per acre and a net revenue of $1.81, or 52 per cent. of the gross income per acre per year. Considering the $1.81 as the interest on the values of the forest lands, and using the 3 per cent. interest rate as customary for large investments, these figures show that by proper management the German states keep their poorest lands at a capital value of over $60 per acre; in other words, that the German state forests pay $19,000,000 for labor and taxes, and in addition pay interest at 3 per cent. on a capital of $60 per acre. A large part of this land if deforested would not support a farmer and would rapidly degenerate into mountain pasture and heath, which at best could not be sold at over $5 per acre, and even then would prove more a detriment than advantage to the community. It also appears from the above figures that the revenue is largely in proportion to the expenses, that the forest which is best cared for also pays the best. The same conclusion is reached by a study of the past. In 1850, when the total expenses per acre in the Prussian forests were only 37 cents, the net income was only 46 cents; to-day it is $1.38 and the net income $1.28, and the same holds for other states. Thus Saxony expended 80 cents an acre per year in the beginning of this century and received 95 cents net income; to-day she spends $2.36 and receives $4.54, or nearly fivefold. That these advantages are not merely the expression of higher prices for wood is clear from the fact that the average price of wood for the Prussian cut (300,000,000 cubic feet) has advanced since 1850 from $3.27 per 100 cubic feet to only $4.40, or 37 per cent., while the net income rose from 46 cents to $1.28, or 176 per cent.

Since so much has been argued as to the impossibilities and impracticability of employing these better forestry methods elsewhere, and especially since the idea of sowing or planting forests has at all times been ridiculed in the United States, it may be of interest to note just how Germany spends her money in the woods.

The figures of the table at the end of this article present the various large items as per cent. of the gross income. Thus the total expenses in the Prussian forest use up 50 per cent. of the gross income, the logging alone 14.8 per cent., etc.

The figures that conclude this article are doubly interesting, since they show that in Saxony, the very state where the timber is usually cut clean and the land restocked entirely by planting it with nursery stock, the item of planting, etc., uses up the smallest per cent. of the total income—6.4 per cent.

From this brief outline it will be apparent that forestry in its modern sense is not a new, untried experiment in Germany; that the accurate official records of several states for the last 100 years prove conclusively that wherever a systematic, continuous effort has been made, as in the case of all state forests, whether of large or small territories, the enterprise was successful; that it proved of great advantage to the country, furnished a handsome revenue where otherwise no returns could be expected, led to the establishment of permanent woodworking industries, and thus gave opportunity for labor and capital to be active, not spasmodically, not speculative, but continuous and with assurance of success. This rule has, fortunately, not a single exception. To be sure, isolated tracts away from railroad or water, sand dunes, and and rocky promontories exist in every state, and the management of these poor forest areas costs all the tract can bring and often more; but the wood is needed, the dune or waste is a nuisance, and the state has found it profitable to convert it into forest, even though the direct revenue falls short of the expense.

PROPORTION OF EXPENSES TO INCOME.

State forest of	Total expenses Per cent.	Administration and protection (mostly salaries) Per cent.	Cutting and moving the timber. Per cent.	Planting, sowing, drainage, work. wood roads, etc. Per cent.
Prussia	52	21	14.8	7.5
Bavaria	48	24	20	6.6
Wurtemburg	40.5	12	14.6	8.6
Saxony	34	12	14.5	6.4
Baden	46.2	9.4	17.7	10 4
Alsace-Lorraine	49.4	17	15.2	8.4
Hesse	48	19	21	9.7
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	47	17	17.5	9.2

FORESTRY STATISTICS OF CERTAIN GERMAN FOREST ADMINISTRATIONS, SHOWING AVERAGE COST OF ADMINISTRATION, GROSS AND NET INCOME PER ACRE, 1890.

States.	Forest Area.	Total Expenditure.	Revenue. Gross.	Revenue. Net.	Expenditures and Revenues per Acre of Forest. Expenditures. Total.	Per cent. of Gross Income.	Administration and Protection.	Marketing crop.	Cultivation.	Roads.	Net Revenue.
	Acres.										
Prussia	6,000,000	$8,000,000	$14,000,000	$6,000,000	$1.33	58	$0.48	$0.30	$0.14	$0.06	$0.96
Bavaria	2,300,000	3,150,000	5,880,000	2,730,000	1.37	53	.64	.37	.11	.11	1.19
Wurtemberg	470,000	1,025,000	2,260,000	1,235,000	2.17	45	.87	.92	.22	.33	2.63
Saxony	416,000	1,040,000	2,750,000	1,710,000	2.50	37	.65	.81	.11	.21	4.11
Baden	235,000	404,000	1,000,000	686,000	1.54	40	.32	.83	.15	.12	2.90
City of Zurich	2,760	14,000	26,000	12,000	5.00	54	1.14	2.10	.16	1.14	4.40

of market compares with the more extensively managed larger forest areas:

The latest figures (1897) show a considerable increase in all directions, expenditures, gross and net income, over those prevailing ten years ago, and, as we will see further on in the discussion of the conditions in the single states, these increases have been steady for a long period.

The following figures represent the income and expense for state forests of the entire empire and for the principal states as at present:

FINANCIAL RESULTS, 1897.

State forests.	Gross Income.	Total expenses.	Net revenue.
*Germany	$39,361,000	$18,833,000	$20,528,000
Prussia	17,445,000	9,079,000	8,366,000
Bavaria	8,100,000	3,881,000	4,219,000
Wurtemberg	3,019,000	1,224,000	1,795,000
Saxony	2,865,000	1,032,000	1,833,000
Baden	1,337,000	618,000	719,000
Alsace-Lorraine	1,522,000	752,000	770,000
Hesse	840,000	405,000	435,000
Mecklemberg-Schwerin	609,000	356,000	253,000

*This item is a trifle below the truth, as the small principalities are here assumed to have no larger income than the average of the larger states.

From this statement it appears that Germany has a yearly gross income of nearly $40,000,000 from its state forests, i.e., from one-third of its total forest area alone, while the value of its forest products from the entire forest area (35,000,000 acres) may be estimated to sum up the handsome total of over $107,000,000, or round $3 gross income for every acre under forest cover.

The following table illustrates the results of forest management in the several states. For comparison the figures represent the yearly income and outlay per acre of total forest area, so that for instance, the gross income of $3.47 per acre for Germany means that the German state forests yield each year about that sum for every acre of state forest, or $39,300,000 on the whole:

PERSONAL.

Mr. Angus McLean, of the lumber firm of Hugh McLean & Co., Buffalo, left a fortnight ago on a trip to Europe.

The sympathy of many friends is extended to Mr. John Bradley, of the Bradley Lumber Co., Hamilton, who was recently bereaved of an only daughter.

Mr. John A. Bertram, lumber inspector, has recently removed from Toronto to Little Current, Ont., and will be pleased to show the lumber in that district to prospective buyers.

Miss Edith Julia White, daughter of Mr. Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands of Ontario, was recently married at Holy Trinity church, Toronto, to Mr. Frank Bailie.

Mr. David Ward a pioneer Michigan lumber, who was reckoned to have accumulated riches to the amount of $25,000,000 died last month at his home in Pontiac. Mr. Ward owned some limits in Ontario.

Mr. M. M. Wall, of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, has been appointed surveyor-general for the National Hardwood Association of the United States, and has taken up the duties pertaining to that offiice.

Mr. J. W. Munro, the well known lumberman of Pembroke, Ont., has been elected by acclamation to represent the riding of North Renfrew in the Ontario Legislature. The seat was made vacant by the death of Mr. A. J. White. Mr. Munro is a liberal.

The news of the recent death by drowning of Mr. James King, of the well-known lumber firm of King Bros., Quebec, has caused a feeling of widespread regret throughout the trade. A more extended reference to the life of the deceased will appear in our August issue.

Mr. John Grant, who for a number of years had been general superintendent of Mr. C. P. Holton's lumber business at Belleville, Ont., died recently of heart failure. Deceased was 52 years of age, and had been for the greater portion of his life identified with lumbering operations.

Mr. J. A. Duff, of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, has been commissioned by the Ontario Government to proceed to Algonquin Park to study the location of timber there. This will be followed by scientific tests as to the strength and durability of the pine and other woods for building purposes.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, assistant secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, was a welcome visitor recently at the office of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. Mr. Campbell was in Toronto on business in connection with the association, and had a conference with Mr. Thomas Southworth, chief of the Ontario Forestry Department.

Mr. Aubrey White, assistant commissioner of crown lands, Toronto, has lately recovered from illness, and left on June the 14th for a trip to England. Upon the eve of his departure he was presented with a very handsome gold watch by the staff of the Crown Lands Department. The presentation was made by the Commissioner, Hon E. J. Davis, and was suitably acknowledged by Mr. White.

Mr. E. Stewart, chief inspector of timber and forestry for Canada, left early in June for Western Canada. He will visit Winnipeg, Calgary, New Westminster, B.C., and other points in connection with the question of protecting the timber and providing for the perpetuation of the supply. Mr. Stewart expects to arrange for a system of ranging, which will guard as far as possible against the danger of fire.

The death of Mr. G. White, of Albany, N.Y., will be learned with deep regret by his numerous friends in Canada as well as the United States. He was identified with the well known lumber firm of Douglas L. White & Company, of Albany. For several years he represented this firm in Canada, and later become their New York representative. He was recognized as one of the leading salesman of the wholesale lumber trade, and as an expert in all branches of the business. Mr. Douglas L. White, jr., of Midland, Ont., is a brother of the deceased.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN
WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

EXPORT NUMBER.

IT has been decided to issue the proposed export number of the CANADA LUMBERMAN on August 1st. Already a liberal advertising patronage has been accorded to this number, which will contain the announcements of many of the leading Canadian manufacturers and exporters of timber products. The contents of the number will be of such a character as to give persons in foreign countries an intelligent conception of our timber resources, as well as of our facilities for manufacturing the timber. As considerable time and labor will be involved in the production of this number, persons who have in view the placing of an advertisement are requested to forward copy immediately.

LOSS FROM DROUGHT.

The absence of rain has been one of the features of the past spring, and as a result the timber industry of the country has suffered heavy loss. Towards the end of May forest fires were reported to be in progress in certain districts of Ontario and New Brunswick. The greatest damage seems to have resulted in New Ontario, where it is said large tracts of timber were swept by fire, and in some instances the logs lying on the banks of the streams were burned. The Ontario Government, immediately upon receipt of the news, increased its staff of forest rangers, but little could be accomplished until the fires were finally quenched by rain.

The lumbermen have been seriously affected by the drought, inasmuch as the water in the streams has not been sufficiently high to permit of the driving of logs. Recent rains have somewhat brightened the outlook, although there will no doubt be a considerable quantity of logs hung up. One firm in northern Ontario is reported to have 20,000,000 feet hopelessly stranded.

The logging situation is becoming a more perplexing one each year. As the timber becomes cut away, lumbermen are compelled to drive their logs a greater distance, which carries with it an increased risk of having them hung up. It may be that in the near future some of the lumbermen will have to wrestle with the question of building their mills nearer to the source of timber supply.

THE CANADIAN EXHIBIT AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The resources of Canada, and particularly of the province of Ontario, are by no means properly or creditably represented by the exhibit at the Imperial Institute in London. The visitor would be much more favourably impressed if the exhibits of the various provinces were placed side by side, instead of on different floors. The present arrangement does not give the idea that Canada is one Dominion, but rather that it consists of a number of separate provinces having little or no connection with one another. The exhibit should be arranged in compact form like that of Australia. As to the character of the exhibit, and more particularly that of the province of Ontario, the richest and most important of the provinces, there is good ground for complaint. One would suppose from the numerous views of Niagara Falls placed about the walls, that this great natural phenomenon was the one distinguishing characteristic of the province of Ontario, while the specimens of Indian work are well calculated to confirm the idea, already too prevalent in the minds of some of the people of Great Britain, that Canada is a wild and uncivilized country. Ontario is known on this side of the Atlantic as a fruit-growing province, and the quality of its productions in this line is not excelled by those of any other country. In view of this fact, it is extremely humiliating to a Canadian to observe that the jars containing samples of Canadian fruit shown in this exhibit have apparently not been refilled during the last decade. What was once fruit might now, judging from appearances, be almost any other substance under the sun.

There is also displayed a view of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition of date the year 1885, which, of course, conveys a totally inadequate idea of the character and extent of the Exhibition of to-day. We would suggest that all relics such as this and the photograph of the ruins of Fort Erie, might well be thrown out of the exhibit, and modern views of our principal cities and industries substituted, so that visitors would be given an approximately fair idea of the kind of country Canada is, the extent of its development, and its advantages as a place of residence and business enterprise. The Canadian Pacific Railway show some excellent views of harvesting operations in Manitoba. These are well calculated to make a favorable impression upon intending emigrants. There is also an excellent geological map of Ontario containing a large amount of information with regard to the population and resources of the province. There is a fairly good exhibit of building stones and marbles, also of hardwoods. Other features equally valuable might be added, so as to convey to visitors a proper idea of the country and its resources. The entire exhibit should either be rearranged, improved, and brought up-to-date, or entirely done away with.

VALUE OF HEMLOCK.

A FEW years ago hemlock lumber was regarded as of little value, but recently it has steadily gained in favor until its commercial value has almost reached that of white pine. The scarcity of white pine is in part responsible for the greater attention given to hemlock. It is quite remarkable that in the North-Western States the production of hemlock lumber increased during the year 1899 over 200,000,000 feet. This indicates that hemlock is gradually occupying a stronger position as a staple article. In Pennsylvania and the east hemlock has for some time been used for the cheaper classes of buildings, and now that it has come into more general use in the west, the question has arisen as to its value in relation to white pine. The opinion seems to be gaining ground among the hemlock manufacturers that there is no reason why it should not command a price equally as high as white pine; in fact, the North-Western Manufacturers' Association have established a list only $1.50 below the pine quotations. This, it might be said, is the highest relative price yet obtained for hemlock piece stuff.

It is not only for building purposes that hemlock has a value. As is well-known, hemlock bark is greatly in demand for tanning purposes, and to such an extent that a considerable quantity has been imported from Canada by United States tanners. This, however, will no longer be the case in respect to the province of Ontario, as an act recently passed by the legislature prevents its future exportation.

Hemlock has also been called into requisition in the United States for the manufacture of pulp, and in certain districts there is no other available suitable material. But hemlock is only adapted for making the lower grades of pulp, and will probably never be very extensively used for this purpose. Notwithstanding, the demand from this quarter will be sufficient, in some districts at least, to materially enhance the value of hemlock stumpage.

What has been said regarding the hemlock of the United States is equally true of the Canadian product. There are, in Canada, two varieties of hemlock. The timber commonly known as hemlock is found more or less abundantly in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while the western hemlock is common to British Columbia only. The quality of the western hemlock is superior to the eastern article. It is likewise shown by tests that the hemlock of eastern Canada is of better quality than that of the United States. The specific gravity, elasticity, transverse strength, and resistance to indentation are higher in the Canadian article, while only in resistance to longitudinal compression is the United States article shown to be superior. It is also worthy of note that tests of hemlock

show that material to be superior in some qualities to white pine, but, of course, it is generally inferior to that timber, and is not capable of taking as good finish.

There is, we believe, a promising future for the hemlock timber of Canada, and although it may never become as generally used as the white pine, its value will no doubt advance as the merits of the timber become more generally known.

THE PROPOSED DOMINION EXHIBITION.

THE Executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have been considering the question of the advisability of holding a Dominion Exhibition in Toronto next year. The opinion of the members of the Association has been asked as to whether the Association should go beyond this and make an exhibit at the Pan-American exhibition to be held in Buffalo. The consensus of opinion seems to be that, if the project for a Dominion Exhibition is gone on with, no attempt should be made to exhibit at Buffalo. This opinion seems to be well founded. If a Dominion exhibition is undertaken and carried out on a creditable scale, it will sufficiently tax the energies of the Association. It must also be borne in mind that the possibility of finding a market in the United States for Canadian manufactures is extremely small, seeing that the United States have now an over-production in almost all lines of manufacture, and are looking for outlets in foreign markets for their surplus goods. We have felt for several years past that the holding of an Exhibition in Toronto, on such a scale as to attract visitors from all parts of the Dominion should be productive of much good, and if the attempt is to be made it might as well be next year as any other time. The Exhibition at Buffalo would not be likely to interfere with it success, but on the contrary might add to it, as some of the visitors to the larger exhibition might be disposed to visit Toronto also. Speaking generally, it would seem as though the Exhibition idea is likely to be carried to an extent which will eventually deprive it of any novelty or usefulness. We observe that on the heels of the Buffalo Exhibition is to come another one at St. Louis, preparations for which are already in progress. There is also to be one held next year in Glasgow. If Canada is to have an Exhibition on a national scale, it would be as well to launch the enterprise at once, so that we may not come in at the tail of the procession.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Great things are predicted in some quarters for a new commodity known as artificial lumber, but although it has been on the market for some time, it does not seem to have diminished the demand for ordinary lumber. This artificial lumber is produced from straw by means of compression, and as the raw material will be reproduced each year, there is little danger of the supply becoming exhausted. It is four times the weight of ordinary lumber, and it is claimed can be produced at one-half the cost—a claim which seems open to question.

SUGGESTIONS are frequently offered to Canadian lumbermen by our British contemporaries, and usually they can be recommended to the "serious consideration" of our manufacturers. It is the lack of knowledge of the requirements of the British markets that has prevented a greater share of the timber trade of Great Britain from being supplied by Canada. A recent issue of the Timber Trades Journal says: "It is somewhat surprising that Canadian lumbermen have not yet followed in the footsteps of their brethren across the frontier and sawed their oak into special sizes, shipping it in that form. The import from Quebec during 1900 was 2,500,000 feet, but the demand has been dull throughout the year, and prices have barely brought out the cost. Elm, once an important factor in the days of shipbuilding, is now but a minor one. The increasing amount of trade in United States ash has almost run the Canadian squared logs out of the market." These remarks reflect the sentiment existing in Great Britain in favor of importing manufactured lumber instead of logs, and it is along this line that Canadian manufacturers should direct their efforts.

THE MODERN SAW MILL.

THE fundamental idea of the modern saw mill is organization, the combining and correlating of parts so that all the different machines composing it work together as one. It was not very long ago, says the American Lumberman, that the saw mill was an aggregation of independent machines, but that time has passed, and now a live roll or a transfer is as essential a part as the cutting mechanism itself. It is this organization of the saw mill that chiefly distinguishes present methods from the past.

The chief sawing machine stands just where it has stood for fifty years, with improvements, of course, which have replaced the circular or the more primitive mulay saw by the great fast band. The edger occupies the same place in the mill that it has for a generation, and so with the trimmer, but now they are strongly linked together; and it is within ten years or so that the saw mill could properly be considered one complicated machine rather than a juxtaposition of several.

This is not to say that there have been no improvements in the individual parts of the mill. The band when it was first introduced was distinctly a slow machine; the wheels were light, the saw narrow, and there was much to be learned in regard to adjustment; but now the band is a most efficient tool and in its latest form is the greatest lumber producer of any sawing tool devised. The edger has seen some improvements within the last quarter of a century, but not many. The trimmer is also substantially the same machine it was twenty-five or thirty or forty years ago, though it has been much improved in effectiveness and convenience of operation. In mills of large capacity the most improvements to this tool are to be seen. There the latest practice is to place a man above and in front of the machine where he can see every board passing through it and whence, by manipulating a series of levers in front of him, he can trim an enormous output of lumber.

Notwithstanding these improvements of late years, the chief attention, beyond the improvements in the band mill, has been devoted to the secondary devices. Note the means used in the modern mill for handling the material from the log pond to the sorting shed, so that little if any strength is required on the part of the operators, leaving them more free to the exercise of skill and care in handling the stock. Guided onto the haulup in the pond, the log is drawn by an endless chain from the water up onto the floor of the mill. There a log flip or unloader, worked from a foot or a hand lever, throws the log on to the deck, or to either deck if it be a double mill. The logs lying on the sloping deck are held in place by the lower one coming against the log stop and loader. This device, also operated by steam, throws the log onto the carriage and holds the next one in check. As the log rolls onto the carriage, the steam nigger adjusts it to place and during the process of manufacture turns it as the sawyer wishes.

As the lumber or other material drops from the carriage it falls on live rolls which carry it on in the process of manufacture. The slabs move on to a point where they are automatically transferred to the slab slasher, which cuts them into lath, picket or cordwood lengths. Not a hand has touched anything so far except as the off bearers may have pulled the boards or cant down onto the live rolls.

The lumber is automatically transferred from live rolls to cross chains which take it to the edger. There all the edger man has to do is to straighten out the lumber for the edger and send it on its way, all the strength of any account that is required being furnished by machinery. If a gang saw is used, the cants are also transferred from the live rolls by a cant lifter and then by transfer chains. From the edger the lumber drops on another set of cross chains by which it is carried to to the trimmer, where for the second time hand is placed upon it so that it may enter the trimmer properly; but here again little strength is required. Leaving the trimmer the boards drop on a continuation of the trimmer chains which carry it to the sorters and here for the first time in the average large modern mill is there any real handling of the stock. The result is a saving of man power, a saving in the number of men required and a premium to brains rather than muscle.

Altogether a saw mill is one of the most highly organized manufacturing establishments there is to be found in this country. The material is rough, operations are on a large scale, and there is a roar and tumult about it which blinds the ordinary observer to the real intricacy and delicacy of the process and to the exact organization which characterizes it; but as a matter of fact there is no manufacturing establishment which shows perfection in the application of mechanism on a large scale and covering an extensive series of operations in a higher degree than the saw mill. It is worthy the study of anyone interested in mechanics.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION.

THE president of the Auger Lumber Company said of the CANADA LUMBERMAN; "I enjoy reading it. There are papers and papers; some publications are prepared to publish anything that there is money in. The CANADA LUMBERMAN takes higher ground, and seeks to give the truth, presenting questions affecting the trade in a fair manner. For this the LUMBERMAN deserves the loyal support of all who are interested in the trade."

Have you sent in your advertisement for the Export Number of this journal? If not, you should do so immediately. Rates from the publishers.

THE LATE JAMES MURCHIE.

James Murchie, head of the lumber firm of James Murchie & Sons, died on May 29th at his residence in Milltown, N. B., at the age of 87 years. Mr. Murchie was one of the most extensive lumbermen in the Maritime Provinces.

The subject of this sketch was born in St. Stephen, N. B., on August 13th, 1813, of Scottish decent. He received a common school education, and at the age of 23 years purchased a farm, on which he lived for 18 years, cultivating his farm in summer and cutting and hauling logs in winter. This was the first step in the direction of building up the extensive lumber business of which he was the head. At that time a permit to cut timber on the Crown Lands of the province of New Brunswick could be purchased for a small sum per square mile, and Mr. Murchie soon became the largest operator in the district, selling his logs to the mill owners.

After having accumulated some wealth, he engaged, in 1853, in the manufacture of lumber, and as the business increased his sons, one by one, became partners with their father, and thus was established the firm of James Murchie & Sons. The firm is at present operating mills at Calais and Princeton, in Maine, and at Benton, Deer Lake, Fredericton, and Edmundston, in New Brunswick. The mill at Princeton is used almost exclusively for the manufacture of orange boxes for the Florida and Sicily markets, and will ship during the present season

THE LATE JAMES MURCHIE.

three cargoes, or about six hundred thousand boxes, to Sicily, having contracts for these already booked. They are also large owners of timber lands in Maine, New Brunswick and Quebec, own quite a fleet of vessels, and have large investments in real estate in Maine and New Brunswick.

While the firm of James Murchie & Sons has been eminently successful, few have had more serious losses. At different times fire destroyed their large milling property at Mageguadadic, mills at Benton, N. B. and at Calais, Maine, also wharves and a large quantity of lumber at St. Stephen. In the great fire at Calais their loss amounted to $50,000. But with undaunted courage these obstacles were overcome, and the business continued to expand until it reached its present large proportions.

The late Mr. Murchie was one of the original stock holders of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, in connection with which project he encountered, and speedily overcame, many difficulties.

In public life Mr. Murchie was as successful as in his business enterprises. He represented Charlotte county in the provincial legislature and filled many other positions of trust and honor. He was trustee of the St. Croix and Penobscot railways, president of the St. Croix Cotton Mills Company, and a director of the St. Stephen Bank for over twenty years, and at the time of his death was president of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad Company, Frontier Steamboat Company, and St. Croix Lloyds Insurance Company, and a director of the Calais Tug Boat Company.

A writer has said of his private life: "In any sketch o a life such as Mr. Murchie's, it is but the salient points that can be presented, but the kind deed, the pleasant word, the sound, practical advice, and the many little things that go to make up and round off such a life, are all unknown, except to those who have his personal friendship. And this friendship is prized by those who are so fortunate for more than the tinsel honors on which the world puts so much store."

It is said of the sons of Mr. Murchie that, like their father they possess sterling characters and are an honor to the community in which they live. One of the sons is Mayor of the village of Milltown, N. B., and two have established a very successful lumber business in New York City, while others are associated in the management of their extensive lumbering and shipping interests.

DOMINION TIMBER LANDS.

THE annual report of the Department of Interior for the year 1899 contains the usual information regarding the timber lands under the control of the Dominion government, also the first report of Mr. E. Stewart, Inspector of Timber and Forestry, which forms a very interesting part of the report.

The timber dues received during the year amounted to $155,765.25, being an increase of $39,996.22 as compared with the previous fiscal year. Of the revenue from timber $41,405.40 was for bonuses, ground rents, royalties and dues on timber cut from lands in the railway belt in the Province of British Columbia, being an increase of $20,324.14 as compared with the previous year. The total revenue received from timber in Manitoba and the North-West Territories and the Yukon Territory up to July 1, 1899, was $1,734,933.86, and the total revenue from timber within the railway belt in British Columbia up to the same date $367,591.59. The total revenue from the Yukon Territory for timber was $98,009.35. During the year 52,359,740 feet of lumber were manufactured from timber cut under license in Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and in the railway belt in British Columbia.

In Manitoba, it is stated, the saw mills were run to their fullest capacity, the output being about 20,000,000 feet B. M., an increase of 10,000,000 feet over that of the previous year. The output in the Territories was 7,547,218 feet B. M., in the railway belt in British Columbia 27,076,624 feet B. M., and in the Yukon Territory 8,494,963 feet B.M.

The following is a comparative statement of the average price of lumber within the several Crown Timber Agencies during the past fifteen years:

Agency.	1885.	1894.	895.	1899.
	Per M.	Per M.	Per M.	Per M
Winnipeg	$13 50 to $ 5	$ 7	$17 to $19	$13 to $15 50
Brandon	20 to 22	15	15	13 to 15 00
Whitemouth	11 to 12	.....	10	10 to 11 00
Calgary	25 to 0	8 to 16	8 to 16	8 to 16 00
Fort McLeod	30	10	10 to 16	7 to 16 00
Lethbridge	.....	9 to 16	.....	.....
Prince Albert	30 to 45	10 to 25	8 to 25	16 to 17 50
Edmonton	25 to 30	18	13 to 16	10 to 12 00
British Columbia	.....	10	7 to 9	9 50

The number of timber berths licensed or authorized to be licensed in the Province of Manitoba and the Territories is 120, and within the railway belt in British Columbia, 117. Fifty-eight berths have been granted in the Yukon Territory, covering a total area of 123 square miles.

The regulations of July 1, 1898, governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories and within twenty miles on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, were amended by an Order in Council dated February 17, 1899, by adding to section 20, which provides for the issue of a free permit to a homesteader to cut a certain quantity of timber on his land, a clause giving him the right to cut 2,000 fence rails; also rescinding the provision of the section for payment, by actual settlers, of dues at the rate of 12½ cents per cord for cordwood and rails made from dry standing timber, and giving the settlers free permits to cut dry timber for their own use.

By an Order in Council dated January 19, 1899, the regulations were amended so as to permit the owners of timber berths in the railway belt in British Columbia to sell the timber thereon to mill-owners and not be required to manufacture the timber taken from their berths.

The regulations were also amended on January 13, 1899, by rescinding clause 17 thereof, which authorized the granting of permits to cut timber without competition to saw-mill owners.

Mr. E. F. Stephenson, Crown Timber Agent at Winnipeg, reports to the Department as follows:

"The saw mills in Manitoba, of which there are thirty operating under license, have been run to their fullest capacity the past season, many of them working night shifts to meet the demands for lumber. It is the general belief that the timber in Manitoba suitable for manufacturing purposes has become about exhausted, but such would not appear to be the case, as this year the output at the mills reached 25,000,000 feet; an increase of 10,000,000 feet over that of the previous year. The extensive spruce forests on the Winnipeg river and to the north on Lake Winnipeg remain as yet almost untouched. The construction of the Great Northern Railway through the Dauphin district and further north has opened up a rich timber region, and considerable valuable timber has been reached by the building of the South-eastern Railway."

"While, as has been said, the sales of spruce lumber in this district amounted to 25,000,000 feet during the year, that is but a small proportion of the total sales. I find that during the year no less than 149,813,531 feet of lumber was sold in Manitoba and at points as far west as Regina; while the total sales in Manitoba and the territories would raise that quantity to 170,000,000 feet. The bulk of this lumber, as you will perceive, comes from the United States; shipped in as rough lumber and in logs from northern Minnesota, floated to Rat Portage and Keewatin, and manufactured at Canadian mills."

"Each year shows a decided increase in the sales of lumber in Manitoba and the North-west. The sales for the present year exceed in quantity those of 1898 by about 25,000,000 feet, and of 1897 by nearly 60,000,000 feet. The fact is, the country is making great material advancement, and there is no better proof of this than the figures given above and also hereinunder."

Following is a statement showing the amount of lumber sold in the Province of Manitoba, and in the North-West Territorries, West of Regina, and where manufactured:

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Red and White Pine from the State of Minnesota and from Crown Lands in Lake of the Woods District, manufactured at Rat Portage and Keewatin	45,000,000	53,000,000	
Red and White Pine logs manufactured from logs brought from the State of Minnesota	.....	.....	37,300,000
Red and White Pine manufactured from logs on Ontario Crown Lands Lake of the Woods District	.....	....	36,000,000
Red and White Pine manufactured from Canadian logs at mills between Rat Portage and Lake Superior	10,000,000	13,000,000	9,000,000
Canadian Spruce manufactured from timber cut on Crown Lands in the Province of Manitoba	14,741,909	15,267,041	16,68 ,000
United States Pine (manufactured) shipped in from Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin	16,871,164	35,751,960	33,351,851
Cedar and Fir lumber brought in from British Columbia	6,000,000	9,000,000	14,000,000
Total..	92,613,013	126,719,001	149,813,531

From October 31, 1897, to October 31, 1898, there was imported into Manitoba and the territories 4,219,438 feet of dressed lumber and 31,532,322 feet of undressed lumber. Last year there was imported 4,703,796 feet of dressed lumber, and 28,114,228 feet of undressed pine and 553,827 feet of undressed oak. There was also brought in last year 108,400 laths, 1,185,704 shingles, 25,000 railway ties, and 2,535 cords of wood.

Mr. James Leamy, Crown timber agent at New Westminster, B.C., reports that during the year the volume of business increased about 25 per cent. over that of the previous year, and that the price of lumber averaged 10.50 per M. The shingle business also increased, and the price of shingles advanced about 25 per cent.

NOVEL PLAN FOR CLEANING BOILERS.—For removing the incrustation of boilers, a French engineer, M. Savreaux, now announces an improved method. According to this, after extinguishing the fires the boiler water is blown off very gradually, at the same time admitting an equal volume of cold water, so that the water gauge shows no change of level. As soon as the water has in this manner been sufficiently cooled down, it is suddenly blown off; it is this latter operatiou which removes the major part of any incrustation which may be present; what remains being very easily detached by scraping. It is necessary, however, that the cleaning of the boiler be taken in hand immediately upon completion of the blowing-off operation, as otherwise the fur-stone will harden and adhere again te the boiler plates.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 20-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects are especially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

☞ Subscription price for the two editions for one year, $1.00.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

WANTED—Foreman for small Pulp Mill. c- A knowledge of the French language preferred. Address "DOMINION," CANADA LUMBERMAN.

HARD-WOOD MILL—GRIST MILL

For a good hard-wood mill site and grist mill site, also large quantity of timber fit for wood flour, write L. O. ARMSTRONG, C. P. R. Colonization Agent, Montreal.

FOR SALE

ONE MILLION FEET OF BIRCH, SOME Basswood, Ash, Oak, Elm, Maple, Hickory and Chestnut, also a complete stock of dry pine in all grades. Prices on application. THE ORILLIA EXPORT LUMBER CO., Orillia.

WANTED.

BY A BRITISH IMPORTING FIRM, WANEY log pine boards. Canadian manufacturers having this class of stock to offer are invited to send particulars and prices to Box 85, care of CANADA LUMBERMAN, TORONTO.

WANTED

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SHINGLE saw filer and hammerer, and general all-round up-to-date all-round shi gle mill man, who can do millwright work and understands handling men. Steady employment. Apply, with references, age, etc., and stating wages expected, to SPICER SHINGLE MILL CO., LTD., Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED

A LEADING ENGLISH MANUFACTURING firm are open to treat with a respectable Canadian lumber manufacturer for a sample carload of Ash, etc., with a view to further business. Ash to be sawn into scantlings, 3 x 3½ by 5 to 8 feet long, 4 x 4 by 5 to 8 feet long, shafts (slightly bent) 3½ x 3½ by 8½ feet long,

Oak spokes 1½ x 2¼ by 28 inches long, sawn out of small trees of good quality, free from sap.

The smaller scantling of ash and the shafts to be sawn from best quality logs, not exceeding 20 inches diameter. The 4 x 4 may be from larger trees, if of good quality. Payment in cash at Toronto bank. Delivery at Montreal. Address SMYTH, Peasenhall, Suffolk, England.

WANTED,—150 M feet 1-¼" and 1-½" Basswood, 20 M feet 2" Basswood. THOS. MYLES' SONS, Hamilton, Ont.

PORTABLE SAW MILL—The undersigned is prepared to cut all kinds of Lumber. First-class work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Address W. E. RUTLEDGE, Holt P. O., Ont.

WANTED.

PLANER, MOULDER AND TENONING MAchine and other machines. Addres Box 89, Kagawong, Ont.

WANTED.

3 COMPETENT SAW FILERS. NONE OTHER need apply. Apply to Box 20, CANADA LUMBERMAN office.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU WISH to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

MILLWRIGHT WANTED

D. FRASER & SONS, CABANO, P.Q.

SOFT and ROCK ELM and ORHAM

Quotations for same in considerable quantities, shipped to England; continuous demand. EVERETT, 407 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—Old established Saw, Lath and Planing Mills at Sault Ste Marie, Ont., with all equipments and stock; machinery nearly new throughout; concern doing a large annual business. Possession given at once. Apply to W. G. SIMS, Box 35, Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

WANTED.

FOR THE FOREIGN TRADE, A LARGE LOT of first grade Rock Elm Hub Logs (trees), for which cash will be paid by purchasers New York banks. Address replies to this advertisement to Box 25, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

BUILDING AND BRIDGE TIMBER FOR SALE

50,000 FEET PINE, 10 to 40 FEET LONG. Would cut to bill from 4 x 6, 6 x 6, up to 10 x 10, any length up to 40 feet. Also 40,000 feet 1-inch Pine Mill Run, 12,000 feet 6/4 Elm, 5,000 feet 6/4 Red Oak, 6,000 feet Elm Plank, 4 inches thick.

STEELE & GIBSON,
Humberstone, Ont.

FOR SALE

HARDWOOD LUMBER

3 cars	1 in.	and 1 car 1½ in. Beech.
2 "	1 in.	M. R. Basswood.
5 "	1¼ in.	Hard Maple.
10 "	1½ in.	Hard Maple.
2 "	1½ in.	White Maple, end dried.
1 "	2 in.	Hard Maple.
10 "	1 in.	M. R. Soft Elm.

Prices on application.

J. S. FINDLAY,
Owen Sound, Ont.

THE WEST INDIES.

Messrs Edgar Tripp & Co. Port of Spain in in their Semi-Monthly Market Report of June 6th, say :—"We have had no arrival of Lumber Stuffs during the fortnight. Nova Scotian White and Spruce Pine Boards continue wanted." Messrs. Gordon Grant & Co. in their Comemrcial Review of same date state :— "We have no arrivals of Pitch Pine to report but several cargoes are shortly expected which are likely to fill requirements for a time. Handy sized lots of Nova Scotian as well as Spruce command full prices."

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The lumber situation at the present time is the most peculiar that has been known for many years past. There are a number of causes operating for and against a change in prices. Building operations, except at Ottawa, are proceeding at a much slower rate than was anticipated earlier in the year. The outlook early in the season was very promising, but investors appear to be holding off in consequence of the high price of materials and in the hope that prices may decline. Building operations in the principal cities of the United States, notably Chicago, have largely declined in volume as compared with last year, owing largely to labor disputes and strikes. This condition of affairs is having its effect upon the lumber market tending to weaken prices. The unfavorable outlook for this season's crops, due to the want of rain, is another influence adverse to the maintenance of prices. The demand from the farming community, under favorable conditions, is a large one. If the crops turn out badly projected improvements and repairs will not be undertaken, and there will be in consequence, a considerable falling off from this source. As against these adverse influences there is the fact, already mentioned, that many of the rivers and streams used to float the timber to the mills have, owing to the drought, lessened in volume to such an extent that it is not possible to get the timber out. The Spanish river, for example, is said to be 9 feet lower than in any previous year. The reduction in the cut of the mills this season due to the above circumstance must act as an important factor in maintaining prices, more particularly in view of the fact that stocks in hand at the opening of the season were unusually light. It may possibly be that prices may slightly decline for a time, but manufacturers are reported to be holding out for present figures. The manufacturers of packing boxes are said to be receiving very few orders, the reason for which is not yet apparent. A large amount of red pine boards and deals ranging from one inch and upwards in thickness, and from seven inches and upwards in width are said to have been sold at good prices to British buyers, and this is helping to steady the market.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The export trade continues to be hampered by high freight charges, and shippers are somewhat at a loss to understand from what direction relief may be expected. The South African war, no doubt created a demand for vessels, but these should now be available for other purposes. Shipments to the United States have fallen off greatly during the present season as compared with last year, and the customs returns for May show that lumber exports from the port of St. John amounted to only $198,828 as compared with $424,267 in May 1899. There has, however, been a good demand throughout the season from the United States for spruce boards, for box stuff, prices ranged from $9 to $9.50 per thousand feet on the wharf at St. John.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The outlook for the sale of lumber to the farming community is discouraging, in view of the unfavorable crop conditions at present prevailing throughout Manitoba, and to some extent in the North West Territories also. While reports vary considerably, there is little question that the yield of grain in the North West this season will fall very far below that of recent years. The blow will not fall so heavily upon the farmers as it would have done a few years ago, seeing that they are not entirely dependent, as formerly, upon wheat growing, nevertheless, the shortage will be such as to be severely felt, and will be the means of restricting the use of lumber for improvements. Fortunately, as stated last week, building operations at Winnipeg have been unusually brisk, affording an outlet for a large quantity of lumber. There is no material change in the situation in the province of British Columbia.

The statistics of the Pacific coast shingle industry show that during the first five months of 1900, 900 more cars of shingles were shipped than during the same period of 1899. During the month of May the Canadian Pacific railway is reported to have transported 75 cars of shingles from British Columbia.

UNITED STATES.

There appears to have come a sudden dullness of demand for lumber, the cause, apart from the great falling off in building operations due to labor troubles, is not readily apparent, as business generally seems to be in a satisfactory condition. It is not improbable that already the presidential election may be affecting the situation. It is a well known fact that business conditions are usually seriously disturbed for months previous to the time of the election. Many business men engage in politics at such times, often to the

neglect of their business. The decline in the price of steel is taken as an indication, by some, that lumber prices will decline also. In support of this expectation, wholesalers point to the fact that last year when prices of iron and steel were advancing lumber prices steadily advanced also in sympathy therewith. Against this theory it is contended that lumber is likely to benefit by the increased activity in building operations consequent upon a reduction in prices of iron and steel, which now enter so largely into building construction. The total stocks of lumber in hand throughout the country are said to be below the average. A circular, issued by the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, calls attention to the fact that about twenty-five of the large mills on the Mississippi river and its tributaries have already closed down on account of the shortage of logs, due to the lowering of the water in the rivers. The circular says: "The lumber cut of the season is already greatly reduced and cannot be made up, even though heavy rains may fall soon. The rivers are falling an inch and more every day. These conditions must be reckoned with sooner or later, and are sure to exert a decided influence on the market. The shortage of logs and lumber precludes the possibility of lower values in 1900."

Prices of hardwood have declined somewhat compared with last winter. The cut is said to be heavier than last year and the supply fully equals the demand. Red cedar shingles have also declined somewhat in the Boston market, while prices of New Brunswick shingles have gone up a little.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Trade has been temporarily at a standstill owing to the holidays and rejoicings consequent upon the success of the British arms in South Africa. The market shows no sign of weakening however, and no change in values is looked for before the termination of the war, when it is not improbable that prices of deals and battens may advance in response to the expected demand from the Cape for material for the building of barracks and many other purposes. There is no present disposition manifested by importers to anticipate such an advance.

Considerable shipments of red pine boards and deals have been made this year by some Canadian manufacturers, and it is becoming more clearly evident that a large and profitable demand is springing up in this market for this class of timber. The demand was heretofore supplied with Swedish goods, but the supply from this quarter, particularly of the larger sizes, is constantly diminishing, while prices have advanced more than 25 per cent. in consequence, and even higher figures are likely to rule before the close of the season. There is therefore an opportunity for Canada to do a profitable trade in this class of timber. The difficulty of securing tonnage and the excessive freight charges is restricting importations to very moderate dimensions. A couple of cargoes of St. John spruce is reported to have been sold at Bristol the other day at £7 15s. c. i. f., which standard it is believed will be maintained under present conditions. According to the brokers' returns the import of spruce at Liverpool for the month of May, was only 1,520 standards, as against 11,588 standards for the same month last year.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

Mr. John Kilburn has brought down a drive of 10,000,000 feet of logs from Quebec to St. John.

The rafting of the logs to the St. John, N.B., mills is said to be progressing more satisfactory of late.

Messrs. Toner & Gregory, of Collingwood, are manufacturing 8,000,000 feet of red pine deals for export.

Common pine plank 4, 6 and 8 inches wide, recently sold at Huntsville at $13, 10 inch at $14, and 12 inch at $15.

Some of the best selling hardwood are reported to have dropped $2 per M. in in price during the last three weeks.

Mr. T. G. McMullen, of Ryans Creek, Hants county, Nova Scotia, will finish in about a month a cut of 800,000 feet.

Owners of the mills on the line of the Kingston and Pembroke railroad are said to be obliged, such is the demand, to ship lumber green.

A correspondent writes that he has American orders for large quantities of birch, but the prices asked by the manufacturers on the Georgian Bay are too high to warrant purchasing. He would be willing to pay $16 for selects and $11 for lower grades, but $20 and $14 are demanded. He estimates that the stock of birch in the Georgian Bay district will reach 16,000,000 feet, and that it will not pass out of the owners' hands unless more moderate prices are accepted.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

We quote the following from the Boston Herald: The spruce lumber market has received a setback in that the combination has put down prices about $2 per 1,000. This has really alarmed the trade, and resulted in no business. The verdict is that prices ought to have been put down early in April, and then building would have been encouraged. Users of spruce lumber say that to put down prices not that building has has been almost entirely stopped by high prices, simply amounts to killing what litte trade there is.

The new agreement prices are:

10 and 12 in. dimensions	$17.00
9 in. and under	15.00
10 and 12 in. and under	16.50
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4	13.50
All other random, 9 in. and under	14.50
1⅝ laths	3. 0
½ laths	2.85
5 inches and up boards	14.00
Bundle furring	13.00

Hemlock lumber is nominally easier, although there is still very little offering:

Canadian and Eastern boards	$15.00 to $16 00
Pennsylvania	19.00

with $14 for 20s and $11 for 14s.

Western pine continues very easy:

Uppers, 1 in	$56.00 to $58.00
1¼ to 2 in	58.00 " 60.00
3 and 4 in	68.00 " 72.00
Selects, 1 to 4 in	52.00 " 64.00
Fine common, 1 to 3 in	45.00 " 60.00
Sheathings	38.00 " 54.00
Barn boards	28.00 " 30.00
Coffin boards	24.00 " 26.00

California redwood is in quiet demand at steady prices:

Strictly heart, 1 in	$48.00 to $55.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in	50.00 to 57.00
3 in	55.00 to 60.00
4 in	60.00 to 65.00

Clear $3 less.

Hardwood lumber is in quiet request, with the market easy, although little change in quoted prices:

Whitewood, 1 in	$37.00 to $39.00
Whitewood, thicker	38.00 " 44.00
⅝ inch	30.00 " 34.00
Saps, inch	28.00 " 30.00
Common	25.00 " 28.00
Quartered oak	70.00 " 80.00
Fancy Oak	90.00 " 100.00
Plain Oak	35.00 " 48.00
Ash	38.00 " 50.00
Cherry	90.00 " 130.00
Maple	30.00 " 40.00
Sycamore, quartered inch	40.00 " 50.00
Walnut	100.00 " 130.00

Shingles are easy, with a very full supply:

Extra	$3.00 to $3.10
Clear	2.60 2.70
2nd clear	2.00 2.00
Clear white	1.75 2.00
Extra No. 1	1.50

Oregon, $2.50 to $3.50, as to grade and quality.

These prices are for Boston, freight paid. California redwood is quoted at $3.40 to $3.50.

Clapboards continue very dull:

Spruce, extra	$28.00 to $29.00
Spruce, clear	26.00 " 27.00
Spruce, 2nd clear	23.00 " 24.00
Pine, extra	38.00 " 42.00
Pine, clear	35.00 " 40.00
Pine, 2nd clear	30.00 " 32.00
California redwood, clear	42 50 " 45.00
Second grade	40.00 " 42.00

Laths are easy: 1⅝ inch, $3; 1½ inch, $2.85.

BARBADOES MARKET.

Messrs. Musson, Son & Co. report: There has been one arrival of spruce, the cargo reported by us as sold at $22 to arrive. In white pine there has been no arrivals, and nothing further reported since the cargo contracted for at $24.50 shipping, $20 seconds. In pitch pine no further transactions; there is a cargo on the way to our consignment. There is nothing new to report in shingles, shooks or woodhoops.

Messrs. Clairemont, Mann & Co. report: Both white pine and spruce are in great demand, as our yards are very bare of both kinds, particularly spruce, for which there is always a good demand during our reaping season. There has been one arrival with spruce, sold to arrive at $22 round. We also note the sale to arrive, of a cargo of white pine, at $24.50 round for first quality, and $20 for second quality. No arrival with pitch pine for some time, and it is now very much wanted.

Shingles—Gaspe cedar, in supply, and market dull—there is a large lot in store unsold, principally small, for which $3.75 per M is asked, but less would be accepted to make a sale. No late arrivals of laying shingles. June 5th: Schr. "F. A. Rice," from Church Point, N.S., with 145 M feet spruce—Sold to arrive at $22 round.

SHIPPING MATTERS.

Shipments of lumber, lath, shingles and telegraph poles are heavy at present from Deseronto, Ont.

Barkentine Antilla, which sailed from Bantry the other day, goes to Yarmouth to take in lumber for Buenos Ayres at $11, or if Rosario $12.

The steamer Bridgewater is discharging a large quantity of pulp at Central wharf, Halifax, for shipment by the steamer Sheldrake, which will be due from Brennan next week.

The British barque Lakemba of Glasgow and the American barque Sonoma are loading a cargo of lumber at the Hastings mill, Vancouver. The former is receiving a general overhauling and is being repainted.

LUMBER FREIGHT RATES.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

Lumber freight rates on the Canada Atlantic Railway are as follows: Ottawa to Oswego, $1.90 per M ft.; Ottawa to Syracuse, 9½ cents per 100 lbs Ottawa, Rockland and Hawkesbury to Montreal, for export only $1.10 per M ft., domestic 4½ cents per 100 lbs; Quebec, $2.10 per M ft., domestic 5½ cents per 100 lbs.; Arnprior to Montreal, for export only $1.60 per M ft., domestic 6½ cents per 100 lbs.; Quebec, export $2.60 per M ft, domestic 10½ cents per 100 lbs.; Pembroke to Montreal, for export only $1.85 per M ft., domestic 7½ cents per 100 lbs; Quebec for export only 2.85 per M ft., domestic 11½ cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to New York, all rail, 15 cents per 100 lbs; Arnprior to New York, 17 cents per 100 lbs.; Pembroke to New York, 18 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa, Rockland and Hawkesbury to New York and points within regular lighterage limits of New York Harbor, seasoned pine lumber, lots of 50 M feet and up, via Williams Barge line from Albany, $3.25 per M feet, lath 65 cents per M pieces, lots 250 M pieces and over; from Arnprior, seasoned pine lumber $3.75 per M feet, lath 7 5cents per M pieces; from Douglas, Eganville and Pembroke, seasoned pine lumber $4.00 per M feet, lath 80 cents per M pieces, Ottawa to Buffalo, 12 cts. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Port Huron and Detroit, 14c. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa, Rockland and Hawkesbury to Boston and common points, local 15c., exports 13c. per 100 lbs.; Arnprior to Boston and common points, local 17 cents. export 15 cts. per 100 lbs.; Parry Sound to Boston and Portland and common points, local 21½ cents, export 20 cts. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa, Rockland and Hawkesbury to Portland, &c., 15 cts.; Arnprior to Portland, 17 cts.; Ottawa to Burlington, 6c. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Albany, 10 cts. per 100 lbs.; Arnprior to Albany, 12 cts. per 100 lbs.; Parry Sound to Albany, 17 cts. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Scranton and Wilkesbarre, Pa., also Binghampton, N.Y., 13 cents per 100 lbs, from Arnprior 15 cents, from Parry Sound 20 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to St. John, N.B., and common points, 20 cents per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Halifax, N.S., and common points, 21 cents per 100 lbs. Minimum carload weight for shipment of lumber, lath, shingles, etc., is 30,000 lbs. Rates quoted above are in cents per 100 lbs.; when quoted per M ft., minimum carload will be 10 M ft., lumber not exceeding 3,000 lbs. per M ft. Lath minimum carload 50 M pieces, not exceeding 600 lbs. per M pieces. Ottawa rates apply on shipments from Rockland and Hawkesbury.

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POUNDING IN STEAM PIPES.

The strength of pipes, valves and fittings is a subject of vital importance at all times, one in which special interest has been revived of late by serious accidents which have called attention to the importance of providing a wide margin for safety in all steam connections. There should be no difficulty in providing for all the regular working stresses upon pipe connections, but in practice it is found that there are shocks and so-called hammer blows, the full force of which it is difficult to measure or estimate. This particular feature of the subject has been carefully investigated by M. Walckenaer, and his conclusions which have been published in Annales des Points et Chausees, are now receiving careful consideration among engineers.

The conditions that obtain in a pipe containing steam and water of condensation are not always fully understood. When a pipe contains air or a similar gas, there is an elastic cushion formed, which, in case of a sudden arrest of flow of water, absorbs the shock, and acts like a spring to prevent any serious hammer-blow. When, however, the closed end of the pipe contains steam, the projection into it of a volume of water may cause a sudden condensation, entirely removing any elastic cushion, and permitting the occurrence of a violent shock.

It is hardly practicable to compute the magnitude of the blows which are thus produced, but it is well known that they may cause serious ruptures in connections amply strong for all ordinary working pressures. M. Walcknaer cites certain experiments made in the German navy, in which pressure gauges placed upon the pipe showed sudden impact pressures ranging from 500 to 2,000 pounds per square inch. A number of accidents were investigated, and it was found that stop-valves between boilers were violently ruptured when communication was opened too suddenly between connections of marked difference in pressure. There appears to be little or no doubt that in most if not all these cases the hammer blow which caused the rupture far exceeded any normal working pressure.

Such accidents may generally be avoided by using care in making such communication, as the valves should be opened gradually, thus preventing a sudden rush of water and steam together. In many instances, however, it is not practicable to avoid shock. The connections between engines and boilers are sometimes so arranged that very serious water-hammer impacts may be produced.

In all of the accidents described the connections were so arranged that an accumulation of water of condensation in the pipes could occur. In one instance the ruptured valve formed a portion of the connection to a boiler which was out of use and cold while others in the same battery were in service. The opening of a valve permitting steam from a live boiler to flow into the general steam main caused a violent water hammer back against the valve on the cold boiler, causing rupture of the valve body with serious scalding of the attendant. This system of connecting a number of boilers in batter to one steam main is a very general practice, and while it possesses numerous advantages it has the defect of providing space for the collection of water at various points. Steam traps for the drainage of all places of accumulation of water should be provided, aud such traps ought to be of liberal capacity, in order that the drainage may be prompt and effective. Even when a system of piping is altogether free from water at the time of starting, the rapid condensation of steam which at first occurs may provide sufficient water to cause violent pounding, and this can only be prevented by a gradual warming up of the whole system, the admission of steam being so gradual that the traps can take care of the water of condensation as rapidly as it is produced ; the full volume of steam being admitted only after the pipes have become hot.

AN EASTERN MACHINERY FIRM.

PROMINENT among the large machinery manufacturers in the Maritime provinces is the firm of Alex. Dunbar & Sons, of Woodstock, N. B., who do an extensive business in saw mill and tanning machinery. This firm are the inventors of the original and the new improved Dunbar shingle machine so extensively used in the eastern provinces and throughout Canada. This machine has held its place among the leading machines of the kind for the last seventeen years, and as it has now been improved, leading millmen say that it has no equal. The popularity of the machine will probably be best shown by giving a few of the recent shipments : Eight for the new mill of Donald Fraser & Sons at Cabano, Que. ; five for new mill for George McKean at Bolitilee, Que. ; three for the Port Daniel Lumber Co., Port Daniel, Que.; two for Hilyard Bros., of St. John, for their Tobique mill, and one each for the following: W. Robinson, Notre Dame Du Lac ; McNair Bros., Vancouver, B.C. ; Hastings Shingle Co., Vancouver, B. C. ; John Fair, Black Cape, Que.; Wm. Currie & Co., Eel River Crossing, N. B.; Mr. Dowell, Black Brook, N. B.; and Russell & McDougall, Black Brook, N. B., and others.

But the fame of the Dunbar shingle machine is not confined to Canada, as several have been shipped to the United States. One was lately installed in the mill of F. C. Robinson at Robinson's Mills, Maine. It may be stated that Mr. Robinson is a shingle manufacturer of long experience, and that he has now in operation in his mill the second Dunbar shingle machine that was built. It has been in constant operation for seventeen years, and is said to be in good condition, without having had any repairs except to the saws. Mr. Robinson experimented with American machines, but decided to install the second Dunbar machine, notwithstanding that he was obliged to pay a duty of 45 per cent. He has also in his mill the first upright Dunbar clapboard machine ever built, also a clapboard planer by the same manufacturers.

Messrs. Dunbar & Sons have just shipped to William Richards & Co., for their mill at Campbellton, N.B., three shingle machines, one upright clapboard machine, improved jump-up cut-off machinery, clapboard planer, trimmers, etc., as well as a new rotary saw mill of large capacity. This rotary embodies several new feature. The feed, which is by wire rope, can be instantly changed from 3½ inches to 9 inches per revolution of saw by simply moving a lever. The feed works are extremely heavy, having frictions of 30 in. diameter and 17 in. face. The carriage is fitted with a new style of receding works, by which the setter can instantly place the beam in proper place automatically. It is also fitted with an offset from saw when running back, thus saving the saw teeth. There are three champion log dogs in the carriage, which have no superior for holding the logs on the carriage. They have the taper attachment on same frame. The carriage runs on trucks of 12 in. diameter, and is guided in alignment to saw by having guide rail and large trucks. The whole is extremely heavy, the saw arbor being of steel, 4½ in., and the weight of the mill being about 10 tons. It has a capacity of 60,000 feet per day.

Allan Hayden, of Woodstock, N. B., has a rotary mill of about the same style, made by Dunbar & Sons, and which has been run very successfully for the last four years. He has also Dunbar shingle machines, and an upright clapboard machine and planer, built by the same firm.

In the works of Dunbar & Sons at Woodstock, N. B., there is now under construction a large rotary mill for the Burgess mill at Grand Falls, also a rotary mill of smaller size for Mr. McDowell, of Pennfield Ridge, N.B., four shingle machines which will be shipped in a few days, for John Mair, Campbellton, N. B., and three to the order of W.R. Rawlings, of Campbellton. In the last week of April a carload of machinery was shipped to B. Davis, Grand Falls, N. B., including steam engine and boiler, shafting, shingle machines, etc. A steam engine and boiler is now being rebuilt in the shop for Shaw, Cassils & Co., tanners, of Hawkshaw, N. B. They have also recently shipped to this firm two boilers of 100 h. p. each, and they are also having built in Boston a 200 h. p. engine for an American customer.

The firm have as customers the principal millmen and tanners in their locality, beside their outside work. Among these firms are: Donald Fraser & Sons, W. Richards & Company, Ltd., A. H. Sawyer, Jas. Burgess & Sons, O. Shaw, Cassils & Company, J. D. Dickinson & Sons, C. D. Dickinson, and S. Ascott & Company, the last four being well-known names. The works are equipped with the most modern tools that could be procured. Among these is a large lathe, made by John Bertram & Sons, one of the best in the country. It swings 60 inches, has all up-to-date attachments, and weighs 6½ tons. There is a large drill, an iron planer, a bolt-cutting machine, and a 24-inch lathe, all of Bertram & Son's make, also a 24-inch engine lathe, made by McGregor, Gourlay & Co., of Galt, a key-setting machine, and all labor-saving machines, including the best American made twist drills, reamers, etc. In the foundry there is a crane of five tons capacity, and an oscillating engine for driving the fan, which was made by the American Champion Blower Co. The wood shop has band and circular saws, boring machines, etc. The shops are lighted throughout by electricity, supplied by a dynamo in the engine room. The engine is of 20 horse-power, and was built upon the premises.

The firm state that their work is only limited by their capacity, and that they contemplate enlarging their works shortly, to enable them to fill new orders, which at present they are unable to do. Although having worked 15 hours daily for several months past, they were forced to send outside some orders which they were unable to supply in time.

MR. ALEX. DUNBAR.

Mr. Alex. Dunbar, sr., came from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1873. He served his apprenticeship with Jas. Abernethy & Co., Ferryhill Foundry, Aberdeen, commencing his apprenticeship in 1854. He has had a large and varied experience in the construction of machinery for various purposes. Before leaving Scotland he had charge of the steam plowing and traction engines and interests in Scotland of the celebrated firm of John Fowler & Co., Leeds, England, his residence being in Kincardinshire. After coming to Canada he was foreman for nine years for the well known manufacturers, Connell Bros., of Woodstock, N. B. He has now associated with him in his business his sons, Alexander, Andrew and William, while two other younger sons, Harry and John, are engaged in the factory.

MARKET FOR BOX BOARDS.

THE Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa has received a communication from Mr. Harrison Watson, Curator for Canadian Section, Imperial Institute, London, England, regarding an inquiry from a large firm, Belfast, Ireland, who requests quotations from Canadian manufacturers of box boards as per specifications below. If it is not possible to quote c. i. f. Belfast, give quotations f. o. b. ship, say at Montreal :

SPECIFICATION OF BUTTER BOXES.

56 Lb. Size.

Top	$13\frac{1}{8} \times 13\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{16}$
Bottom	$12 \times 12 \times \frac{5}{16}$
Sides	$\frac{13\frac{1}{8}}{12} \times 13 \times \frac{5}{16}$
Ends	$\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{11\frac{1}{4}} \times 13 \times \frac{5}{16}$

28 Lb. Size.

Top	$12 \times 10\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{16}$
Bottom	$11 \times 10 \times \frac{5}{16}$
Sides	$\frac{12}{11} \times 8\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{5}{16}$
Ends	$\frac{10}{9} \times 8\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{5}{16}$

TRADE NOTES.

The Magnolia Metal Company have recently appointed Charles E. Moore & Company, engineers, as their agents at San Francisco. This firm have the exclusive agency for Magnolia Metal in the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and the Hawaiian Islands.

The attention of lumbermen is directed to the advetisement of Dr. A. A. McCann & Company, of Mattawa, Ont., which appears for the first time in this number. This company are manufacturers of veterinary remedies, which have achieved a good reputation among leading lumber firms in the Ottawa Valley. Lumbermen will do well to enquire into the merits of these medicines, full particulars regarding which may be obtained from the manufacturers.

THE NEWS.

An American company have purchased Watson's stave factory at Kinmount, Ont.

—The Canadian Veneer & Lumber Company are building a factory in London, Ont.

—C.T. White, of Apple River, N. S., intends to build a saw mill to replace the one destroyed by fire.

—W. Hill, of Benmiller, has manufactured several thousand maple rollers for the British markets.

A new planing mill and sash and door factory have been built at Sudbury, Ont., by Thos. Evans & Sons.

—It is said to be the intention of Laing, Richie & Company of Essex, Ontario, to erect a saw and stave mill at Windsor.

—The Gash Point Lumber Company has been incorporated, with a capital of $40,000, and head office at Fort Francis, Ont.

—The Fred. Robinson Company, of Revelstoke, B. C., have made a proposition to purchase the business of the Kootenay Lumber Company.

We understand that the Imperial Lumber Company intend to close down their mill at Warren, Ont. their limits having become almost exhausted.

—J. Bell, of Beeton, Ont., has asked the council of Toronto Junction, Ont., for exemption from taxation in the event of establishing a saw mill there.

—The Orillia Export Lumber Co. are adding a shingle making plant to their saw mill in Orillia, and in a few days will be making pine and cedar shingles.

—The Parry Sound Lumber Company have just installed in their mill and yards a new electric light plant, from the factory of the Canadian General Electric Company, Peterborough.

—Holmes & Stevens, eastern sales agents for the Swan-Donogh Lumber Company, of North Tonawanda, N. Y., have removed their office from 38th Street to 18 Broadway, New York.

Ker & Harcourt have leased the saw mill at Shebashekong, owned by Dillon & Thompson, and have put it in operation cutting lumber for their spool and bobbin factory at Parry Sound.

—Work is in progress on the new mill of the Edmund Hall Lumber Company at Sarnia, Ont , but is doubtful if the mill will be completed in time to manufacture any quantity of lumber this season.

—The saw mill of the Harrison River Mill, Timber and Trading Company, on the Harrison river, near Westminster, B. C., is nearing completion. This company own extensive limits on Harrison Lake.

—Neibergall & Reaume, of Essex, Ont.,have purchased timber property in Anderton township, west of McGregor, and the Michigan Central railway are building a spur line from the property to their mill at Essex.

—Brown & Rutherford's new planing mill and sash and door factory in Winnipeg is nearing completion. It is 60 x 150 feet, two stories and basement, with large dry kilns, warehouses, and veneering rooms.

—J. Robertson, manager of the Robertson Raft Company, has lately returned to Vancouver, B. C., from the Orient, whither he went to arrange, if possible, for the sending of several rafts of lumber across the Pacific to China and Japan.

—By the destruction of the large saw mill of Price Bros. & Company at St. Etienne, Que., a large number of persons were thrown out of employment. A number of houses were burned, including that of Mr. Charlton, the manager of the mill.

—John Levey, of Lindsay, Ont., has purchased the fine water power known as Elliott's Falls, in North Victoria, and has now in course of erection saw, shingle and chopping mills. The power is a good one, and Mr. Levey is evidently an ardent expansionist.

—In 1890, 2,000,000 tons of logs were imported into Germany. In 1898, 2,600,000 tons were imported, an increase of 30 per cent. During this same period, sawed lumber increased from 1,200,000 tons to 2,200,000 tons, or an increase of about 100 per cent.

—Shurley & Dietrich, saw and tool manufacturers, of Galt, Ont., have made a proposition to the city council of Ottawa to establish saw works at that place. It is understood that the Ottawa Saw Works, whose factory was burned in the recent fire, are not likely to rebuild.

—The directors of the Eighteen Mile Railroads, which connect Racquet Lake with the New York Central system, will in future burn oil instead of coal. The line runs through the Adirondack preserve, and the State authorities refused permission to run engines that emitted sparks.

—A new company has been formed at Alexandria, Ont., to be known as the Alexandria Wood Export Company, the object being to manufacture lumber and wood products for home and foreign markets. The directors are Messrs. J. T. Schell, D. M. MacPherson, Hugh Monto, John McIntosh, and Donald Lothian.

—Arrangements have been completed for the building to be built at the Winnipeg Exhibition by the lumbermen of British Columbia. The lumber will be supplied by the lumber manufacturers and will be transported free by the C. P. R., while the Dominion Government has made an appropriation to cover the cost of erection.

—A statement of the winter trade of St. John, N. B., shows that during the season of 1899-1900 there were exported by the regular lines of steamships to Great Britain 25,000,000 feet of lumber and 38,384 bales of pulp. This shows an increase in the exports of lumber as compared with the previous season of over 7,000,000 feet.

—It is reported that a company which manufactures harvesters in Chicago has applied to the Division of Forestry for a working plan for a 54,000 acre tract of hardwood timber in Missouri. This is believed to be the first effort of an American manufacturing concern to employ scientific forest methods for the production of hardwood for its own use.

—The town of Brunswick, Maine, has shown a commendable example of municipal enterprise by setting out forest trees in a tract of 1000 acres of what was once pine lands, but which has been allowed to run waste. The council appropriated a sum of money to improve the land by planting white pine trees. Seeds will be purchased and a nursery established to raise the young trees.

—An unfortunate occurrence was the destruction by fire, on June 10th, of the Kings' saw mill at Kingsville, near St. John, N. B. The mill was built about 40 years ago, but had been closed down since 1898. On May 1st it was purchased for $13,000 by Stetson, Cuttler & Company, who made repairs thereto and had started sawing operations a few days previous to the fire. It contained gang and rotary saws, four shingle machines, planer, patent haul-up, and burner. The owners have not yet decided as to rebuilding.

—The value of the different kinds of wood for street paving has been demonstrated by an experiment at the King street subway, Toronto, where in November, 1894, blocks were laid in maple, beech, rock elm, soft elm, spruce, red pine, white pine, and cedar. An examination demonstrated the fact that hardwood was the least serviceable, the softer woods being more durable, and cedar the best of all, the latter still being in a comparatively good state of repair, while the hardwoods are badly worn.

—The lake freight situation at the head of the lakes is in rather a mixed state. Lumber rates have been weakening and have finally reached bottom for the present at $2.25 per thousand, about half what they were at the close of navigation last year. The lumber shovers are demanding 60 cents per hour for loading and the vesselmen are not willing to pay more than 50 cents. Some of the vessel owners are withdrawing their boats from the lumber trade and will carry ore. But the ore rates are also low. One dollar is offered, but the boats want $1.25.

—In Austria a new method of utilizing sawdust has been invented and seems to promise admirable results. At a certain saw mill the experiment has been tried of making brickettes of the sawdust for domestic heating purposes. The dust is heated to dryness and then to the point where the tarry elements begin to exude. These are used as the consolidating matter, the saw dust passing on steam heated tables to a press which forms them into brickettes. These it is said give 4 per cent of ash, and their heating power is equivalent to that of lidnite. The experiment has shown that the cost of manufacture is 16 cents per thousand, while the selling price is $1 per thousand.

—The experiment of attempting to drive hardwood logs by painting the ends in order to prevent them from water soaking, which was recently referred to as being under consideration in Maine, has been tried and has proved a failure. The logs were in addition end bored and plugged in order to create asmall air space, which it was thought would help some in buoying the logs; but the logs which were not treated came through the drive fully as well as those which were, about two-thirds of the logs coming through successfully. The experiment is to be tried next year of driving logs which are to be cut at once and which it is hoped will by that time be seasoned sufficiently for a successful drive.

CASUALTIES.

—While bringing in logs at Merritt's mill, Titusville, N. B., Norval Snovgrass was drowned.

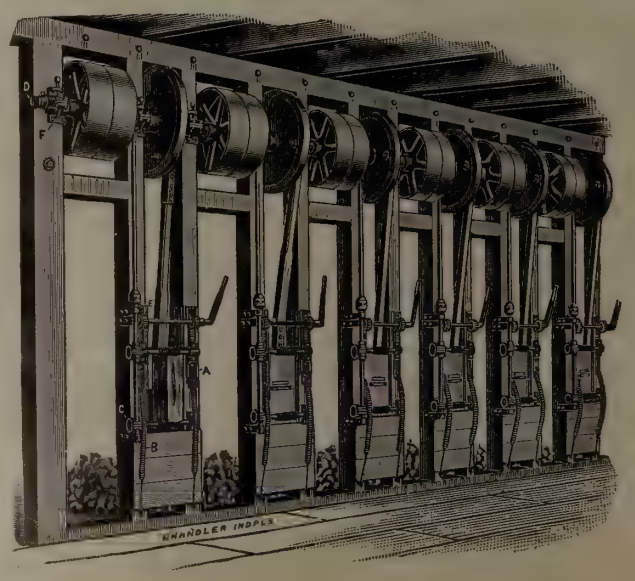
—Thos. Dube was killed in the Papiueauville Industrial Company's mill, at St. Angelique, Que., by a plank hurled from the edger.

—John Gagnon, in the employ of Henry Marsh, lumberman, Calendar, Ont., slipped into the water and was drowned while working on a boom of logs.

"WANTED AND FOR SALE."

Persons having for sale or wishing to purchase a particular lot of lumber, a mill property, timber limits, second hand machinery, etc., in fact, anything pertaining to lumbering operations, will find a buyer or seller, as the case may be, by placing an advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale Department" of the CANADA LUMBERMAN Weekly Edition. Testimonials to the value of this department by those who have given it a trial state that the results of advertisements were frequently better than anticipated. The cost is comparatively small. Mill owners might, with profit to themselves, make use of this method of advertising their stock to a still greater extent.

The Best Excelsior Machine in the World



When two or more knives are run with one belt, all must stop when the belt is stopped to set bits or from any other cause. Our Machine has a belt for each knife, hence but one knife stops at a time. This great advantage should not be overlooked by purchasers. Time is money. Our Machine cuts more excelsior in a given time than any other machine. Get our circulars and prices.

Indianapolis Excelsior Manufactory
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WHEN TO STOP ADVERTISING.

An English journal requested a number of its largest advertisers to give their opinions concerning the bes time to stop advertising, and the following replies were received :

When the population ceases to multiply, and the generations that crowd on after you and never heard you, stop coming on.

When you have convinced everybody whose life will touch yours that you have better goods and lower prices than they can get any where else.

When you perceive it to be the rule that men who never advertise are outstripping their neighbors in the same line of business.

When men stop making fortunes right in your sight solely through the direct use of the mighty agent.

When you can forget the words of the shrewdest and most successful men concerning the main cause of their prosperity.

When every man has become so thoroughly a creature of habit that he will certainly buy this year where he bought last year.

When younger and fresher houses in your line cease starting up and using trade journals in telling the people how much better they can do for them than you can.

CANADA'S COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

FOLLOWING is the official list of Canada's Commercial Agents in Great Britain, British possessions and foreign countries :

J. S. Larke, Sydney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.

G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.

Robert Bryson, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.

S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.

C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic agent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duties, the undermentioned will answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders :

J. G. Colmer, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., England.

Thomas Moffat, 16 Church street, Cape Town, South Africa.

G. H. Mitchell, 15 Water street, Liverpool, England.

H. M. Murray, 40 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

Harrison Watson, Curator, Imperial Institute, London, England.

FRICTION PULLEY BOARD

The BEST Article Known for the Purpose

MANUFACTURED BY..... THE DOMINION LEATHER BOARD CO'Y, - MONTREAL, QUE.

CAMP SUPPLIES...

We make a Specialty of all kinds Supplies for Lumber Camps.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS - Cor. Front and Scott St., TORONTO

Horse is King once more

and Dr. McCann's 20th Century Veterinary Tablets are his Best Friends.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS :

Use Dr. McCann's 20th Century Veterinary Tablets for your stock and you can be positive of good results.

The list comprises Dr. McCann's 20th Century Colic, Condition, Worm, Heam, Healing Cough, and Diuretic Tablets. All pure medicines, the purest sold for using for sick animals.

The Colic Tablets have never failed to cure any case of Colic or Inflammation wherever used, and they are less than half the price of any medicine sold for similar troubles.

These Medicines being put up in tablet form, are very compact and concentrated. Try them for your animals and you will never use any other. Testimonials from the most reliable lumber merchants in the Ottawa Valley.

Send for descriptive booklet and testimonials. Correspondence solicited.

Dr. A. A. McCann & Co.

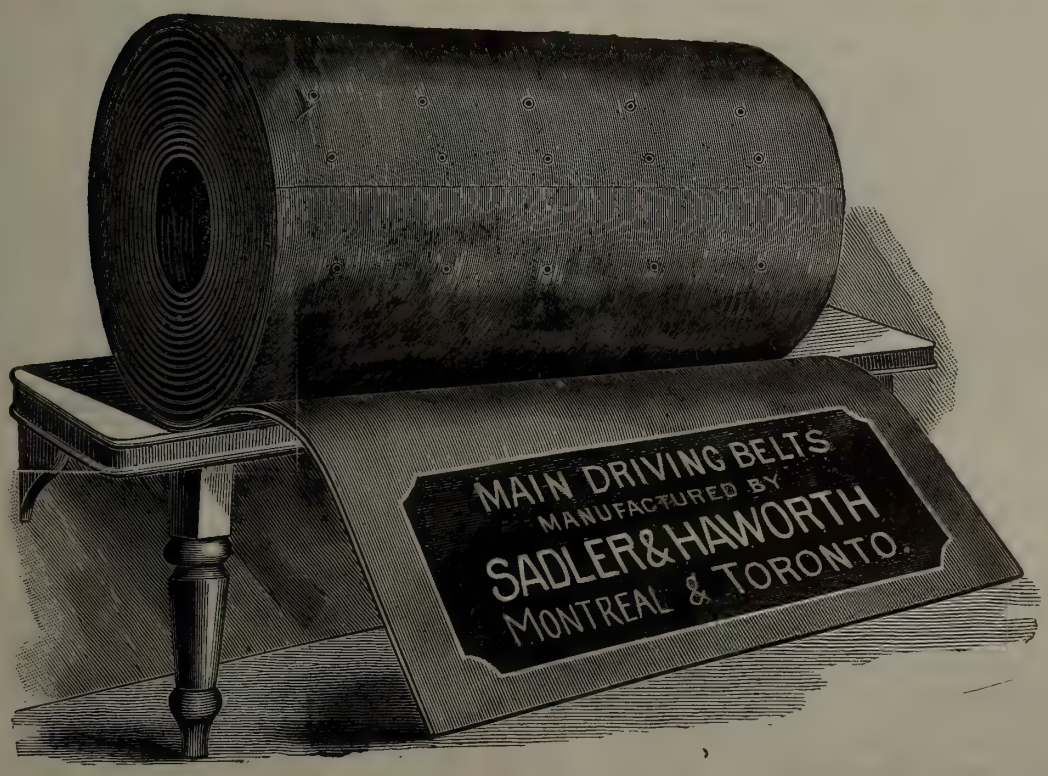
MATTAWA, ONT.

N.B.—Lumbermen and others owning a number of horses say, since putting in an assortment of these tablets, they are able to dispense with the services of a veterinary, except in cases of surgery, the tablets meeting all requirements, and the directions being so simple and complete that a child can administer them.

Try an advertisement in the Export Edition.

MAIN DRIVING BELTS.

BELTS MADE ANY THICKNESS, WIDTH, LENGTH, AND STRENGTH DESIRED.



OUR BELTING HAS BEEN TRIED AND PROVED TO MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT

SADLER & HAWORTH,

MANUFACTURERS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THE PULP MARKET.

The following pertinent remarks concerning the general market for pulp are found in the last issue Paper and Pulp, of London, England.

It is evident that the market for all classes of pulp is in a very unsettled state at present, and it is difficult to say exactly how it stands to-day, or what the prospects are for next year. There can be no doubt that recent prices are still being quoted, but that there are buyers at these figures is open to doubt. As regards sulphite we have received very conflicting reports, one stating that there are no buyers, and the other that several mills are uncovered for the second half of the year.

For next year it is reported that some sales have been made at high prices, but on the other hand a correspondent who is in the best position to know, writes: "I cannot see how sulphite and soda pulps can be much longer maintained at their present high prices. The war is practically over now, and the buyers who pay more than £8 15s. to £9 5s. for 1901 deliveries of sulphite, and £8 10s. to £8 17s. 6d. for sulphates, will probably live to rue the day they paid more." Another authority writes: "In my humble opinion chemical pulps are likely to be scarce for all this year and well into next spring, and I do not expect the market for next year to go below £9 10s. c.i.f. for bleaching sulphite, and £9 for other qualities, and the average may even rule above these figures. As the production of soda pulp is below the consumption, prices ought to be maintained at from £9 10s. to £10." It is reported, but with what truth we cannot say, that some makers, although quoting high prices, are quietly accepting comparatively low ones. There is, so far as we are aware, very little soda offering for prompt delivery, and what little there is, is being quoted at prohibitive figures. We have not heard of any sales for next year having taken place yet, as buyers and sellers evidently are so wide apart in their idea that they will not talk business. Mechanical is still scarce for prompt shipment, and it is expected that prices will reach 70s. c.i.f. for the latter half of the year. Farmand reports that sales have been freely made for next year at 49s. and 50s. f.o.b., and as mentioned in our last issue the Scandinavian Mechanical Association stated that over 100,000 tons had already been sold. Reports from both America and Scandinavia state that fears are already entertained of the drought during the coming summer and autumn curtailing the production, and there can be no doubt that the outlook for mechanical is more serious than for chemical.

Average current prices c.i.f. U. K. ports:—

Moist pine	£ 3 15/-
Dry "	7 5/-
Moist brown	3 10/-
Dry "	6 0/-
Sulphite, ordinary	10 0/-
" best	11 10/-
Soda	10 0/-

THE WOOD PULP OF CANADA.

THE above is the title of an attractive little pamphlet issued by the Dominion government descriptive of the pulp wood resources and water powers of Canada. It was compiled by Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, and is intended for distribution at the Paris Exposition. The work outlines briefly the steps that have been taken in the past five centuries in the direction of pulp and paper making, and besides giving much information as to the natural resources, contains a number of illustrations of pulp mills and water falls. Mr. Johnson says:

In 1891 there were in Canada 24 pulp factories, representing $3,000,000 capital invested, employing 1,025 persons, and having an output of $1,060,000. To-day there are 35 pulp mills, with a total capacity of 1100 tons a day. The largest has a capacity of 250 tons a day. The amount of capital invested is between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. This development demonstrates the fact that Canada is the possessor of the largest spruce forests in the world. In 1899 the United States imported $1,500,000 worth of pulp from Canada. Britain imported $700,000

TOWER & WALLACE
ASHLEY B. TOWER, M. Am. Soc. C.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.
MUTUAL RESERVE BUILDING,
Broadway and Duane St - NEW YORK

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
PAPER AND PULP MILLS
MANUFACTURING AND
POWER DEVELOPMENTS

RAILS FOR TRAMWAYS

NEW AND SECOND-HAND STEEL AND iron rails for tramways and logging lines, from 12 lbs. per yard and upwards; estimates given for complete outfit.
JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
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CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FINE BANK, OFFICE COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE, SCHOOL, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Sole Canadian Agents :-: Prices Reduced.
WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

JOHN BERTRAM & SONS
DUNDAS, ONT
MANUFACTURERS OF . . .
PAPER MACHINERY
Cylinder Moulds *Cutters*
Wet Machines *Dryers*
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PULP AND PAPER MILL MACHINERY.
CONTRACTORS FOR COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF
GROUND WOOD, SODA or SULPHITE PULP MILLS.
We invite correspondence from those requiring anything of this nature. We build a full line of
Barkers, Chippers, Tanks, Digesters, Pumps, Jewell Filters, Conveying Machinery, Wet Presses, Screens, Screen Plates, Etc., Etc.
OUR CROCKER TURBINE PLANTS are driving some of the best mills in the Dominion.
Write for Circulars and Prices.

THE PORT HENRY PULP GRINDER.
With latest improvements; patented 1898.
Operation continuous and production large.
Most convenient in handling and thoroughly well built.
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worth. It is estimated that this year England will use 500,000 tons of Canadian pulp.

She has "undoubted pre-eminence for the production of paper." What of Canada's supply of wood suitable for pulp of the highest character? It is practically unlimited. Where Canada's spruce grows is coterminous with her geographical boundary. Far east spruce grows along the Hamilton Inlet and north shores of the gulf. Far north around Ungava bay, northwest in Coronation gulf, and to the mouth of the Mackenzie river spruce matures. Far west in British Columbia the Douglas fir, a good pulp wood, reaching 250 feet in height and 50 feet around, abounds. Besides the acknowledged superiority of Canadian spruce for pulp has made spruce the equal of pine in the estimation of commerce and trade.

Mr. Johnson calculates that about 40 per cent. of Canada consists of woodland and forests. That is about 1,400,000 square miles. If one-half of this is spruce there will be 450,000,000 acres of spruce area in the Dominion. The manufacturer of newspaper wood pulp makes from a cord of spruce, or 50 feet of board measure, half a ton of sulphite pulp, or one ton of ground wood pulp. Newspaper stock is made up with 20 per cent. of sulphite pulp and 80 per cent. of ground wood pulp. An acre of spruce land yields a stand of 7,000 feet. This is equal to 6 tons of sulphite and 11½ tons of ground wood pulp per acre. Hence, taking ground wood pulp as the basis, and 10 tons per acre as the product, there are 4,500,000,000 tons of wood pulp in sight in Canada.

Dr. Bell, of the Geological survey, however, calculates Canada's area would yield 16,500,000,000 cords of spruce, so that Mr. Johnson's estimate is a conservative one.

The Weymouth Free Press says that the foundations are being put in for the new pulp mill of the Sissiboo Pulp & Paper Company at Weymouth Bridge, N.S.

The following table, showing the exports of wood pulp by the countries mentioned during 1897-98-99, has been compiled by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum :—

	1897.	1898.	1 99.
United States....	$ 242,186	$ 585,563	$ 626,716
Canada	741,959	1,210,923	1,274,376
Norway	4,835,001	5,453,001	5,636,334
Sweden.....	3,601,813	4,163,228	*4,680,000
Finland	380,369	501,960	*595,000
Austria-Hungary.	2,215,750	2,011,615	2,092,956
Germany.....	3,409,100	3,329,858	3,402,448
Belgium.....	1,719,000	1,418,300	1,308,300
France.....	7,873	8,406	7,359
Switzerland.....	269,283	225,016	*186,350
Totals.....	$17,452,234	$18,907,870	$19,809,839

* Estimated.

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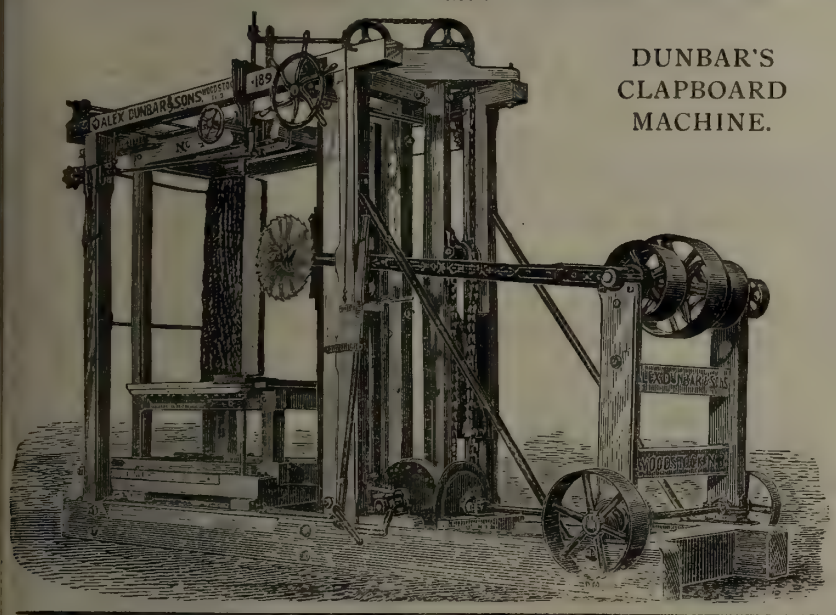

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PULP NOTES.

It is rumored that the Sheet Harbor Lumber Company, of Sheet Harbor, N.S., are considering the erection of a pulp mill.

It is announced that the International Paper Company will establish mills at Brompton Falls, Que., provided the municipality will give a bonus of $10,000.

It is said that W. C. Edwards, M.P.P,, of Ottawa, intends engaging in the pulp manufacturing business. Mr. Edwards owns extensive spruce limits.

It is said that J. C. Wilson & Company, whose pulp mill at St. Jerome, Que., was burned recently, will build a more modern mill, to cost about $100,000.

The last issue of The Paper Mill, New York, says: "The demand for wood pulp is strong, but there is none to be had. The nominal price is better than $25 a ton."

It is rumored that a company of Toronto capitalists is being formed to establish a large pulp mill on Jackfish Bay, on the Ontario side of Lake Superior. No names have been made public in connection with the project.

Mr. Philip Grosset, managing director of the Mispec pulp mill, has recently been in St. John, N.B., inspecting the mill. Mr. Grosset expressed himself as well pleased with its operation, and stated that the pulp had been very favorably received on the British market.

The National Pulp & Paper Company, of Montreal, has been incorporated, with a capital of $200,000. The incorporators are James Reid, Quebec; George S. Wilson, Montreal; Willam Robert Bond Reid, papermaker, Indian, Lorett; Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Robert A. Becket, Montreal; Dr. Frederick A. L. Lockhart, Montreal; Seth P. Leet, Montreal; Michael P. Davis, contractor, of Ottawa.

The E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, Que., recently placed an order with the Pusey & Jones Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, for two large Fourdrinier paper machines.

Mackenzie & Mann are reported to have made application to the Ontario government for the right to develop the water power at Couchiching Falls, near Fort Francis, Ont., the intention being to secure the erection of one or more large pulp mills.

It is again stated that the building of what is expected to be the largest pulp and paper mill in the world is about to be commenced at Grand Falls, N.B., by American and British capitalists. The complete work, it is said, will cost $7,000,000. The capacity of the mill will be 300 tons of white newspaper, 225 tons of ground wood pulp, and 175 tons of sulphite pulp daily. The power at the falls is said to be immense.

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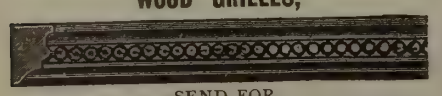

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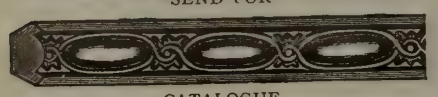

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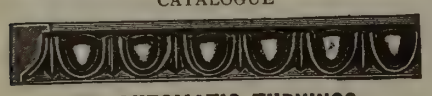

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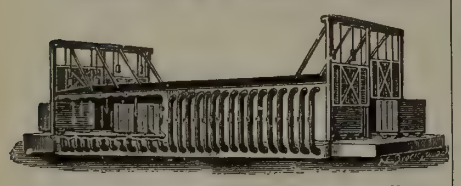

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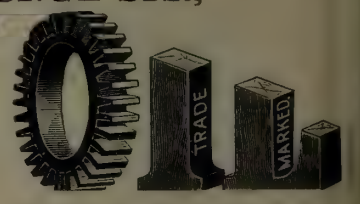

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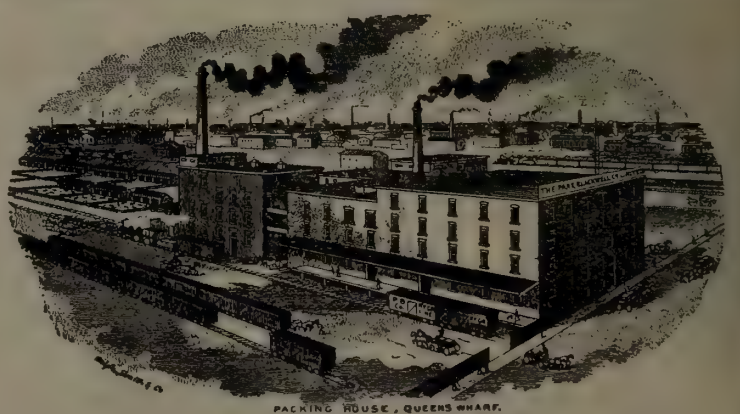

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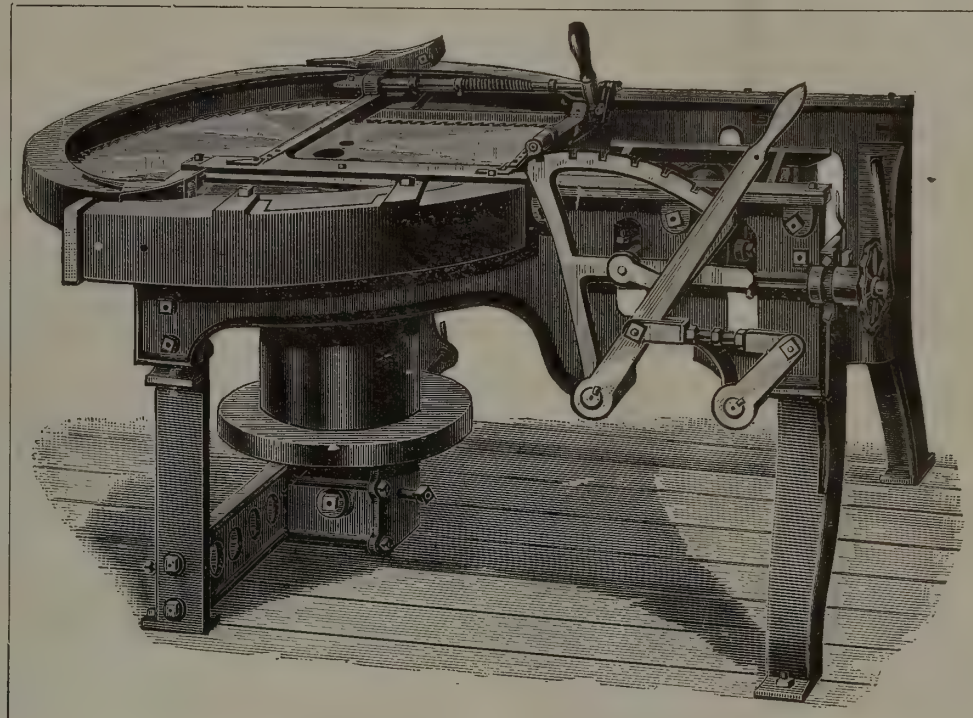

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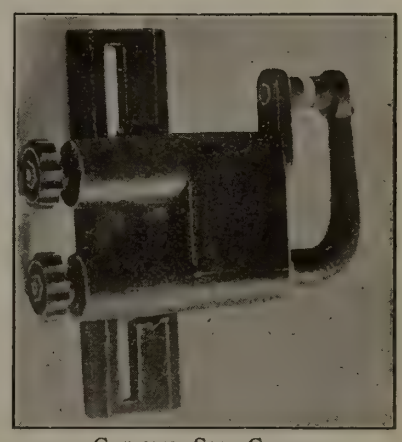

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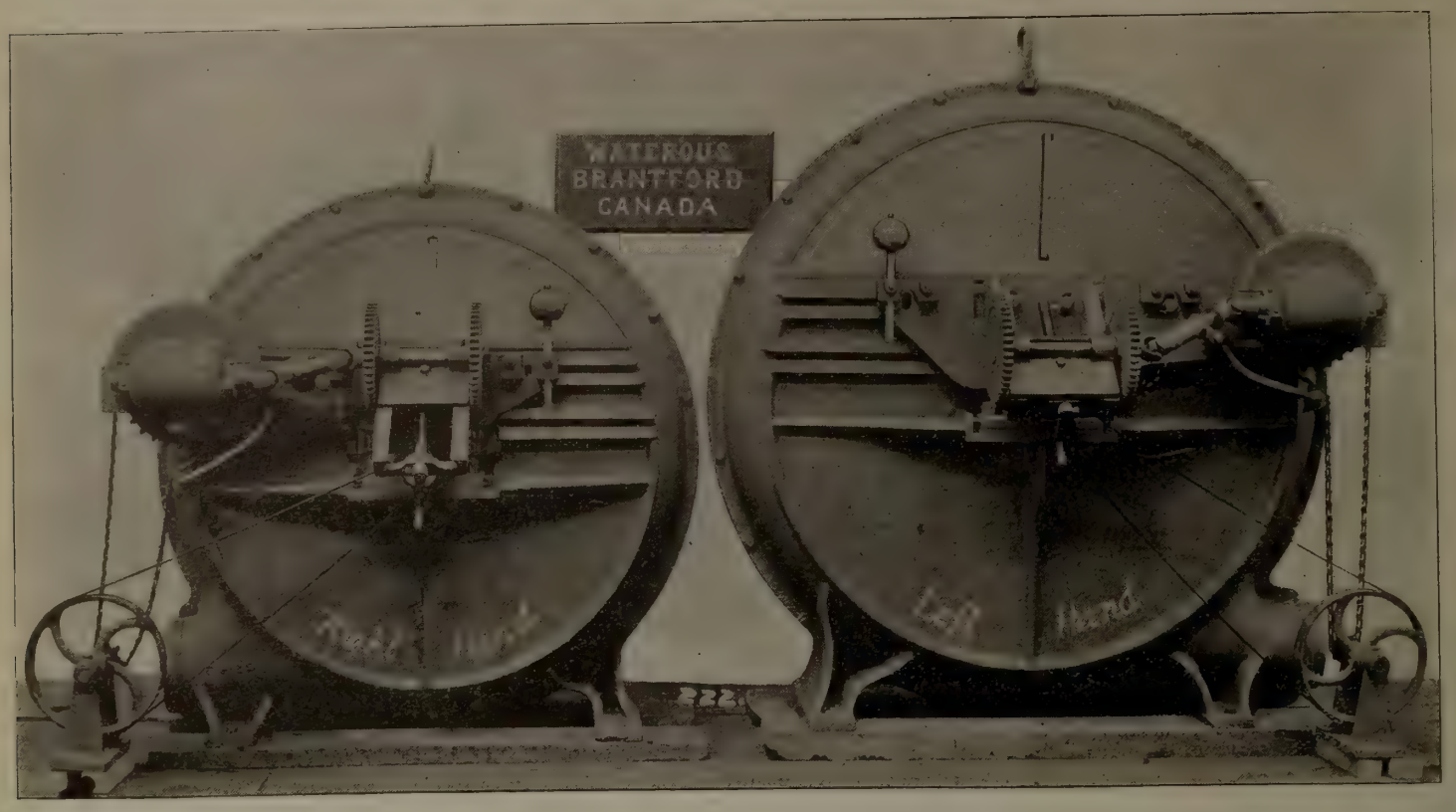

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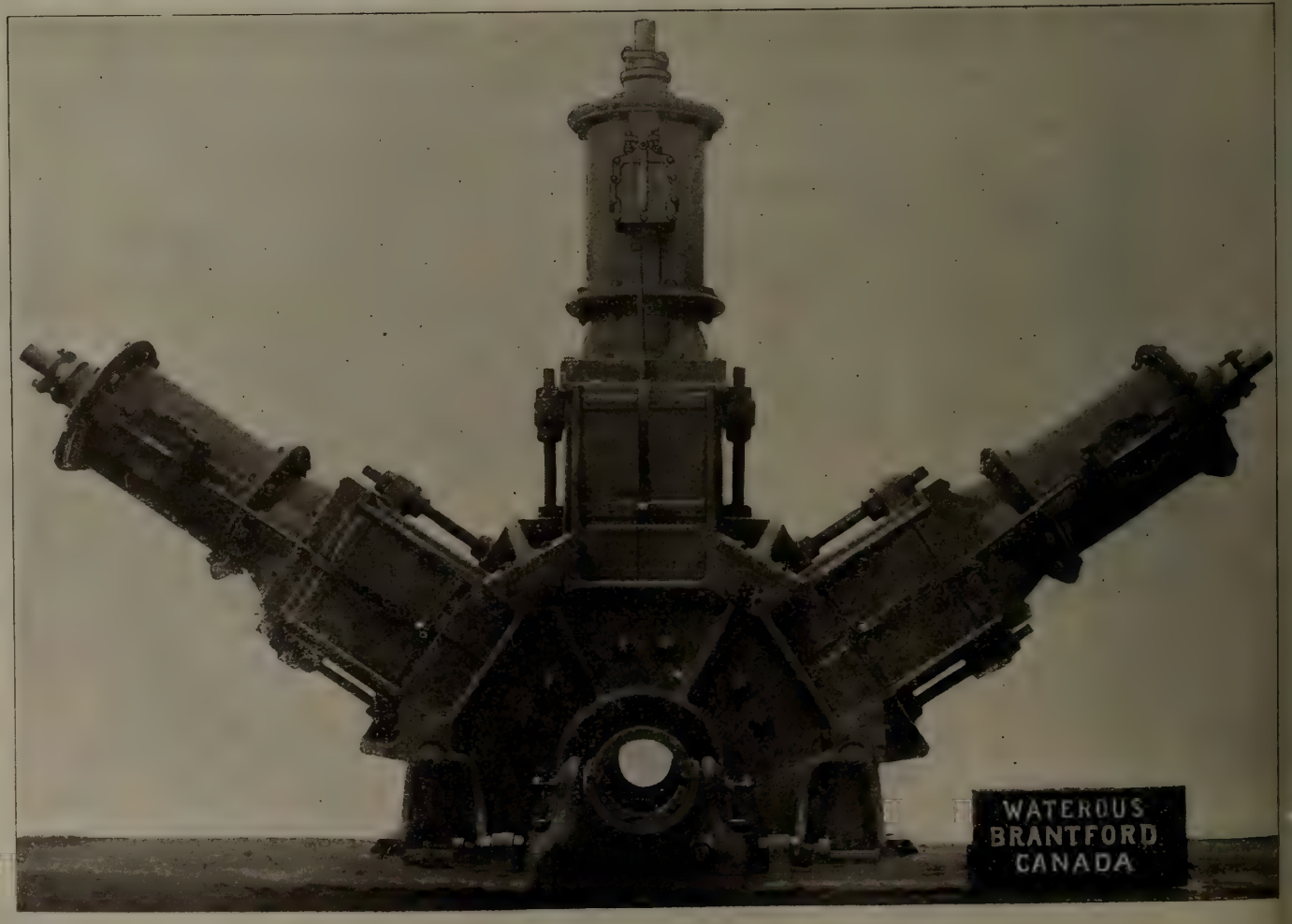

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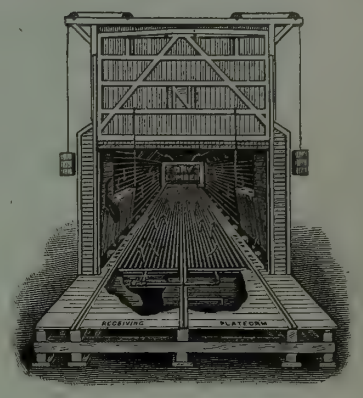

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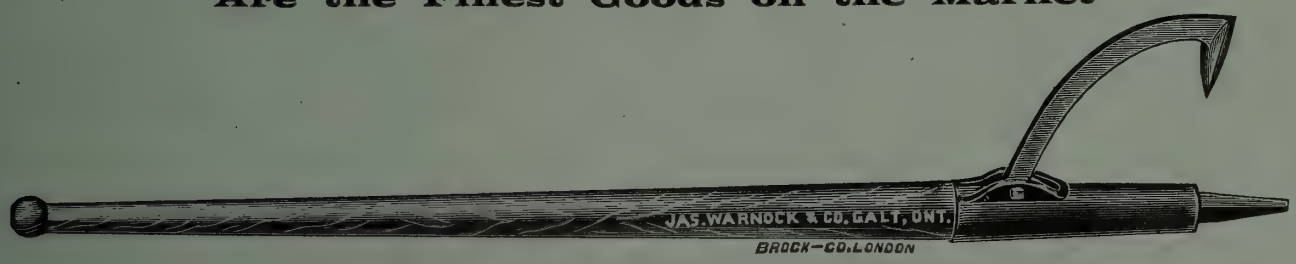

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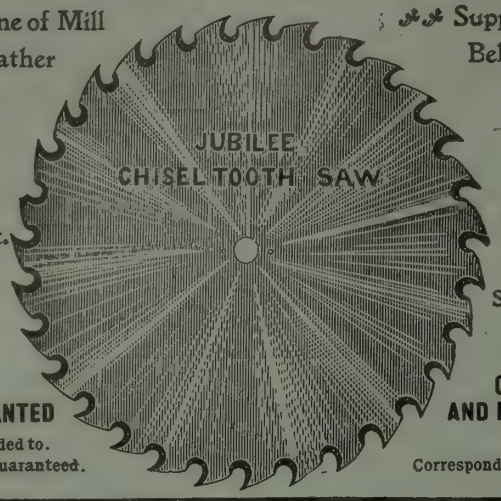

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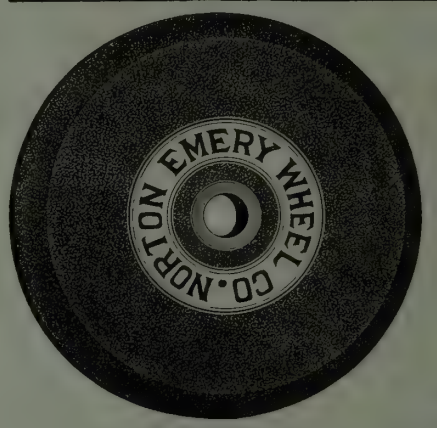

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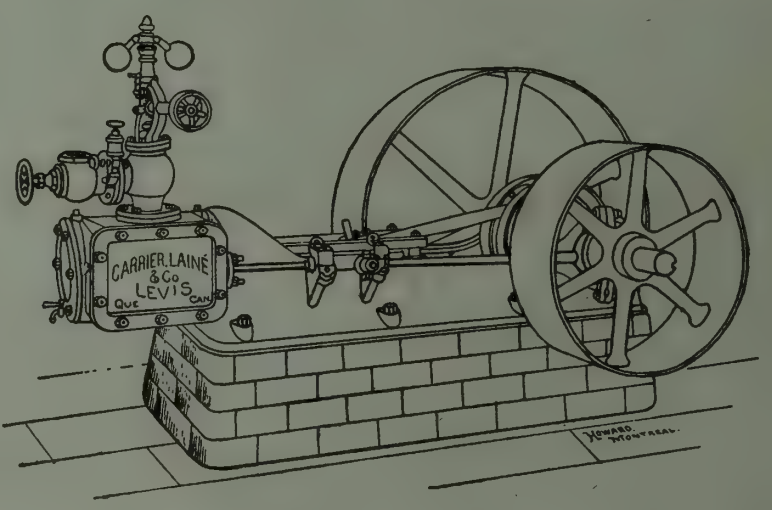

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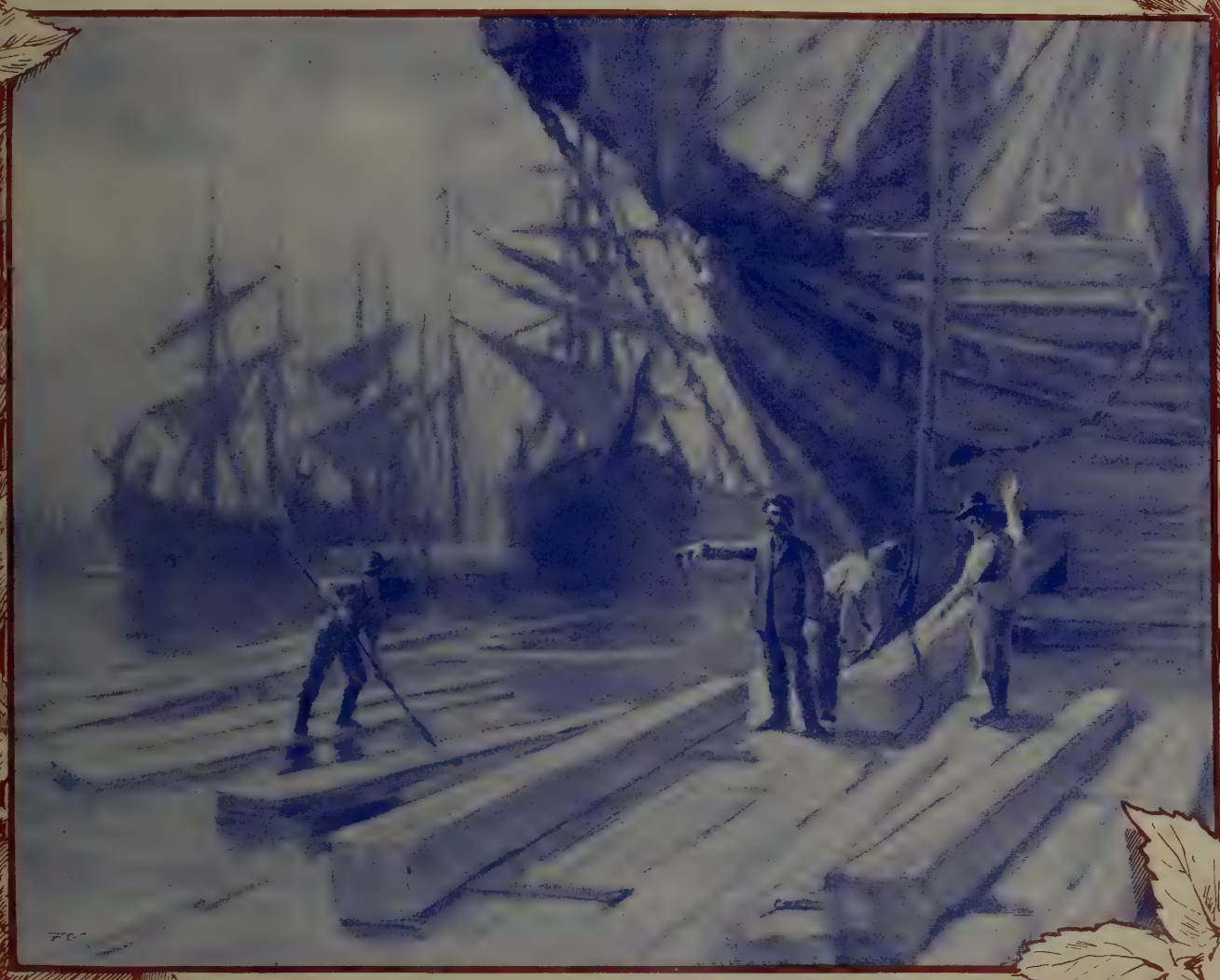

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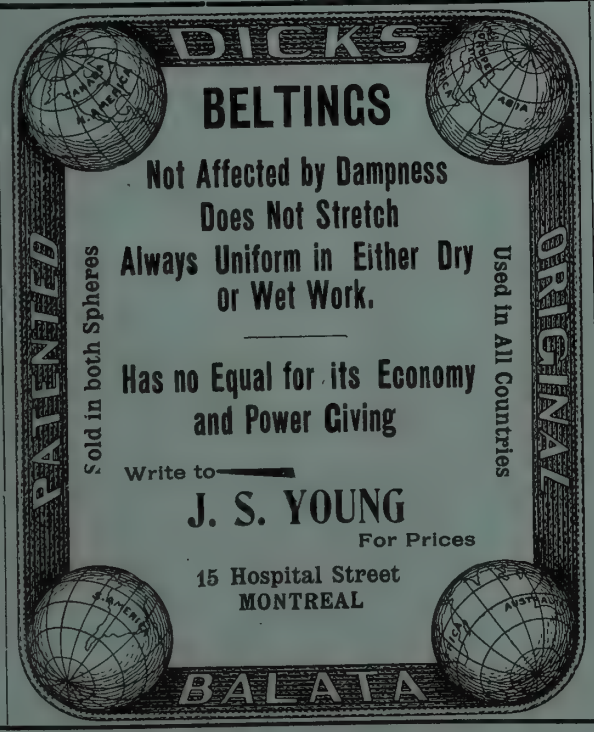

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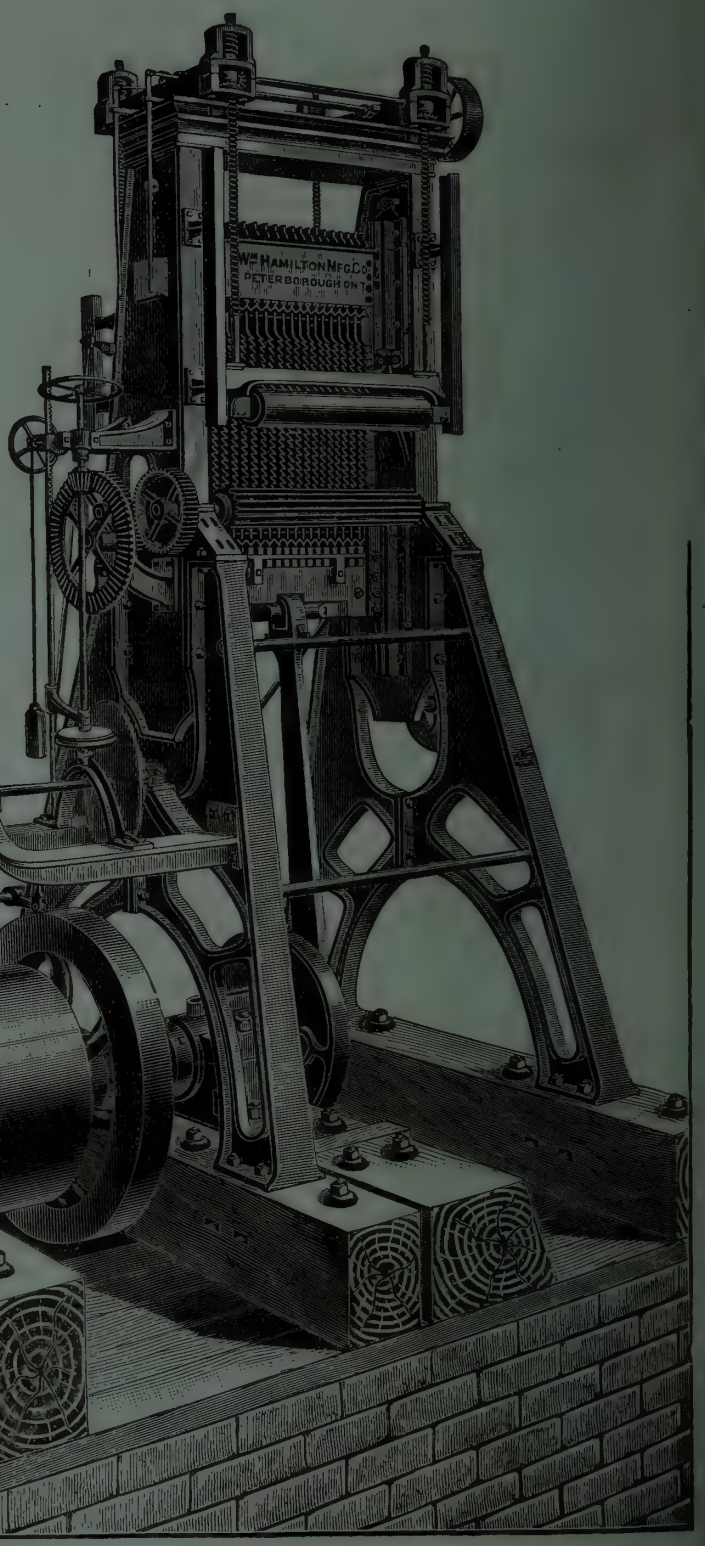

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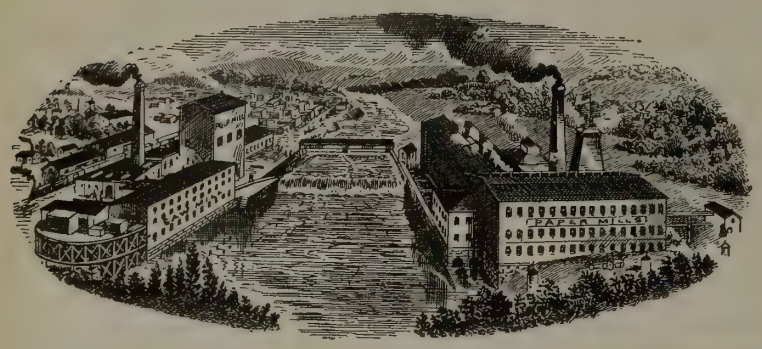

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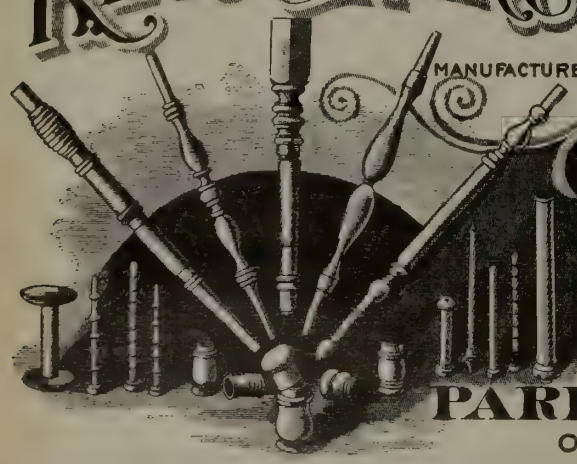

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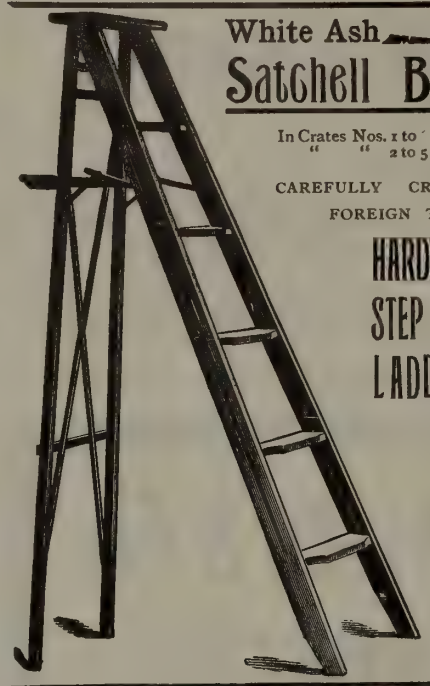

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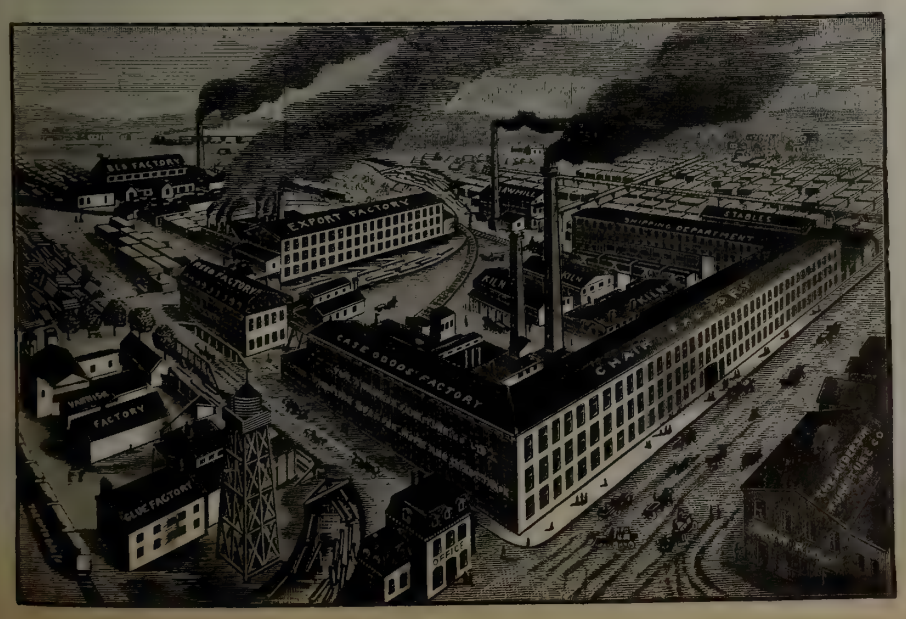

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The Timber Resources of Canada

TIMBER LANDS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

BY E. STEWART,
Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry for Canada.

EVERY general impression seems to prevail that the Dominion of Canada, as distinct from the provinces, is not the possessor of any extent of timbered lands. No doubt this idea is suggested to the traveller when crossing the continent on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The tourist going west by this route leaves the wooded district some forty miles east of the Red River, and from this on to the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of about nine hundred miles, he sees very little timber, and as the older provinces on entering into Confederation retained their land, the inference hastily drawn is that the Dominion has no timber under its control. This, however, is a very erroneous conclusion, as I shall attempt to show, and arises from viewing the country as if it were a line having very great length to be sure, but very little breadth.

Let us take a glance at the map of the Dominion. We find that the total area of the five eastern provinces and the whole of British Columbia is 880,000 square miles, while the area of the territory outside of this is no less than 2,436,500 square miles, or nearly three times as great in extent. Let us now take from the latter the untimbered areas and the remainder will then, of course, be the extent of timber land directly under the control of the Dominion Government, except the very small part that has been granted to individuals or companies by the government.

It is not necessary in this calculation to subtract the area of the Indian Reserves, for the Dominion Government is charged with the administration of these, not only in the Dominion territory, but in all the provinces as well.

The prairie lands of the west may be roughly estimated at 250,000 square miles, and the barren lands of the north, that is, north of the timber line, at 1,000,000 square miles, amounting in all to 1,250,000 square miles, and this taken from the said 2,436,500 will leave 1,186,000 square miles as the timbered portion in Dominion territory, as compared with 880,000 square miles which is the united area of the eastern provinces with the whole of the Pacific Province of British Columbia added, or an area of timbered land belonging to the Dominion greater by 306,000 square miles than that of the combined areas of these Provinces.

But this calculation is too favourable to British Columbia and unfair to the Dominion, inasmuch as we have included its whole area as belonging to the province, whereas the Dominion owns a very large tract consisting of 40 miles in width, twenty miles on each side of the C. P. R., and extending from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean a distance of 500 miles, or an area of about 20,000 square miles.

The fact is that the people of Canada utterly fail to realize the vast extent of the country which they possess, as well as the undeveloped and unexplored riches which it contains.

It would be difficult to define accurately the limits of the various forest belts under consideration, but the following may be considered as approximately correct: The first, which might for convenience be called our Great Northern Forest, extends from Alaska on the west to Hudson Bay on the east, and is bounded on the south by the northern boundry of British Columbia, the prairie lands of the Territories and the northern boundry of Ontario, and extends north to the limit of tree growth. East of Hudson Bay we have also an area partly timbered of 300,000 square miles.

LUMBERING IN CANADA.—WHITE PINE FOREST ON THE UPPER COULONGE, OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Of course it would be incorrect to assume that all this is thickly covered with timber. Dr. Robert Bell, F.R.S., estimates one-third of this territory to be brule (burnt country), in some cases bare of timber and in others covered with small second growth. Probably another one-third might be set down as consisting of lakes,

rock and muskeg, containing very little timber, and the remaining one-third as timbered land. In this vast extent of country the white and black spruce, now becoming so valuable for pulp, are everywhere likely to be met with, as they extend from beyond its southern limit up to the verge of the timber line, and are the varieties found skirting the tundra of the arctic regions. The other varieties in this northern forest are the larch or tamarac, the Banksian pine, balsam fir, aspen, balsam poplar, canoe birch, willow and alder.

The next to the notice is the belt along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and west

LUMBERING IN CANADA—A LOG DUMP.

of the prairies. The varieties are similar to that in the northern belt, with a few added species, such as the mountain fir (pinus albicaulis) and the Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga Douglasii).

THE RAILWAY BELT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Next we have the railway belt in British Columbia, above referred to. This tract of country was granted by the province of British Columbia to the Dominion as a contribution to the latter for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The timber in this belt is divided into two parts by the "dry belt," a semi-arid district extending from Lytton to Shuswap Lake, a distance of about 130 miles. The latter contains but little timber, though there are some belts of yellow or bull pine (pinus ponderosa) scattered through it. The country west of the "dry belt" and extending to the Pacific coast deserves to be ranked with the most productive forest producing regions of the globe. This is the home of the magnificent Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga Douglasii), which increases in size as the coast is approached; of the western cedar (Thuya gigantia), the Menzies spruce (Picea Sitchensis) and the western hemlock (Tsuga Mertensiana). Unfortunately an enormous amount of this valuable timber has been destroyed by fire, and nearly every year the burnt area is being increased. This tract of country derives its great value as a lumbering district not alone from the quality of the timber, but from its position and the facilities for getting the product out. Being along the valley of the Fraser River the whole distance, and extending only twenty miles on each side of it, the facilities for floating the logs to tide-water are apparent.

Of the district between the "dry belt" and the summit of the Rocky Mountains Professor John Macoun says :—

"Descending from the Rocky Mountains summit by the Kicking Horse Pass, we meet the western cedar as a mere shrub, but in the Columbia Valley it comes a gigantic tree, often having a diameter of ten feet in the valley of the Beaver creek. Ascending the slope on the west side of the valley we come at once into a belt of the western hemlock and white pine, which is characteristic of all the mountains from here to the Coast range. Above these trees, but often intermixed with them, as at the Glacier hotel, Selkirk mountains, Patton's hemlock is found capping the mountains or forming the last groves on their sides. On the coast range a change takes place, and the upper slopes are clothed with this tree and the white fir (Abies amabalis).

"Fine groves of this shapely tree are to be seen here, and the difference between it and the Rocky Mountain species (Abies subalpina) is very apparent, as the former has green cones and the latter bright purple ones. Descending the Columbia river, groves of the western larch are seen below the Upper Arrows lake, and this fine tree is not uncommon on the lower slopes of the mountains on both the east and west sides of the Gold range.

"Generally speaking, all the valleys throughout both the Gold and Selkirk Ranges are filled with cedar and spruce, and the mountain slopes are covered with Douglas fir and hemlock. The trees are in all cases well developed, and from their size are suited for any purpose. This is the character of all the timber from the Columbia river to the Gold range. The valleys of the streams discharging westward from the latter ranges into the Eagle and Spallumcheen rivers and Shuswap lake are also filled with fine timber of the same species. Passing westward from these mountains we come gradually into the drier region, and the country becomes open, with only scattered groves of single trees on the lower slopes and plateaus, and the yellow pine (pinus ponderosa), so characteristic of the dry interior of British Columbia, is the chief feature in the landscape."

In addition to these districts there is a considerable extent of timbered land in what is usually known as the prairie belt, notably in the Riding mountains, Moose mountains and the Turtle mountains, as well as that found in smaller quantities surrounded on all sides by the prairie. The latter, though perhaps of not much value to the lumberman, is invaluable to the settlers in the neighborhood for building, fencing and for fuel.

FOREST FIRES.

I have now to refer to a destructive agency that has done more damage to this country than any other that could be named. It has been estimated that even in the Ottawa valley ten pine trees have been destroyed by fire for every one that has been cut by the lumbermen, and I believe this estimate to be quite within the mark not only in the Ottawa valley, but also in the pine producing districts of Ontario west of the Ottawa, and when we examine the coniferous forests on Dominion lands, whether in the northern belt or in the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, or in the Railway belt in British Columbia, this proportion is greatly exceeded, and when it is known that most of these fires are caused by carelessness on the part of those living in the neighborhood or travelling through the territory, it is certainly not creditable to the people of this country that they have not adopted more adequate means to guard so valuable a heritage.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., one of the large lumbermen of the Ottawa valley, in a recent communication, writes as follows :—"Imperfect though the system of fire protection now in vogue in the Province of Ontario and Quebec may be, at the same time the result has been the saving of millions of dollars worth of timber to these Provinces. Previous to the employment of fire rangers in the Province of Quebec, annual serious fires took place in the Ottawa region, destroying enormous quantities of timber. Since the adoption of the fire ranger system there has not been, so far as I am aware, one very serious fire."

It is also worthy of notice in this connection that a forest fire is far more destructive than any system of lumbering no matter how irrational and destructive it may be. The lumberman removes the larger trees and leaves the younger ones standing. By his removal of the larger timber he lets in the light and gives room for the more rapid growth of the smaller trees, but when a fire sweeps over a district in a dry time it destroys every living tree and sapling and even the seeds that may be lying on the ground. In fact, so great and so widespread is this destruction that in nearly every report where the forests of the country are referred to their rapid disappearance from this cause is commented upon and urgent recommendations made for the adoption of means for their protection.

There can be no question that the monetary loss that Canada has sustained through forest

fires would be more than sufficient to pay our national debt. By this actual monetary loss, enormous as it is, is only one phase of the injury that the country sustains through its being denuded of its timber. The effect on the climate must be taken into account, the change in the distribution of moisture and the flow of the water in the rivers and streams.

One writer, in dealing with this phase of the subject, says : "The forest with which the hills and mountains are covered act as reservoirs to hold, retain and economize the water which rainy seasons shower upon them. The soil in the forest is loose and spongy. The roots and rootlets are so many pipes penetrating the earth, leading the water into deeper soil. The heaps of leaves, the layers of brambles, the beds of moss, all combine to hold and retain the waters, while the shade afforded by the foliage protects the ground from the parching rays of the sun and prevents too sudden evaporation. The waters thus retained percolate slowly through the ground to feed the numberless springs, creeks and rivers, which thus supplied will flow on evenly and continuously. Remove the forests and what will happen ? The plants that throve and flourished 'neath their grateful shade all die, the moss withers, the parched leaves are blown away by the winds. Then comes the rainy season. Rain falls in torrents and washes down the sides of hills and mountains, carrying off the rich mould, the deposit of ages, the life of the land ; overflowing the valleys, obstructing river channels, and often destroying life and property in its restless force."

Enough has been said regarding the loss that has been snstained, and the question is what can be done to lessen the destruction that is now taking place.

It must not be forgotten that though the axeman and fire may do their worst, they are unable to destroy the laws of nature, and the element of growth still remains, and the law of reproduction if given opportunities, will in time reclothe the denuded areas, fill up the gaps where only partial destruction has occurred, and in time (perhaps long as measured by the life of the indvidual, but short in that of a nation) the wounds will be healed and the first conditions restored. When the early colonist landed on the western shores of the Atlantic they were confronted by the forest everywhere, and it was necessary to subdue it in order to appropriate the land on which it grew to agricultural purposes, and they naturally looked upon it as one of their greatest enemies. They waged a long and laborious warfare with it, but in the end they were too successful, for had they allowed a fair proportion of the trees to remain, the country to-day would not only be much more attractive in appearance, but more productive as well.

I am old enough to remember hearing an old settler of Western Ontario tell of his experience in the beginning of this century in clearing the land of the valuable timber that grew in such abundance on his homestead, such as the oak, hickory, maple, beech, whitewood and black-walnut. At that time the timber was not saleable, and after felling the trees they were cut into logging lengths and then drawn into large heaps and burnt, and he said that black walnut was most difficult of any to burn.

No doubt these pioneers were working along lines that were necessary under the circumstances, but how much more beautiful would that favored district be to-day if they had left along the roadsides and a few acres here and there on their farms some of the choicest of the younger trees ; but as a rule they cut them all down, first to be burnt and afterwards to sell the timber for a mere trifle, then after a few years started to plant out young trees along their lanes and roads, which will take 50 or a 100 years to equal in beauty those which they destroyed.

I think the words of the poet Joaquin Miller exceedingly applicable to our case in this respect in Canada :—

"God gave us mother earth full blest
With robes of green in healthful fold ;
We tore the green robes from her breast,
We sold our mother's robes for gold.

We sold her garments fair, and she
Lies shamed and bleeding at our feet,
In penitence we plant a tree
We plant a tree and count it meet."

The conditions being so different in Canada from those prevailing in the older European countries, to adopt here any of their policies in detail would scarcely be practicable.

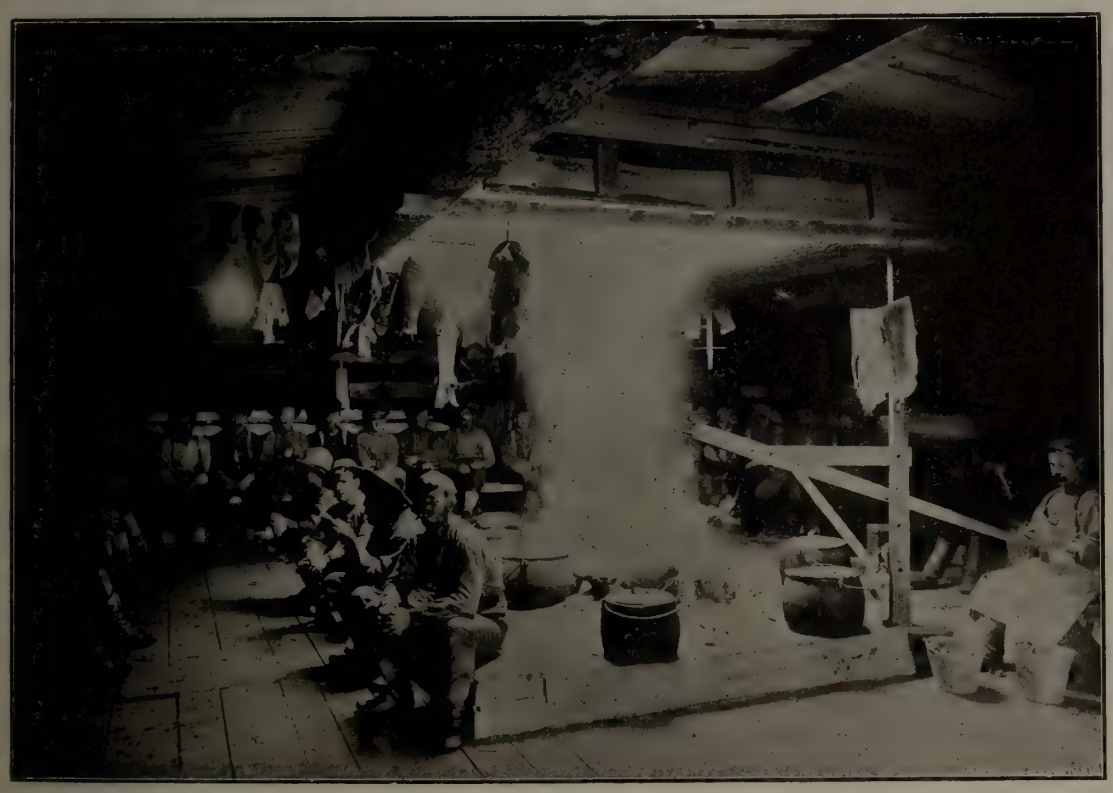
The United States, usually foremost in matters of interest to their people, have only within recent years moved in the direction of scientific forestry. They have now a well organized bureau in connection with the Federal Government at Washington, known technically as the "Division of Forestry."

Mr. Edward A. Bowers, formerly secretary of the American Forestry Association, says "large areas of the finest pine lands have been disposed of by the Government in Minnesota and elsewhere under the settlement laws. There was no other way by which the timber could be acquired, and so the lumbermen hired hundreds of choppers, who in addition to their regular work, were required to enter a tract of 160 acres under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and after a nominal compliance with the law, to deed the land to their employers.

After stripping the timber from the land it was abandoned, and over great areas once located for homes one can pass now without finding an occupant, the dead trees and barren stumps or an occasional cabin alone attesting the former occupancy of man."

Our system in comparison with this is preferable in several ways. In those parts of the country where timber is scarce and unevenly distributed certain portions are withheld from home-steading and divided into wood lots for the settlers who had none on their locations. In other cases permits can be given to settlers to get a certain quantity of timber from reserved areas, and in the heavily timbered land a large revenue is obtainable from the lumberman for the valuable timber thereon, and as the policy generally adopted both in the Provinces and the Dominion is to only grant yearly licenses to cut on certain areas under regulations that may be varied from year to year, it will be seen that the State may be said to still hold the management of its own forest, and is quite free to adopt from time to time a policy best suited to preserve the product and to conserve the national interests.

Though our system of granting land to the settler is favorable for the enactment of a wise forest policy, we have not been as ready to adopt methods as we should have been. There is no question that in the early days those who were far-sighted were enabled to appropriate at a small cost most valuable timber properties. We have also erred in the older provinces in not making a distinct classification of what lands should have been permanently set apart for the production of timber as distinct from others on which settlers should have been invited. The wise farmer will divide his homestead in certain parts for pasture, others for crops, and others for the growth of timber, and similarly the nation should explore its territory in advance of settlement and direct the settler to tracts suitable to



LUMBERING IN CANADA.—THE "CAMBOOSE" SHANTY.

The "Camboose" shanty is still in evidence on the Coulonge River. This old style has been abandoned on almost all other streams for the American style—the cooking range and the box stove, which is considered more up-to-date and economical, but there are concerns who prefer to keep up the old style on account of its being more cheerful for the men and because they think it more cleanly and healthful. The cooking is all done over the open log fire. The bread and beans are baked in the hot sand.

his vacations. Those districts best adapted for the production of timber should be set apart for that purpose and guarded from destruction by fire or other destructive agencies, and the regulation for cutting should be on proper methods so that the territory may continue indefinitely to produce its crops.

LICENSES.

A license to cut timber can be acquired only at public competition. A rental of $5 per square mile is charged for all timber berths excepting those situated west of Eagle pass in the province of British Columbia, for which the rental is at the rate of 5 cents per acre per annum.

In addition to the rental, dues at the following rates are charged :—

Sawn lumber, 50 cents per thousand feet B.M.

Railway ties, six and eight feet long, 1½ and 1¾ cents each.

Shingle bolts, 25 cents a cord.

All other products, 5 per cent. on the sales.

THE TIMBER RESOURCES OF ONTARIO.

THE importance of the lumbering industry of this province and the leading position occupied by the forest as a factor of our prosperity may be estimated from the annual returns of Canadian exports. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, the total value of exports from the Dominion, produced in Canada, was $132,801,262. Of this amount forest products furnish the second largest item, their aggregate value being $28,021,529, as compared with animals and their products, $46,734,130; agricultural produce, $22,952,915 ; mining products, $13,368,150 ; and manufactures $11,706,707. Ontario furnished considerably the greater portion of the amount, although the official returns give the value of the forest produce exported from Ontario at only $6,513,141, while the province of Quebec, the timber resources of which are much smaller, is credited with $12,459,064. The reason for this is that nearly all the lumber and timber exported from Ontario, other than that shipped to the United States, is entered for export at Quebec ports and consequently returned as being exported from that province. Ontario's shipments of forest produce to the United States alone were valued at $6,408,124, from which some estimate may be formed of the total extent of the output.

WHITE PINE.

By far the most valuable feature of the provincial timber resources is the white pine (pinus strobus), the great staple of the lumbering industry, for which there is a permanent and increasing demand from all quarters for building and manufacturing requirements. In its still extensive pine forests Ontario possesses a source of wealth and a provision for the industrial activities of the future equalled by few, if any, communities, for despite the inroads made upon them in the necessary work of clearing the agricultural portions of the country for settlement, there remain vast regions which, from the character of the soil, are unsuited for tillage, that with due care in exploitation will remain a permanent source of timber supply. A glance at the map will suffice to show that by far the greater portion of our pine-growing territory is as yet intact, settlement being largely as yet confined to the Ontario peninusula and the region between Lake Ontario and the Ottawa River, the northern portion of which is but partially cleared. Of the 142,000,000 of acres comprising the province, only some 23,000,000 is sufficiently settled to admit of the establishment of municipal government. North of the great lakes lies a broad belt of forest land covering about one-third of the province and extending from the Ottawa to the Manitoba frontier, much of which is pine bearing, particularly in the eastern and western portions. The existing timber licenses comprise about 22,000 square miles, or some 14,000,000 acres. It is therefore evident that the white pine areas of Ontario are far from exhausted. Much of the portion of New Ontario now covered with pine may be found adapted for farming, but making every reasonable deduction on this score, a very considerable area will remain which can more profitably be retained in forest than devoted to any other use, and it will enable us to maintain our position as a timber producing country, so long as it is managed so as to secure the natural reproduction of the crop. A large portion of the 22,000 square miles under license may also be regarded as a permanent source of supply, as where fire is

Lumbering in Canada—A Rapid in the Creek

kept out, the timber cut away is succeeded by a new growth.

The output of pine timber cut on the Crown Domain in 1899 was as follows, in feet, board measure : Saw logs, 498,607,068 ; boom and dimension timber, 29,361,695 ; square timber, 20,679,288; making a total of 548,649,051 feet. In 1898 legislation came into operation requiring all saw-logs cut upon Crown lands to be manufactured in Canada. As previous to that date a large number of owners of saw mills in the United States had been in the habit of exporting the logs cut on Ontario timber limits to be manufactured abroad, it was anticipated that the output would be largely decreased in consequence of the new regulations. Owing, however, to the general prosperity and the considerably increased demand for lumber, the falling off, as compared with previous years, was comparatively slight, and was largely compensated by an increased output of other kinds of timber. This year's business has been characterized by a steady expansion, and the beneficial effects of the manufacturing restriction have been apparent in the construction of new mills and the increase in the capacities of those already existing throughout the lumber districts.

In addition to the pine cut on the lands under license there is still a large amount taken from lands belonging to private individuals. There are about 1500 mills throughout the province engaged in producing lumber from this source, mainly for local supplies, concerning the operations of which no accurate data are available. A rough estimate made by the Bureau of Forestry on the basis of partial returns from the mill owners in answer to enquiries as to their output, gives a total yearly production of about 375,000,000 feet board measure. Of this probably about two-thirds is hardwood and the remainder mostly pine. This would bring the total production of pine timber upon Crown and private lands up to about 660,000,000 feet.

SPRUCE.

The value of the forest resources of Ontario has been enormously increased by the development of the art of manufacturing paper out of wood, spruce (abies nigra and alba) being the variety best adapted for that purpose, though poplar (aspen), balsam and basswood (linden) are also used. A few years ago the extensive spruce forests were hardly regarded as an asset in estimating the wealth of the woodlands, now they occupy a place second only to the white pine. The demand for paper is steadily increasing, and the supply of the kinds of wood available for the manufacture of wood pulp is being rapidly exhausted in the United States. Spruce is found largely in the region already referred to as the pine-belt, but usually scattered and intermixed with other growths. In the region north of the Height of Land it is the dominant tree, that country being covered with great spruce forests. This area, commencing a short distance north of Lake Temiscamingue at the eastern boundary of the province, extends westward to the sources of the Albany River and runs north to the Albany and James Bay. The spruce, in addition to growing more thickly, here attains much larger dimensions than in other parts of the province. The white pine is only found as a sparsely scattered tree, the principal other growths being tamarac, cedar, Banksian pine, birch and poplar. The best spruce land possesses a stand of about 7,000 feet to the acre, representing a product of 11½ tons of ground wood pulp. The magnificent water powers which abound throughout this region, combined with the unlimited supply of raw material in the

spruce forests, will in the not distant future make this now uninhabited and little known part of Ontario the seat of extensive pulp and paper making activities, with their allied industries. The market is an ever-extending one. At present Great Britain and the United States consume yearly about 900,000 tons of pulp wood, or the product of about 90,000 acres of spruce woodland. Last year the total cut of pulp wood on the Crown Domain amounted only to 29,838 cords, so that our pulp industry as yet is only in its infancy.

Owing to the large investments of capital required in order to establish the manufacture, the Ontario Government, in pursuance of its policy of building up home industries, has given considerable concessions involving the right to cut pulp wood on Crown lands on payment of the regulation dues for a term of years to several companies, on condition of their erecting mills of a stated capacity and producing a specified output. The extensive works at Sault St. Marie and Sturgeon Falls have done much for the development of the surrounding districts, and the manufacture of wood pulp promises to be one of the leading industries of the newer portion of Ontario. The mills erected will form a nucleus of settlements and afford the incoming population a market for the timber on their farms as well as for their produce, and give them opportunities for renumerative employment.

Lumbering in Canada—Using Dog and Line on the Creek.

Besides forming the raw material for paper, wood pulp is used in a large number of other articles in which it is desired to combine lightness with strength and durability, and is being employed very largely for constructive purposes.

HEMLOCK.

The hemlock (abies Canadensis) is found extensively in the Parry Sound district and on the north shore of Georgian Bay, and is distributed more sparsely throughout the northern part of eastern Ontario. The wood is much inferior to pine for ordinary building purposes, being coarser fibred, but it is in demand where strength and toughness are specially required, as for instance in bridge building. Being cheaper than pine it is used to some extent for rough carpentry. The principal value of the hemlock lies in its bark, which is in demand for tanning, some of that cut on private lands being exported as raw material, though the shipments of this article have latterly fallen off considerably. During the last fiscal year the export of tan bark from Ontario was only 13 cords. Hemlock bark cut on the Crown domain in this province is now required to be manufactured in Canada. The diminution of the export trade in this commodity is by no means to be regretted, as formerly, owing to the great demand for tanbark in the United States, many trees were stripped of their bark and their trunks allowed to go to decay in cases where no local demand for the lumber existed.

CEDAR.

Comparatively little cedar (thuya occidentalis) of commercial value remains in the older settled portions of the country. It is common in the forest region of northern Ontario, especially in swampy and low-lying localities, and will be a considerable factor in the industrial development of that section. The wood of the cedar is soft, light and fine in the grain and can be split exceedingly thin. Its extreme durability renders it highly valuable for out-door purposes, as it will bear exposure to any weather. Very large quantities of cedar are used for fence posts, street construction, railway ties, electric wire poles and similar purposes where the wood is liable to be continually exposed to wear and tear and must undergo severe strains. The consumption has been so great and the purposes to which it is better adapted than any other wood so numerous that the value of the cedar timber in the districts now being opened for settlement and industry is certain to increase greatly.

HARD MAPLE.

This tree (acer) is very widely distributed throughout the province and was one of the characteristic features of the hardwood forests which once clothed the settled portion of Ontario. It still furnishes a considerable proportion of the timber supplied by private land-owners to the smaller mills. There are considerable growths of maple, intermixed with birch and other woods, throughout Muskoka, east Algoma and the Nipissing district, where it is found principally upon the high lands. It is highly prized in the settled portion of the country for sugar production, large groves having been spared, especially in eastern Ontario, on this account. The timber of the maple is valuable for many architectural and manufacturing purposes. It is hard and close grained and has come much into vogue for flooring and finishing in buildings, as it is susceptible of a fine polish. The growths known as curly and bird's eye maple are much prized for fine cabinet work. Maple is used very largely in the manufacture of shoe lasts, and considerable quantities of maple blocks are exported to Britain for the manufacture of mangle rollers and for printing wall paper. Its timber occupies a leading position among the commercially valuable hardwoods, and is a source of profit to the settler, who instead of burning it in log heaps, as was the universal wasteful custom a few years ago in clearing land, can in most localities readily find a market for it at a renumerative price. Settlers in Muskoka district and other neighborhoods realize from $6.50 to $8 per 1,000 feet for hardwood logs. As the remoter parts of the country are opened up the maple and other hardwoods will become a valuable asset, provided the land owners have sufficient foresight to avoid the mistake of so many of the early settlers of Ontario who frequently burned up timber of greater value than the farm when cleared.

BIRCH.

The black birch (betula lenta) is the most valuable tree of the birch family. It is found generally throughout southern Ontario, and grows in large numbers in the forest region, being among the hardwoods which flourish north of the Height of Land. The timber possesses strength, firmness and durability and is easily worked, hence it is much used in manufacturing. It is coming largely into requisition as an ornamental wood. When properly cut and stained it much resembles cherry, and owing to the scarcity of the latter is frequently substituted for decorative purposes. It is in demand for cabinet furniture as well as for some kinds of wooden ware, and also for carriage making. The black birch attains a much larger size in the northern forests than in the older settled section, the trees, which are often found growing in groups, being frequently two and three feet in diameter. The white birch (betula alba) is also a widely distributed tree and a prominent growth in the country tributuary to James Bay. It is also used in furniture making and for other industrial purposes, while the bark is valued as furnishing the material for birch canoes.

OAK.

The red and white oak (quercus alba and rubra) rank high among the valuable hardwoods. They flourish in eastern Algoma and Nipissing and are found in the timbered portion of Old Ontario in lesser quantities. The white oak, which attains a height of from 60 to 80 feet, is the preferable variety, the grain being straight and the wood tough, elastic and durable, on which account it is adapted for implements, carriage making and cooperage work. The wood of the red oak is more variable and the tree somewhat more widely scattered than the white oak.

OTHER WOODS.

The poplar (populus tremuloides), a very numerous tree in northern Ontario, especially in parts where the pine woods have been destroyed by fire, was until lately despised as of little value, but latterly its worth has been more appreciated as raw material for pulp wood.

The elm, owing to its toughness and straightness, has many industrial uses and is particularly valuable for piling and the construction of wharves. It is principally to be found on low lying damp soil. There are several varieties which have a marketable value. The white or swamp elm (ulmus Americana) sometimes attains a height of eighty feet and a diameter of six or eight feet. It is the hardiest variety and is found in the extreme northern part of the province. The rock elm (ulmus racemosa) is also a large tree, the timber of which has a fine grain and is used in the manufacture of wagons, wheels and heavy furniture. The slippery elm (ulmus fulva) is a smaller tree found mainly along water courses.

The white ash (fraxinus Americana) is a tree which is not numerous in Old Ontario, but is found in the latitude of Algoma in considerable quantities. Its wood is used for the making of implements, furniture, baskets and barrels, as it is light, strong and separates readily into layers.

There are large supplies of beech (fagus ferruginea) in the forest region, which will before long be drawn upon to fill the demand of the factories for this wood, the principal use of which is the manufacture of tools and implements.

Basswood or linden (tilia Americana) is a durable though soft wood, and its combination of lightness and toughness renders it especially suitable for some purposes of the carriage and furniture makers, and also for wooden ware. It is found both in northern and southern Ontario.

The tamarac or larch (larix Americana) grows extensively in Algoma district and other parts of New Ontario. Being a strong, close-fibred wood is very difficult to split. It is in requisition for ship and railway building, and as joists, rafters, etc., and also for some kinds of implements. North of the Height of Land it attains a much larger growth than when found elsewhere.

TIMBER REGULATIONS.

The timber on Crown Lands in Ontario is disposed of by auction to the highest bidder. The regulations state that all timber berths shall be subject to an annual ground rent of $3 per square mile, together with the following Crown dues, viz.:

Black Walnut and Oak, per cubic foot	$0 03
Elm, Ash, Tamarac and Maple, per cubic foot	0 02
Birch, Basswood, Cedar, Buttonwood and Cottonwood and all Boom Timber, per cubic foot	0 01¼
Red and White Pine Timber, per cubic foot	0 02
All other woods	0 01
Basswood, Buttonwood and Cottonwood Saw Logs, per standard of 200 feet board measure	0 15
Red and White Pine Saw Logs and Boom Timber, per standard of 200 feet board measure	0 20
Walnut, Oak and Maple Saw Logs, per standard of 200 feet board measure	0 25
Hemlock and other Woods, per standard of 200 feet board measure	1 10
Spruce, per standard of 200 feet	0 20
Spruce pulpwood, per cord	0 40
Staves, Pipe, per mille	7 00
" West Indian, per mille	2 25
Cordwood (hard) per cord	0 20
" (soft) "	0 12½
Hemlock, Tan Bark, per cord	0 30

Railway Timber, Knees, etc., to be charged 15 per cent. ad valorem.

NOTES ON THE FORESTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

By W. C. J. Hall.

THE area of the Province of Quebec since the recent addition of the new northern territories is 346,928¾ square miles, the extreme eastern point being at Blanc Sablon, in the straits of Belle Isle, the northernmost on lake Astray on Hamilton river, the southernmost the 45th parallel, and the westernmost being Lake Temiscamingue and the boundary between Quebec and Ontario as far as James Bay, and up to the mouth of East Main river.

The cutting of timber began as a matter of course on the banks of the main waterways, and gradually spread and extended itself inland and up the large tributaries in proportion to the expansion of colonization, until at the present time one can listen to the hum of the saw from Anticosti and the Gaspe peninsula to Mattawa, lying south of Lake Temiscamingue.

The quantity of timber of all varieties exported from the province would make up a very formidable total, Quebec having always been a large feeder of the British and other markets. A few may question the ability of timber lands to maintain the supply for an indefinite period, but with reasonable care and intelligence exercised by the controlling power and the trade, none need be anxious as to the forests lasting in perpetuity. In this connection an object lesson would not come amiss. The present Lieutenant Governor General of British Columbia, Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, has, all his life, carried on a lumber business on freehold lands in the county of Lotbiniere, about 40 miles from Quebec City. The territory was cut over in sections, no trees under a certain size being taken, a generous nucleus of forest always remaining when each section was left, the result of such action being that there is now as much timber as ever on the whole tract, and certainly the quality is by no means inferior to the first cutting.

The local government has, of course, made provision in a measure for the perpetuation of the forests on Crown lands, the regulations now reading that pine trees 12 inches in diameter at the stump, spruce 11 inches, and other trees 9 inches, are the minimum sizes allowed to be cut. This ruling is in a great measure well lived up to by the trade. Thinking men naturally see where their interests lie, and co-operate with the authorities; the license-holders also work hand in hand with the government in protecting the forests from fire, a very satisfactory system being now in operation over a large area, which will probably be extended to the rest of the province before very long.

One must admit that removing the mature trees in a forest is a great stimulant to the younger growth, and under such circumstances the annual increase on the residue is materially hastened. Instances could be cited where areas have been rather closely cut and before 20 years had elapsed a very considerable second growth took place, permitting of a large second crop being taken off.

From the experience gained by judicious cutting, and the regulations duly respected, we conclude with good reason that our forests can be perpetuated whilst allowing a generous annual cut of timber. On comparing the relative rate of growth of pine and spruce, one is forced to the conclusion that the white pine actually grows as fast as spruce, but it seems that certain conditions of soil and surroundings must prevail before the pine will make a start in districts where it has been closely cut. In localities where the mature growth only has been removed there seems to be no difficulty experienced, and here the annual increase is probably greater than with the spruce; but where fire has run it would seem that until the ground is fairly covered with a new growth of young timber of different varieties the pine will not assert itself, naturally at least. On the other hand, our experience goes to show that the spruce will take hold in burnt and denuded areas very much more quickly, and as far as one can see adapts itself to almost any conditions of soil provided nature is left to its own devices. For argument's sake say that the pine will some day be exhausted (the day is far distant yet), we can with confidence look forward to the natural afforestation of these areas with spruce. Such conditions have arisen in the eastern townships

Lumbering in Canada—Raft of Timber on the Coulonge River.

and are apparent now on the river Gatineau. Lands formerly cut over, and where fire subsequently ran, are now developing a goodly growth of spruce.

Without going into an elaborate array of figures, we will broadly glance at the future prospects of the timber supply of Quebec. In round figures we have 32,000,000 acres of Crown lands under license in the province; of this, say 12,000,000 acres are pine bearing. Computing the stand per acre at a conservative figure with annual increase, and providing no serious conflagration occurs, the supply should certainly not be exhausted for the next 50 years. We have, then, spruce bearing lands under license covering an area of 20,000,000 acres. Assuming that the present amount of cutting is maintained and nothing done on other Crown lands, a supply for 75 years or more is actually in sight. But we have, apart from the Crown lands under license, a vast territory as yet untouched, in round figures 150,000,000 acres. It is known that some considerable part of this is very fairly timbered, but let us suppose that one with the other, the very modest stand of two cords per acre exists, and computing one and one-half cords as necessary to produce a ton of pulp, we are thus in a position to supply the British markets with 500,000 tons per annum for the next four hundred years, from the undeveloped areas of the province. If, therefore, we lay claim to being the source from which the pulp and paper industries must eventually look for their supply, none can very well dispute our pretensions, particularly when those interested observe the natural facilities in the shape of water powers which exist on the many important waterways for the exploitation of the raw material.

Of course, prominence is naturally given in this article to spruce as the staple timber of the province, and the fact that the black spruce has been found to produce, if anything, a superior fibre to the white has immediately given an increased value to the ordinary spruce timber limit, and furthermore has put a value on lands until now regarded as worthless. But besides pine and spruce we have an abundance of other varieties of timber. Throughout the Gaspe Peninsula and as far west as Lake Temiscouata a large quantity of cedar is to be found. The trade in shingles and railway sleepers has become a very large industry. We have on either side of the St. Lawrence large tracts of land heavily timbered with white birch admirably suited for the spool trade, and there need be no such waste in this line of business as formerly existed, for the red heart of this timber has been found to work up admirably for making trunks and boxes. The balsam also must be made mention of; it grows wherever the spruce flourishes, all over the province, and is really an excellent timber, although unsound as a rule at the stump like the cedar. It is claimed that the balsam produces a first-rate grade of pulp, and there can be little doubt of the truth of this assertion; it certainly cuts up into very good lumber and is especially adapted for box shooks, as there is hardly any shrinkage or warping.

In hardwoods, in which this province is rich, the principal trade so far carried on has been with Great Britain for what is known as square birch. No very large operations in sawn hardwoods have ever been carried on, but the day cannot be very far distant when our comparatively uncut hardwood groves, of which there is an abundance, will be exploited.

The Banksian pine is found on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the St. Maurice river particularly there appears to be the heaviest growth, according to reports. It is rapidly growing in favor in the sawn lumber trade, and has long been known as an excellent timber for railway ties. The red pine is confined chiefly to the counties of Pontiac and Ottawa.

In conclusion, it must be remarked that apart from the Crown lands of the province, we have some 10,000,000 acres of seignorial grants and fully as much territory conceded by sales, grants, etc. Upon this area there is a vast amount of timber still standing, which of course belongs to the owners of the soil, and mention is made of it only to still further demonstrate that there is, practically speaking, an unlimited amount of timber within our borders, and that judgment and care of the forests is alone necessary to ensure its lasting for all time.

Appended is a copy of the present tariff on timber cut on Crown lands under license, also a copy of the clause referring to ground rent charges:

All timber, saw logs and wood goods of all kinds cut under licences now in force, or under any licenses which may hereafter be acquired, shall be subject to the payment of the following Crown dues, that is to say:

Oak and walnut, per cubic foot	4 cents.
Pine, birch, basswood, cedar, spruce, elm, ash, tamarac, and all other square timber, per cubic foot	2 "
Pine saw logs, boom and dimension timber and all other logs or woods intended for sawing, except spruce, hemlock, cypress, balsam and cedar per standard of 200 feet board measure (Equivalent to $1.03 per thousand feet board measure.)	26 "
Spruce, hemlock, cypress, balsam and cedar saw logs, per standard of 200 feet board measure (Equivalent to 65 cents per thousand feet board measure.)	13 "
Cord wood (hard), per cord of 128 cubic feet	20 "
Cord wood (soft), per cord of 128 cubic feet	10 "
Cedar rails, not exceeding 12 feet long, per 100	30 "
Cedar pickets, per 100	15 "
Rails of other wood than cedar, and not exceeding 12 feet long, per 100	15 "
Pickets of other wood than cedar, per 100	10 "
Cedar and pine shingles (short), per thousand	10 "
Cedar and pine shingles (long), per thousand	15 "
Cedar, or other, telegraph, telephone or electric light poles, not exceeding 10 inches in diameter at the butt or larger end, per lineal foot	¼ "
Ditto exceeding 10 inches at the butt, per lineal foot	½ "
Railroad ties of all kinds of wood, each	2 "
Hemlock lathwood, per cord of 128 cubic feet	20 "
Hemlock bark, per cord of 128 cubic feet	32 "
Pine, cedar, spruce, birch or other small logs, not exceeding 10 feet in length, nor 10 inches in diameter at the smaller end, for shingles, spool, small board stuff, or paper pulp, per cord of 128 cubic feet	25 "
Futtocks, knees, floors of birch and other shipbuilding material, and all wood goods not enumerated in the foregoing list, an ad valorem duty, on the invoice or bill of sale, of	10 per cent.

The duties on timber for export shall be charged upon the quantities shown by the specification of measurement at the office of the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec, or at the offices of his deputies, or by other reliable measurement, but when such actual measurement cannot be obtained, each stick of white pine shall be estimated as containing 60 cubic feet, and red pine and all other woods as containing 30 cubic feet.

Newly acquired licenses, and renewals of licenses to cut timber, shall be subject to a yearly ground rent charged at the rate of three dollars for each square mile or fraction thereof, embraced within the area they cover, but no license shall be charged for at less than one square mile of area, nor shall any claim for refund of ground rent over calculated be entertained after the issue of such license.

THE TIMBER OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

THE province of New Brunswick is about 230 miles from north to south, and 190 miles from east to west. It is so situated that water shipments may be made from the south and east, while it enjoys the advantages of two great river systems, the St. John and Miramichi, with numerous small rivers and lakes, which afford facilities for floating the timber from the interior to the coast. It is also well provided for in respect to railway accommodation.

The total area of New Brunswick is 17,400,000 acres, and it is estimated that more than three-fifths of this is timber land. About 5,000,000 acres have been placed under license by the Government to lumbermen, the land, however, being still the property of the Crown, and reverting thereto at the expiration of the twenty-five years' lease. The New Brunswick Railway Company owns 1,647,772 acres of timber land. Mr. Alex. Gibson, of Marysville, owns 200,000 acres on the Nashwaak river, the Nova Scotia Land Company have still a considerable tract, and other large tracts are owned by private individuals and corporations. It has been estimated that there are over ten million acres of timber lands in New Brunswick on which lumbering operations of some sort could be carried on.

Spruce is the predominant timber. Other woods include, birch, maple, ash, beech, cedar and hemlock, but the commercial value of these is not to be compared with that of spruce.

The Crown lands of the province are leased by public competition for a term of twenty-five years. An upset price of eight dollars per square mile is fixed by the Government. This sum must be deposited by an applicant for license; the property is then offered at auction and sold to the highest bidder. The lessee is required to pay also an annual license of $4 per square mile and the following stmupage dues: Spruce, pine or hardwoods, $1 per thousand superficial feet; pine timber up to 14 inches, $1 per ton, with 25 cents for each additional inch; spruce timber, 50 cents per ton; hardwood timber, up to 14 inches square, 90 cents; cedar logs, 80 cents per thousand feet. Every pine or spruce tree cut must make at least a log 18 feet long and ten inches at the top end.

The great manufacturing centre of New Brunswick is St. John, where are situated a number of large saw mills, most of them doing an export trade. The lumber shipments from

St. John to trans-Atlantic ports last year were nearly 200,000,000 feet, while from the Miramichi there was shipped over 125,000,000 feet. Other ports from which large shipments are made are Moncton, Campbellton, Shediac, Sackville, Dalhousie, Richibucto and material Bathurst.

The next few years promises to witness a great development of the pulp industry in New Brunswick. Four large mills are now in operation, and capitalists are about to undertake the erection of others at different points where excellent water powers and an abundance of raw are available.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The area of timber lands in the province of Nova Scotia is in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 acres, of which over 2,000,000 acres are held by lumber operators. In this province the lands are not leased by the Crown as in the other provinces of the Dominion, but are sold outright, the only rights reserved by the Crown having relation to minerals. Besides spruce, of which there are extensive areas and which is of the greatest commercial value, the native woods consist of birch, beech, ash, maple and oak. There is also a small growth of pine. The export of lumber from Nova Scotia is considerable, and represents by far the greater portion of the entire production. For the last three years the shipments to trans-Atlantic ports have been on an average of 150,000,000 feet. Large shipments are also made to South America, West Indies, and the United States.

Among the leading lumber exporters might be mentioned Dickie & McGrath, of Tusket; Parker, Eakins & Company, Yarmouth; Rhodes, Curry & Company, Amherst; Alfred Dickie, Lower Stewiacke; E. D. Davidson & Son, Bridgewater; Nova Scotia Lumber Company, Sherbrooke; Chas. T. White, Apple River; and Clarke Bros., Bear River.

THE FOREST LANDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE principal areas of timber lands in the province of British Columbia are situated on the western slope of the Cascade or Coast Range, and on Vancouver and adjacent islands. The largest compact area is on the eastern portion of Vancouver Island, extending north from, and including the valley of the Cowichan River to Hardy Bay, comprising about 4,400 square miles, all of which is densely clothed with a large growth of fir, spruce, cedar and some hemlock.

On the mainland the principal area of timber lands is in the valleys of Gordon Pasha and Powell Lakes and on the banks of the streams which flow into them and the rivers which are their outlets, on the Theodosia River valley, and along other streams of more or less size which flow into the many inlets of the sea with which the coast is indented, as far north as Queen Charlotte Sound, north of which point fir is not met with in any great quantity, its place being taken by a very dense growth of hemlock. In favorable situations the hemlock reaches a very considerable size, specimens 30 inches in diameter and 50 feet clear to the lower branches being not uncommon. The wood of the northern hemlock is of a very superior quality and will some day—perhaps soon—be much more generally used than it now is.

SHIPMENT OF TIMBER AT THE HASTINGS SAW MILL, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Very considerable areas of spruce, red and yellow cedar, (or cypress), are also found to the north of the point above mentioned and on Queen Charlottes Islands. The number of square miles of these sections of timber bearing lands may be placed approximately at 40,000. In addition large portions of the coast are covered with second and third class timber of various kinds, but which, owing to the cheapness and facility with which better timber can be procured, are entirely neglected by lumbermen in the province.

The principal exporting mills in British Columbia are those owned by the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company, who operate three saw mills—the Hastings saw mill in Vancover, the Royal City planing mills in Vancouver ann New Westminister, having a combined daily capacity of 215,000 feet, and the Moodyville Land & Saw Mill Company on Burrard Inlet (north side), which has a daily capacity of 105,000 feet. We might also mention the Brunette Saw Mill Company in New Westminster, with a daily capacity of 65,000 feet, the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Chemainus, Vancouver Island, which is one of the best constructed and most modern mills in the province, with a daily capacity of 220,000 feet, the J. A. Sayward Company, of Victoria, which has a daily capacity of 40,000 feet, and the North Pacific Lumber Company at Barnet. In addition to the above there are some sixty-five saw and shingle mills of greater or less capacity, which cut principally for local consumption, the North-West, and Ontario trade.

The exports of sawn timber from British Columbia for year ending June 30th, 1900, were:

Over sea	162,000,000	feet
By rail eastward	34,000,000	"
	196,000,000	"
Cut for local uses, railroad construction, etc.	58,000,000	"
Total cut in the province being	254,000,000	"

VISIT OF BRITISH PAPER MAKERS.

THE delegation of British paper manufacturers which have been visiting this continent returned to England by the steamer Parisian from Quebec on the 21st ultimo. The party first visited the United States, and inspected some of the leading pulp and paper mills in that country. From Duluth they went to Sault Ste. Marie by steamer and were there the guests of Mr. F. H. Clegue, president of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company. They evinced much admiration for the magnificent plant of the Sault Ste. Marie Company. At Toronto they were dined at the National Club and afterwards taken in charge by Mr. John R. Barber, M. P. P., the well-known paper manufacturer of Georgetown, and others representing the paper and pulp industry. A trip round the harbor and island was furnished by Mr. F. B. Polson, of the Polson Iron Works, builders of pulp digestors, etc. In the Provinee of Quebec they visited Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, Roberval and other places, and in Montreal were entertained by the Paper Manufacturers' Association and the International Paper Company. The extensive pulp mills in New Brunswick were, we understand, also visited.

The British paper makers were, it is said, delighted beyond measure with what they saw, and particularly with the extent of the timber resources of Canada. One of the party stated that since their arrival they had been constantly remarking upon the great possibility of the introduction of British capital to work up the forests of spruce and other pulp wood. He said that several of the delegates had their eyes on tempting limits with water privileges which had been brought to their notice. The paper makers of the United Kingdom had come to the conclusion that they had to look this way for pulp, as the supply from Sweden and Norway was rapidly becoming exhausted.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF TIMBER PRODUCTS.

The accompanying three tables will help to an understanding of the Canadian trade in wood and wood products.

The first table shows the extent and development of our export trade in forest products. We began our life as a Dominion with an export trade in wood, and industries requiring wood as the chief staple, of $19,651,000. We ended the fiscal year 1899 with an export of the kinds of articles valued at nearly $31,000,000, an increase of 60 per cent.

We began with a despatch of squared timber equal to 650,928 tons. We ended the last fiscal year with an export of 175,186 tons, a decrease of 475,642 tons or 73 per cent. The decrease in total value is equal to 40 per cent., so that on the whole prices have not only been maintained but increased. The average export price of a ton in 1868 was $6.39 and in 1899 it was $14.30. Exports can alone tell how much more it cost in 1899 than in 1868 to obtain the ton, square it and convey it to the shipping port.

We began by sending out 630,800 pieces of wood in the shape of railway sleepers. We ended the period of 32 years by exporting 529,068 pieces, a decrease of 101,742 pieces, or 16 per cent. in quantity, accompanied by a decrease of 31 per cent. in value, showing that the value per gross has decreased more than the quantity.

The decrease in the value of fire wood exported has been $371,937, equal to 75 per cent. The value per cord has also decreased from $2.20 in 1868 to $1.75 in 1899, a drop of about 20 per cent.

"Other wood" being products of the forests almost untouched by the transforming hands of labour shows a large increase from $691,013 in 1868 to $2,803,033 in 1899. There has, however, been a considerable decrease in the value of the export under this sub-head during more recent years. It reached its highest point in 1894, when the value for export was $3,859,086. With this fluctuation in recent years and this large increase when the whole period of Confederation is taken into account, further analysis of this column may prove interesting. The articles included in this column are saw-logs of all kinds, knees and futtocks, spars, basswood, hickory, hop poles, etc. Saw-logs formed 56 per cent. of the total of 1899 ($2,803,033), and wood blocks for pulp 30 per cent., leaving other articles to form 14 per cent. In 1894 saw-logs formed over 74 per cent. of the total of $3,859,086, and pulpwood about 10 per cent., leaving other articles to be represented by 16 per cent. It appears, therefore, that the decrease seen in 1899 when compared with 1894, is due to a diminution either in the value or the quantity of the sawlogs. An examination of prices will show that the decrease is altogether due to a diminution in the quantity of the sawlogs exported in 1899. From the point of view of labour and capital both, this fact cannot but be deemed a gain. In 1894 we exported 340,900 thousand feet of logs, and in 1899 only 185,363 thousands.

The great gain in the amount of lumber measured in dollars exported in 1889 as compared with 1894 sufficiently emphasizes the importance of the change. We sent abroad $2,862,152 worth of logs in 1894 and $19,411,500 of lumber. In 1899 we exported $1,581,783 of logs and $22,392,000 of lumber, a decrease of $1,280,000 in the raw material—logs—but an increase of nearly $3,000,000 of sawn lumber upon which capital and labour both take or ought to take larger toll than upon the unsawn logs.

By those who hold that the more labour that is put upon an article before it goes out of the country the better, it will not be deemed a fact to congratulate ourselves over that the pulp wood which in 1894 was of the value of $393,260 was in 1899 of the greater value of $842,086.

The table giving the export of squared white pine is instructive.

In the first two years of Confederation the export of square white pine was 821,427 tons, equal to 410,714 tons a year. In the next ten years, 1870-79, the export was equal to an average of 313,435 tons a year. In the next decade, 1880-89, it was equal to an annual average of 181,144 tons, and the last ten years, 1890-99, it was an annual average of 106,932 tons.

The following statement shows changes which have taken place in the export trade measured by dollars :

	First 5 yrs. 1869-72	Last 5 yrs. 1895-99
Timber, sleepers, railway ties	26%	9%
Other wood	3	10.6
Lumber	65	72
Ships	3	0.4
Other manufactures	3	8
	100	100

TABLE No. 3.

EXPORTS OF WHITE PINE (SQUARED) TO UNITED KINGDOM.

	TONS.	VALUE.	VALUE PER TON.
1868	407,731	$2,317,474	$ 5 69
1869	413,696	2,581,287	6 24
1870	341,791	2,707,438	7 92
1871	332,234	3,265,417	9 82
1872	413,073	4,078,129	9 87
1873	355,227	3,837,466	10 80
1874	243,235	2,651,724	10 90
1875	338,976	3,460,850	10 21
1876	282.753	2,908,641	10 28
1877	408,698	4,211,752	10 30
1878	292,108	2,766,961	9 47
1879	126,259	1,077,478	8 54
1880	144,253	1,175,751	8 15
1881	330,079	3,506,641	10 62
1882	182,841	2,153,839	11 80
1883	201,825	2,837,159	13 45
1884	249,745	3,160,812	12 66
1885	168,443	1,984,523	11 80
1886	167,356	1,748,055	10 45
1887	104,050	1,325,246	12 73
1888	122,784	1,480,771	12 06
1889	149,065	2,005,457	13 50
1890	173,479	2 650,847	15 30
1891	138,736	1,952,082	14 07
1892	118,454	1,572,138	13 27
1893	97,446	1,367,071	14 03
1894	109,098	1,566,060	14 34
1895	70,181	1,036,730	14 77
1896	90.999	1,514,760	16 67
1897	88,191	1,281,468	14 52
1898	86,331	1,530,379	17 73
1899	96,594	1,338,069	13 85

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Filer" writes: "Will some one who has had experience tell me the most convenient way of setting up a band wheel grinder?" Answers through the CANADA LUMBERMAN are invited.

TABLE NO. 1.

EXPORTS OF WOOD FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA IN THE YEARS 1868 TO 1899, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Timber.		Sleepers and Railway Ties.		Firewood.	Other wood.	Lumber.	Ships.	Other manufactur's	Totals.
	Tons.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	650,928	4,160,547	630,810	122,834	495,648	691,013	12,552,970	837,592	791,106	19,651,706
9	634,369	4,481,508	432,620	81,123	527,883	640,053	13,969,368	1,080,000	788,610	21,568,546
70	563,995	4,525,595	543,789	104,059	520,235	616,590	15,190,441	725,080	662,912	22,344,912
1	568,806	5,628,630	1,156,270	217,621	473,246	704,033	15,403,173	558,144	760,624	23,745,471
2	628,765	6,309,912	936,326	194,698	469,781	732,753	16,114,489	332,262	790,707	24,944,602
3	567,373	6,216,128	1,659,718	311,662	719,742	1,255,897	20,025,872	782,900	788,233	30,180,434
4	448,631	5,488,353	1,869,547	469,443	570,413	889,228	19,377,260	796,675	513,649	28,105,021
5	568,284	6,593,507	966,026	208,404	408,352	862,734	16,451,185	789,450	653,791	25,967,423
6	455,819	4,909,944	866,300	174,291	349,472	596,548	14,053,173	2,189,270	445,988	22,718,686
7	643,334	6,972,956	915,886	194,042	337,935	738,025	14,457,097	1,576,244	607,648	24,883,947
8	459,322	4,655,795	914,186	231,636	319,037	705,671	13,586,587	1,218,145	322,042	21,038,913
9	207,061	1,880,696	1,010,585	191,076	299,709	551,721	10,185,137	529,824	453,938	14,092,101
80	265,507	2,370,491	913,296	184,497	295,187	1,095,791	12,761,516	464,327	556,763	17,728,572
1	513,818	5,795,897	3,651,965	324,568	312,170	1,275,907	17,139,770	348,018	526,024	25,722,354
2	305,777	3,610,520	2,743,848	537,969	367,484	1,593,704	17,770,098	402,311	612,173	24,894,259
3	344,819	4,634,864	2,126,668	554,328	388,910	1,336,980	18,444,021	506,538	552,498	26,418,139
4	390,659	4,907,150	1,429,319	415,313	353,829	1,328,827	18,921,489	416,756	506,244	26,849,608
5	274,582	3,314,065	760,435	197,826	316,647	1,098,727	16,085,540	246,277	662,902	21,921,984
6	285,723	3,196,888	1,358,398	367,457	313,480	1,048,401	16,113,085	266,363	632,891	21,938,565
7	168,300	2,113,840	1,797,260	355,946	311,931	793,168	16,519,088	143,772	963,985	21,201,730
8	186,966	2,309,472	2,626,263	519,918	338,002	1,924,154	15,777,598	289,969	680,776	21,839,889
9	226,319	3,098,288	2,403,685	470,558	340,030	1,280,688	17,871,834	266,817	678,567	24,006,782
90	281,640	4,259,688	1,686,820	303,639	281,298	1,535,891	19,855,295	442,781	845,425	27,524,017
1	216,366	3,005,597	1,605,716	310,676	314,870	1,803,769	18,971,389	280,474	961,485	25,648,260
2	194,208	2,546,903	1,467,462	259,467	370,301	2,111,416	16,878,999	506,747	1,247,898	23,921,731
3	175,803	2,419,202	1,410,701	214,892	354,429	2,604,370	20,646,151	363,916	1,450,556	28,053,516
4	174,955	2,556,297	891,254	131,765	287,036	3,859,086	19,411,500	243,429	1,491,154	27,980,267
5	123,034	1,786,963	881,143	130,208	222,184	3,377,987	18,250,602	172,563	1,434,667	25,375,174
6	173,624	2,676,698	1,287,661	213,622	222,389	2,955,032	19,972,704	99,392	2,726,435	28,866,272
7	164,004	2,262,716	1,325,938	229,780	173,921	3,400,168	25,090,554	105,164	1,780,837	33,043,140
8	194,208	2,551,104	701,810	101,191	140,897	3,220,750	20,385,292	191,069	2,489,525	29,079,828
9	175,286	2,507,450	529,068	84,305	123,711	2,803,033	22,392,303	92,181	2,937,275	30,940,258
Totals	11,232,335	123,747,664	43,500,773	8,488,814	11,320,159	49,432,115	550,625,580	17,264,450	31,317,328	792,116,110

TABLE NO. 2.

WOOD EXPORTS, 1899, SHOWING TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany	Other Countries	B. N. A. Provinces.	British W. Indies.
Timber, tons	175,286	$2,507,450	$2,466,573	$19,478	$1,414	$3,906	$14,520	$1,599	
Sleepers and Railway Ties, pieces	529,068	84,305	4,776	79,529					
Firewood, cords	70,741	123,711		123,540			171		
All other		2,803,033	51,407	2,692,035			57,089	662	1,840
Lumber		22,392,303	13,212,630	6,941,804	393,181	28,698	1,601,440	10,363	204,187
Ships		92,181	7,500	3,715			77,066	3,900	
Oth'r Man'fact'rers		2,937,275	2,069,321	724,250	1,446	352	96,054	37,108	8,744
Totals		30,940,258	17,812,207	10,584,351	396,041	32,956	1,846,340	53,592	214,717

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

THE POSSIBILITIES FOR LUMBER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE present is an opportune time to draw the attention of Canadian manufacturers generally, and lumber manufacturers in particular, to the possibilities that will exist, upon the termination of the war, for the development of our export trade with South Africa. The annual imports of British South Africa are in the neighborhood of $110,000,000, or only $30,000,000 less than the imports of Canada, and this notwithstanding that the white population is but one-fifth that of the Dominion. From these figures, representing the imports of a country in which very little has been done to develop natural resources, some conception may be formed of the possible extent of the imports during a period of industrial development such as will undoubtedly follow as soon as British supremacy is established over the whole of South Africa.

No single article of merchandise will be more in demand than timber. The forests of South Africa are of little account, and the people are almost entirely dependent on other countries for their supply. Although in the past no special effort has been made by our lumber merchants to develop a trade with that country, we find that in 1897 the province of British Columbia exported to South Africa timber to the value of $70,000, and in each of the two succeeding years to the value of $50,000. An immense quantity of timber will be required in connection with the development of mines, railway building, reconstruction of destroyed buildings, and as a result of the general commercial development.

It is only reasonable to suppose that there will be more competition to secure the trade of this country than heretofore, but there seems no reason why Canada should not supply a large portion of the requirements in timber products. British timber merchants have been and are now shipping timber to the South African market which was purchased either in America or in the Baltic, and it may be presumed that Canadian merchant would find a handsome profit in supplying the market direct.

It is not too early to consider this question and weigh carefully the possibilities of materially extending our business connection with South Africa. The United States is already taking action in this direction, and Canada should not be left behind. A feature which will facilitate trading with that country is that the productions of Canada and South Africa are so different in character that there should be no difficulty in obtaining return cargoes for steamers. A first requisite is a direct steamship service between the two countries, and we look to the Dominion government to take steps immediately to establish such a service.

THE SITUATION IN RESPECT TO EXPORT TRADE.

THE Canadian export trade in timber products is one which has gradually expanded each year, the figures representing the export of last year being over thirty million dollars. The interest which foreign importers have shown in the timber of this country has been more apparent in the past year or two than at any previous time, and there are indications that further expansion of the export trade in timber products will be witnessed. This issue of the CANADA LUMBERMAN is intended to furnish information regarding the timber resources of Canada, and, figuratively speaking, to bring together the exporter and the importer. In the advertising pages will be found the announcements of manufacturers and exporters of almost every variety of wood goods, such as pine and spruce lumber, box shooks, spool wood, dowels, bobbins, staves, clothboards, mangle rollers, pulp, wooden-ware, etc., also the advertisements of leading importers of timber products in Great Britain and other foreign countries. These advertisers are, we believe, thoroughly honorable and rseponsible, and are among the most enterprising in the trade.

The information given in this number regarding the requirements of foreign countries is recommended to the careful study of Canadian timber merchants. In it they may find valuable hints pertaining to business methods, as well as much information specially bearing on the timber trade. The communication from the Curator of the Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute is particularly suggestive. Mr. Watson reports that last year he received fully two hundred letters in connection with woodenware, and points to this as evidence of the opportunities that exist for the extension of trade.

In respect to British trade, it has been said that in some instances business has not developed as satisfactorily as was desired, and that there has been some disappointment on the part of both exporter and importer. It may not be amiss to point out the peculiar conditions which have existed during the past year or two, and which have in a measure been responsible for this. Following some years of depression, the lumber trade of Canada rapidly improved towards the end of 1898, and since that time a period of marked prosperity has been enjoyed. The result has been that producers of timber products found a ready market in Canada and the United States for almost their entire production, at high prices. Consequently, export trade was given secondary consideration, and orders for stock offered by dealers in Great Britain were refused. It is also said that the prices which are sometimes offered by foreign merchants are by no means tempting and do not warrant the risk which is involved in doing an export trade. Further, it is a common complaint that the ordinary specification, from Great Britain in particular, is so exacting that the Canadian manufacturer does not feel disposed to supply the stock unless at a price which he consider represents the value of the most carefully selected goods.

On the other hand, it is manifestly in the interest of the Canadian manufacturers to give greater attention to the manufacture of their stock, cutting it to sizes common to foreign markets. It has been suggested that business would be facilitated if recognition could be secured in this country for a system of grades.

It would also assist trade very greatly if foreign dealers who are in the market for timber products would open up correspondence in the fall of the year, so that lumbermen on this side would be in a position to get out the necessary stock and quality of logs to supply the requirements. Business conducted along this line would, we feel certain, be fruitful of good results to all parties concerned.

There are many exporters of Canadian timber products who are not in a position to maintain a branch establishment in foreign countries, and who may be in some doubt as to the most practical course to pursue to extend their foreign connection and place their goods on the markets of other countries. Much of the trade from the United States has, we understand, been carried on with considerable success through agents and brokers. These brokers are closely in touch with the requirements of the market, and advise their clients as to the classes of goods which should be exported. In some instances the brokers will purchase the stock outright, but it is the usual custom to make consignments pending a sale, the practice of the most reliable brokers being to allow the shipper to draw on them for three-fourths of the estimated net proceeds against bills of lading. Thus it is apparent that it is necessary that the shipper should carry out his engagements in a straight-forward and business-like manner, and that the business can only be carried on with a basis of mutual confidence ; on the one hand, the producer must feel that he is dealing with reliable and capable people, who will sell his goods to the best advantage, and on the other hand, the broker must be assured that the shipper is a man whom he can thoroughly trust.

It may not be generally known abroad that the Canadian government has adopted a preferential tariff which gives a preference of 33⅓ per cent. in the duties on goods imported from Brit-

ish possessions. This should be the means of increasing very materially the trade between Canada and the Mother country.

The above remarks, while specially referring to Great Britain, are in a measure applicable to other countries

The extent of our timber resources is well set forth in this number. It may not be amiss to say a word regarding the saw milling establishments. There are, in Canada, it is estimated, about six thousand saw mills, large and small, varying in capacity from two to three thousand to several hundred thousand feet per day. Mr. Booth's total annual output is in the vicinity of one hundred and twenty-five million feet, and the total output of the Ottawa Valley reaches six hundred million feet. And the Ottawa Valley is but one of the lumbering districts for which Canada is renowned. The equipment of our saw mills is equal to anything in America, our lumbermen having shown themselves alive to the necessity of adopting modern and up-to-date improvements. Recently there has been installed in some of our mills the double acting band saw, by which a board is cut from the log by the reverse as well as the forward movement of the carriage. There is also to be found in connection with our pine and spruce producing saw mills modern wood-working plants in which the lumber is worked up into manufactured and partially manufactured articles, such as doors, sashes, boxes, etc. Likewise some of the hardwood mills are equipped with machinery for making hardwood specialties, such as mangle rollers, bobbin stock, spool wood, and similar lines.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Minnesota labor authorities have recently published some valuable statistics regarding the lumber industry. The most interesting, perhaps, refer to the average production of lumber per man per day, which was found to average 517 feet. In the Southern States, however, statistics collected show the average daily production for each man to be 1,365 feet, the highest being 2,500 feet and the lowest 470 feet. It would seem fair to place the annual daily production of lumber per man at less than one thousand feet. This is a factor in the cost of lumber which is not always given full consideration, and which represents an expenditure, we would say, of about two dollars on every thousand feet of lumber. It should be stated also that these figures do not include logging operations, but simply the process of manufacture after the log has reached the mill.

The discrimination of the insurance companies against steamships loading at Canadian ports is apparently affecting the shipping trade of this country. It is learned that more than the usual quantity of lumber from the Ottawa valley is being shipped to England via Boston, while the shipments from Montreal have been no greater, if as great. It is to be hoped that our Canadian legislators have not yet given up the fight to have this unjust discrimination removed, and that in the near future Canadian ports will be placed on an equal footing with those of the United States. The trade of this country is also suffering from excessive freight rates charged from certain points. The rates on manufactures of wood are considerably higher than for corresponding distances in the United States, and the manufacturer in the United States thus enjoys a decided advantage over his Canadian competitor. It should be the duty of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council to endeavor to compel the railways to grant more equitable terms to shippers.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN THE ORIENTAL MARKET.

Until very recently the eyes of Canada were turned almost exclusively towards the east, and her thoughts occupied with commercial matters in Europe. During the last few years it has occurred to many that the Pacific ocean, instead of being the back road from the country, might become a highway fully as important as the Atlantic, and this idea is certain not to be disappointed by results. Trade with Australia, China, Japan, Malaya, and Polynesia is no mean prize to strive for, and the splendid Pacific highway at our doors places us in a position to compete favorably with any country. The rapid advances made by the United States and Japan in the Oriental trade show that business methods adjusted to the established ideas of the east will bring a quick return, and that the lack of flexibility inherent in British trade methods is resulting in the loss of the previous overwhelming commercial supremacy. If Canada is to take part in the Oriental market which should be expected owing to her favorable geographical position, it will have to be brought about by a careful study of the existing and prospective conditions and demands and by enterprise in pushing sales.

Many discussions have taken place regarding the trade possibilities of China, and as many diverse opinions have been expressed, varying from the optimistic idea that the millions of China represent a market for our exports equivalent to a similar population in Europe, to the pessimistic opinion that these Chinese millions will eventually swamp our markets by their cheap productions. Both of these extreme opinions are based on the supposition that the country has been opened up to trade and that foreign investments have been rendered secure. The truth, as is generally the case, appears to lie between these extremes, for on one hand no one who knows in any degree the conditions existing in the east will allow that its ability to absorb western products is at all commensurate with its population, and that any deductions made from results in European countries are very misleading. On the other hand, Japan has progressed far enough to act as an object lesson in the increased cost of labor which results from an increase of production, and, speaking generally, it will be conceded that when a nation has arrived at some state of stability in her manufactures, the labor cost of the output will not be found to vary from the standard all over the world. For instance, labor in Europe is cheaper than in America when reckoned by the cost per hour, but it is found that in spite of this fact the labor cost of turning out manufactured articles is not very different owing to the greater rate of production per hour of the American artisan. This equalizing effect will be found to act as a corrective, and it does not appear at all probable that our western commerce is in danger of extinction at the hands of Oriental competition. The Oriental will be a keen competitor, but judging from his character he will not originate, but will be a very successful copyist. The initiative will be found without doubt in Europe and America.

Apart from China and the French colonies in the East, trade there is less restricted than in Europe. In China the unwillingness of the ruling classes to admit the foreigner, the insecurity of capital, the fluctuating currency, and greater than all, the poverty of the millions, are the great obstacles in the way of the western trader. These are obstacles that cannot be appreciated at their full value without a knowledge of the Chinese character, of its inertness, its placid content with things as they are, its sense of superiority over the Barbarian. Under these existing conditions no opening of the trade door will take place from within, but the country will have to be burglarized by the Occidental nations, and this will probably not be long deferred. What form the forcible entry will take is not apparent, but it appears that as it requires an Asiatic to deal with an Asiatic, Japan and Russia are best fitted to obtain the advantage and to hold it when obtained. If the open door policy prevail there will be large openings for railway enterprise. Many lines are already projected, but the question as to whether they would pay in many cases is exceedingly problematical, as China has a tremendous canal system, with cheap native labor as the motive power. However, many will be built, and this will require the services of many engineers and great quantities of materials. In the mining field the prospects are exceedingly good, the country having coal in many provinces and minerals in abundance. This, with cheap labor, will stand in the way of great importations of raw materials, and whatever staples are required will be manufactured in the country, so that given the open door policy, the first effect would be the importation of engineering materials and machinery, but it seems improbable that any great increase in staple exports could take place. This lesson may be learned from the history of Japan, where imports are decreasing and exports increasing—although the process in China may be very much slower.

There is no effort made to thrust manufactures under the eyes of the customer and make trade. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in establishing the splendid steamship service to the East, has done much for Canada and Canadian trade, and it is owing to this fact that most of the Europeans and many of the Orientals have crossed Canada, and its products are known and could be largely extended in this field, where enterprising management is seldom met with.

TO FOREIGN MERCHANTS.

Foreign merchants desirous of importing Canadian timber products will find it to their advantage to correspond with the manufacturers and dealers whose announcements appear in this number and from whom almost every variety of wood goods may be obtained. When writing kindly mention the Canada Lumberman as the medium of communication.

A WELCOME VISITOR.

Messrs. Clarke Bros., Bear River, Nova Scotia, write: "We regard the Canada Lumberman as a very welcome visitor, and do not wish a break in its visits."

THE CANADIAN FORESTRY EXHIBIT AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Canadian Forestry Exhibit at Paris is a collective exhibit got together by Mr. J. M. Macoun, who represents the Dominion Government at Paris. The Provincial Governments of British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec contributed largely to the material shown; the remainder of the exhibit was secured from private individuals, principally in Ontario, or by purchase. The result as shown at Paris is a very complete representation of the woods and wood products of Canada. Sections, 3 feet 6 inches long, of every tree of commercial value form the basis of the exhibit; these have all been cut and polished on one face with the exception of large specimens of Douglas fir, spruce and cedar from British Columbia and of elm, oak, sycamore, beech and maple contributed by Sutherland, Innes & Co. and by John Harrison & Sons. Next in importance to these is a collection of 38 deals six feet in length and of varying width. These represent the principal Canadian commercial woods and have all been polished in Paris by an expert.

From a commercial point of view the Canadian exhibit far excels that of any other country, and a jury made up entirely of men engaged in the lumber trade, either as importer or broker, has awarded the Grand Prize for the best commercial exhibit to Canada.

The high wall which forms the back of the Canadian exhibit is covered with chair-stock furnished by the North American Bent Chair Co. and hickory and oak spokes from the factory of John Heard & Sons, while the pillars which support the second storey of the Forestry building are decorated with handles of all descriptions and with wood specialties from the Columbia Handle and Novelty Co. and J. H. Still. Dobell, Beckett & Co. show a fine collection of square timber and the Sutherland, Innes Co. a complete line of cooperage stock. The restricted space allows of no very carefull grouping of the specimens, but each article is carefuliy labelled and either Mr. Macoun or his assistant is always on hand to furnish information.

The principal exhibitors of deals and other unmanufactured lumber are the W. C. Edwards Co., the Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Henri Menier and Gilmour & Co., while in special lines Ker & Harcourt (spools, bobbins and turned wooden boxes), John Harrison & Sons (butchers' skewers), Adam Beck (cigar boxes and flooring), The Patent Cloth-board Co. (cloth-boards and veneers), John H. Grout & Co. (fruit baskets of all kinds), Jean Roux (hubs), and Wm. Cane & Sons (woodenware) are the principal exhibitors. Very beautiful collections of polished woods are shown by Carl Zeidler and the Canadian Office and School Furniture Co. A very fine office of antique oak made by the latter firm attracts much attention.

Two collections of photographs do much to beautify the exhibit; one of these is a series of eighty photographs of trees framed in their own wood, furnished by the Geological Survey Department, the other is a series of more than 100 photos illustrating lumbering operations in Canada.

Altogether the exhibit is a most creditable one and has already done much to make the forest resources of the Dominion known to foreigners visiting the exposition. It is to be regretted that so few of those engaged in the manufacture of wood products have sent specimens of their work. Though examples of no branch of the industry are lacking, very many lines shown were secured by purchase. It is to be hoped that the Glasgow Exhibition next year will be taken advantage of by Canadians to make a magnificent display of our forest products.

TIMBER RESOURCES OF LAKE ST. JOHN.

A remarkable illustration of the vast forest wealth of the great north of the Province of Quebec is furnished by the unexpected development of an enormous field for lumbering operations in the region made accessible to shipping ports by the construction of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. A decade or two ago, when white pine was considered to be almost the only timber that gave value to Canadian forests, it was erroneously supposed by many people that Messrs. Price Bros. & Co. had practically denuded of the profitable merchantable timber all the timber lands in the Saguenay and Lake St. John country. Now that spruce is virtually king in most of the forests of Quebec, and pulp wood the delight of millionaire speculators, the eyes of the public, and of the lumber, pulp and paper trades are being gradually opened to the enormous wealth of the spruce forests in the territory tributary to the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway and its connections.

Some idea of the present proportions of the lumber trade in the country traversed by this line may be formed from the fact that in 1899 the shipments of the various mills located in it, apart from the local consumption of their produce, amounted to the equivalent of 83,196,000 feet board measure, and consisted of 5,472 cars of sawn lumber, 636 cars of square timber, 763 cars of ties and 12 cars of logs. In addition to this, there were 2,426 cars of pulp and paper, though this industry is practically in its infancy in the Lake St. John country. There are between twenty-five and thirty saw mills in this territory, and many times that number would undoubtedly follow the extension of the road through the richly wooded country between Lake St. John and James Bay. More than half the export deal trade done by the port of Quebec in recent years is furnished by these mills over the Quebec and Lake St. John railway.

An official report to the provincial government made in 1898 shows that out of a total area of 19,200,000 acres in the territory of Lake St. John, less than 500,000 acres are under cultivation or cleared, and the remainder is covered with forests. The principal kinds of timber are spruce, balsam fir, white birch, cypress and a little pine. White, black and red spruce constitute more than 75 per. cent of the timber. Fire has ravaged this territory in some places, but the disastrous effects of the great fire of 1875 in the Mistassini region are no longer visible; the second growth is as fine as the first as regards the size of the trees, while the wood is sounder and less knotty.

The quantity of pulp wood in this country is practically unlimited. Taking an average of only five cords to the acre, we obtain fabulous results, showing that this territory can provide an almost inexhaustible supply of raw material. Mr. Langelier, who recently explored this section of the country for the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, estimates that the first cut of pulp wood in it would be about 100,000,000 cords, which would yield over 65,000,000 tons of pulp, or a million tons per annum for 65 years. It is calculated that this would be sufficient for the half of Europe, and that "the coniferous forests of the region of Lake St. John exceed in extent those of Norway, are nearly equal to those of Prussia, and to half those of Sweden.

The water powers of the grand discharge of Lake St. John, and of the several large rivers by which the lake is fed, greatly exceed those of all the rivers in Sweden and Norway, where the pulp industry is carried on to a considerable extent. It is calculated that they total over 650,000 horse power. Already there is a large saw and pulp mill at Chicoutimi which turns out thirty tons of dry pulp per day. Its capacity is about to be quadrupled. Another one is about going into operation at Jonquieres, and a third is about to be constructed on the Metabetchouan. Two large companies, one English, the other American, with a combined capital of nearly $6,000,000, are at present negotiating for water power privildges on the Grand Discharge. One proposes to erect the largest pulp and paper mill in the world, and the other an enormous calcium carbide factory, and in the magnitude of their operations they may exceed the tremendous works at Grand Mere and Shawenegan, on the Great Northern branch of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway. It may be mentioned, en passant, that the output of the industries at Grand Mere consists of fifteen to twenty million feet annually of sawn white and red pine and spruce, 130 tons daily of dry ground wood pulp, 60 tons per day of sulphide pulp, 40 tons daily of paper and 30 of cardboard. The new pulp and paper mill at Shawenegan is expected to have four times the capacity of that at Grand Mere. There are also valuable timber and pulp lands in the great extent of country stretching away from Lake St. John to James Bay. Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, Dominion Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, who headed a government exploring party through this territory in 1897, reports immense areas of magnificent spruce forest to the north of the height of land. Of other sections of the country traversed by him he says: In the virgin forests, spruce, fir, tamarac, and cypress or banksian pine, are the chief conifers, while the deciduous trees are limited to poplar of different varieties, white birch, willow, alder, hazel, pembina and similar undergrowth, with, occasionally, black ash along the river and lake shores. I saw no white pine, and although the cypress or Banksian pine is decidedly a native of that region, it is only in the dry burned districts, and on the poorer heights in the neighborhood of Lake Nemiskan, on the Rupert river, that it was seen in abundance. In fact, pine of any kind seldom flourishes on such rich clay soil as is found in the basin of the Nottoway. There is an abundance of spruce and tamarac wherever the country has not been burned. Here and there areas more or less extensive were swept by fire from twenty-five to fifty years ago, and are now well grown up with poplar, white birch, spruce, tamarac and cypress of fair size, according to age, insuring an abundance of pulp wood for ages to come.

Canadian Manufacturers of Timber Products

THE HUNTSVILLE LUMBER COMPANY.

ONE of the first firms in the Georgian Bay district of Ontario to engage in the export of lumber to Great Britain was the Huntsville Lumber Company, illustrations of whose mills appear on this page. The head offices and mills of the company are located at Huntsville, and are modern in every respect. The company manufacture white pine lumber and shingles, hardwoods, etc. They are owners of valuable timber limits from which their log supply is obtained. For some years past a large percentage of their output for export has been purchased by Messrs. F. A. Lightbody & Company, of Glasgow, Scotland. The close attention which they devote to the manufacture of their lumber has gained for it a high reputation. The officers of the company are: A. Tait, president; Wm. Turnbull, secretary; and Orville D. Tait, treasurer.

Mill of the Huntsville Lumber Company, Huntsville, Ont.

The lumber cut is almost all of the white pine variety. It is sorted off the carriers onto the rollers, and from the latter automatically transferred to cars, on which it is hauled to the piling ground near by, where it is filed in line from high platforms and tramways. There are no less than 250 piles, for all kinds and sizes, qualities and assortments of lumber. The piling grounds adjoining the mill, and facing the Ottawa river, are 50 acres in area, fitted with a network of platforms. Railway communication is established with them by a spur line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, while transportation by water is conducted from the docks with which the river front of the premises is lined. All lumber is kept in the yards at least 60 days before being shipped.

Yards of the Huntsville Lumber Company, Huntsville, Ont.

Fire protection is afforded by an extension of the Hull waterworks system and by the company's fire engine and private hose. The main mill, built of frame on stone foundation, is roofed with galvanized iron, while the engine house is built of stone, thus affording immunity from fire.

In recent years the mill has cut extensively on deals for the British market, but this season's cut will be mostly of thin lumber for the American market. This cut, it is expected, will exceed 40,000,000 feet. The cut of deals last year amounted to 10,000,000 feet, and thin lumber 30,000,000 feet. A considerable quantity of deals will be cut this season also.

Over 250 men are employed in and about the mill, and 25 teams are constantly engaged between the mill and piling ground. The importance of this industry to the sister cities of Hull and Ottawa may be realized when it is stated that the monthly wage bill for the mill and yards amounts to $10,000. Labor troubles are unknown problems in this business, and the army of employees, many of whom have passed almost a life time in the employ of the Gilmour firm, are happy and contented.

The Gilmour-Hughson limits cover the principal lumber territory along the Gatineau river, and are 3,500 miles in extent; some are 200 miles distant. Each season there are four main drives of about 80,000 logs each. All these drives come down the Gatineau, which empties into the Ottawa a short distance above the mill. On these limits employment is given during the season to 700 men and more. There is a greater quantity of spruce than pine on the limits, but nevertheless the supply of the latter is sufficient to keep the saws busy for a number of years to come.

Mr. John Gilmour, a member of the firm, is a grandson of the founder of the original mill. Relatives also operate large mills at Trenton, and have lumber interests elsewhere. Mr. W. C. Hughson, the other partner, is a son of the late John C. Hughson, who was well known in the early days of Canadian lumbering. He had similar interests in the United States, but established his first Canadian mill at Peterborough in 1855. He also operated, with the present member of the family, mills at Rice Lake, Sarnia, and in Muskoka, on the Georgian Bay.

The Gilmour Hughson Co., Limited, has a reputation for honest dealings and enterprise on two continents, and in Ottawa and Hull its business interests are booked on as a mainstay in the communities.

GILMOUR & HUGHSON.

The claim is made for Gilmour & Hughson's mill, with all show of reason, that it is the best equipped modern steam saw mill in the world. Situated on the Ottawa river about a mile east of Hull and directly opposite the city of Ottawa, the mill in its architectural lines of beauty, and general appearance of activity, is an object of interest to the stranger and citizen alike. The present mill was built six years ago and fitted with modern machinery at a cost of $200,000. The main mill is 160 feet long and 80 feet wide, flanked with a platform 250 feet long and 80 feet wide. The engine and boiler house, a stone and brick structure, is 60 feet long and 30 feet wide. The mill proper is equipped with a Wickes' gate, a pair of twin circular saws and two band saws. There are also well equipped lath and shingle mills, containing four modern lath machines and two up to date shingle machines. The machinery is driven by engines of a capacity of 1,000 horse power. The fuel used is sawdust, fed automatically in less than two minutes after the log leaves the water. All the sawdust and waste is used for this one purpose, and the experience of the managers is that the mill is thus operated with greater economy than if driven by water power.

Saw Mill of Gilmour & Hughson at Hull, Que.

CLARK, SKILLINGS & COMPANY.

On this page is shown an illustration of the spool wood mill of Clark, Skillings & Company at Newcastle, N. B. This mill is situated on the deep water terminus of the Intercolonial Railway, and has specially good facilities for summer shipment of goods, as well as the advantages of the railway for ocean transport via St. John during the winter months.

Clark, Skillings & Company have been engaged in the spool wood business for the last nine years, their annual output being about three and one-half millions. Their principal mill is situated at Newcastle, to which centre is taken the manufactured stock of two movable mills situated in the same district. The wood is sawn in the winter and early spring and bundled when dry. A special feature is made of the shed accommodation to protect the wood from damp as soon as it is bundled.

Spool Wood Mill of Clark, Skillings & Company at Newcastle, N. B.

The company also manufacture large quantities of dowels, backsets and spool blocks. They have an establishment in Maine, and the head office is at 21 Bothwell street, Glasgow, Scotland.

GILMOUR & COMPANY.

Messrs Gilmour & Co., of Trenton, Ontario, in addition to their regular lumber operations, are making and forwarding large quautities of box shooks to England and Mexico, the firm having been successful in opening up an extensive trade with these countries within the past year or two. The company have recently enlarged their box factory, equipped it with the latest labor-saving machinery, and are working hard to keep pace with their orders. The box factory has a capacity of 35,000 to 40,000 feet per day. Their door factory is now taxed to its utmost capacity to fill orders for their well-known brands of English pine doors, large quantities of which they are shipping weekly to the varions English ports. The factory is capable of turning out from 400 to 500 doors per day.

Recently Messrs. Gilmour & Co. obtained patents for lumber manufactured under a new process, and they are now engaged in making doors out of this lumber, veneered in walnut, mahogany, cherry birch, maple, or any other wood that the trade may demand. Several sample orders have been filled for the continental markets and the buyers report them satisfactory. Their prospects are bright for an enlarged trade in this make of door, as well as for all kinds of interior finish in patent lumber. The firm are also engaged in the manufacture of veneers, and are prepared to quote on bones for export trade.

DONALD FRASER & SONS.

One year ago the above named firm acquired the Quebec timber limits of the late James Miller, of St. John, N. B. Operations for getting out ten million feet of logs had been arranged, and the Messrs. Fraser took over the work as a going concern about the 1st of March, 1899, with the result that nearly twelve million feet of logs were cut and driven into Lake Temiscouata from Touladi River. About one and one half million feet was cedar, a small proportion pine, and the remainder spruce. A large saw and shingle mill being necessary to convert the logs into deals, etc., the firm decided to build at Cabano, on the western side of the lake and near Fort Ingalls station, on the Temiscouata Railway, forty miles from River Du Loup, on the St. Lawrence, and thirty-five miles from Edmundston, the northern New Brunswick terminus of the C. P. R. They are thus in a position to ship via the St. Lawrence route or by St. John, the winter port of Canada.

Mill of Donald Fraser & Sons at Cabano, Que.

The mill is a very large one, being 200 x 80 feet, with a brick boiler and engine house, detached, 40 x 50 feet, with engine capacity of 450 h. p. The saw mill contains twin circular saws for slabbing logs, two stock gangs (one the "Wickes" patent, being of the largest size made), two re-saws, two patent parallel edgers, slab slashers and latest improved deal trimmers. The equipment also comprises the most modern machinery for hauling logs into the mill, besides live rolls, transfers, slab, sawdust and refuse carriers, conveniently situated. Near the latter are two "Ross" patent lath machines with a capacity of one hundred thousand laths per day. Later in the season box making machinery will be added. The firm will then be in a position to utilize about everything in their logs except the bark and surplus sawdust.

Extending along one side of the mill is the shingle department, comprising butting and barking machines and eight "Dunbar" shingle machines, the stock for which is carried from the barking machines by a chain sluice just in front of each machine. The shingles are assorted according to grade by the operater of each machine. The bunchers work on a floor three feet lower than the mill floor, and have a very clean and light room. Continuing along beyond the shingle machine is a two block clapboard machine, the device of the senior member of the firm. It is unique in construction, rapid in operation, and correct in principle. The yard room is ample and the railway connections with it are complete.

The firm have already erected a fine boarding house and several houses for their men, and intend building about forty more this season, as well as a first-slass store. They have a tug boat on the lake to handle the logs and are now building several lighter scows at River Du Loup to load large vesse's that cannot lay at the whart. Their limits are principally on the Touladi river and comprise about six hundred miles, said to be of the finest description of timber.

The firm also have mills at Fredericton, steam power, and at River Dechute, water power. They expect to saw this year thirty million feet of long lumber, sixty million shingles, besides lath and box shooks correspondingly during the year. An enterprise such as this means a great advance in the prosperity of the surrounding country and is duly appreciated.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

VOL. VI. TORONTO, ONT., AUGUST 1, 1900 No. 28.

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Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canaian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 20-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

☞ Subscription price for the two editions for one year, $1.00.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at he rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

GOOD DIRECT ACTING STEAM SAW MILL and 200 acres for sale, with several years' supply of timber at hand. For particulars address T. A. PICKARD, Owen Sound.

WANTED—Competent man to take charge of large logging operations in B. C. Must have experience in rough country. Address, stating experience, Box 60, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WANTED—Three Ply stock, 3-16 in. thick, about 24 x 20 in., 40 to 50 M feet per month. Any cheap hardwood will do. Clear of defects. Send sample and price to JOHN W. HUSSEY, No. 1 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.

DRY HARDWOOD LUMBER—150,000 FEET 1 in. soft Elm, 80,000 feet 1 in. brown Ash, 150,000 feet plain and quartered red and white Oak, 100,000 feet 1 in. and 2 in. hard and soft Maple, 40,000 feet 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch clear Chestnut. For particulars apply LONDON LUMBER CO., London, Ont.

WANTED

WANTED, IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, Green Hard Maple Squares, 6½" x 6½", 12 feet and up. Cash on delivery at any station in Ontario or Quebec. Address,

Box 36, CANADA LUMBERMAN

FOR SALE

ONE 8 INCH 4 SIDED MOULDER, ONE tenon machine No. 161, one mortise machine. These machines were made by the best firms in Canada and are new and up-to-date, only used a short time; also one 38 h. p. return tubular boiler, with foot front and fittings, only used a short time; can furnsh maker's guarantee. Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for a 35 h.p. portable boiler and 30 h.p. engine if as good as new. For further particulars apply to JOHN R. MCKAY, Lansdowne, Pictou Co., N. S.

LONGFORD BRIDGE STONE, Ashlar, large and small Rubble and all kinds of Building and Foundation Stone, Window Sills, Steps, Etc.

A. McPHERSON & CO.
Longford Mills P.O., Ont.

COMPETENT LUMBER PILERS WANTED for mill in B.C. Address, stating wages, Box 789, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WANTED.

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT, SEVERAL cars of 1½ in. to 3 in. Prime Rock Elm. OTTAWA LUMBER CO., Ottawa.

FOR SALE.

2 TO 2½ MILES SECOND HAND 30-FT. Steel Rails and Fish Plates, in good condition; also Yard Locomotive. JOHN J. GARTSHORE, 83 Front St. West, Toronto.

FOR SALE—At Wiarton, about 30,000 feet 12 x 12 in. and 30,000 feet 10 x 10 in. Cedar Timber, 10 feet and up long. Also a smaller quantity of 4 x 4 in., 5 x 5 in., 6 x 6 in., and 2 in. and 3 in. Cedar, and 20,000 feet 12 x 12 in, 20 to 30 feet Hemlock. PICKARD & ROWAN, Owen Sound.

SAW MILL SITE

GOOD SAW MILL SITE ON SOUTH END of the Georgian Bay, near Midland; extensive Lumber Docks, Houses, Store Buildings, etc.; water power. THE MUSKOKA MILL AND LUMBER CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE

A very valuable timber limit, seventeen square miles, consisting of the following timber:—12,000,000 Birch, very fine; 5,000,000 Hemlock; 2,000,000 pine; a variety of Black Ash, Spruce, Basswood, Little Elm and Oak. Also lots of Maple and Beech.

The advantages of this limit is in the fact that the furniture factory at the nearest mill takes every board of birch and ash.

The limit is well watered and easily lumbered. All necessary creeks are improved and need little repairs. Price $35,000.

Address GEO. F. RICH,
401 Can. Atlantic Hotel, Parry Harbor.

TENDERS

Tenders for the purchase of the Company's Saw Mill and contents, situated at Coal Creek, B.C., will be received by the undersigned up to AUGUST 15, 1900. This mill has a capacity of one hundred thousand feet per day, and is equipped with all the latest facilities for the handling of a large output, including:—

Six 60 x 16 Steel Boilers, complete.
One No. 3 Band Mill (Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co.)
One pr. No. 9 Circular Husk Frame with top saw rig.
One pr. of 20 in. x 24 in. Engines, complete.
One 14 x 20 Cunningham Ford Engine, steam feed complete.
One Steel Refuse Burner, 70 feet high, 30 in. diameter.
Three Wilken's Steam Canters, complete Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Saws, Frictions, etc.

In addition to the above there is also a Planing Mill, fitted with Planers, Boring and Mortising Machines, etc.

Detailed lists of the machinery can be seen at the mill, Coal Creek, B.C.; in the office of R. Marpole, General Superintendent, Vancouver; or the undersigned, Winnipeg, or will be mailed on application.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Terms of settlement—Twenty-five per cent. cash, balance in equal payments in 30, 60 and 90 days on approved security.

JAMES OSBORNE,
General Superintendent C.P.R.
Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED.—Party having good Portable Saw Mill, to cut about 3 million feet of Pine and Spruce Timber on Soo Branch C.P.R., close to R.R. Send particulars to Box 15 CANADA LUMBERMAN.

IMMEDIATE.

WANTED—Quotations, c.i.f., for export purposes, on Spruce, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Oak, Walnut and Poplar. Correspondece requested by first mails. Address—K CTIBOR, 142 East 37th St., New York.

FOR SALE.

DOWELS AND DOWEL SQUARES OF ALL dimensions, manufactured from the finest White Birch. For particulars apply to CLARK, SKILLINGS & Co., Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

FOR SALE

SAW MILLS—One semi-portable, first class order, capacity, 8,000 per day; one heavy mill, 40 h. p. boiler and engine, capacity 20,000 ft. Cheap for cash, or might exchange for timbered land at the north. Box 156, Thamesville, Ont.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

Taking the province as a whole, trade in lumber is very quiet, but in some sections, notably Ottawa, a brisk local business is doing. The movement of stock from the mills is quite active, but most of this was sold early in the spring to be shipped out during the summer months. The situation in the Georgian Bay and Ottawa valley districts seems to be improving, and manufacturers are showing a strong disposition to maintain prices. It cannot justly be said that there has been any appreciable decline, as is evidenced by the sale of a large quantity of pine mill culls at $10 at the mill. Our Ottawa valley correspondent reports that the tendency is towards higher prices for lumber, and that the price of lath has advanced fifty cents per thousand.

Visitors to the Georgian Bay district confirm the reports that a large percentage of the logs taken out last winter are hung up, with little prospect of getting them out for this season's sawing, but it is expected that in the Ottawa valley nearly all the logs will reach the mills.

Hardwood dealers tell of a satisfactory volume of trade during the month of July, but with a small margin of profit. Manufacturers have been holding stock at firm prices, and the dealer in order to effect a sale has sometimes divided his profit with the buyer. Consumers are purchasing very meagrely, but they may be expected to buy more liberally in the near future, as there seems little hope of being able to purchase hardwood lumber this season at prices much lower than those ruling at the present time.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The midsummer dullness in the lumber market has presented itself in a somewhat pronounced form. There are no shipments of any consequence being made to the United States market, and local trade is by no means active. Prices for spruce deals are weaker, although it cannot be said that there is any great quantity of dry stock unsold. The proposed harbor improvements at Montreal, which are to be commenced this month, will require considerable timber.

Export trade has been seriously handicapped by high freight rates. The withdrawal of steamers for transport service to China has caused a further advance in rates, and although tempting offers are made, few charters are being effected. The labor difficulty at St. John has been settled, the men returning to work last week.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The movement of grain by the farmers in Manitoba and the Territories is as yet light. Until after the grain is marketed trade in lumber on country account will be unimportant, but this is being offset in a measure by a good demand in Winnipeg and the larger towns. Prices are steady and no reports of cutting are heard of. In British Columbia the mills are working to their full capacity. The loggers are taking steps to keep up the price of logs, and to protect themselves the manufarturers will be compelled to sell their lumber at present prices, if not slightly higher. The export mills have sufficient orders to tax their capacity for the season to its utmost.

UNITED STATES.

The actual trade in white pine lumber is very light, and the situation in respect to prices is difficult of solution. From some quarters it is reported that sales are being made at figures ranging from 50 cents to $1.50 below the list, while on the other hand, the largest manufacturers are understood to be holding firmly to list prices. The log supply seems to have had quite an effect in maintaining the strength of the market. It is feared that some of the mills will not be able to get a full supply of logs for their season's operations, and this, of course, will reduce the output of lumber for the season. The movement of lumber has been so backward that some of the manufacturers find their piling capacity taxed to its utmost, and unless the stock can be moved in the near future, they may be obliged to close down. Eastern buyers have shown a little more disposition to contract for stock at upper lake points, as the freight rate from Duluth to Buffalo has been reduced to $2.25, as compared with $4.50 in the fall of last year. But in the absence of a brisk demand from retailers and consumers in the east, the buying by wholesalers has not been heavy. High grade stock is little asked for, box lumber seeming to be in most urgent demand. At Saginaw white pine is held at $16 and up for log run, $15 and $16 for box lumber, $14 to $17 for Norway, and $14 and $14.50 for mill culls.

In hardwood circles a slightly improved trade is reported, but the volume of business for the month of July was small. Prices are about nominal. A firm of hardwood dealers in Buffalo, writing to the CANADA LUMBERMAN, states that there does not seem to be any price list at the present time. Each firm appears to be governed by conditions which exist in its particular case, and that if prices were reduced even $5 per thousand, the volume of trade could not be materially increased. White ash seems to be in short supply, and as it is expected that

furniture factories will shortly go into the market to buy, prices of this stock are likely to keep up. Owing to high water the usual supply of ash and oak from the southwest is not forthcoming.

The demand for spruce is better than it has been, and dealers are looking forward to a good fall trade in anticipation of increased building operations. Quotations at New York range from $18.50 to $20. Hemlock is lower in price, the minimum figures being $13 at Buffalo and $15 at Philadelphia and New York city.

FOREIGN.

Prices for lumber are firmer in the British market than they were at last report, due to the difficulty in making vessel charters. It is believed that if the freight situation is not relieved before the autumn, prices heretofore unheard of will rule. The prospect at the present time is that the import of wood goods into the United Kingdom this season will be exceptionally light. There was an average quantity of spruce received at London in the month of July, but it had no unfavorable influence on prices. Third quality regulars are still quoted at £9 c. i. f., but the bulk of shipments which arrived were sold in advance. Concerning the arrival of a cargo of Canadian deals, etc., the Timber Trades Journal says: "The pine deals are principally of broad dimensions and of first quality, and as the stock of this discription is probably the lowest on record, there is every likelihood of these parcels being disposed of ex ship. From the dressed pine boards landed a fair amount of deliveries from ship's side are being made. Broad whitewood boards have been imported only to a limited extent of late, and, being in demand, the one or two parcels ex this liner should find purchasers ex quay."

Unfortunately the disturbances in China have closed, temporarily at least, a promising market for the lumber of British Columbia. During the early part of this year large shipments were made to China, and Canadian lumbermen were looking forward to a growing demand from that quarter. But when that country is again opened to development an export trade of great magnitude may be expected.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

Last week the amount of lumber received at Buffalo by lake was 4,245,000 feet.

The str. Ramleh is loading deals at Sillery Cove, Quebec, for Dobell, Beckett & Company.

White pine shingles are quoted at Saginaw at $4.15 and $315, and cedar shingles at $3 and $2 respectively.

The Nelson Saw & Planing Mills, of Nelson, B. C., have just received a boom of logs containing 600,000 feet.

The Rathbun Company's saw mill at Tweed, Ont., closed last week, after cutting 240,000 feet of lumber, 47,000 railway ties, and 700 cords of slab wood.

The str. Ailsa Craig sailed from Halifax on July 24th for Liverpool, with 1,554 standards of deals, valued at $32,700. Chas. J. Willis & Company, of Sackville, N. B., were the shippers.

Last week at Duluth, Minn., Saundry & Company sold a cargo of mixed lumber at the following prices: No. 2 and 3 shop, 2 inch, $25; 1¼ and 1½ inch, $22; No. 3, 6 inches and wider, $14.50; 1½ in. box, $15; No. 5, $10.

The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company last week received at Saginaw, Mich., a raft of 3,000,000 feet of logs from the Georgian Bay. This company is taking over 30,000,000 feet. The Charltons have also sent over a couple of rafts.

The steamship Feronca is loading deals at West Bay, N. S., for the United Kingdom. The str. Labuan cleared from Parrsboro, N. S., on July 25th, for Manchester, with 3,452,507 feet of deals, scantling and boards, shipped by M. L. Tucker for W. M. Mackay.

A correspondent writes from Alpena to the American Lumberman as follows: The condition of the Alpena market and the movement of lumber bears no comparison to the conditions of one year ago. It is estimated that there is now on the mill docks from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of lumber, and one mill has shut down because the firm has no more piling room available. Another concern has 7,000,000 feet on the mill dock and will have to shut down the mill unless shipments increase.

Following is a comparative statement of timber measured and culled at Quebec up to 31st July, as reported by the Supervisor of Cullers:

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Waney White Pine....	1,112,043	1,237,183	748,951
White Pine	751,023	438,437	317,415
Red Pine.....	132,319	110149	20,973
Oak.....	599,881	442,240	331,173
Elm.....	395,314	405,851	445,252
Ash	27,923	54,146	73,550
Basswood.....			241
Buttternut.....	887	60	92
Tamarac		415	71
Birch and Maple.....	106,538	231,946	386,374

An estimate has been made of the probable output of the large Ottawa valley saw mills for the season of 1900, the total production being placed at 500,000,000 feet. J. R. Booth will likely reach the eighty million mark. The Hull Lumber Company, who are running the old Bronson mill, will cut about 25,000,000 feet; W. C. Edwards, Ottawa, 30,000,000 feet; Rockland Mills, sixty to seventy millions; McLaurin & McLaren, 25,000,000; McLaren, of Buckingham, 30,000,000; Gilmour's Hull mills, 40,000,000, and mills at Braeside, Arnprior and Pembroke, 100,000,000.

Mr. R. H. Roys recently returned to Saginaw, Mich., from the Georgian Bay district, and states that fully 35 per cent. of the logs put into the streams last winter are hung up. Owing to this cause many mills started sawing late and a number of new mills which were built during the winter did not start early. He says the feeling is very strong as regards prices, and reports the sale of 2,500,000 feet of mill culls to go to Ohio at $10. When the freight and $2 duty is added it brings the price up to about $14, which is a high figure for mill culls. According to Mr. Roys, there is no accumulation of lumber, and it is not expected there will be much congestion in this regard.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

The local market furnishes the chief feature of interest at present. While export trade with the United States is only moderate, and that with Great Britain little better, the extensive building operations in Hull and Ottawa consequent on the fire has created a brisk demand for all lines of building lumber. Prices, with the exception of lath, have not advanced, however, in the past fortnight. The figures show an advance of 20 per cent. over those ruling the same time last year. Lath have advanced 50 cents all round, the better class selling from $3.50 to $3.75, and second grade $2.50 to $3.00.

The local mills are all running full time, and planing factories, sash factories, etc., are rushed with orders. Prices which were high before the fire, took a jump shortly afterwards, and have retained their position with prospects of another slight move upwards.

Although the yards are again piling high with lumber for export trade, the shortage caused by the fire will be felt for many months to come. Lumber is being shipped in quantities by rail direct from the saw, and considerable shipping is also being done by water in the green. The increased total demand has had its effect, depleting the supply otherwise destined to reach the foreign market.

It has been rumored on the street that Ottawa lumber magnates were to come to an understanding and by concerted action protect themselves against the vagaries of the market. The proposed deal in short meant the formation of a company to regulate the output of the local mills, and thus guard against an overstocking of the market and a possible decline in prices. No definite action has been taken in the matter, and though prominent lumber men state such steps may not be taken for some time, the impression prevails that for mutual protection they will ultimately have to arrive at an understanding as to the placing of stock on the market.

The first and probably the only raft of square timber to come down the Ottawa this season was piloted through the Chaudiere slides last week. The raft was formed on the Coulonge, having been cut off Gillies Bros.' limits. It consisted of thirty-two cribs of timber, containing in all 40,000 cubic feet. To cover the distance to the destination, Quebec, the raft was floated a fortnight. Only ten years ago between fifteen and twenty such rafts were floated down to tide water, containing at least 1,500,000 cubic feet of timber.

This year considerable square timber was shipped from the Upper Ottawa country by rail. Amongst others interested in the shipments were William Mackie, George Gordon, Allan Francis, Booth & Shannon, and Gillies Bros.

Gillies Bros'. mill at Braeside, near Ottawa, is working full time at present, with prospects of a seasons's output of 35,000,000 feet. The operations on the limits this coming season will be conducted on a large scale, though not as extensive as last season.

Reports from the various log drives show that but few of the firms centering on the Ottawa and Gatineau have logs "tied up." The last logs have just been moved out of the Dumoine for J. R. Booth and E. B. Eddy & Co. None of the mills have as yet experienced slack time on account of a scarcity of logs.

The Ottawa Lumber Co.'s limits on the Rouge promise to be the scene of extensive operations again next season. Large quantities of spruce taken out last season are being cut at the mill.

Indications point to another season of all round activity on the limits, and the men will at no distant date be returning to their work. The wages are likely to remain as high as last season owing to the demand for labor.

The W. C. Edwards & Co. have taken charge of the Capital Milling Co.'s plant and premises, both of which are undergoing a thorough overhauling. New machinery will be installed and increased facilities provided for the turning out of the heavier planing work. The finer branches office furnishings, etc., will be similarly treated in their Edinburgh headquarters.

Recently an employee in Davidson & Thackray's planing mill met with an accident, death ensuing in a couple of days. Although there was a rush of work on at the mill every department was shut down and the employees attended the funeral in Hull in a body with the members of the firm.

Sutherland & Holbrook have just been awarded the contract for the erection of a new paper finishing establishment for the E. B. Eddy Co. The new building will be a three story one, 500 feet long and 100 feet deep. The building will be a solid brick one and will be ready for occupation on Sept. 15th.

SALE OF CANADIAN LUMBER.

Foy, Morgan & Company, London, Eng., held an auction sale of wood goods on July 18th, at which the following prices were realized for Canadian lumber:—

SPRUCE—Ex. Greta Holme, from Quebec—10-15 ft. 3 x 11 in. unassorted, £9 10s; 12 ft. 3 x 9 in., £8 10s; 10-14 ft. 3 x 9 in., £8 10s; 10-14 ft. 3 x 7-8 in., £8 5s. Ex. Starlight, from Quebec—10-13 ft. 3 x 9 in., £8 15s. Ex. Annie M. Smull, from Miramichi, N.B.—9-22 ft. 3 x 11 in., £6; 6-23 ft. 3 x 9 in., £5 5s.; 6-19 ft. 3 x 7-8 in., £4 17s 6d. Ex. Greta Holme, from Quebec—11-13 ft. 3 x 9-10 in., third quality, £6 5s.

PINE—Ex. Menmon, from Quebec—12-27 ft. 1½ x 7 in. unassorted red pine, £8 15s. Ex. Abbey Holme, from Quebec—12-16 ft. 2 x 7 in. first, second and third quality red pine, £10. Ex. Werneth Hall, from Quebec—9-14 ft. 2 x 7 in. third quality, £9. Ex. Bede, from Quebec—4 ft. x 3-4 in. third quality, £4.

Messrs. Cowan & Co., of Galt, have, owing to the increase of business in the province of Quebec, opened a wareroom at 302 and 304 St. James street, Montreal, which is under the management of W. H. Fisher.

K. Ctibor, who has been in Weymouth, N. S., for two years past acting as Nova Scotian buyer for F. Ctibor, Buenes Ayres, S. A., manufacturer of native woods and importers, left for New York a few days ago on his way to Europe for a few months on a business trip. Mr. Ctibor, whose advertisement appears in this issue, is asking for quotations on native woods of various kinds. He has been a heavy buyer of spruce hitherto in Nova Scotia.

P. D. GORDON & CO.
WHOLESALE TIMBER
Montreal, Quebec
Eastern Agents The B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vaucouver, B. C.
DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

Special attention given to . .
TIMBER PROPERTIES
If you wish to BUY or SELL, write
H. FAWCETT HARTLAND
309-310 Merchants Bank Building,
205 St. James Street, MONTREAL

FOR SALE: Timber Limits on the Following Rivers:—
Du Lievre, Rouge, St. Maurice, Temiscouata, Cascapedia (Great and Little), and the Escumenac Rivers, and Georgian Bay.
Mills and Water Powers also for sale.
Asbestos, Chrome and Copper Mines for sale.
Principals only dealt with.
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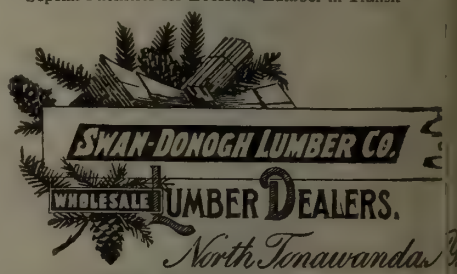

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RANDOLPH & BAKER.

Two miles from the mouth of the great St. John river, which for generations has been disgorging lumber in quantities comparable with any in the world, are the mills of Randolph & Baker, Limited. This firm is known as one of the most prominent in the lumber manufacturing business in the Maritime Provinces. About the first of this year the business of the firm was transferred to a joint stock company, composed of Messrs. A. F. Randolph and C. P. Baker and their sons, Mr. A. F. Randolph being president of the company.

The business of Randolph & Baker is now confined almost exclusively to manufacturing for the European trade, though years ago they did a large business with the United States, sending as much as 8,000,000 feet of lumber over the border in one year.

The bulk of the lumber exported is handled by brokers, Mr. Malcolm Mackay, of St. John, at present acting in that capacity for them. Besides their British shipments they have exported considerable lumber to Australia and South Africa, and at time of writing two vessels are loading lumber at their mill for Australia.

Though the mill of this firm was built in 1871, nearly thirity years ago, it is to-day considered one of the best and most modern of mills sawing dimension lumber for the English market. In that time, of course, many improvements have been made, for its owners are believers in the policy of keeping up to date. The mill stands about a mile up the river from St. John, on what is now an island, though formerly a peninsula, the government having cut a canal through the neck of land joining it to the shore for the purpose of allowing logs to be taken through by a shorter route from Grand Bay. There are nearly a quarter of a mile of wharves in front of the mill, upon which are enormous piles of lumber awaiting shipment. The mill property is 151x62 feet, with engine and boiler rooms attached 120x40 feet. In the mill are two large gang saws and three lath machines, run by two engines of 150 h. p. each.

The boilers, of which there are eight, are shell boilers, the furnace and boilers being designed with a view of destroying the abundance of fuel and not for economy.

The haul up, put in a few years ago, is a patent improved device, being an endless chain of heavy square links, fitted with rigid dogs and running upon a steel track up the slip. By it a continuous stream of logs, butt to butt, run into the mill from the river without break and without any attention but that given by one man, who touches them with his pole alone as he stands upon the raft. Improved steam roll flippers pick the logs right and left from the bed to the gang carriages, and the longer ones are sawn upon the bed by circular cut-offs.

From the mill the lumber goes to the wharves over live rolls and is from there distributed by gravity on branch runs in the various directions required. Of long lumber about 20,000,000 feet is manufactured, while of laths between fifteen and sixteen million are produced. These laths are sold to the United States trade entirely. In the booms near the mills about 3,000,000 feet of logs can be accommodated. The timber, spruce almost entirely, comes from the upper reaches and tributaries of the St. John.

A great advantage which this mill enjoys is the ability to co-operate with the manufacture of lime. Great quarries of the purest of lime rock stretch along the cliffs near by. In the manufacture of lime much fuel is needed in the burning, and this the mill is able to supply in abundance. In the lime kilns adjoining the mill about 70,000 barrels of lime per year can be manufactured.

There are good cooperage works in connection with the mill, where all the barrels are manufactured in which to ship the lime.

The waste from the mill is carried to the kilns over tramways, and the destruction of this waste in such an advantageous manner is no small item, as it saves the expense of destroying by other means. The lime is disposed of almost entirely in the Maritime Provinces.

Randolph & Baker's Saw Mill and Lime Kiln at Randolph, St John, N. B.

In and around the saw mill there is usually engaged a force of 125 men, while including the lime works a total of 140 men are employed by the firm.

Mr. A. F. Randolph, the president of the company, is of Fredericton, and is the senior member of the firm of A. F. Randolph & Sons, wholesale provision merchants, of that city. He is a native of Digby, N. S., and is now President of the Peoples Bank of Fredericton.

Mr. C. P. Baker, the managing director of the company, is a native of St. John, and has been in the lumbering and milling business all his life. He and Mr. Randolph formed their partnership in 1871, when the mill was erected. He now has his residence in Randolph, near the mill. His son, Mr. Chas. F. Baker, is the secretary of the company.

THE SUMNER COMPANY.

This company is very extensively engaged in the manufacture of wood products, comprising sawn lumber in dimension suitable for export and home markets, cedar shingles, railway sleepers, telegraph and telephone poles and fence posts, "Princess" pine sleepers and timber, spruce pulp wood, etc. Their principal mills and offices are at Bathurst village, on the line of the Intercolonial railway, thus placing them in a position to make shipments by either rail or water. The capacity of the saw mill is eight million superficial feet per year, althongh it does not usually produce above five to six million feet. There are the necessary lath and box making machines, and re-saws to work up into marketable products the slabs, edgings, end pieces, refuse deals and boards, and boom poles. The mill is also equipped with four "Dunbar" shingle machines each with a capacity of fifteen to seventeen thousand shingles per day.

The mill is operated with steam power; the engine being 300 h.p. The boiler house is built of brick and is separated from the mill proper, thus ensuring safety from fire. A part of the sawdust and refuse is used for fuel, the remainder being conveyed by chain to a furnace situated a safe distance from the mill.

Mr. Frank Curran,
Manager of The Sumner Company.

A noticable feature is the taste shown in the mill yard—the piles being neat and well arranged. In connection with their shipping the company have a large tug boat for towing lighters to the vessels laying out in the harbor, towing logs to the mill, etc.

The Sumner Company own two hundred and fifty square miles of timber limits on three rivers, from which they derive their supply of logs for the Bathurst mill, in addition to which they own one hundred and fifty square miles on either side of the Intercolonial Railway a few miles south of Bathurst, from which they get most of their stock of sleepers and cedar poles. In the winter they run a single mill on these limits.

Mr. F. W. Sumner, the principal of the company, resides in the city of Moncton (of which he is at present Mayor), and conducts the largest hardware business in New Brunswick outside of the city of St. John.

The company also have a very fine general store at Bathurst village.

Mr. Frank Curran (of whom we show a portrait) is general manager of the lumber branch of the business.

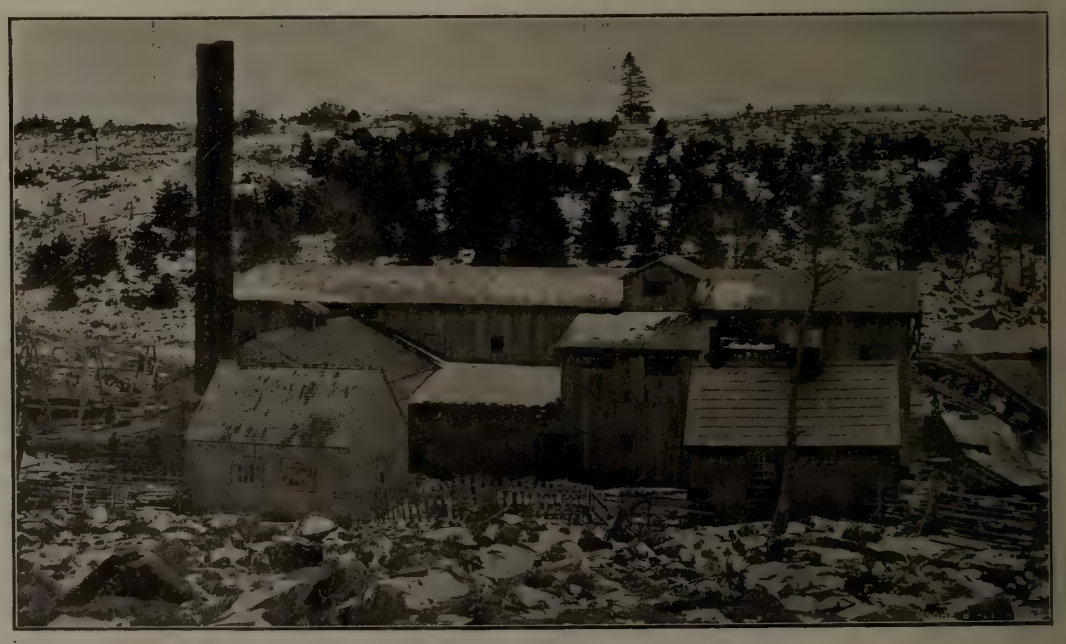
The Sumner Company's Mill and Deal Yard at Bathurst, N. B.

SWAN-DONOGH LUMBER COMPANY.

The Swan-Donogh Lumber Co., of North Tonawanda, N. Y., ranks among the foremost of the lumber firms engaged in the export trade. North Tonawanda is situated on the Niagara river, about ten miles above the world famed Niagara Falls, and is the point at which lake navigation ends and the Erie canal commences. It is the great distributing market for the forest products of North-Western Ontario and the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. The Swan-Donogh Lumber Co. have a dock frontrge of one-third of a mile on the Niagara river, with a piling capacity for an annual turnover of fifty million feet. They have recently added a bonded yard for handling Canadian lumber for export. Their planing mill, dry kiln and box factory are fully equipped with the latest machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, box shooks, mouldings and maple flooring, and have a capacity for turning out ten cars daily.

In the plant are included two sheds under cover of which two million feet of seasoned lumber can be stored and kept ready for immediate shipment. The company also operate a lime kiln, using for fuel the waste products of the factory, and do a large business in white lime of a superior quality for chemical and building purposes.

This company do an extensive trade with the United Kingdom, shipping constantly white pine and hardwoods in the rough or worked to order in any thickness. Their maple flooring is thoroughly kiln-dried and worked 7/8 and 11/8 inch thick by 2¾, 2¾ and 3¼ inches in width, and is bored, butted, hollow-backed and polished ready for laying. Box shooks and mouldings are made to order and schedules of sizes and prices will be furnished on application.



Saw Mill of Alfred Dickie at Ship Harbor, N. S.

The high standing of the company is well known, and the directors are men of large experience and with a thorough knowledge of the trade, whose personal reputation is a guarantee that all business transactions with them will be mutually satisfactory.

ALFRED DICKIE.

No name is more widely known in lumbering circles in Eastern Canada than that of Alfred Dickie, whose operations are in the province of Nova Scotia. The illustration on the previous page shows his new saw mill at Ship Harbor, where Mr. Dickie owns about 40,000 acres of timber lands, covered for the most part with spruce of the first quality. The past winter was the first in which Mr. Dickie carried on lumbering operations on this property, and the cut of logs was about 6,000,000 feet. The mill is modern and thoroughly equipped in every way for the manufacture of lumber; in fact, it is one of the best mills now owned by Mr. Dickie.

Mr. Alfred Dickie.

The location of the mill is both beautiful and convenient, the site being on a bank overlooking the harbor. In this harbor vessels can load two and one-half million feet of lumber to within one hundred and fifty feet of the mill, which is only ten miles from the open sea. The dimensions of the mill are 130 feet long by 40 feet wide; it has brick engine and boiler house 36 x 34 feet, containing three large tubular boilers and a 300 h. p. engine. The equipment consists of gang and rotary saws, patent edgers, lath machines, etc. The cutting capacity is 80,000 feet of lumber and 60,000 lath and palings per day. At present the equipment is being enlarged by the putting in of a pulp plant for the purpose of grinding the offal of the mill into pulp. The machinery for this latter purpose will be driven by water power, of which there is a never-failing supply.

In connection with the mill there are lathes, drills and every equipment of a first-class machine shop, so that all repairing and machine work is done within the mill. There is also a first-class electric light plant which permits of operations being carried on day and night.

The second illustration is a view of Mr. Dickie's new mill at Lower Stewiacke. About one year ago his large mill at that place was destroyed by fire. At that time he had a number of contracts on hand which required immediate execution, but with his usual pluck Mr. Dickie was equal to the emergency, and by the assistance of portable mills he succeeded in filling his contracts punctually. A new mill rose from the ashes of the old one in an incredibly short time, being in full running order within two months.

It will be interesting to give some figures of the quantity of deals to be manufactured by Mr. Dickie this year. His total output will be about 40,000,000 feet, of which 6,000,000 feet will be cut at Ship Harbor, 15,000,000 feet at Tusket (Dickie & McGrath); 6,000,000 feet at Stewiacke; 3,000,000 feet at Three Fathom Harbor; and about 10,000,000 feet by outside mills. Mr. Dickie is a man thoroughly qualified by education and practical experience to carry on in a most thorough and scientific manner a business of such magnitude.

Mr. Dickie has been fortunate in having associated with him men who would labor conscientiously in behalf of his interests. Mr. J. H. Gillis, his manager at Ship Harbor, entered Mr. Dickie's employ some four years ago, and since that time has had practically the entire oversight of his lumbering operations with the exception of those at Tusket. Last summer he superintended the building of the new mill at Stewiacke, and then removed to Ship Harbor to superintend the construction of the new mill there.

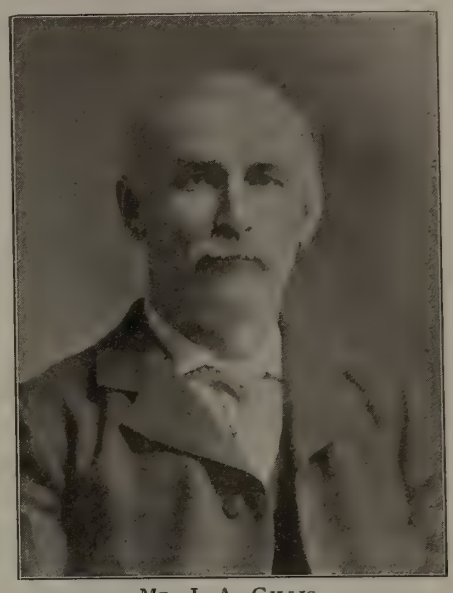
Mr. Alfred Dickie's New Mill at Stewiacke, N. S.

Mr. M. L. Killam, millwright for Mr. Dickie, has been in his employ about one year, and came from New York. He is thoroughly acquainted with millright work in every department, and has proven his ability beyond a doubt in the construction of the two mills at Stewiacke and Ship Harbor.

Portraits of Mr. Dickie, Mr. Gillis, and Mr. Killam are presented on this page.

KEENAN BROS.

The firm of Keenan Bros., of Owen Sound, Ont., are extensive dealers in hardwoods. In making their purchases they cover the territory between Windsor and Montreal, and consequently are in a position to supply anything in their line. Their specialty is soft elm or orham wood, although they have recently placed themselves in a position to supply maple flooring in long lengths, or flooring blocks, and solicit enquiries for dimension stock in maple, birch or elm. They are prepared to quote prices on birch, basswood, maple, rock elm, black ash, or soft elm, delivered to any point in Europe.



Mr. J. A. Gillis.

HYDRAULIC AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

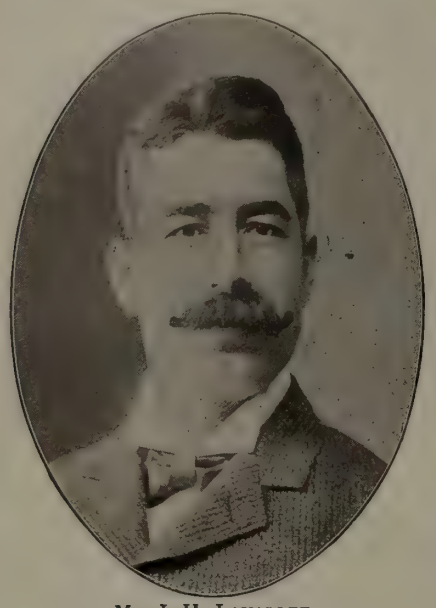
Attention is called to the advertisement of C. Errol LeMoine, C.E. & D.L.S., on page 12 of this issue. Mr. LeMoine has had a lengthy and thorough experience in the exploration and surveying of territory in the province of Quebec and in Newfoundland, and can consequently furnish accurate and reliable reports on timber lands, water powers, mining propositions, and fishing privileges. His office in Quebec is well equipped, and he and his staff are prepared, on short notice, to undertake hydraulic work, surveying and exploring. Special attention is given to the selection of pulpwood property, on which Mr. LeMoine can impart valuable information.

Mr. M. L. Killam.

Knechtel & Young, of Turtle Lake, Ont., propose moving their saw mill to Rosseau in the fall. They will considerably increase the capacity of the mill.

CANADA WOOD SPECIALTY COMPANY.

In December, 1899, there was incorporated the Canada Wood Specialty Company, Limited, with head office in the town of Orillia, Ont. The capital stock of $50,000 was subscribed by Orillia capitalists. The purpose of the company, as might be inferred from the name, is to manufacture lumber wood specialties. The company have erected at Orillia a three story brick factory, 50x150 feet, with large dry kilns in connection. Two floors are used for manufacturing purposes, and the third for store and shipping rooms. The machinery installed is the most modern an up-to-date that could be found. It is the in-



MR. J. H. LAVALLEE.

tention to engage in all kinds of special wood working and to manufacture stock lines of flooring in maple, birch, pine and spruce mouldings in all domestic woods, and turned goods of every description, including square, octagonal and hexagonal turnings, broom-handles, curtain poles, ends and rings, parquette flooring in maple, oak and birch, etc.

The company is under the able management of Mr. J. H. Lavallee, whose portrait appears herewith. Mr. Lavallee organized the Orillia Export Lumber Company in 1897, and this company, under his management, has succeeded in working up a large trade in pine and hardwood lumber throughout Canada, United States and Europe.

Mr. Lavallee started his career as a lumberman in the Ottawa valley twenty-three years ago, but he is yet a young man, being only 38 years of age. He has made several trips to England for the puprose of making himself thoroughly familiar with the requirements of that trade, and in addition to his willingness to give customers just what they purchase, he possesses an actual knowledge of what they require. We feel certain that intending purchasers will make no mistake in placing their orders with the companies he represents.

J. S. FINDLAY.

Perhaps no manufacturer in Canada has given more attention to the manufacture of specialties for local and export purposes than Mr. J. S. Findlay, whose hardwood lumber business has now been established for seventeen years. His mills and factory are located within the limits of the thriving town of Owen Sound, Grey County, Ont., and are devoted exclusively to the manufacture of hardwood lumber and specialties pertaining thereto. The annual output of lumber is upwards of 2,000,000 feet, and consists of maple, ash, soft and rock elm (orham), basswood, beech, birch, oak, etc. The mill is on the main line of the C.P.R., and shipping is facilitated by a switch placed at the mill yards. The plant is furnished with steam power generated by two 60 h.p. boilers, and the machinery is driven by two engines. The equipment consists of a very complete and modern sawmill plant, and machines for the manufacture of various specialties, such as octagonal and turned maple mangle rollers and blocks, maple flooring and flooring blocks, elm coffin stock and various other specialties for foreign markets. There is also a steam dry kiln in connection for thoroughly drying such stock as requires to be dry when shipped. Mr. Findlay has lately purchased extensive tracts of timber lands in close proximity to his mill, and is in a position to fill orders for the various lines he manufactures in a most satisfactory manner. He will be pleased to communicate with foreign importers of hardwood lumber and specialties.

THE SUTHERLAND, INNES COMPANY.

The Sutherland, Innes Co., Limited, manufacturers of cooperage stock, lumber and other wood goods, have their head office at Chatham, Ontario, Canada. They also have branch offices and agencies in New York city; New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala.; Liverpool, Eng.; Bordeaux, France; Hamburg, Germany; Rotterdam, Holland; Barcelona, Spain; Genoa, Italy; Bergen, Norway; in fact, in all the principal cities in the world. Their mills are situated in Ontario, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and other points. The New Orleans office attends principally to the shipping of tight barrel stock, cottonwood box shooks, cottonwood and hardwood lumber. The Mobile office is being engaged in looking after shipments of pitch pine and gum, or what is known to the European market as satin walnut. The New York office attends to the shipment of goods from the northern and eastern mills, and also to the New York and Pennsylvania local trade of the company, which is very extensive. The Liverpool office looks after the interest of the company's clients in Great Britain and Ireland, while the Continental agencies look after the business of their own districts.

The company at the present time is making a specialty of high grade cottonwood lumber, in which they are doing an immense export business. This lumber, they state, is not as well known or as extensively used in Europe as it might be, but the trade is increasing yearly as the lumber becomes better known.

The company have warehouses at all of their mills, and in addition to this, carry heavy stocks at their warehouses at Duluth, Minn., Suspension Bridge, New York City and New Orleans, so that they are always in a position to supply their customers promptly with goods in first-class shipping condition. They make a specialty of high grade goods for export, and in fact control the export markets in their specialties, as their reputation is such that buyers can depend upon their goods being exactly what they represent them to be. Parties desiring barrel stock of any kind, lumber of any description, or in fact any kind of wood goods, cannot do better than write to The Sutherland, Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ontario, Canada.

THEIR MILL AT RENWICK.

The mill of the Sutherland, Innes Company at Renwick, of which a view is shown, is specially built for the manufacture of lumber, staves and hoops, being fully equipped with dry kilns, storage sheds, shipping sheds, and a

MILL AT RENWICK OF THE SUTHERLAND, INNES COMPANY, CHATHAM, ONT.

tramroad running back from the mill into the timbered lands owned by the company. The saw mill is of the circular pattern, with a capacity of 25,000 feet per day, and the stave mill has a capacity of 40,000 staves per day, with a full set of the latest Greenwood pattern stave machinery made by Park Bros., of Chatham, Ont. The hoop mill has a capacity of 50,000 hoops per day, with a triple set of Ward Michael machinery made by Messrs. McKeough & Trotter, of Chatham, Ont.

The boiler house is of brick with iron roof, and has a battery of three 16x60 boilers, plenty of steam being necessary for steaming the hoops and stave timber and for use in the dry kiln, as well as for operating the engines.

There is one 50 h.p. engine for the saw mill and a 45 h.p. engine for the stave and hoop mills, and smaller engines for the fan in kiln, pumps, etc. This mill is probably the best in Canada for the purposes for which it was built, and is so constructed that it can run the year round. It takes from seven million to eight million feet of logs annually to keep the mill running. The products are distributed not only in Canada and the United States, but reach Europe, Asia and South America. There is no heading made at this mill, the heading department having been burned out, and the heading for matched cars from this mill is hauled in by teams from the heading mill a few miles away.

KER & HARCOURT.

The business of Ker & Harcourt, now carried on in Parry Sound, Ont., was first established in Streetville in 1850 by William Ker & Bros., in connection with their furniture factory, and in 1857 they added the spool and bobbin business which is now being conducted. On the death of the senior partner the business was conducted by John and Henry Ker under the style of J. & H. Ker. They moved to Toronto some years later, and carried on business on Adelaide street. Later some inducements in the way of cheap lumber and water power at Walkerton induced them to move to that place. The business was then given over to T. Ker, the older members retiring from active business, and J. Harcourt securing an interest in the same after being for fifteen years in the employ of the firm.

After eighteen years successful business in Walkerton, the firm decided to move to Parry Sound, where they have been established for two years. Of late they have been enlarging their plant, putting in many new and expensive machines. They employ about fifty hands, and turn out a large variety of work in the wood turning line, in addition to spool and bobbins, including druggists' boxes, dowels, handles, and wood turned work of all description.

THE ANDERSON FURNITURE COMPANY.

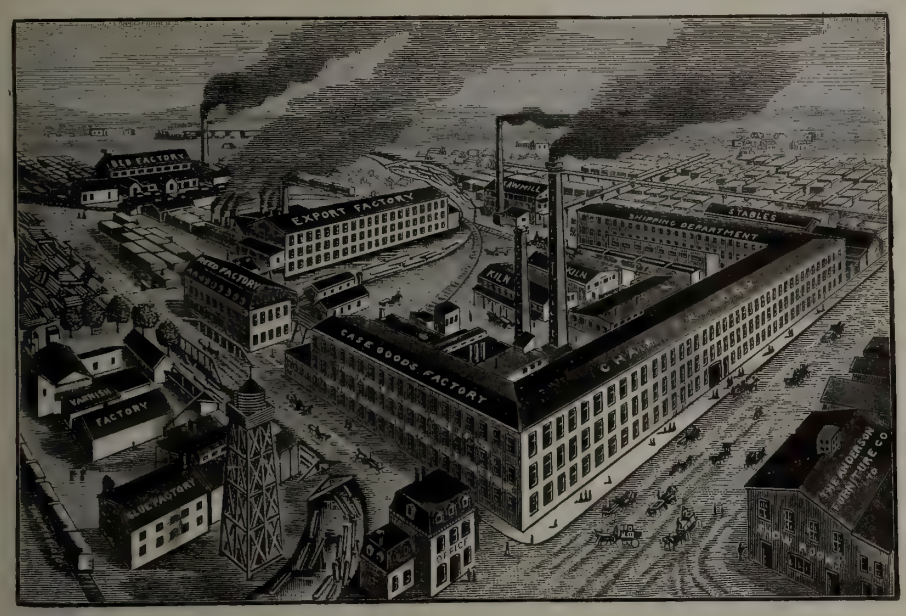
What is said to be the the largest furniture factory in Canada is owned by the Anderson Furniture Company, Limited, and situated in the town of Woodstock, Ont. The factory site occupies some 25 acres of land; the floor space of the building in actual use for manufacturing is in round numbers 200,000 square feet. In the yards are railway switches upon which a hundred cars could find a siding if necessary. The cars run to the doors of the drying kilns and the shipping rooms. Speaking generally of the equipment, it may be said that in no other furniture factory in Canada are the materials used in furniture making produced to such an extent upon the premises. The company is the maker of its own glue, varnish, rattan reeds and chair canes, importing directly from the source of supply all their rattan; they manufacture all their lumber in their own saw mill, in fact, they produce nearly everything at first cost, enabling them to put furniture on the market at the lowest possible cost.

They have a battery of boilers aggregating 900 horse power, and twenty-five drying kilns, with a capacity of a quarter of a million feet of lumber. Their saw mill is equipped with the best bandsaws obtainable, with a capacity of 50,000 feet per day; they have their own fire protection water works, their own photograph gallery and electric light plant, their own weaving plant for making wire spring beds.

The market of the Anderson Furniture Company is the world at large, and Canada in particular. They have representation in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa,

Great Britain and Ireland, in fact, in every country and clime where Canadian furniture can be sold.

With an able and efficient corps of foreman and skilled mechanics, consisting all told of 600 hands, they turn out about 2,000 chairs a day, and a vast amount of every kind of furniture, including 930 different styles of chairs and numberless different styles of tables, sideboards, bedroom, parlor and dining room suites, wire spring beds and mattresses, reed and rattan goods of every description, baby carriages, cradles and cribs, secretaries and chiffoniers. The carving room is equipped with the latest machinery for doing the finest work. The number and variety of the styles of the company's rattan goods are simply endless; their designs of sideboards, parlor, diningroom and bedroom goods are as bright and up-to-



Factory of the Anderson Furniture Company, Woodsock, Ont.

date as efficient and artistic designers can make them.

The shipping facilities of this company are perhaps unequalled by any other manufacturing concern in Canada. The shipping switch can accommodate forty cars, and such are the arrangements in the matter of obtaining cars that consignments of furniture can be shipped over almost any road in North America without trans-shipment. Side by side in the shipping room can be seen at all times consignments of furniture for both extremes of this continent, embracing every part of Canada, for England and Scotland, for South Africa and Australia, all testifying to the rapid growth of Canada's foreign trade.

Among the most recent improvements of the plant might be noted the following: The whole plant overhauled and the equipment revised up to date with the latest machinery, a new storage-room 300 feet long, the saw mill already mentioned, new and commodious drying kilns, besides a number of the latest and best machines obtainable for the chair and other departments.

It might be mentioned that special designers are employed in special order departments, and sketches and estimates will be furnished for special orders upon application to the company. Catalogues illustrating the manufactures of this company will be supplied to all applicants sending their business card.

THE TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY.

Some four years ago Mr. Henry B. Foster, of Bangor, Maine, who for some years had been connected with one of the largest lumber operators in the Eastern States, concluded to inspect some of the lumber chances in New Brunswick, and finally deciding that the "Sweeney" grant, on the Big Tracadie river, was a good investment, purchased it and in 1897 began the erection of a mill. It being estimated that about 80 per cent. of the timber was pine, Mr. Foster decided to build a band saw mill, deeming it the least wasteful in point of saw kerf. The machinery was supplied and erected by the Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, Ont.

The site upon which the mill is built is an ideal one. It is on the northerly bank of the Big Tracadie, about three miles from its outlet into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The mills stand upon a point at an abrupt bend in the river, but instead of the bank forming a regular curved outline, a short bay or nook runs a short distance inland at the angle, then divides, one running west, the other north—the former a half and the latter a quarter mile, and each about thirty rods wide with deep water. A row of piers across the corner of the main river holds a boom, so that the logs—either loose or rafted—are entirely protected at any time and in all weathers. The logs are rafted about six miles up the river, then floated to the mill on ebb tide.

The saw mill contains, on main mill floor, one "Allis" band mill, band resaw, patent edger and trimmers, jump-up slab saw, jump-up log saw, and "snap-dragon" sawing machine. The logs are taken in by patent haul-up. Live rolls and transfers convey the stock to any point desired. Steam kickers and niggers are used to handle logs on log bed and carriage.

The pine logs are all sawn into one inch boards—being cut by the large band saw into 2⅛ inches thick, then split into boards with the band resaw. This is done perfectly, and practically doubles the capacity of the mill.

All very crooked pine logs that are too large for the snap-dragon are sawn alive on the band saw and piled up to dry for box stock. In this way from one-third to one-half more can be taken from the log than if edged in the long lengths.

The system of yard piling is complete. The boards are delivered from the trimmer on a platform at the side of the mill, are sorted on two-wheel trucks and run to their respective piles.

The best logs of both spruce and pine are sawn into clapboards, being cut the proper length on the mill bed with the large jump-up saw. The bolts so cut drop through a slide and go to the machines on the floor below; two clapboard machines are run.

Stock that is short or not suitable for clapboards is sawn into box stock on the snap-dragon, as is also the small, crooked logs and boom poles; the latter and the slabs and edgings are put through a circular re-saw and paling machine in four-foot lengths and are used in the meantime for sticking the boards, and later they can be used for pickets.

The yard is well equipped. A wide platform level with mill floor runs parallel with mill across the water front of piling ground. At right angles other platforms, alternating with railway tracks, are run, on each side of which the boards are piled. The foundations of the lumber piles are set with a spirit level to ensure uniformity. At present there is about three miles of platform, and the piling ground covers about forty acres.

Last year the company erected a complete modern box mill, altogether apart from the saw mill, except the steam to run an engine of 125 h.p., which is the motive power. The machinery in the box mill is the latest and most up-to-date that could be obtained. The cutting off and edging of box stock entails a great deal of manual labor, and to make the work as easy on the men as possible, and at the same time get more and better work, the sliding tables on the machines, wherever possible, are made with ball and roller bearings, and all are so arranged that each process advances the work with the least possible amount of handling.

Adjoining the box factory there is a building fitted with planers and trimming saws for finishing up the clapboards. The sawn stock is all air dried before being finished; after being finished the clapboards are housed ready for shipment. All the edgings and trimmings of box stock is "hogged," that is, put through a machine that cuts them into small pieces, which, with the sawdust and shavings, are conducted through a system of galvanized iron piping to the boiler house and fed automatically to the furnaces. The sawdust from the different machines in the saw mill is also conducted to the furnace, and with the box factory refuse makes an excellent fuel.

In connection with the mill the company have an hotel, the accommodations of which are equal to the average first class country town hotel. A large number of the employees board in it, and there is an air of neatness and cleanliness about it that is refreshing. The example set by the management in having the surroundings neat is emulated by the men employed, which is not only seen in the hotel but in all their work.

A large steam fire engine, with capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute, is placed outside the mill with a plentiful supply of hose to reach to any part of the premises. The Gulf Shore railroad—a branch of the Caraquet road—has its terminus at the mill, over which the company ships its products. The company have ample territory to draw their supply of timber from for a long time, with a drive not exceeding thirty miles on the Big Tracadie river.

The capacity of the saw mill is ten million feet, and of the box mill four million feet per annum. Mr. Henry B. Foster is general manager, and Mr. R.H. Wing superintendent. These gentlemen have had large experience in lumber and box manufacturing in the State of Maine, and both carry the necessary enthusiasm into the business to make it a success. Mr. Foster is also interested in a horse stock farm.

THE LACHUTE SHUTTLE COMPANY.

A somewhat unique industry in Canada is that of the Lachute Shuttle Company, of Lachute, Que., manufacturers

Saw Mill and Box Factory of the Tracadie Lumber Company, Tracadie Mills, N. B.

of shuttles, bobbin and spool tubes, skewers, picker sticks and cloth rolls for use in cotton and woollen mills. This company have also just installed machinery for the manufacture of broom handles, dowels and excelsior, and employ about sixty hands. The business was originally started by David Hambleton about fifteen years ago, and was afterwards run for about ten years under the name of John Hope & Company. The Lachute Shuttle Company took over the business about one year ago and have been increasing it ever since. At the present time they have orders booked to take the output of their factory for the next six months, but are always pleased to give quotations. The mill machinery is operated by steam and water power, the latter being quite sufficient to double their present capacity, which it may be necessary to do in the near future.

TIMBER PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Mr. Thomas Coolican, timber broker and financial agent, Quebec, Canada, is authorized to offer for sale a large lumber establishment controlling nearly 700 square miles of timbered lands, water powers, saw mills, stores and other equipments. As there is an inexhaustible supply of spruce and balsam on this property, it offers unequalled advantages for starting pulp and paper industries. The shipping facilities are excellent, being favored by railway and ocean transport. Mr. Coolican has also on his list other valuable timber locations, quarries, sea-island moss for upholsterers, etc. His announcement will be found on page 7.

THE NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY.

Prominent among the large manufacturing firms in British Columbia is the North Pacific Lumber Company, of which Mr. J. M. Foitrais is the general manager. The mills being located at Barnet, on Burrard Inlet and the Canadian Pacific Railway, affords the company excellent shipping facilities. A view of the mills is shown on this page.

The output of the mills is very large, and consists of fir, cedar, and spruce lumber and timber, both rough and dressed, a specialty being made of dressed dimension timber. The timber planers face up to 24 inches by 30 inches. The company are also in a position to supply car and ship material, box shooks, sash and door stock, and other manufactures of timber, and solicit correspondence from buyers. Their announcement will be found on another page.

MILLS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER CO. AT BARNET, B. C.

LUMBERING OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

Price Bros. & Company, Quebec, have purchased the timber limits and mills of the Rimouski Lumber Company at Rimouski, and are preparing to build a large steam saw mill just below the Intercolonial Railway bridge, at the mouth of the Rimouski river. The mills of the Rimouski Lumber Company are run by water power and are situated about two miles up the river. There are eight shingle machines, a rotary saw and a planer in the mill. After the new mill is built the old one will be used exclusively for a shingle mill. The company own about three hundred and fifty square miles of limits on the Rimouski river. Mr. Seale is general manager of the company's mills on the lower St. Lawrence.

John Fenderson & Company, Sayabec, have been improving their yard facilities by building elevated platforms. The lumber is taken up from the mill by carrier chains and deposited on a table, where it is sorted on two wheel trucks and then run out to the respective piles. The firm have also put in a very complete system of fire protection ; two inch iron pipe was laid through the yard, with hose connections where convenient, the whole system being operated by a powerful steam pump. They are now running to full capacity on lumber, shingles and lath. Mr. Charles Fenderson is superintendent.

J. & P. Nadeau, Port Daniel, P.Q., have a new shingle mill equipped with three "Dunbar" machines, and are turning out good stock.

Thos. J. Caldwell, New Carlisle, P.Q., has a saw and shingle mill seven miles out of town, but is not operating it during the summer. He is building a planing mill in the town and expects to have it ready for work by 1st September.

R. J. Miller, Carleton West, P.Q., has a steam saw and shingle mill which he operates in the summer season. He has a winter mill at New Mills, N.B., also.

New Richmond Lumber Co., Limited, New Richmond, P.Q., are taking out only about three million feet of spruce lumber this season. They also supply cedar for three shingle machines run by James Starrak. Mr. Wardeoper is manager of the mills.

R. H. Montgomery, New Richmond, has a rotary saw mill and will saw about three million feet during the season. He has fine timber limits on both Grand and Little Cascapedia rivers.

Nadeau & Sons have a steam saw and shingle mill at Grand Cascapedia—seven miles up the river. Their sash and door factory was burned, and as yet they have not decided on rebuilding.

George McKeen, of St. John, N.B., has a fine steam saw and shingle mill at Nouvelle, P.Q. The mill is a rotary and has a capacity of thirty thousand feet per day. There are five "Dunbar" shingle machines with a combined daily capacity of eighty thousand shingles. C. B. Dever built the mill the past winter. Mr. W. K. McKeen is superintendent.

David Richards, Campbellton, has made a number of changes and improvements in his mill. During the winter he added three "Dunbar" shingle machines and also an engine to run them. He now manufactures lumber, lath, shingles and clapboards. The mill is very conveniently arranged.

George Moffatt, Dalhousie, has added a rotary to his gang mill, for sawing timber and dimension stock.

F. R. Mooneault & Co., Sayabec, have purchased a limit at St. Moise and intend building a saw and shingle mill there this season. They will remove the machinery of their mill at Sayabec and add to it, making three shingle machines and a rotary.

King Bros. & Co., Ltd., Cedar Hall, have added a shingle plant to their saw mill, and are now running four "Dunbar" shingle machines. Cedar Hall is a pretty village on the westerly side of Lake Metapedia, about midway its length, which is fifteen miles with a width of about two miles. It was on this lake, within sight of the mill, that the lamentable boating accident occurred a few weeks ago in which Mr. James King, president of the company, lost his life. Of a party of six people in the boat not one was saved. Mr. Nowlin is manager for the company at Cedar Hall, and his wife and only child were in the party. The company have saw mills in a number of places throughout the province of Quebec, and are also largely interested in asbestos mining at Thedford Mines. Their head offices are in Quebec city.

CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The report of the first annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, held at Ottawa March 8th, 1900, has been issued. It contains a complete report of the proceedings of the Association, a st of the officers, and some excellent forest scenes. The objects of the association are also fully set out. Persons interested in forestry should identify themselves with this association, which promises to do much towards the preservation and perpetuation of our timber supply. Applications for membership should be sent to Mr. R. H. Campbell, treasurer, Department of Interior, Ottawa.

By September the sulphite mill of the Riordan Paper Company at Hawkesbury, Ont., will be turning out eighty tons of pulp per day. Shipments are now being made to England as well as the United States.

Persons interested in the timber trade who are not already subscribers to the CANADA LUMBERMAN are reminded that the subscription price throughout Canada and the United States is only one dollar per year. The price to foreign countries where extra postage is charged is two dollars per year. For this sum both weekly and monthly editions are given. A subscription form will be found in each paper for the convenience of persons who wish to become subscribers. Attention is also directed to the "Wanted and For Sale Dapartment" of the weekly edition, which has been found of great service to those who have availed themselves of it. It is an excellent medium for persons who have lumber or second-hand machinery for sale, or desire to purchase same, and almost invariably brings results.

Foreign Markets for Canadian Timber

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dear Sirs,—The general timber trade practically runs itself and is conducted through certain established channels. It is rather the trade in manufactured or partly manufactured articles that has come before my notice within the past year or so, and in these directions I should judge Canada has great opportunities, and also, from what I hear, a great deal to learn before these same opportunities can be taken due advantage of.

Probably due partly to temporary trade activity, British importers have not been able to obtain their customary supplies from the United States and elsewhere, and enquiries have been addressed to this office, often by influential firms, for the names of Canadian manufacturers of such articles as broom, tool and implement handles, mouldings, doors, chair parts, furniture, skewers, dowels, etc., all goods for the production of which Canada possesses great natural facilities. Names have been supplied, correspondence has ensued, and in some cases British firms have sent out representatives to examine into the possibilities of arranging for supplies of goods.

There are, as has been mentioned in previous letters, a certain number of Canadian manufacturers who have, through personal enterprise and a careful investigation of this market, established a steady trade. Apparently, however, their output is fully arranged for and they are unable to entertain offers of additional trade. As regards the majority of the others who might under certain conditions develop export trade, my general information is to the effect that many are at present debarred from doing so from various reasons, amongst which may be noted: (1) Lack of sufficient capital to permit of the production of goods upon the considerable scale necessary for a profitable export trade; (2) the absence, from the same cause, of the latest and most improved machinery as used in the large United States mills and elsewhere; (3) ignorance of the requirements of the United Kingdom market in the way of patterns, shapes, etc., in general use.

I need hardly say that the above does not refer to the Canadian manufacturers who possess an established trade, but to many who have taken up the question of possible export with United Kingdom houses who have made enquiries through this or other Canadian commercial agencies. I persume that it is largely for their benefit that you are making the present enquiries, and even if not algether palatable, the views of British importers as they have been expressed to me, must be of some practical value.

Personally, I should judge that Canada is destined to develop a very considerable trade with this country in goods of the nature indicated. Something can be achieved by correspondence, but my advice to anyone possessing the plant and capital necessary for export trade would be to pay a visit to the United Kingdom and devote a few weeks to studying its chief centres. A personal knowledge would then be obtained not only of the kind of goods in use in this country, but, further, of the business methods in vogue, a very important detail. Many Canadian manufacturers possess, I am told, a very erroneous idea as to the immense quantities of goods handled by the large importers,and write to United Kingdom houses as if they could supply half a dozen different lines, whereas one of these importers would often take the total output of half a dozen large factories devoted mainly to the production of a single line. Another highly important matter is for the Canadian exporter who has neither a permanent nor temporary agent in this country, to place himself in the hands of one really first-class house instead of trying to carry on transactions with a dozen or more smaller buyers. There are in most of the large cities influential firms who possess an excellent connection and are, further, familiar with the features of the particular country of origin of the goods, and their services are invaluable. Some of these large house are also prepared under certain conditions, to render valuable financial assistance to manufacturers who require it.

For the benefit of the smaller manufacturers and the education of the Canadian workman, I have often thought that a most practical step would be for a journal such as yours, or some central authority, to send over a representative to purchase and collect current samples and models of the woodenware and manufactures of wood in demand in the United Kingdom, and to exhibit the collection at the principal Canadian fairs, exhibitions, etc. It is quite obvious that in a conservative country like this, people will have what they want, and it is absolutely a waste of time to endeavor to sell them anything different, even if, as occasionally happens,the article offered is a superior one.

I have been able to place a good many United Kingdom and Canadian houses in communication, and am pleased to say that in many cases the preliminary information furnished has been advantageously followed up. I am always pleased to receive such enquiries and can generally place correspondents in touch with first-class houses. There is, however, no road to success save by personal application and enterprise, and if Canadian exporters of manufacturers of wood will study the requirements of this market in an intelligent manner, the result should amply repay the initial trouble.

Harrison Watson,
Curator Canadian Section Imperial Institute
London, England.

REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Much valuable information is contained in the last annual report of the High Commissioner of Canada to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Of the market in Great Britain for wood specialties he says:

BROOM HANDLES, ETC.

Inquiries frequently reach me from English and Scotch houses who are desirous of importing broom and tool handles, dowels and other wooden ware of various kinds, and I have been able to place a number of my correspondents in communication with Canadian lumber firms and others who are in a position to supply the goods. The following information has been supplied by a firm engaged in the import of wood handles to this country, and may prove of use as a guide to those who may contemplate engaging in the trade:

"Broom Handles in Basswood or White Pine:—Dimensions, 50 inches by 1⅛ inches. The diameter to be the same throughout the length and not tapered like the broom handles in use in Canada.

Quality.—They must be well sandpapered and graded as follows:—First, all white wood and free from knots; second, free from knots but with some discolourments; thirds, with some knots.

Quantity.—We buy by the carload and the proportions of the different grades should be: Firsts, about 50 per cent.; seconds, about 35 per cent.; thirds, about 15 per cent.

Importers here have some reason to complain of unfair grading, and it will pay millers to be scrupulously attentive to this matter.

Hoe Handles in Basswood or White Pine:—Dimensions—60 inches by 66 inches and 72 inches by 1¼ inches. Quality and grading same as broom handles.

Irish Shovel Handles in Basswood:—Dimensions.—72 inches by 1⅝ inches.

Quality.—One grade only—the best. These handles are used for heavy work and knots weaken them too much, therefore handles having knots in them must be discarded and not shipped,as they are only good for firewood here. This, of course, increases the cost of this handle, but that cannot be helped.

Packing.—All these handles are put up in bundles of 12 dozen, sewn in cheap sacking to prevent them being soiled.

Prices must be quoted, freight and insurance paid to the following ports:—Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry and Cork. The railroad agents quote through rates from any station in Canada. It is quite useless to quote f. o. b. cars, as we cannot ascertain the freight here. We might point out that when selling freight and insurance paid it is not necessary to prepay the freight. The freight can be made payable here, but of course in that case the amount of the freight must be deducted from the invoice.

Payment.—We will pay cash against bills of lading and insurance policy for two-thirds of invoice amount, balance to be remitted promptly upon receipt and well-finding of the goods. As we get to know the seller we would of course pay the full amount against documents."

It may be mentioned that other inquiries have been received from time to time from firms requiring laths for Venetian blinds, plasterer's laths, wooden mantel-pieces, spruce wood for boxes (planed and cut to size), spruce bars, hickory for golf sticks, vehicle wheels, 3-ply hardwood (veneers), blocks for paving, rings for sieves, hardwood for furniture, wood meal or wood flour, staves for barrels, birch and maple dowels, fir props for mining purposes, walnut boards of good quality, wooden screws, doors, sashes and moulds, white birch caps for mucilage bottles and brushes for the same.

SPOOL WOOD.

Occasionally I receive inquiries from those who desire to supply the large thread and cotton firms in this country with spools and spoolwood. Generally speaking, these people purchase spool wood direct, although some of the business is done through agents. Several of the most important, like J. & P. Coats, Ltd., Paisley, Clark & Co., Paisley, and Jonas Brookes & Co., Huddersfield, have purchased largely from Canadian sources in the past, but owing to various causes (principally perhaps the careless selection of the wood), they have been more inclined to purchase from American shippers.

Dear Sirs,—The timber products for which a large demand exists in this country, and towards which the careful attention of Canadian manufacturers and exporters may very profitably be directed, are imported from the Dominion of Canada in great and increasing quantities. They comprise wood manufactured from almost every description of tree grown in the colony, embracing oak, elm, birch, ash, hickory, etc., and also the different varieties of the pine, yellow, red and white, for all of which a ready and desirable market can almost invariably be found on this side. So numerous and diverse are the dimensions used by our consumers that it would be impossible within the limits of a short notice like this to specify them at any length, but we may say briefly that the following are the principal sizes shipped to the Clyde ports, in the various wood goods, with the current prices attached, viz:

Oak—Logs of first class quality,the dimensions of which run from 25 ft. and up long,averaging from 50 to 70 cubic feet per log, are quoted at 2s 10d to 3s 2d per cub. ft.; second class wood at 1s 10d to 2s 2d per cub. ft.

Elm—First class wood, from 45 to 50 feet average per log, is quoted at from 3s to 3s 3d per cubic foot.

Birch, in logs from 8 feet and up long by 13 to 20 inches square, price 1s 9d to 2s for 15 to 17 inches average diameter; 1s 5d to 1s 6d for 13 to 14 inches average diameter. It should be noted that there is always a good market for birch planks and boards, the sizes of the former running from 8 feet upwards in length and from 6 inches and up wide by 2 to 5 inches thick. Boards of similar lengths and widths by 1, 1½ and 1¾ inches thick.

Ash logs from 10 feet and up long by 8 inches and up diameter with bark on, used for cartwright purposes, prime logs, 1s 10d to 2s 3d per cubic foot, according to size and specification. For cabinet work, 12 feet and up long by 16 inches and up, with bark off, hewn almost square, price from 2s to 2s 3d per cubic foot.

Hickory—Second growth, in the round, with bark on, 10 feet and up long by 8 inches and up diameter, price from 1s 8d to 2s 6d per cubic foot, according to quality.

Square and Waney Yellow Pine Logs, under 23 feet long, and averaging 50 to 100 cubic feet per log, over 23 feet long, averaging 60 to 100 cubic feet per log, are quoted at 2s 8d to 2s 10d for prime wood; second class wood, 1s 8d to 2s 2d per cubic foot.

White Pine Deals, graded in four qualities, numbered

1st 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Boards, first quality, from 12 ft. up x 12 in. and up x 3 in., from 3s 3d to 3s 6d per cubic foot; undersized, first quality, 12 ft. up x 7-11 in. and up x 3 in., from 2s 3d to 2s 7d per cubic foot; boards, second quality, from 12 ft. up x 12 in. and up x 3 in., from 2s 4d to 2s 6d per cubic foot; undersized, second quality, from 12 ft. up x 7-11 in. x 3 in., from 1s 10d to 2s per cubic foot; regulars, third quality, from 12 ft. up x 11 in. and up x 3 in., from 1s 4d to 1s 6d; undersized, third quality, from 12 ft. up x 7-10 in. x 3 in., from 1s 1½d to 1s 2d per cubic foot; regulars, fourth quality, from 12 ft. up x 11 in. and up x 4 in., from 1s to 1s 1½d per cubic foot; undersized, fourth quality, from 12 ft. up x 7-10 in. x 3 in., from 11d to 1s.

WHITE PINE SIDINGS—The sizes constantly in demand are 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾ and 2 inches, more especially 1½, 1¾ and 2 inches thick. These usually run 12 to 16 feet long by 8 inches and up wide, average 11 inches, and the price is 2s 3d to 2s 8d per cubic foot.

SPRUCE DEALS—The dimensions of these are from 9 to 18 feet in length by 6 inches and up broad by 3 inches thick, and the price, which depends on width and quality, is from 10½d to 13d per cubic foot.

RED PINE DEALS are very much enquired for, and the sizes going into consumption are 12 feet and up long by 7 to 12 inches wide by 3 and 4 inches thick; price, 1s 9d to 2s per cubic foot.

CANT & KEMP.

Glasgow, Scotland.

DEAR SIR,—We take it that our Canadian friends are wishing to do an export trade in the manufactured article rather than in logs, also that they are desirous of doing the trade in such manner as will bring them the most profit and of a permanent nature. A permanent trade means that they must gain the confidence of their clients.

Our experience with American hardwood is that there is no reliance to be placed in large ash logs, i.e., 16 to 20 inches diameter, because of the dead wood that is shipped, and which may amount to 20% of the bulk, or even more. Consequently, timber merchants in England feel that their only security is to buy timber of second growth, which means small trees that throw out but little stuff, except when sawn into very small scantlings, and which is very wasteful.

In England we do not buy what we term "low meadow" ash if we know it, because that is sure to dry up light, same as some of your ash (that is not dead wood). Neither do we buy any ash plank that is artificially dried.

As regards exporting ash lumber, partly manufactured, if your lumbermen wish to cater for the general market, they cannot do better than saw it into planks 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ inches thick, as they would be sure of ready sale at fair prices, even if sold by auction. If they wish to supply scantling it would be too risky unless sawn to order, which means supplying the consumer direct. In order to create a trade of this kind it would be necessary to gain the confidence of each individual consumer, if he has to pay cash down on your side of the Atlantic before shipment, which, by the bye, is, I imagine, the only workable system, unless lumbering firms open out their own establishments on this side the same as your other manufacturing firms do, and which our export experience (of 40 years) teaches us to be the right course; or in other words, follow out the old adage, "If you want anything done well go and do it yourself," don't trust to agents solely.

Hitherto the principal importation into England from America has been to the west coast, to the neglect of the east side of this country, whereas the railway freights in England are almost prohibitive to the effecting of sales from Liverpool, although freights from America to Liverpool may be more favorable than to other ports. Consequently there is undoubtedly an opening for enterprising Canadian lumbermen to establish themselves at eastern ports and import entire cargoes, which might include all kinds of lumber.

My remarks, although thus far confined to ash, apply pretty much to oak, and here I would remark that all hardwood lumber (barring birch), whether in planks or scantlings, would be best stacked 12 months in the open air before shipment, and would also pay good interest for the trouble taken. Whitewoods, in 1-inch boards, ready planed, are a good sale, because they are naturally already seasoned ready for use; in fact, last November I myself bought £350 worth of canary whitewood (American), and I know other manufacturers do the same. Spokes sawn to special dimensions should also be in demand where the consumer is catered for, even if not turned up ready for use, but must be of good quality and sawn from small trees.

As regards the present demand for lumber generally, I imagine that we have seen the maximum for a time. The great "boom" of the last 18 months was too artificial, being the result of unsound and fleeting causes, consequently likely to produce a slight reaction for a time at least.

The price of iron to a certain extent influences the consumption of lumber, but a slump in the price of iron may be nearer than the iron manufacturers desire, but will not be able to stop. The tendency is towards substituting iron for wood wherever possible, because one scarcely knows what timber costs, there being so much waste, and then the capital which it sets fast is far greater than in iron, which is procurable much more easily if one's stock of materials runs short; whereas to buy seasoned hardwood, it is almost impossible to get it even at prohibitive prices.

In our business we have to hold a 3 or 4 years' stock of timber because we dare not force the seasoning of hardwood artificially.

Yours truly,

Suffolk, England, JAMES JOSIAH SMYTH.

DEAR SIR,—Wood goods are so thoroughly well known to your readers that it makes it somewhat difficult to give you any details of interest. It is, of course, quite unnecessary to tell you that Canadian lumbermen obtain a large share of this country's business in timber of all descriptions supplied by your country, and in cut timber particularly there has been a great development of late years. As to wood specialties you mention, we presume you refer to finished stock, such, for example, as doors, architraves, etc., but this is hardly in our line of business, as we supply the raw material to buyers, who manufacture in their mills here the finished article. Naturally enough, our buyers are not anxious to develop the trade in manufactured goods, but it is year by year becoming a more prominent feature in the imports from Canada and America to this country.

If we might venture an opinion between the Canadian and American timber exporters, we would say that the former are more conservative in their operations than the latter, which is particularly noticeable in cut timber. American shippers were not slow to observe that instead of in all cases shipping timber in the log, they could, with more advantage to themselves and also to the buyers here, ship it in lumber, and in this manner they have practically monopolized a trade which was formerly in the hands of Canadian lumbermen. To give an instance of this we might mention oak, which the Canadians ship in the log mostly, whereas the Americans cut the logs into the finished sizes required by railway companies here—the chief consumers of it. This is an enormous trade now, and must be a corresponding loss of trade to your country. The same remarks apply to oak cut into boards of all thicknesses from one-half inch upwards, suitable for the furniture and similar trades here. Ash also used to come almost entirely from Canada, now the bulk of it comes from America. This further applies to walnut, hickory and butternut (poplar), all of which now come almost entirely from the United States, and represents a large import.

As you will gather from our remarks, our opinion is that to retain a larger share of the timber trade of Europe, Canadian lumbermen must give more attention to the lumber requirements rather than the log requirements of buyers here.

EDMISTON & MITCHELLS.

Glasgow, Scotland.

DEAR SIRS,—Until the last three or four years the imports of timber from America to the east coast were limited chiefly to cargoes of white pine, oak, birch and ash timber, with some white pine deals and cargoes of pitch pine lumber, sawn and hewn, with some pitch pine deals, in both cases deals as stowage. Spruce formerly was limited to the west coast and London chiefly, because manufacturers would stick to the old style of sending these in short lengths, and mostly consigning them for sale by auction, never knowing either what prices they would get or what the charges would be. However, in later years there seems to have been others besides ourselves who have endeavored to educate shippers to take contracts for spruce deals, battens and boards (we believe even spruce flooring would go), of fair average lengths c.i.f., and we are advised that many thousands of standards have been sold to this neighborhood. The advantage to shippers ought to be clear, as there is no risk of auction prices or of landing charges.

In round figures, the dimensions required (there may be others) for well-sawn properly dried square spruce for east coast ports, are: 2½x11, 3x11, 3x9 inch, chiefly 11 inch, not under 16 ft. average, say 9 to 24 ft.; 3x7, 2½ x7, 2½x6½ in., not under 15 ft. average, say 9 to 24 ft.; 2x6, 5, and 4½ in., not under 14 ft. average, say 9 to 24 ft.; 1x11, 9, 6 and 7 in., not under 14 ft. average, say 9 to 24 ft.

Prices probably, if separated, instead of, as has been usually, all-round at one price, might be: 1st deals, £10 c.i.f.; 2nd battens, £7 5s c.i.f.; 3rd scantlings, £6 10s c.i.f.; 4th boards, £6 10s c.i.f. But the market may go down, as it has been driven up pretty high.

There is certainly an opening at present for red pine deals, battens, and flooring, if shippers would only make what is wanted, say 3, 4 x 11 and 9 in., not under 16 ft. average; 3x7, 2½x7 and 6½ in., not under 15 ft. average. Flooring, tongued and grooved, 1¼x7, 1x7, ¾x7 in., chiefly inch, would no doubt sell also, and deals and battens still better, if they were sorted, 1st and 2nd as one quality, and 3rd and 4th as another.

For the last forty years it has been true that when anything became too dear something else has been used. The same law of supply and demand still exists, and it seems that with communications extending changes are more rapid, but we have seen falls from 20 to 100s per standard c.i.f., and may see something thereof again.

For the benefit of exporters we can add that 3 and 2½ x 11 inch, 150 standards each, are coming here from Black Sea, 17 to 18 feet averages. This we have not heard of before but it only confirms the above paragraph.

Yours truly,

"IMPORTER."

GERMANY.

DEAR SIRS,—For the German market the dimensions of ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, and 2 inch spruce are mostly in demand, only lengths of 10 ft. and up, selected clear, 6 in. widths and up. There is no demand for 1¾ in. thick boards either in American or in English trade, but large quantities of this dimension are required in Germany and all over the Continent. American manufacturers do not like to produce this thickness, therefore there is a difficulty in importing American lumber. Mills on the Gulf of Mexico in the Eastern and Southern States of the U.S.A., have lately found that a continental trade is only possible in producing 1¾ inch stock. I am quite sure that spruce will find a good market in Germany, but only first quality in above quoted thicknesses, particularly 1¾ and ¾ inch stock.

For myself, I am willing to take large quantities of spruce 1¾ and ¾ inches thick, first and second qualities, clear 1½, 1¾ x 5 and 6 inches, 10 feet and up. I have already had correspondence with Canada, but without success. A good export trade with Germany in Canadian lumber to all continental ports in large quantities is possible as soon as manufacturers adopt continental dimensions.

AD. MESSERSCHMITT.

Kastel Mainz, Germany.

WEST INDIES.

DEAR SIRS,—The principal imports of white pine lumber in this market are from the Maine ports of the United States, and a large proportion of Canadian wood brought through in bond to New York, also pitch pine from the southern section of the United States. The class of lumber required is shown by the following specification furnished by a leading lumber merchant:

White pine boards, in lengths from 12 to 16 ft. long by 1 x 12 in. A large quantity of 1 in. white pine is used, grooved and tongued, planed 1 and 2 sides; square edged, planed 1 and 2 sides.

White pine planks, in lengths from 12 to 16 ft. long by 1½ and 2 x 12 in.

Spruce pine boards, various lengths, 1 in. thick, 6 in. wide and upwards.

Hemlock is not liked in this market.

Pitch Pine Boards—Flooring boards, 6 in. wide,

grooved and tongued, planed 1 and 2 sides, 1, 1¼ and 1½ in. thick. Rough boards, 10 and 11 in. wide, 1, 1¼ and 1½ in. thick, long lengths preferred.

Pitch pine planks, long lengths, 2 x 12 in. and 3 x 12 in.

Pitch pine scantling, varying in size from 2 x 3 in. to 12 x 12 in., smaller sizes more used.

The above should be of good wood, more especially pitch pine, to be free of sap. Most importers of pitch pine forward their own cargo specifications for market requirements.

Yours truly,
EDGAR FRIPP,
Commercial Agent for Trinidad and Tobago.

DEAR SIRS,—The lumber imported into this and the other Leeward Islands includes pitch pine scantling and flooring boards, white pine boards of the three qualities known as "New York," 1st quality Canadian shipping, and 2nd quality Canadian shipping, and spruce boards, both 1st and 2nd quality, but very little of the latter. As regards white pine and spruce boards, only the ordinary shipping widths and lengths are imported. Prices vary according to the state of the market, and are governed by the supply and demand in this and the neighboring islands, including Barbados, from whence cargoes are generally offered. It is not the practice here to import direct from Canada, so far as Canadian white pine and spruce are concerned. There is, however, a quantity of so-called "New York" white pine boards imported here from New York direct, by steamer. This lumber is superior in quality to the ordinary run of "shipping" Canadian, being, however, if I am rightly informed, Canadian lumber selected in New York. The same lumber could therefore be shipped from Canadian ports. The price paid for New York white pine is generally about $3 to $4 per foot more than for Canadian 1st quality.

Yours faithfully,
R. BRYSON,
Canadian Commercial Agent.

St. Johns, Antigua.

SOUTH AMERICA.

DEAR SIRS,—In recent years the forests of Southern Chile have been made to supply a great part of the local demand, but lumbering operations are primitive, and the moving of logs is considerably hampered by natural conditions, so for long or large timbers and good flooring stock the trade has to fall back upon Oregon Pine (Douglas Fir), which is imported from Puget Sound and Burrard Inlet in cargo lots. Formerly there was a considerable trade in white pine, whole or part cargoes, from New York and the St. Lawrence, but importations are now greatly diminished, and limited to straggling lots of 10 000 to 25,000 feet at a time, mostly "clear" or "good cutting up" stock. There is also a limited demand for white oak, ash, and black walnut for cabinet purposes, although native Rauli wood, which is fine grained and somewhat resembles Californian redwood, now enters largely into the local furniture trade, and the Rauli finishes nicely in imitation walnut or imitation mahogany.

All foreign lumber is subject to a heavy import duty, equivalent to about $4.65 per thousand feet. Ourselves and other merchants here are always keenly alive to any possibility of extending trade, and would long since have availed of Canadian lumber to a greater extent if the way was open to business, so we must confess that we see no prospect of developing the consumption of your lumber in this market.

W. R. GRACE & CO.

Valparaiso, Chile.

CORRESPONDENCE

EXHIBIT AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, S. W., July 11th, 1900.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—Your article on the Canadian, and more especially the Ontario exhibit at the Imperial Institute, will be of great practical value if it induces Canadian business men to assist in making the present unequal display more representative of the great and varied resources of the Dominion. The industrial features of Ontario in particular are almost wholly lacking, and this at a time when, to judge by the very marked increase in commercial inquiries received at this office, the presence of exhibits of wooden ware, leather, paper and pulp, preserved goods, and many other lines in which export trade is being developed, would be of material benfit. There are, however, several inaccuracies in the article in question which call for explanation, if not correction. There are no specimens of Indian work in the Ontario court. Although the major portion of the fine collection of fruits has been here for some years, there are nearly 50 jars selected from the crops of 1899, as indicated on the labels. Some of the older specimens have certainly rather deteriorated, but the whole collection was examined only last winter by one of the largest fruit buyers in this country, and since then such specimens as he considers serviceable have been refilled with preservative liquid and those past redemption have been thrown away. This fruit collection has rendered yeoman service insofar that specimens have been lent to many agricultural and other exhibitions, where they have attracted attention to Canada's fruit growing resources. Probably it will be brought quite up to date in the near future.

Although Niagara Falls are represented by a dozen views—and the Falls have probably attracted more tourists to Canada than any other scenic feature—the writer has neglected to mention the presence of more than a dozen large photographs of vineyards, peach farms, etc.

Another feature of the fruit industry is further represented by part of the contents of a large show case of canned goods), fifteen of the Guelph Agricultural College, several of the Petrolia Oil Wells, the Sudbury Nichol Mines, and a number of the Ottawa Houses of Parliament, etc., whilst no reference is made to an exceedingly good mineral collection of some 500 specimens.

However, there can be no doubt that the display in the Ontario and also the Canadian sections is not what it should and might be. It is hoped that many of the exhibits now at Paris will subsequently be handed over to the Institute, and a number of Canadian business men who have visited London in connection with the Congress and other matters have promised their assistance in rendering the display more adequate. Every effort has been made by Canadians and others on this side interested in the welfare of Canada, to have the resources of Canada worthily represented in the capital of the Empire, but it is quite obvious that no satisfactory results can be obtained without the active co-operation of Canadian manufacturers, shippers and others associated with the development of Dominion trade.

Yours faithfully,
THE CURATOR.

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

Messrs Joseph Owen & Sons, Limited, Stanley Saw Mills, Liverpool, have branches at London, Manchester, Leeds, Tunstall, Staffs. The business of the firm includes every variety of timber. They are large importers, selling wholesale at docks, and are manufacturers in all departments of the trade. While thus comprehensive, their specialty is probably in the supply of timber exactly adapted to the wants of railway and tramway carriage constructors and carriage builders generally. They have a connection with carriage builders throughout Great Britain and also on the Continent. With the latter place their trade has increased rapidly since the Paris Exposition in 1889, on which occasion they secured two awards. Their stand in this year's Exposition is No. 632, in Group vi. The exhibit, though small, being confined to a space of 12 feet by 10 feet, shows as much of the variety we have alluded to as possible. To show the large range of boards kept in stock we might say that the stand is lined with splendid specimens of Honduras Mahogany, Walnut, Wainscot Oak, American Ash and Birch, Figured Pitch Pine, Haurie Pine and Whitewood, effectively placed so as to contrast in colours and display the figure of the wood. The floor is paved with parquetry in Oak, Walnut, Sycamore, Yellow and Pitch Pine. On three of the walls of the interior of the stand (lined as described) are hung, artistically grouped, beut rims for wheels, carriage head and wings, car and cab bent shafts, carriage poles, spokes and felloes and Warner wheels. There are also Caspstan bars and handspikes as supplied by the exhibitors to the British Admiralty. A handsome Mahogany counter has been provided whereon are shown two Diplomas of the former Exhibition. Under the counter are Elm Naves of different designs, and over the entrance there are rims bent to various sizes and a stand of spokes. The space has certainly been utilized to the best advantage, but it is to be regretted that it is so limited as not to afford means of displaying the large planks of Ash, Oak and other timbers which it has long been the practice of the firm to exhibit at the Royal Agricultural and other shows in England where their allotments have been much larger.

The construction of the Crocker improved turbine is well shown in the fourth edition of the Jenckes Machine Company's water wheel catalogue. The various illustrations pertaining to the Crocker wheel show the adaptability of the turbine to the varying requirements and local conditions. The table of horse powers, which are guaranteed to be substantially correct, have been extended from 40 feet to 100 feet head. The figures are given for any wheel from 15 to 55 inches. There are also other valuable tables and rules which evidently have been prepared to meet the needs of the practical man and to facilitate the calculations and estimates required in connection with water wheel works. Diagrams of the principle methods of setting have also been inserted.

Cockburn, Whaley & Co.

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DIMENSION OAK	*WHITE PINE*
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Complete outfit, Horses, Gear, Booms, Dams, Steamer—a working concern now in operation.

Go and examine this Property. Will be sold at a reasonable figure.

Apply to the Proprietors . . . .

WHITEHEAD & TURNER,

Quebec, 27th July, 1900. QUEBEC

THE NEWS.

—The death is announced of R. W. Warne, saw mill owner, Hillgrove, N. S.

—It is reported that the insurance rates will be increased in the lumber district of Ottawa.

—As yet no steps have been taken to rebuild the Stetson & Cutler saw mill at Kingsville, N.B.

—J. Hickling, of Maxwell, Ont., proposes to rebuild his mill destroyed by fire on June 20th.

—Gilmour & Company, Limited, of Trenton, have been granted incorporation as a joint stock company.

—Wm. Playfair has recently bought the old Duncan saw mills at Lavant, and has removed to that place.

—McLachlin Bros., of Amprior, Ont., are refitting one of their saw mills for the purpose of cutting shingles and cedar ties.

—The Dominion Paving Company, of Toronto, is establishing a mill at Lindsay, Ont., for the manufacture of paving blocks.

—A factory for the manufacture of cooperage stock will likely be established at Glasgow, Ont. A Mr. Davidson is interested.

—Haley & Sons, of St. Stephen, N. B., are shipping box shooks to England. They employ 38 hands in their mill, and are doing a splendid trade.

—The First National Bank of Vancouver, B.C., is said to have sold the Michigan saw mill there to eastern parties, who will put in new machinery and increase the capacity to 100,000 feet per day.

—Jos. Howard, of Howard Station, Newfoundland, is organizing the St. George's Lumber Company. He owns 50 square miles of timber lands on the line of the Newfoundland railway, and is building a large steam sawmill.

—The insurance apraisers have fixed the insurance losses of the Hull Lumber Company, as a result of the recent fire, at $58,000. This does not cover the loss on lumber sold, but simply the lumber in their yards which had not been contracted for.

—Kalte & Teshemasher, proprietors of Port Elgin Iron Works at Port Elgin, Ont., have asked the corporation for a loan of $5,000 and exemption from taxation for ten years. In return they agree to put in a plant for the manufacture of wood-working machinery.

—The W. C. Edwards Lumber Company, of Ottawa, have secured control of the Capital Planing Mill Company and the Ottawa Specialty Company, and will in future carry on the business conducted by these two concerns. They will install considerable new machinery.

—Dr. W. Stewart Webb is said to have completed one of the largest jobs of tree planting ever undertaken in the United States by one man. He set out 155,000 white and Scotch pine on his Shelburne farms in Vermont, and it took 400 men a whole month to do the work. The trees are two or three feet high, laid out in 24 groves. Drives have been laid through them in two places, the rest being accessible only on foot. About 12,000 of the trees form a covering especially for pheasants. About 50,000 smaller trees have since been planted. The trees came fron Illinois, and cost, with the planting, $50,000.

—The following statistics are furnished by R. J. Skinner, timber inspector for British Columbia, and are for the fiscal year ending June 30th: There were collected in royalties on cut timber during the last twelve months $77,000, an advance of $15,000 over the previous year, while the estimate was exceeded by $7,000. There were no returns from the Cowichan or Chemainus mills, as they cut off the E. & N. railway reserve. During the year 80,000,000 feet of non-royalty producing timber was cut. In 1896-97 timber royalties were estimated at $50,000 and $52,000 was collected. In 1897-98 royalties were estimated at $55,000 and $57,500 were collected. In the following year the estimate was $60,000 and $65,000 was collected, while in the 1899-1900 the estimate was $70,000 and $77,000 was collected.

—Chief Game Warden Tinsley is trying to lessen the number of outbreaks of forest fires by sending out the following rules for campers on the public domain:—"Never build a fire where its flames can communicate to grass or brush or branches. Never build a fire without first noticing the lay of the land with respect to controlling it after it is kindled. Never leave camp for the day with the fire to burn unattended. Extinguish it thoroughly. Under no circumstances, when moving camp, leave the fire to burn or to smoulder. Put it out. To extinguish a fire built upon the ground, where there is turf or the roots of trees in the soil, pour water upon it until the ground is thoroughly soaked; then dig around about and well outside the circumference, throwing the earth in toward the centre, and then wet it down again."

CASUALTIES.

—While working at E. P. Hoar's saw mill at Moncton, N. B., Chas. Claire was severely crushed by a log, and at last report was in a precarious condition.

—C. W. Bubar, manager of the Columbia River Lumber Company's logging operations, was accidentally drowned on July 5th while attending to his duties at Cedar Creek, B.C.

—On July 6th the heading jointer in the Sutherland & Innes' mill at Alvinston, Ont., burst, seriously injuring a number of workmen. Daniel McLeod had his skull fractured and was not expected to recover.

—Samuel Howard, who was injured in a saw mill at Powassan, Parry Sound district, died at the General Hospital in Toronto a fortnight ago. Howard was cutting a log when the gear of the saw became deranged. The log was thrown from the carriage and pinned deceased against the wall of the building.

PERSONAL.

The death took place last month of the wife of Joshua Prescott, jr., the well known lumber merchant of Sussex, N.B.

Mr. L. H. Hamilton, Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has returned from Cuba, where he devoted himself to prospecting certain timber and mineral fields in which Sir William Van Horne and other Canadians are understood to be interested.

Mr. Robt. Dollar, of San Francisco, Cal., was recently on a visit to the East. Mr. Dollar was at one time engaged in lumbering operations in Ontario, where he has many friends. He visited Camden, N.J., and placed a contract with the New York Shipbuilding Company for the construction of a steel steamer of 5,000 tons capacity.

Mr. James Sharpe, of Burke's Falls, Ont., has recently returned from British Columbia. Mr. Sharpe has decided to erect a large shingle mill at New Westminster, on the Fraser river, and will put in four Dunbar shingle machines manufactured by Alex. Dunbar, of Woodstock, N.B. Mr. T. B. Tait, late of Burke's Falls, will be the manager of the new concern.

Mr. David Bell, formerly one of the best known lumbermen of Canada, died in New York on June 29th. Mr. Bell went to Pembroke, Ont., in 1842, and after engaging some time in the boot and shoe business, entered into partnership with his brother John and conducted a large lumbering business. He also entered into partnership with Mr. A. T. White and Hon. P. White, and afterwards with Mr. W. Hickey.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION'S TRADE INDEX.

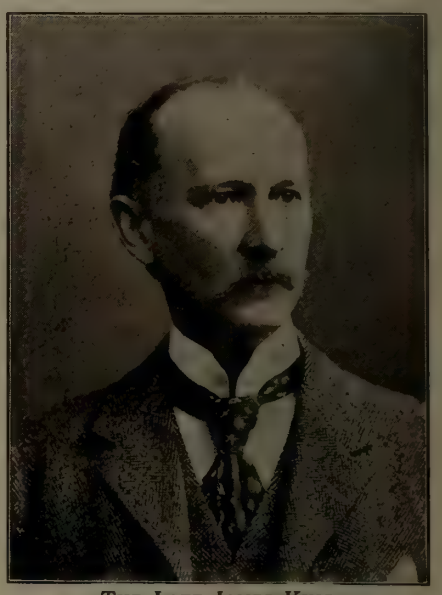
The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have prepared a classified list of members of that organization for circulation in foreign countries, with a view to the promotion of Canadian trade. It is to be regretted that this pamphlet should have been titled "Canadian Trade Index". The title is misleading, conveying as it does the impression that the book is an index to manufacturers in all lines in Canada, instead of which it is, as stated, simply a list of members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and comprises but a small proportion of the total list of manufacturers of the Dominion. It is consequently misleading and calculated to give foreigners the idea that as a manufacturing country Canada occupies an unimportant position. True, it is stated in the preface that the book "is by no means a complete directory of the manufacturers of Canada and comprises only those who have formed themselves into a voluntary association for the purpose of advancing as far as possible the manufacturing interests of the country as a whole". This statement, however, being printed in small type, is likely to be overlooked. It is very desirable that a work of this kind, designed to be distributed abroad, should be of a more comprehensive character, and should properly represent our manufacturing resources.

OBITUARY.

JAMES KING.

The late James King, of Quebec, mention of whose untimely death was made in our last issue, was born in St Antoine de Tilly, Lotbiniere county, on February 18, 1848. He was the youngest son of the late Chas. King, of Sylvester, Megantic, and received his early education at Lennoxville, taking the degree of B. A. in 1867, and that of M. A. in 1873 at the University of Bishop's College.

In early life Mr. King turned his attention to commercial pursuits, notably that of lumbering, and at the time of his death was a member of the timber and exporting firm of King Bros., who are among the largest operators in the province of Quebec. They have mills at different points in the eastern townships, and in this way have contributed much to the development of Lower Canada.



THE LATE JAMES KING.

King Bros. are also largely interested in the asbestos industry, and the late Mr. King was vice-president of the Mining Association of the province of Quebec. He was also a director of the Union Bank of Canada.

In 1892 Mr. King was elected to the Provincial Legislature by the conservative party as representive of the county of Megantic, and proved a valuable member of parliament. In religion he was a member of the church of England.

The deceased was buried at Lyster, and as a graceful tribute of respect nearly every door on the route from the station to the cemetery bore crape.

HON. A. R. DICKEY.

The news of the drowning of Hon. A. R. Dickey, which occurred on July 3, was a great shock to the residents of Amherst, N. S., and to many friends of the deceased throughout the Dominion. Hon. Arthur Rupert Dickey was the second son of Senator R. B. Dickey. He was born in Amherst, N. S., in 1854 and educated at the College school at Windsor, N. S., and at the Moncton University, where he graduated in 1875 with the degree of B. A. He was called to the Nova Scotia bar in 1878 and practiced law until the time of his death. In July, 1888, he was returned to the House of Commons as the Conservative representative for the riding of Cumberland. He held three successive portfolios in the late Conservative government, being appointed Secretary of State in 1894, Minister of Militia in 1895, and Minister of Justice in 1896.

Deceased was connected with several business enterprises, and had lately devoted considerable attention to the lumber business, being the owner of valuable timber properties.

Amongst the numerous processions in Liverpool on the occasion of the celebration of the occupation of Pretoria, was a grand patriotic exhibition on a large scale by Joseph Owen, Ltd., timber merchants, Bootle. There was a fine representation of an armour-clad train filled with soldiers dressed in khaki. A great swarm of soldiers, some in khaki and some in red, followed the procession. It wound up with a triumphal car made of raised tiers on lorry covered with cloth and decorated with flags. Many military figures were seated in the car, and in the centre, in the place of honor, was a living effigy of John Bull.

A CORRECTION.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 9th, 1900.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN :

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to the concluding portion of the paragraph at the bottom of the first column on page 12 of the July number of the CANADA LUMBERMAN, which reads, "It is understood that the Ottawa Saw Works, whose factory was burned in the recent fire, are not likely to rebuild," and I therefore write to say that you have been misinformed, as the factory of the Ottawa Saw Works is about two-thirds rebuilt at this writing, and by the time you go to press will have been completely finished.

The recent disastrous fire did, unfortunately, completely demolish our factory, and necessitated a dissolution of partnership, but the business is being continued by myself; and when the new factory is completed, which will be more than double the size of the old one, a limited company will be formed with a capital of $100,000 in order to extend the business and meet the increasing demands which have been made upon us. The new company will equip the works with the most modern machinery, some of which will be imported from Sweden, so that when we are ready for work, which will be some time in October, our capacity for band-saws will be equal to the combined capacity of all our Canadian competitors put together; whilst our other departments manufacturing gangs, circular and other saws will be proportinately increased.

Associated with myself in the general management of the new company, especially in the band-saw department, will be the head saw-filer of one of the largest, if not the largest, saw mills in the Dominion ; a man of great experience and foresight, whose intuitive knowledge of the requirements of band-saws and band-sawing have placed him at the head of his profession, so that the users of band-saws and proprietors of large saw mills will have the added confidence of knowing that every band-saw which leaves our works will have been personally overhauled, inspected and examined by a thoroughly practical mill man. The other parties associated with me will be prominent New York business men, who will provide the necessary capital, in addition to which the Sandvik Steel Works of Sweden, from whom we have secured the sole and exclusive right to use their saw steel in the Dominion of Canada, have determined that, inasmuch as the Ottawa Saw Works made its reputation for band and gang saw by using their steel, the future of the new company shall be well taken care of; hence, the prospects are very bright indeed, and we hope, therefore, that you will publish this letter so that those who may have read the paragraph above referred to may see that the source of inspiration was, to say the least, erroneous. I remain,

Very respectfully,

P. M. FEENY,

Ottawa Saw Works, Ottawa.

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TORONTO AND MONTREAL

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THE ST. JOHN SULPHITE FIBRE COMPANY.

THE manufacture of pulp in New Brunswick is to-day interesting capitalists more than ever before, and one of the reasons might be said to be the great success attending the operation of the new mill of the St. John Sulphite Fibre Company at Mispec, some six miles from St. John, N.B. This mill is situated on the Bay of Fundy, at the mouth of a small stream, where schooners may load the pulp to be taken to St. John for trans-shipment to Europe. The wood supply for years will likely come from the Mispec stream, but the output of the St. John river is almost as easily available, and that from the numerous streams emptying into the bay can be easily towed to the mill.

The buildings are brick and are situated on the bank of the Mispec river. Nearest the stream is a building with frontage of 430 feet and extending back 68 feet. Back of the wood room and above it is the acid system, which extends back about 120 feet. This structure is 150 feet in length. Above this department is the sulphur room 120x40 feet. The digester building occupies a still higher level and is 130x36 feet, the main portion being 100 feet high. The blow tank building and filtering plant are between the digester building and the paper-making department. It is one story above the machine room and one floor below the digester department, which places the blow tank sufficiently below the digesters to cause the pulp to flow by gravity into them from to digester.

The logs are taken up into the wood room by means of a patent haul up, and cut by two steam jump saws into lengths of 2 feet 6 inches. These pieces are carried by a conveyor to the barking machines. From the barkers the cut up logs are moved along on a conveyor to the chippers. Immediately under the chippers and on the floor beneath are chip breakers. The small pieces of wood next pass through the shaker, which separate the sawdust and slivers from the chips and deposit the latter on a conveyor which carries them up to the chip loft in the digester building. The chips are placed in the digesters, two immense iron tanks, each capable of turning out ten tons of pulp at each cook. The digesters are filled with chips and 20,000 gallons of sulphurous acid put in. Then the digesters are made steam tight, and steam admitted at the bottom and the temperature brought up to the desired point and kept at that till the wood is cooked into pulp, which occupies from 10 to 14 hours. The pulp flows from the digesters to the blow tanks, which are 20 feet beneath the bottom of the digestors. These tanks are hard-pine vats, 28 feet long and 18 feet in diameter. The pulp is washed in them and acid and resinous matters removed. Then it goes to the pulp opener, where the fibre is opened up, and next to the riffler or sand trap to be further cleaned, and after to the stuff chest in the machine room. From this chest the pulp passes on to the first screens and from them to the paper machine, which run it out and dry it in sheets similar to paper. At the end of the last mentioned machine there is a reel which winds the pulp up into rolls. The slitting and cutting machines having done their part, it goes into the baling press, where it will be made ready for shipment.

There is ample water power to run the mill. The stream has been dammed at a spot where the greatest power possible to be obtained can be had. The dam, which is built of solid masonry, is 54 feet high and 240 feet long at the top. Its length at the bottom of the gorge is 80 feet. It is 120 feet wide at the base, and tapers off to eight feet at the top. The stone work is faced with timber on the water side. The flume, which is made of iron, is five feet in diameter. It leads from the dam on the surface of the ground down to the water wheels in the mill, and is 830 feet long. There are four water wheels in all, one for each department, which will develop 600 horse power. In addition to this the company have a 250 horse power compound steam engine as an auxiliary in case the steam gets blocked up at any time. In the boiler room they have 500 horse power of steam boilers for use in the cooking and drying of the pulp.

A most complete electric lighting plant has been put in.

The daily capacity of the mill is 30 tons, but the building is so arranged as to permit of doubling the output.

Mr. M. F. Mooney, of the firm of B. Mooney & Sons, contractors and builders, St. John, N. B., who had previously had much experience in the building and operation of pulp mills, recognized the advantages of the site, and about two and a half years ago went to Scotland to float the enterprise. This was easily accomplished, and the mill was built entirely by Scottish capital. Its directors at present are: John Galloway, of Leggie, chairman ; Chas. Anderson, of Fitzkil, Leslie ; Wm. Dixon, of Markinch, and Philip Grosset, of Leven, the last of whom is managing director. Mr. M. F. Mooney and Mr. Grosset are the managers in St. John.

THE CUSHING SULPHITE FIBRE COMPANY.

The Cushing pulp mill, as it is commonly called, owned by the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, stands on Union Point, which juts out into the St. John river just above its mouth, and a few stones' throws from the big suspension and cantilever bridge at St. John, N.B. Just in front of the mill site are the famous reversible falls where the St. John river rushes in seething rapids seawards at low tide, and the waters of the Bay of Fundy stream inland at high tide in equally tumultuous descent. Rivers that vary their monotony by rushing up river in full volume half of their time are indeed playful phenomena which are seldom seen elsewhere.

The Cushing mill is nearing completion, and it is expected that by the first of September it will be in operation. It has been erected with much expedition, and it sprawls and towers over Union Point in such magnitude as to give rise to wonder at its early completion. Its location is at the mouth of a river down which comes more lumber than in almost any other river in Canada. It is also the first pulp mill on the river, though there are several others in the province, and more are projected.

St. John has for years been one of the great lumber manufacturing centres of Canada. The St. John river drains some 30,000 square miles of timber lands, which doubtless will supply material for pulp for many generations. The Cushing lumber mill, which is just beside the pulp mill, is known as one of the most modern in equipment, and its output has been something enormous. It will now serve a second purpose in catering to the needs of its new rival, and its refuse material will be utilized in the making of pulp instead of being destroyed as formerly. The two mills will be worked in conjunction, the pulp mill being designed and erected so as to take advantage of the output of the saw mill. Huge carriers transport the refuse from the lumber mill across the yard to the furnace of the pulp mill, and much that is useless as lumber and might have been burned, will find its way into the pulp itself.

The machinery in the pulp mill will be operated largely by electric power, which will make a great saving in belting and mechanical power transmission contrivances. A splendid electrical system is being installed, which will form one of the best electrical plants for manu-

PULP MILL OF THE ST. JOHN SULPHITE FIBRE COMPANY AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

Arrangements are now under way for the securing of of capital from Buffalo and New York for the Blanche River Pulp & Paper Company, which received a concession from the Legislature at last session, and it is the intention to push on the work at once should negotiations prove successful.

facturing purposes in the maritime provinces.

The buildings stand upon sloping ground, making an advantageous location. Some hundreds of yards of wharf stretch along the water front, affording excellent shipping accommodation.

The sizes of the different buildings are as follows: Machine house, 180 x 66 feet; screen house, 144 x 60 feet; blow-off house, 144 x 30 feet; digester house, 144 x 28 feet; wood house, 160 x 45 feet; boiler house, 131 x 75 feet; engine house, 50 x 60 feet; chemical house, 156 x 50 feet.

The mill is to be of a capacity of 50 tons per day, requiring in its manufacture an equivalent of some 150 cords of wood per day. The building is so adapted that the plant may be increased to a capacity of 100 tons.

A few details of the fittings and machinery will interest our readers, though a complete description is not now available. In the machinery house is a Fourdriner pulp machine built by the Bertrams, of Edinburgh. It is 158 inches in width and has 25 drying cylinders. The screen house contains 10 Wendal screens, built by Chas. Wendal, of Bury, England. There are three blow-off tubs, having a capacity for one digester. Gravitation carries the pulp from these tubs to the screens. The three digesters each have a capacity of 10 tons of pulp. They were made in Liverpool by Fawcett, Preston & Co., Ltd.

In the wood room are ten American and eight English barking machines. The chipper was made in the Glorsop Iron Works. Knots are to be removed by means of automatic screens which separate them from the chips. The plant will be be run on the vat system.

The engines which provide the power are of 500 h.p., and were supplied by the Salford Iron Works, of Manchester, Eng. This firm also supplied the electrical machinery, including generaters and dynamos. The boilers are twelve in number and these supply the steam for the digesters as well as the engines The conveyors were furnished by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, of Columbia, Ohio. Wm. C. Hill & Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., supplied the log stop and loader and the two cylinders for the steam jump saws. The St. John Iron works supplied the log bed and considerable of the shafting. The larger part of the shafting and pulleys came from the Phœnix Foundry, of St. John, owned by the Jas. Fleming Co. The electrical work is being done by the Canadian General Electric Company.

The construction and equipment of the mills is in the hands of the well known firm of B. Mooney & Sons, of St. John, the brick coming from their brick yards a few rods distant. Nearly 3,000,000 bricks have so far been laid, and the buildings complete will contain 3,500,000. Mr. W. K. Bradbury is the superintendent and Mr. C. A. Allen the engineer of the works.

The magnificent brick chimney in connection with the plant was a few weeks ago badly shattered by lightning, and as a consequence will probably be taken down and rebuilt. It was an 11-foot chimney of a height of 200 feet, and said to be the tallest in Canada. Though insured, it was not equipped with lightning rods, and the electrical shock cracked it in places, for a distance of 70 or 80 from from the top.

The saw mill of Andre Cushing & Co. cuts about 30,000,000 superficial feet of lumber annually. The firm ship to Great Britain, Australia, Spain, Canary Islands, Argentine Republic, South Africa and the United States. Their shipments to South America are the largest from St. John. Mr. Geo. Cushing is the head of the firm of Andre Cushing & Co., and is managing director of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Co. Capt. Edward Partington, of Manchester, is the president of the latter concern, and it is needless, perhaps, to say that he is one of the best known paper men in the United Kingdom.

Pulp Mill of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company at St. John, N.B.

St. John Sulphite Fibre Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF

SULPHITE PULP

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ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA

MESSRS. B. MOONEY & SONS.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found illustrations of two large pulp mills—that of the St. John Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited, at Mispec, about six miles from St. John, N. B., and that of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited, in St. John. We regret that we cannot make the illustrations of this article complete by the addition of another—that of the pulp mill owned by the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited, of Chatham, in the same province, the firm of B. Mooney & Sons being the builders of these three mills. By their work in connection with them they have not only added to their reputation as contractors and builders, but have fairly established themselves as the largest pulp mill building concern in the Dominion.

At a time when pulp and its manufacture is creating interest in Eastern Canada as it never did before, and when new pulp projects are coming forward in so many directions and in such promising manner, it is most opportune to give our readers a short sketch of the firm which is so well able to carry out from start to finish the building, equipment, and even operation, of the largest mills. A conception of the magnitude of the mills of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company and the St. John Sulphite Firbre Company may be obtained from the illustrations. The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company have the oldest and one of the largest mills in the Maritime Provinces, and it was in the construction of this mill that the firm gained its first experience in the building of pulp mills. It is not as builders alone that the firm may be spoken of, but as practical pulp mill operators, for Mr. M.F. Mooney can operate

Mr. Patrick Mooney.

a mill when erected as few others can. He knows every detail of the manufacture. He is at present manager of the Mispec mill, and its success is beyond dispute in every way.

To mention a few of the other large contracts fulfilled by the company in late years, one may speak first of the large Gibson cotton mill in Marysville, N.B., which is one of the largest in Canada, occupying as it does an entire block, with a front of 418 feet, being four stories, with deep basement, and containing some 8,000,000 bricks.

Centenary church, one of the finest Gothic edifices in the Maritime Provinces, the churches of St. John the Baptist, Holy Trinity and St. Peters, all in St. John, were built by this firm. Miserecordi hospital, Aberdeen school, the electric light station, Pender's nail works, and the new high school, in St. John, are from their hands. Of outside work, to speak briefly and of but a single instance, they built seventeen large brick buildings in Eastport, in the State of Maine, in one summer—that of 1887.

We present the portraits of the two senior members of the firm, Messrs. Patrick and Michael Mooney. Mr. Edward Mooney is a third partner, all being sons of the lately deceased Bernard Mooney, whose name the firm still bears.

Bernard Mooney came to this country in 1861, from the south of Ireland, and after a short time in Musquash, near St. John, he moved to

Mr. Michael Mooney.

Carleton and then into the city. For some years he worked at his trade as stonemason, which he had learned in Ireland. After the great fire in St. John in the memorable year of 1877, he opened a brick yard in Fairville, a mile from the city, and engaging in contracting had no small share in the rebuilding of the city after the fire in which nearly $23,000,000 worth of property had been swept away. Nearly 200 buildings were erected under his direction in the few years following. His sons grew up in the business, were part and parcel of it, and since his death, in 1890, have carried it on with steadily increasing success, until now the concern is the largest building firm "down east."

The old brick yard has now an area of 10 acres, with all its plant lately remodelled and enlarged, so that it turns out about 50,000 bricks daily. It is but a stone's throw from the new Cushing mill into which so many of its bricks have found their way. Its clay supply is unexhaustible, and it seems destined to aid in the construction of many other mills.

The Messrs. Mooney have always been well known in the community and are held in high esteem by their fellow citizens.

PULP NOTES.

It is said that Mr. Menier purposes building pulp mills on Anticosti Island. He owns 2,500,000 acres of excellent pulp wood land.

Olin Scott, builder of pulp machines, Bennington, Vermont, recently shipped six screens to Hamelin & Ayres, of Lachute Mills, Quebec.

Capt. L. F. McKenzie, of the firm of McKenzie Bros., shippers and traders at Vancouver, B.C., has just returned from a trip up the British Columbia coast, his mission being to select a suitable site for a pulp mill. Mr. McKenzie is understood to be acting for an eastern syndicate. He states that at the point selected there is an abundance of water power and raw material, and that the work of building will be commenced in a few weeks.

THE PILING OF PULP WOOD.

A correspondent asks the Paper Trade Journal the question: "What is the best outfit for piling pulp wood for winter use"

The answer given is as follows: Several appliances are in use for that purpose. The usual one seems to be a chain conveyor working in the bottom of a V-shaped trough. A speed of 80 to 100 feet per minute will enable two 80-foot logs to be carried up each sixty seconds. There must be a distributing carrier at the top of the hill along which the logs are to be distributed, and a man is necessary at the transfer from one conveyor to the other. There will also be necessary a gang of men to roll down and pile the logs after they are discharged from the conveyor. To handle two logs per minute, at least four men will be necessary, and they will have their hands full, too. This means that at least six men will be needed on the piling ground, besides those engaged in floating logs to the carrier. Again, with this device, the carrier must extend to the extreme point to be covered by the piling ground, and cannot be changed except at great expense. There is another way of piling logs, viz., the aerial cable. When this method is employed, a scow is fitted with a hoisting engine and put in the water among the logs. A pair of shears on each bank of the river serve to sustain the cable, which is anchored at convenient places beyond the shears. As the piling proceeds, the shear on the hill is carried right up on the top of the log pile, thus enabling the logs to be piled much higher with quite a short set of shears. A double cable is used, both ends being passed to winding drums on the scow, and suitable sheaves being supplied on the shears. From two to six logs can be carried at the same time on this carrier, chains being passed around the bunch of logs which the shipper decides can be handled at one load without trouble. Two men have plenty of time to attach the chains to logs, as well as to bunch them, while two more can do all the floating and rafting necessary. One man can handle the boiler and the hoisting engine, making with two men at the top of the log pile, seven hands to do the whole trick. A single cable arrangement of this kind will easily handle over two logs per minute, where they range from 16 to 60 feet in length. But the beauty of this arrangement lies in the fact that no piling of the logs is necessary after they have been dropped by the carrier. The man on the log pile has the load dumped just where he wants it, and the engine pulls the chains out from under the bunch That is the last of it. The logs do not have to be touched after thus being left, and the whole business can be easily and quickly shifted along the river as often as a pile is finished. An actual count of logs handled by one of these rigs showed the handling of nine loads of logs in twenty minutes, aggregating twenty-five logs in nine loads. This is better than two logs per minute, at a less expense than with the chain conveyor, to say nothing of the saving of wages in the piler's gang.

It is expected that the new pulp company at Lorette, Que., will commence operations next month.

The Quebec Government has sold to American parties two valuable water powers at Lake St. John. The purchasers bind themselves to erect within four years pulp and other establishments at the Grand Discharge to the value of $4,000,000.

B. MOONEY & SONS

St. John, New Brunswick

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

PULP MILLS

A SPECIALTY

THE MILLS OF

The Cushing Sulphite Fibre Co., Ltd.
(Illustrated on another page)

The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., Ltd.

The St. John Sulphite Fibre Co., Ltd.
(Illustrated on another page)

WERE BUILT BY B. MOONEY & SONS

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED . . . . . .

ADDRESS **B. MOONEY & SONS**
ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA

DEMAND FOR CANADIAN PAPER AND PULP.

London, E.C., June 30th, 1900.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Dear Sir,—I am quite convinced that Canada has not yet grasped the importance of assiduously cultivating the English market in paper. She has given signs occasionally that she intended turning her attention to us, and has even gone so far as to ship consignments of News at intervals, just to show us, as it were, what she could do if she chose to grapple with the business seriously.

I have watched with interest these spasmodic samplings, and have had not a little direct experience of them. In fact, so much have I been impressed with the idea of Canada's ability to do an immense business here that I have striven hard for two years to urge upon the leading makers in Canada the importance to them of this market. With your permission, I should like to give those interested some facts as to the magnitude of possible business and other useful particulars.

English mills can only turn out a small proportion of the daily demand for "News." Of box boards they make none of the class made from wood pulp used in such large quantities here, present supplies coming chiefly from Austria, Finland and other "Continental" countries in higher qualities, and "News" boards chiefly from the States, but these are sent only at rare intervals now.

It is computed that we use from 7,000 to 10,000 tons of "News" every week, and of this quantity English mills cannot produce more than a third. It is scarcely necessary to add that the demand increases at a rapid rate, and that English mills are doing little to increase their output. In fact, the tendency is quite in the other direction. English makers of "News" find they can turn their machines to more profitable uses. The making of glazed and unglazed printings pays better than "News," and the future will see less and less "News" made here and more and more imported. The question is, will Canada wake up and step into the arena and fight for her position. Canadian makers can sell "News" paper here at prices which mean ruination to home makers, and still make a good profit. There is no reason for this to be done, a good price can be got for Canadian News, and whoever cuts prices to a lower price than English and Scandinavian makers usually quote, is needlessly throwing away profit. Personally, I think Canadian News such as has recently been sent here should fetch the highest market quotations. It is much superior to any European make, and most large buyers here would be willing to pay as much for Canadian News as for English.

The whole of the "News" trade in this country should in years to come be in the hands of Canada. There are other reasons besides her natural position as mistress of vast timber limits to urge this. It is certain that England must look outside for her supply of pulp and "News", and if the mother can hand over her orders to her daughter she will naturally prefer to do so than to buy from alien sources.

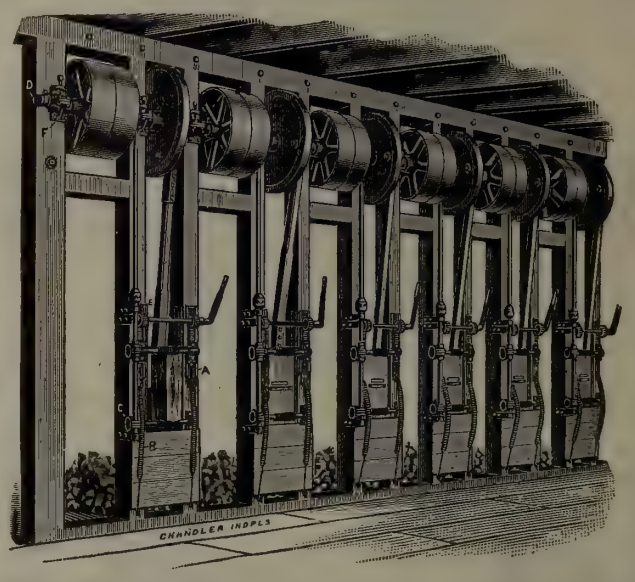
In box boards made from either mechanical or chemical pulp there is a very large business to be done, and Canadian mills as certainly should supply us with these as with "News."

Another time I may, if you will permit me, go more fully into the "board" question, also into the subject of better class wood pulp papers.

I shall be glad to give fuller information to any manufacturer and reply to any enquiries as fully as I am able. I am, Sir,

Yours truly,
Geo. Mawson.

The Best Excelsior Machine in the World



When two or more knives are run with one belt, all must stop when the belt is stopped to set bits or from any other cause. Our Machine has a belt for each knife, hence but one knife stops at a time. This great advantage should not be overlooked by purchasers. Time is money. Our Machine cuts more excelsior in a given time than any other machine. Get our circulars and prices.

Indianapolis Excelsior Manufactory
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ASHLEY B. TOWER, M. Am. Soc. C.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.
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NEW AND SECOND-HAND STEEL AND iron rails for tramways and logging lines, from 12 lbs. per yard and upwards; estimates given for complete outfit.
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PAPER MACHINERY
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CONTRACTORS FOR COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF
GROUND WOOD, SODA or SULPHITE PULP MILLS

We invite correspondence from those requiring anything of this nature. We build a full line of

Barkers, Chippers, Tanks, Digesters, Pumps, Jewell Filters, Conveying Machinery, Wet Presses, Screens, Screen Plates, Etc., Etc.

OUR CROCKER TURBINE PLANTS are driving some of the best mills in the Dominion.
Write for Circulars and Prices.

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With latest improvements; patented 1898.
Operation continuous and production large.
Most convenient in handling and thoroughly well built.
Ask for special bulletin No 505.

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ROSSLAND, B.C.
Head Office and Works:
36 to 40 Lansdowne St.
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

CANADA'S COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

FOLLOWING is the official list of Canada's Commercial Agents in Great Britain, British possessions and foreign countries :

J. S. Larke, Sydney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.

G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.

Robert Bryson, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.

S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.

C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic agent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duties, the undermentioned will answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders :

J. G. Colmer, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., England

Thomas Moffat, 16 Church street, Cape Town, South Africa.

G. H. Mitchell, 15 Water street, Liverpool, England.

H. M. Murray, 40 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

Harrison Watson, Curator, Imperial Institute, London, England.

There is nothing outside the four walls of his establishment which could be made so valuable to the business man as his trade paper. The man who knows so much that his trade paper is of no use to him is rapidly going to the rear.—Current Advertising.

TALISMANIC BELT DRESSINGS
WILL INCREASE YOUR POWER
Prevents Belts Slipping - Prolongs Life of Belts

"WHAT WE'RE ON WE'LL CLING TO

TALISMANIC BELT CLINCH—For Leather Belts
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High Grade Silver
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For Band Saws
In various widths and thicknesses.
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Fine Office and Factory Clocks.
Watches, Silverware, Etc.

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We make a Specialty of all kinds Supplies for Lumber Camps.
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Lumbermen's Supplies
A Specialty with us. We carry large stocks especially adapted for Contractors wants at Right Prices, and supply some of the largest firms in Canada.
Quotations and Samples promptly furnished.
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Wholesale Importing and Manufacturing Grocers.
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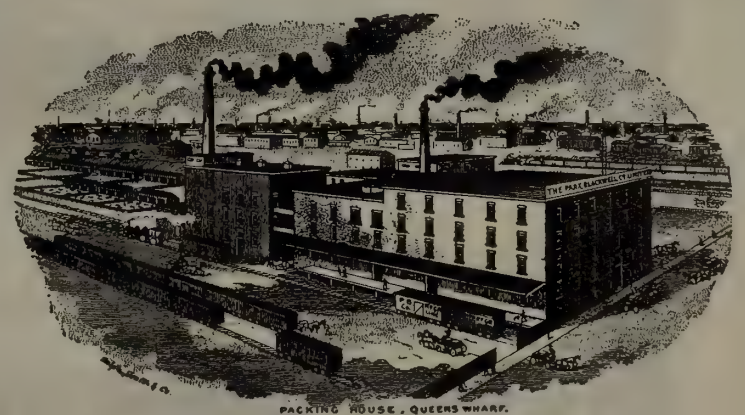
LONG CLEAR BACON
Car Loads
Quality Finest. TON and CASE LOTS



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TELEPHONE No 1608.

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Please Mention this Paper when Corresponding with Advertisers.

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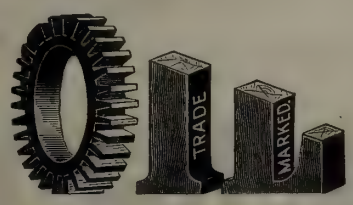
SAMUEL ROGERS, President.
COR. KING AND YONGE STS.,
TORONTO
SPECIAL
SAW-MILLING



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PATENT
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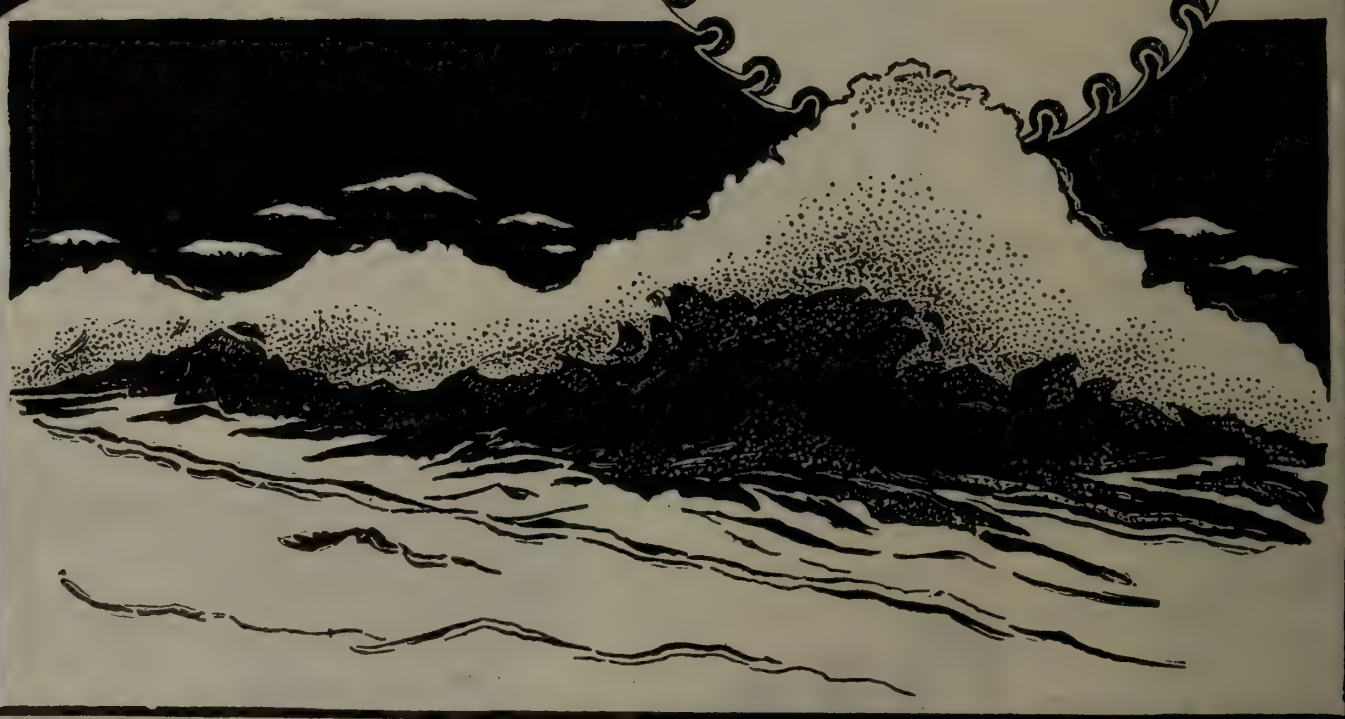


IS ON THE HIGHEST WAVE OF POPULAR FAVOR

Province of Ontario

CANADA

THE Province of Ontario offers one of the most inviting fields for the employment of capital and labor in the development of natural resources to be found anywhere in the world.

The extensive forests of White Pine in the northern districts have long furnished large quantities of Sawn Lumber, as well as Deals and Square Timber for the export trade. Birch Timber for cabinet making, Hemlock for bark and rougher building purposes, and especially Spruce and other woods suitable for the manufacture of pulp and paper, have come very actively into demand.

Extensive tracts, comprising thousands of square miles, covered with the foregoing and many other useful varieties of hard and soft woods, are still in the hands of the Crown.

The mineral wealth of Ontario is very great, but as yet is for the most part undeveloped. This Province is one of the two sources of the world's supply of Nickel, and a large portion of the Nickel Belt remains unexplored. The Goldfields of Northwestern Ontario are steadily growing in number of mines and value of output. Important developments are in progress in Iron ore, large bodies of both the magnetic and hematite varieties of which exist in various parts of the Province. Copper, Silver, Zinc, Graphite, Corundum, Talc, Actinolite, Mica and other valuable minerals occur in workable deposits, besides Marl for cement-making, Limestone, Building Stone, Granite, etc., also Clay for brickmaking and pottery. The Petroleum, Salt and Natural Gas industries of the Province are well known and extensive.

There are numerous water powers on the rivers of northern and northwestern Ontario, many of them of large capacity and suitable for manufacturing purposes. Crown leases on condition of actual development are obtainable on easy terms.

The Crown is owner of immense tracts of wild land, much of it suitable for agriculture. In fact, the unsettled part of the Province is of much greater extent than Old Ontario. In certain districts the lands are disposed of as free grants, in others sold for 50 cents an acre ; and the occupants obtain their Crown patents upon completion of settlement duties.

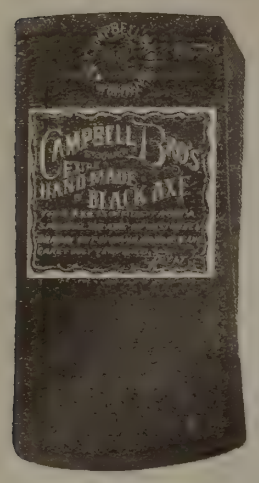
Trout, Bass, Whitefish, etc, are abundant in the great lakes and inland waters, and there is plenty of game in the forests, such as Deer, Moose, Grouse, etc., which may be taken in the lawful seasons.

For fuller particulars, methods of acquiring title to land, timber and minerals, etc., also for copies of reports and publications descriptive of the newer regions of Ontario and their resources, apply to

HON. E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA



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This Axe stands better in frosty weather than any axe made. . . . Send for sample. Can supply any pattern.

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Subscriptions are based on the service furnished, and are available only by reputable wholesale, jobbing and manufacturing concerns, and by responsible and worthy financial, fiduciary and business corporations. Specific terms may be obtained by addressing the company at any of its offices. Correspondence invited.

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The BEST Article Known for the Purpose.

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Having these Brands are a guarantee in themselves of excellence.

"Your Belting has given us uniformly good satisfaction."

W. C. EDWARDS & Co.

"We have had excellent results from your 'Extra Heavy' and 'Extra Star' Brands."

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We make a point of making quick deliveries.
All sizes up to 14 inch 4 ply stocked in Montreal and Toronto.
Any belt made to order and shipped within twenty-four hour's notice.

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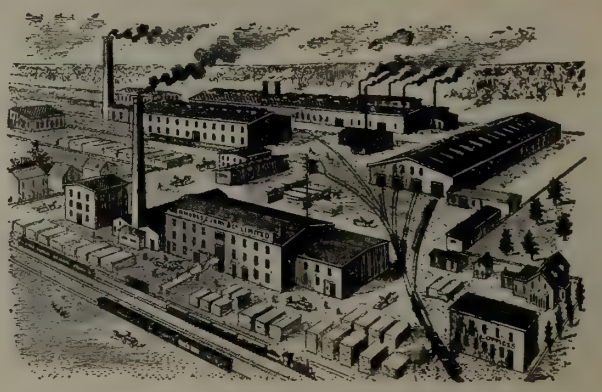

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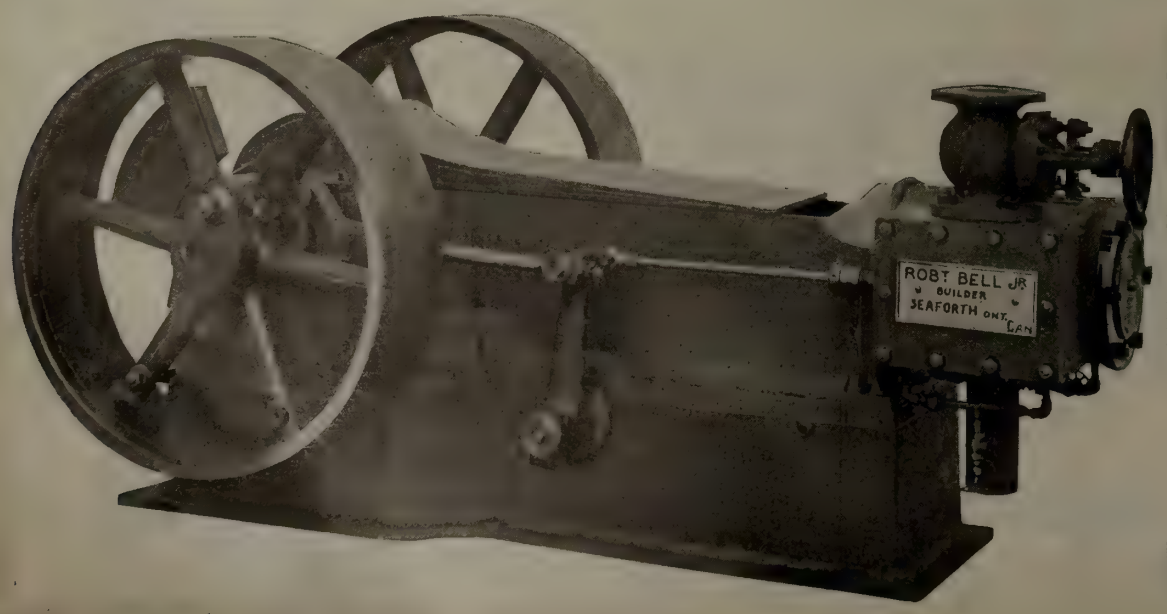

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We build up-to-date Saw Mill Machinery, Slide Valve Engines, Etc.

ALSO

The "New Bell" Automatic High Speed Engine, with the "Rites Governing System." Both Slide and Centre Crank Types.

The most suitable Engine for . . . { SAW MILLS, ELECTRIC LIGHT STATIONS, AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS,

Where the Highest Economy and Closest Regulation is required

Send for Catalogue and ask for Prices.

ROBT. BELL, JR., Seaforth Engine & Machine Works SEAFORTH, ONT.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC CANADA

THIS particular portion of British North America might appropriately be called "The Land of the White Spruce," and in view of the rapid development of the Pulp and Paper Industry, merits marked attention from Capitalists interested therein.

Quebec Province will be a large producer of White Pine for many years to come, being by no means exhausted of this variety of timber, but the major portion of the Pine-bearing lands are under license.

The area of DISPOSABLE timber lands, principally Spruce-bearing, in round figures is, say 150 millions of acres; upon a great many of the rivers important water powers exist, capable of developing an enormous amount of energy for pulp-producing industries; labor throughout the Province is cheap; and facilities for inland transportation are excellent; in a word, Quebec Province can hold out to the Pulp and Paper Trade the most tempting inducements for heavy investments.

The Minerals of the Province are well worthy of attention; it is admitted that the Apatite and Asbestos of this country stand at the head of the list; the Province is rich in Iron, Magnetic and Bay ores being particularly abundant. The vast beds of Magnetic Black Iron Sand on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence are receiving attention at the hands of experts, and may shortly be worked. Mica (Black, Amber and White), exists in abundance. The prospects of the Gaspe Oil Fields appear to be better than ever. Graphite, Copper, Gold and Silver are being exploited without any sensible diminishment, and the Building Stone and Brick-making industries continue to be as extensive as in the past.

The Province has at its disposal between 6 and 7 millions of acres of land surveyed and laid out for Colonization purposes, and offers excellent inducements to intending Settlers; the price per acre is, in the main, nominal.

The Fisheries of the Province have a world-wide reputation; the Cod, Herring and Mackerel fishing of the Gulf are very important and flourishing industries; the shore and inland Salmon fishing, especially the latter, are unsurpassed, whilst the Brook Trout fishing on inland rivers and lakes, taken as a whole, is unequalled anywhere in the world.

As regards Game, Quebec also takes a prominent and leading position; the greatest of the Deer family (the Moose) is increasing in numbers all over the Province; the Caribou and Red Deer are found in profusion. Migratory Feathered Game, Geese, Ducks and Shore Birds seem to be as plentiful as ever, and the same may be said of the Ruffed Grouse throughout the length and breadth of the Province.

Fur-bearing animals are as numerous as heretofore, and it is expected that the Beaver, which has received special protection of late years, will rapidly increase in numbers and once more be a factor in the Fur trade.

Intending Investers, Settlers, or people interested in Fish and Game, can obtain particulars and information by addressing

HON. S. N. PARENT,
Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries,
QUEBEC, P. Q., CANADA.

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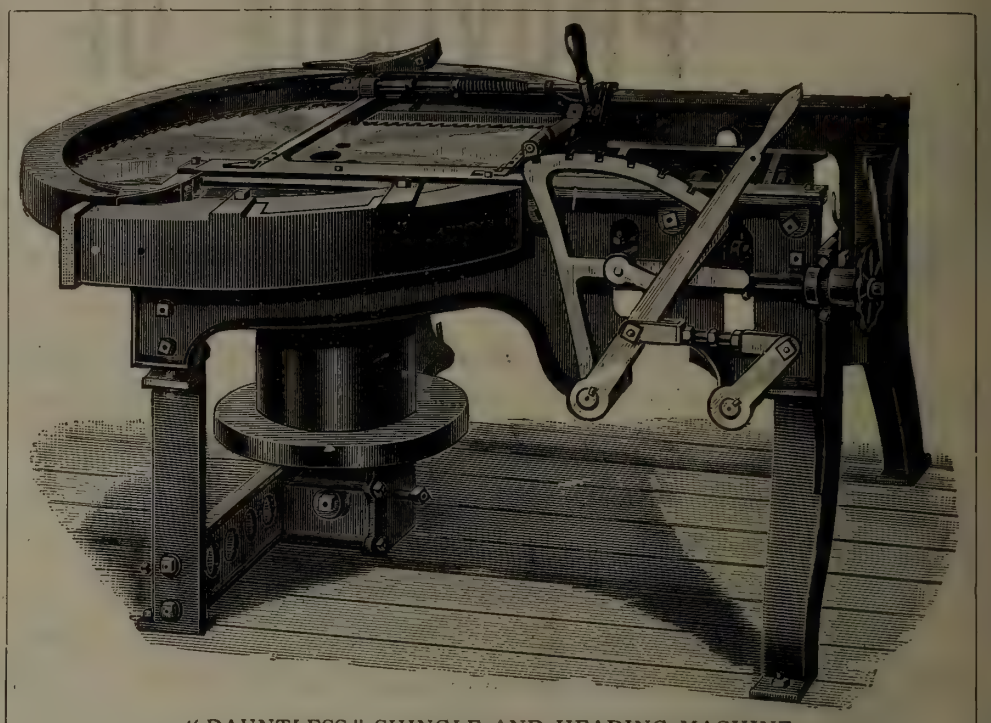
"DAUNTLESS" SHINGLE AND HEADING MACHINE

CAPACITY, 30,000 TO 50,000 PER DAY

I am making a specialty of this machine and quoting reduced prices for cash or short terms of payment.

I guarantee them strictly high class in every particular.

I build complete outfits of Saw and Shingle Mill Machinery—furnish plans and drawings, and when desired send competent millwright to superintend erection of mill.



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"IMPROVED LANE" PORTABLE SAW MILL

Embodies all of the Advance Features of the heavier sizes. It is Light, Rigid and Durable. The carriage excels for handling long timber—can't cut anything but parallel with it, unless you want to.

IMPROVED FAIRBANKS ROLLER GAUGE.

NOTICE this **"Fairbanks" Roller Gauge**, which is supplied with all Lane Mills. Can be used on any Mill. The same applies to the **"Gurnsey" Saw Guide** here illustrated.

GURNSEY SAW GUIDE.

We don't like to miss a chance of telling water power owners about

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TURBINES

They've never gone back on us, and are guaranteed equally faithful to all purchasers. The same catalogue that describes these Turbines, and gives their tabled powers under various heads, contains interesting matter on *Saw Mills, Lath and Shingle Mills, Pulleys, Gears, Hangers, Etc.*

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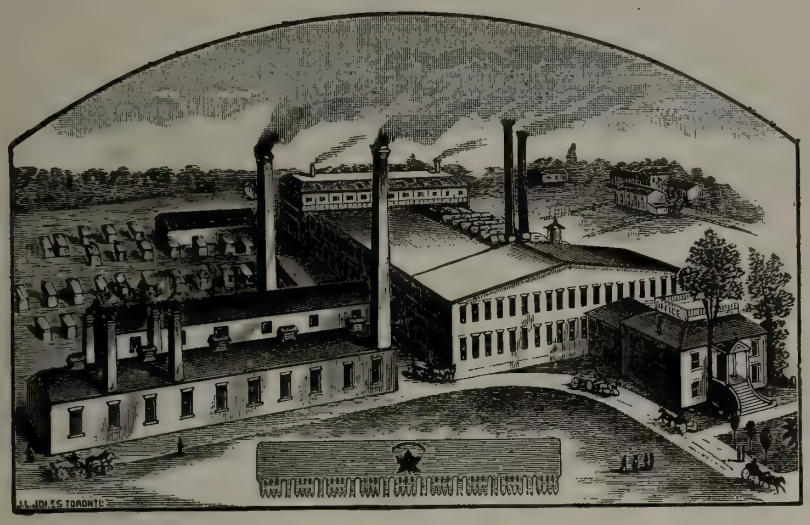

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HAND SAWS
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GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor — Save Gumming
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This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

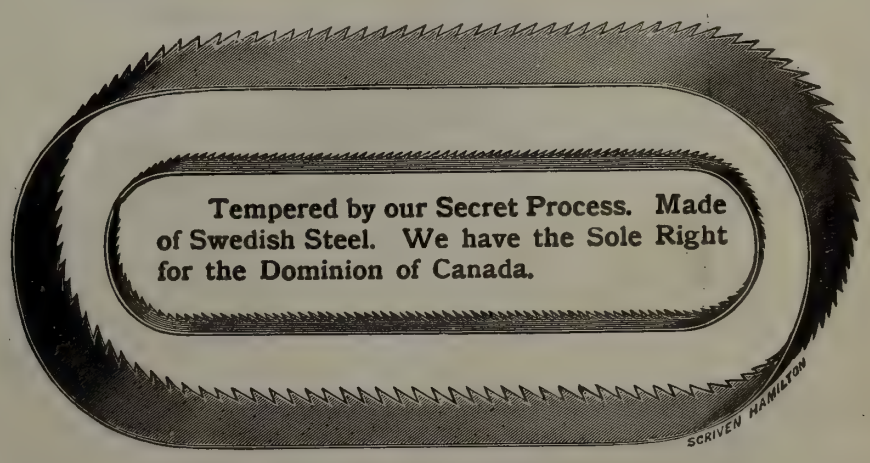
MANUFACTURED BY

SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. **On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.**

We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Swedish Steel imported direct, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

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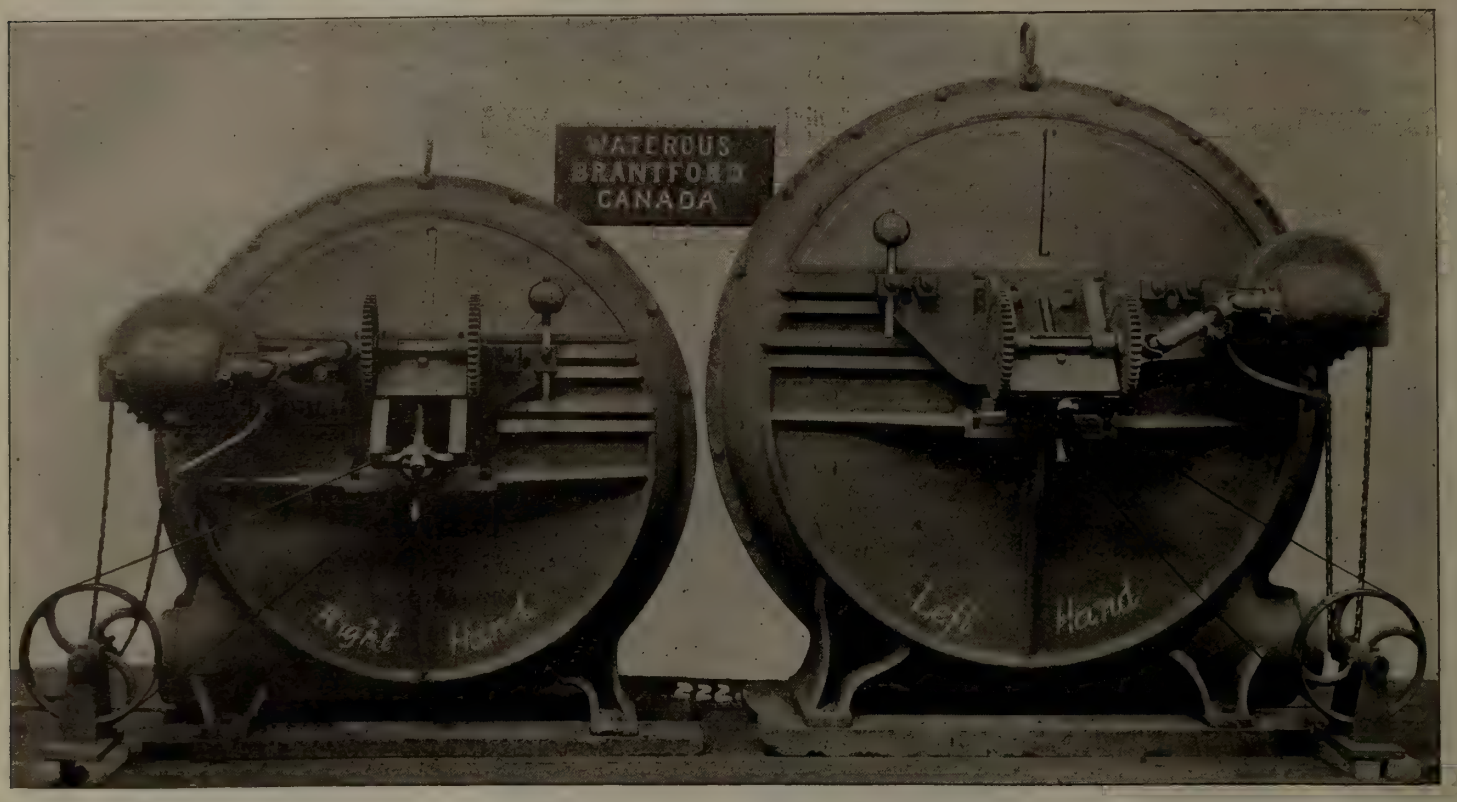

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52″ Barks to Medium Diameter.
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96″ Barks Slabs 48″ long.

Cases faced, making perfect fit and tight joint—bottoms of bearings and brackets they bolt to planed, making perfect alignment.

Runners heavily banded.

Steel Blower Wings when desired.

Machines all very heavy, built for fast work.

Butterfield's Patent Turning Attachment fitted to these machines.—Our cutting up rig handles 100 to 125 cords per day, taking logs from the water and delivering them cut into 16 to 26 inches, or any length, to the barkers.—Only 2 men required to operate this outfit.

PULP MAKING MACHINERY

SUCCESS GRINDERS

(Like cut) with adjustable take-up to bearings.

No piping.

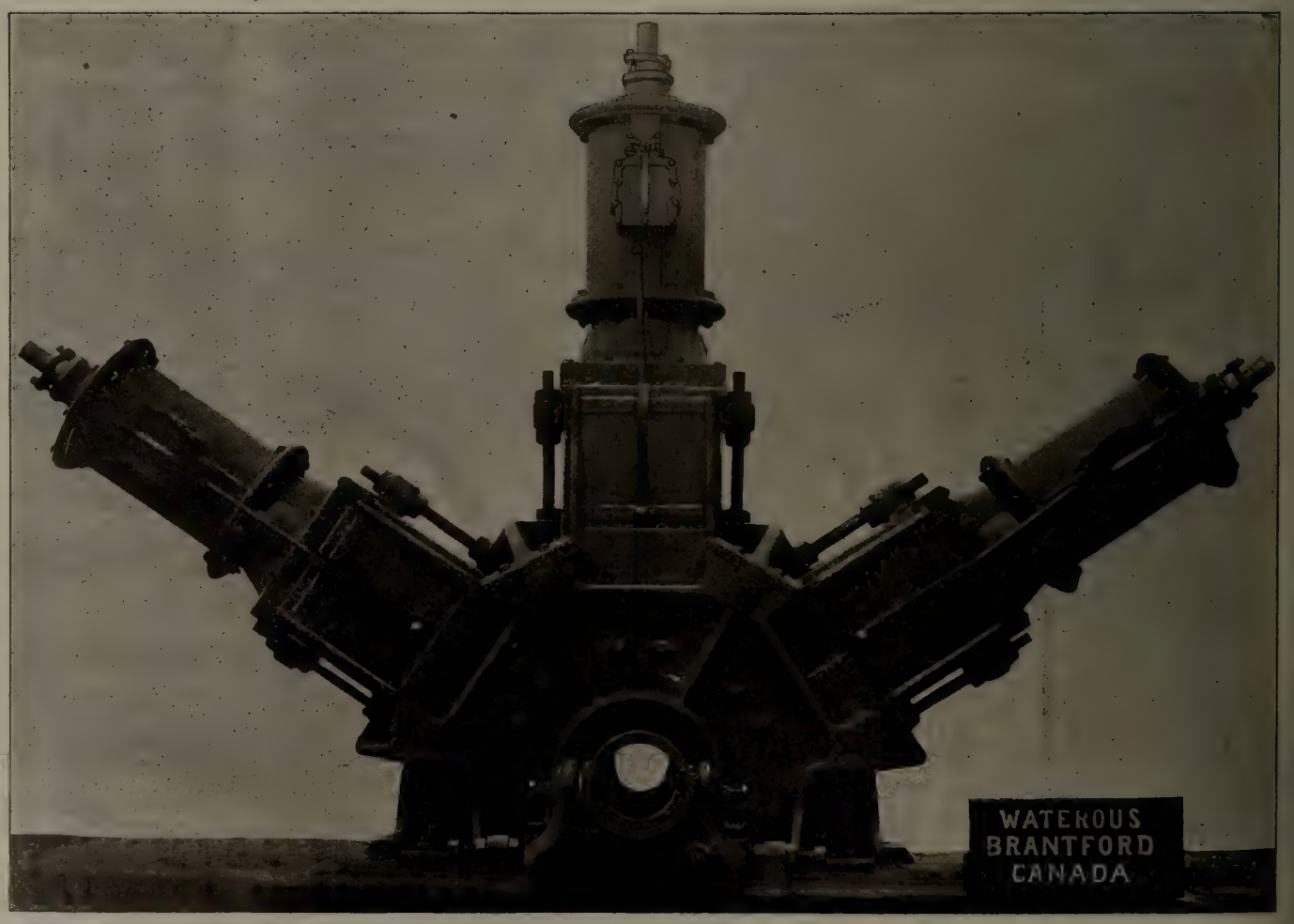
All waterways in cylinder.

Many valuable improvements.

Best grinder made.

Success Wet Machines

Success Screens



Save your Spruce Slabs—Bark then on our 8-foot Barker, when they make perfect pulp wood—equally as valuable as the round.

We manufacture up-to-date Saw Mill Machinery.

Waterous Engine Works Co.

Brantford, Canada

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PROGRESSIVE LUMBER DRY KILN

Our Heaters and Fans are Economical with Steam and Power, are **Safe as a Fire Risk.** Plans and specifications furnished with each apparatus. . . . . .

Write for Prices and Particulars to

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Manufacturers of Larrigans, Shoe Packs and Moccasins.

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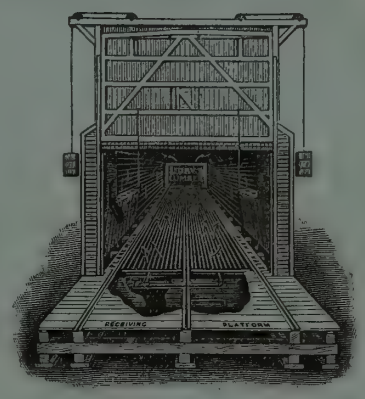
The Standard in Canada

Wherever the Standard Dry Kiln goes, more are sure to follow. We never knew it to fail. This is the best evidence that

THE "STANDARD" NEVER DISAPPOINTS



"In reply to your enquiry as to how we like the two kilns you furnished us a year ago, we are pleased to say that after having given them a thorough test, we are very much satisfied with the change from the BLOWER SYSTEM. The Kilns are easy and simple to handle, both during the cold winter weather as well as summer weather.

Your roller bearing trucks are all right; would use no other."

THE J. C. SCOTT CO., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., March 17, 1900.

THE STANDARD DRY KILN

Is sold under a specific guarantee as to results, so there can be no question about what it will or will not do. It will dry your stock and do it economically, no matter what the nature of it.

Ask for illustrated booklet.

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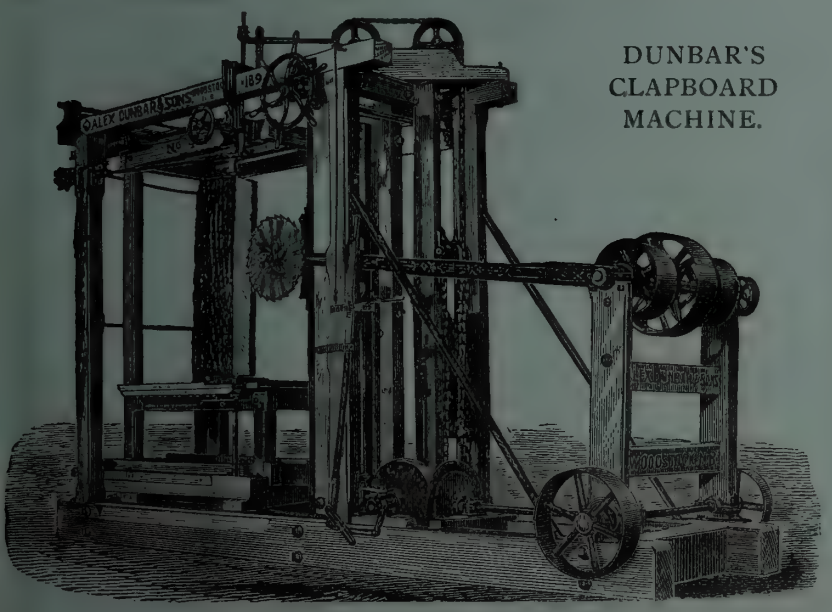

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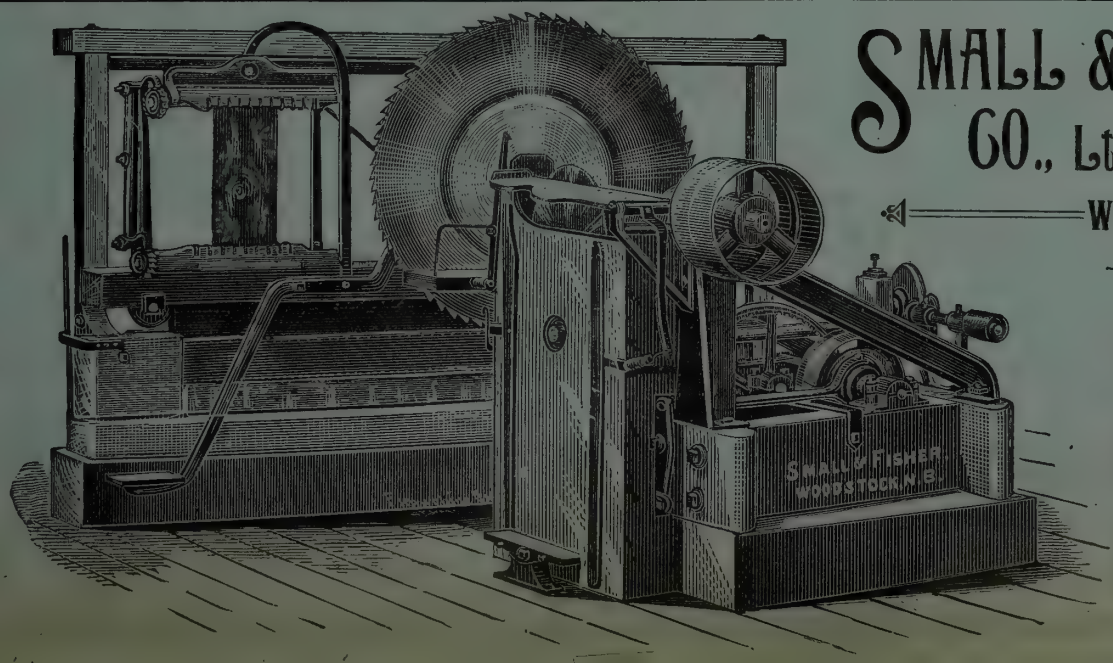

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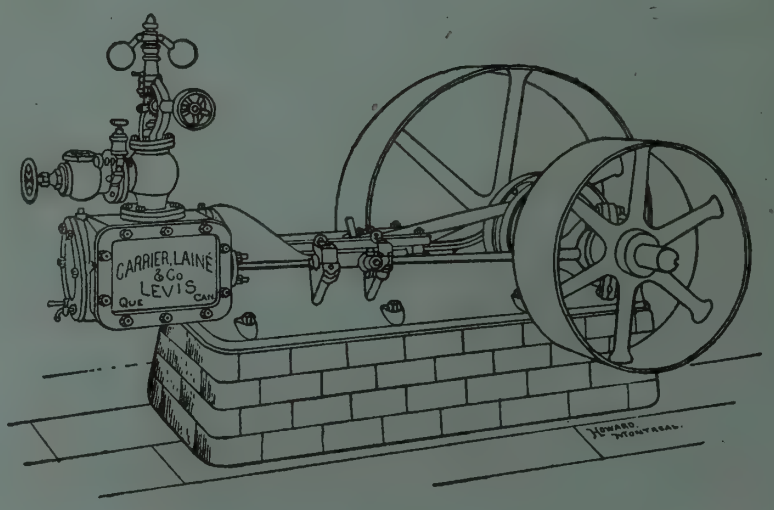

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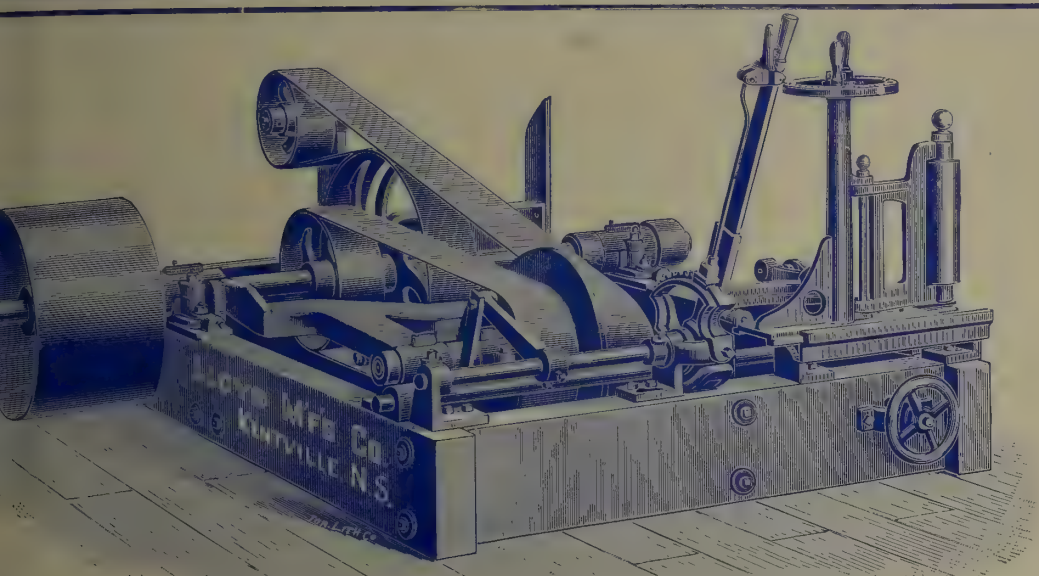

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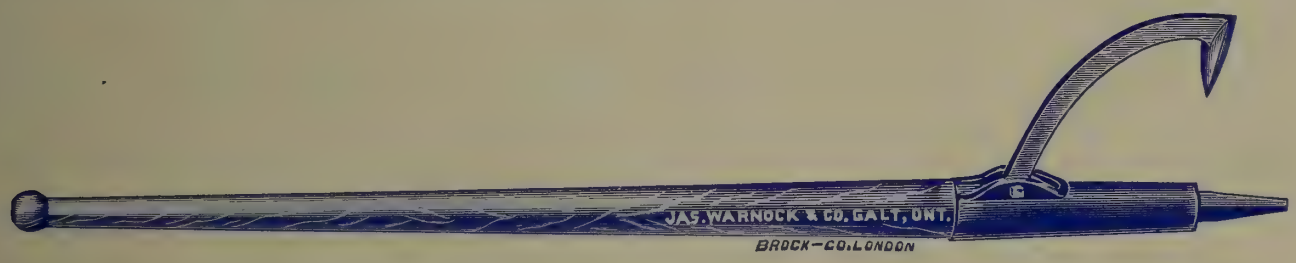

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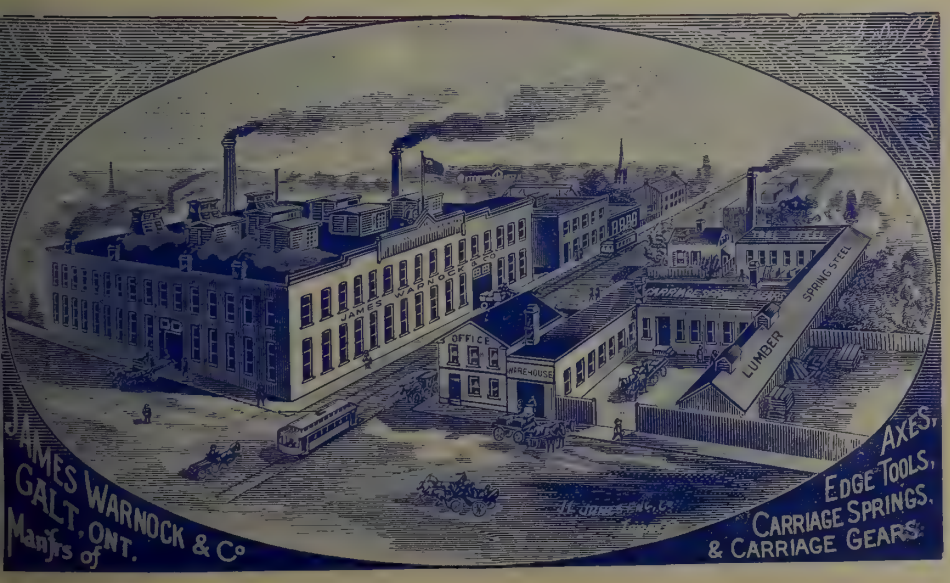

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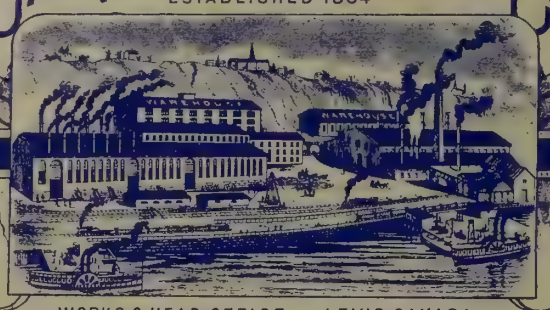

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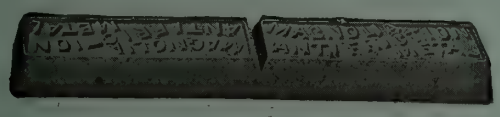

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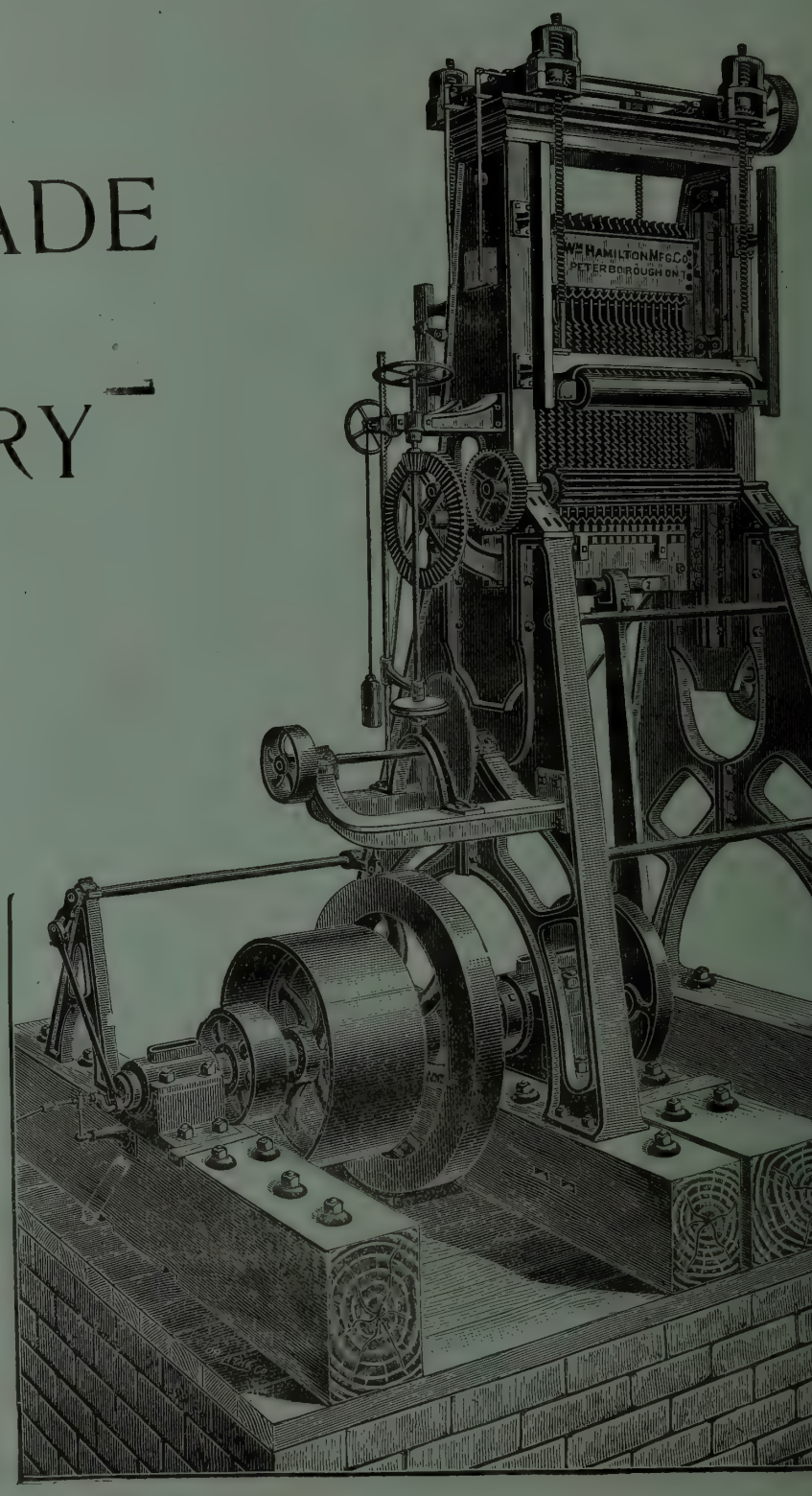

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R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—Driving a 20 in. 13 gauge saw into frozen hardwood, using a 9 in. 4-ply belt, if it can be done satisfactorily, is a very severe test. Your saws have stood that test better than any I have tried. I have been experimenting with different makes—both home and imported—during the last five years, and give yours the preference. Last order is just to hand and will report on them by and bye.

Yours very truly, JAMES McKINLAY.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

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DEAR SIRS,—In regard to your Shingle Saws, you can say that I have been using Shingle Saws of your make (Simonds) for the past four years, and they have given good satisfaction. I am running nine machines and use a good many saws, but have never had a saw yet that did not work satisfactorily. Before using your saws I used saws of American make, which worked well, but after giving your saw a trial have continued to use yours, as they are cheaper, and in regard to working qualities are all that is needed.

Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

CLAVERING, ONT., May 3rd, 1897.

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GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I have ever had in my mill, and would recommend the SIMONDS' Process Saws to all mill men in need of circular saws.

Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one.

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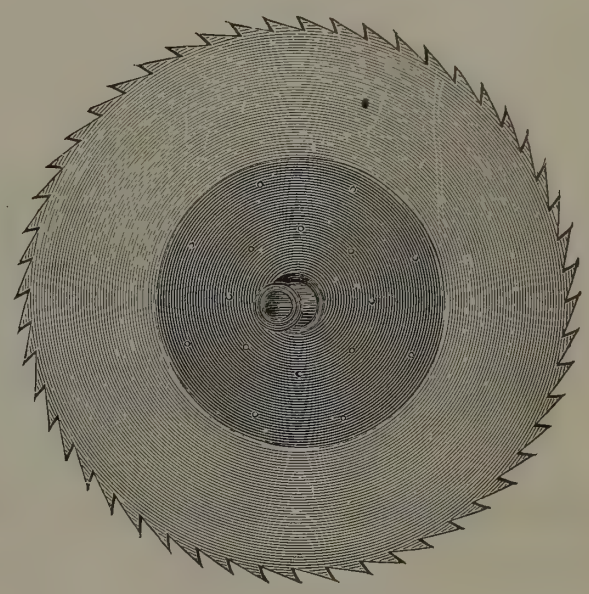

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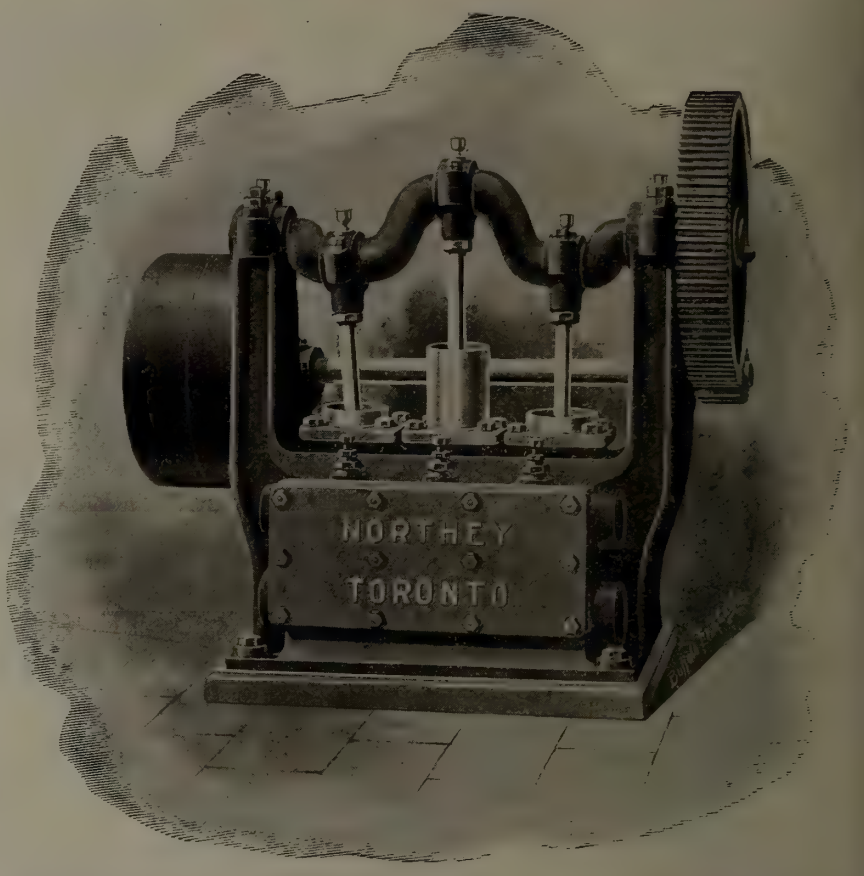

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BRITISH COLUMBIA BUILDING AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

THROUGH the generosity of the lumber manufacturers chiefly, the exhibits of British Columbia at the Winnipeg Exhibition will in future be housed in an attractive building devoted exclusively to the products of that province. Exterior and interior views of the building which has just been erected for the purpose are shown on this page. It will be of some interest to readers of THE LUMBERMAN to relate the steps which led to the erection of such a building and to give a few particulars of its construction.

Last spring the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association instructed their manager, Mr. F. H. Henbach, to visit the province of British Columbia with a view of securing a large exhibit from the coast. The leading lumber and shingle manufacturers, always on the alert for an opportunity to make known the excellent qualities of British Columbia lumber, met together and generously donated material to the value of $1,100 f.o.b. mills for the purpose of erecting a building entirely of Douglas fir and red cedar, which in addition to showing the excellent quality of their lumber and shingles, could be used annually for the exclusive accommodation of all British Columbia exhibits. The Dominion Government granted the sum of $1,000 to aid the project, and the result was that Mr. Henbach secured for his association a particularly handsome and useful addition to their already extensive buildings for an outlay on their part of some $1,100. The cost of the completed structure was about $3,200, which cost would have been increased to $4,200 had not the C. P. R. generously carried the material, seven cars, from New Westminster to Winnipeg free of charge.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BUILDING AT THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

The building is an attractive looking structure and is located almost directly in front of the new grand stand. It is 80 by 48 feet, and is sided with one-half inch bevel cedar to a height of ten feet, above which is a ten-inch cedar band, studded with four-inch rosettes, and above that again a three-foot course of red cedar shingles, oiled. The main roof is shingled with random width red cedars, stained a moss green, relieved by a ten-foot belt course of band-sawn dimensions of lighter tint. The roof projection, which extends six feet all around the building, is lined with clear Douglas fir, V joint, oiled, and the interior lining of the entire building is of the same material, with ceiling panels, doors, sash, casings, aprons, etc., of red cedar, all of which have been given three coats of oil, enhancing, if possible, the natural beauties of the wood. The flooring is of clear fir, all vertical grained, four inches wide and in length from 20 to 32 feet, which makes very few joints and a floor that is practically indestructible.

The building was erected under the supervision of the directors of the Exhibition Association, aided by Mr. A. F. E. Phillips, Winnipeg representative for the Brunette Saw Mill Company and the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, of New Westminster, and by Mr. G. W. Campbell, representative for the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company, of Vancouver.

INTERIOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BUILDING AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

The British Columbia lumber manufacturers and their Winnipeg representatives are doing much to promote the interests of Douglas fir and red cedar lumber and shingles, and are to be commended for the enterprise and generosity shown in erecting this building.

—The Yale Columbia Lumber Company have established a large saw mill at Cascade, B. C.

ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION.

WHAT is to be gained by electrical transmission of power in a paper mill over the ordinary method of belts and ropes?

This is the question asked by a correspondent of the Paper Trade Journal, and the answer given is as follows: A well designed electrical outfit will carry power from water wheel to machine cheaper than it can be done by either belt or rope connections. This is true within certain distances, depending upon surrounding conditions. Probably a belt would carry 50 horse power to a pulley 50 feet from the water wheel cheaper than it could be done by a generator and motor. But were the distance 1000 feet the electrical method would be much cheaper. There is, then, around every prime mover, an imaginary circle, beyond which it pays to put in electrical transmission. But when once the circle area is passed and a generator and motor is installed, then it pays to drive electrically all the machines inside the circle as well. To pay, the generator must be directly connected to water wheel or engine. The efficiency of a good generator is above 95 per cent., and a motor equally efficient cuts the loss of power due to transmission down to 90¼ per cent. This is as can be done by a single countershaft transmission, for each drive of that kind consumes 10 per cent. of the power delivered. Thus, for a drive that requires six beltings the loss would be nearly 47 per cent! Exactly figuring, the power transmitted through six beltings would be a trifle more than 53 per cent., and six beltings between water wheel or steam engine and machine are frequently found in a paper mill. Another point in favor of the motor is, when a machine is to be idle its motor is promptly stopped, and all power consumption ceases save a very small percentage consumed by the generator and chargeable as its share to the idle machine. With belt transmission the countershaft losses are permanent; they go on all the time, whether work is being done or not. In more than one mill of ancient engineering 50 per cent. of the power generated is consumed in running shafts, etc.

—The Ottawa Saw Works have secured the large building of the Ottawa Investment Company on Victoria Island, Ottawa, and expect to be in operation by the 15th of this month. The output of the factory will be considerably larger than the previous one.

ARE LUMBER PRICES TOO HIGH?

By JOHN CHARLTON, M.P.

[Written for the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

Complaints on the part of consumers of lumber are made that prices are maintained at too high a figure, and an expectation seems to be entertained that prices now current will recede. The belief that prices are too high is ill founded; whether a reduction will be forced upon lumber producers remains to be seen.

Lumber prices have advanced from thirty to forty per cent. above the low rates current from '95 to '98. This is a smaller proportionate advance than has taken place during the same period in the prices of iron, steel, hardware, various structural materials, etc. This percentage of advance is not in excess of the percentage of advance in wages paid in the woods, in saw mills, on lumber drives, and in other departments of lumbering operations. There has been an increased cost in the various kinds of supplies used by lumbermen; this advance in many cases being in excess of the percentage of advance in lumber. The cost of mill machinery and mill repairs has also increased very materially during the past two years.

Another element bearing upon the cost of lumber production is the constant tendency to increased cost of logging, in consequence of operations being pushed further from the main streams and the points more distant from the mills. The supply of timber in Canada, on the main rivers, such as the Ottawa, Gatineau, Coulonge and others, if not entirely exhausted, is of so small account as to be scarcely worth considering. Year by year old limits are exhausted, and new operations are commenced at more remote points. Many of the Ottawa lumbermen are obliged to put in their supplies to their distant camps in the winter preceding the one when the logs are to be cut, and banked upon the driving streams, and it requires two years, and in some cases three years, from the time supplies are sent to their camps before the logs reach their mills. The cost of the logs to these mills, and in fact to all mills in Canada, is constantly increasing. Many of the Ottawa mills lay down their logs at a cost exceeding $9 per M, exclusive of crown dues and stumpage.

Another feature of the lumber trade having to do with the cost of production, is the constant tendency to increase in the price of stumpage. The stock of white pine in Canada is rapidly diminishing. A popular illusion is the generally entertained belief that we have a boundless supply of pine. The truth is that the end is in sight, and the utmost care should be observed in husbanding our timber resources. The opinion is expressed by some gentleman, quite conversant with the question of timber supply, that we have not in Quebec and Ontario a materially larger amount of white pine than to-day is standing in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where it is estimated the present rate of consumption will exhaust the supply in the next seven to ten years.

The cost of logging in Canada is largely in excess of the cost of the same kind of work in the American lumbering states, with the same length of haul and stream drive. When in Washington upon the Joint High Commission, in connection with my investigations upon the lumber question I addressed letters to a great number of lumber firms both in Canada and in the United States white pine states, as to the cost of lumbering, and the result of the investigations then instituted proved that the excess of cost in Canada over the cost in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, on the same length of haul from stump to stream, and drive from stream to mill, was on the average somewhat in excess of 40 per cent. This was due to the rough character of the country in Canada, and to the broken nature of the streams, which required extensive improvements by way of construction of slides and dams.

The prices paid for lumber from 1895 to 1898 furnish no proper basis for estimating what would be a reasonable and proper scale of prices at the present time During that period lumbermen were almost invariably losing money. Those who secured the return of a new dollar for an old dollar invested were the fortunate exceptions. Our lumbering concerns in Canada were kept afloat through the liberality and broad-minded policy of the banking institutions which stood at their backs. The interests of the bank and the lumberman were mutual, for the failure of one would impair securities and inflict loss and trouble upon the other.

At a conference held by lumber representatives of the Canadian and American lumber interests, which I was instrumental in arranging for at Washington during the sitting of the Joint High Commission, in February, 1898, the American lumbermen assigned as a reason for their determination to secure the continuance of the $2 duty, the fact that their business under free lumber had been a losing one. The Canadian representatives asserted that the same had been the case with themselves, and a comparison of notes between these representatives of the lumber interests, from the two countries, revealed the fact that almost if not all the firms represented upon that conference had been heavy and continual losers during the period of depression from 1895 to 1898. It may be asked, "Why should these firms continue to prosecute their business under these adverse conditions; and, if losses were being made, why not suspend operations?" In answer to this query, it may be said that lumbermen hoped from year to year for an advance in prices that would at least cover the cost of production. To suspend lumbering operations involves many serious consequences. A great lumbering firm gathers together a staff of woodsmen, among them men of capability and energy, to take charge of running camps, making logs and timber, scaling logs, running drives and other work of that description, also skilled sawyers and a competent saw mill staff of book-keepers, foremen, yardmen, inspectors, engineers, filers, etc. Farms have been opened at the camps, which must be kept up or the labor and expense bestowed upon them will be lost. Teams have been transported to the scene of operatoins in the woods at great expense, and to suspend operations simply means the complete disorganization of the complicated business, which it has taken years to build up and place in an efficient condition. To allow such disorganization by suspension would involve loss of time and money in again placing these extensive operations on a working basis, and so the lumbering firm naturally decides to hold together and keep on, trusting that times will take a turn for the better, and that the article which they produce will command in the market a price adequate at least to the cost of producing it.

For the last year prices have been satisfactory to the lumber trade, because they have afforded a moderate and reasonable profit. The impression that profits have exceeded this limit is unfounded, and in a nswer to the question, "Are the prices of lumber too high?" I answer most emphatically that they are not; that they now stand upon a basis which covers the cost of production and affords a reasonable profit only, and that the great lumber industry of Canada, which has struggled for years with adverse influences and disastrous conditions of the market, is entitled, now that it has its head above water, to keep it there, and go on with operations which under present prices are reasonably successful, and minister most effectively to the general prosperity of the country.

LYNEDOCH, August 21st, 1900.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

PIGGOTT V. ROACH.—Judgment on appeal by defendants Roach and Simpson, from the judgment of the County Conrt of Essex in favor of the plaintiffs in an action for replevin of a carload of lumber. The plaintiffs were the vendees and the question was whether the property had passed to them. The contract was with the defendant Roach, but the defendant Simpson got out the lumber, and the defendant Roach gave him a bill of sale upon it. The lumber was piled at the place agreed, and was there culled by the plaintiffs' agent, and was then placed on cars by the defendant Simpson, who subsequently had it consigned to his own banker and drew on plaintiffs for the price. Plaintiffs refused the draft, asserting a debt due them by the defendant Roach, but on the defendant Simpson ordering the goods to be returned to him the plaintiffs replevined. The question was whether the property passed by delivery to the culler. The appellants contended that nothing took place when the agent of the plaintiffs came down to cull which deprived defendant Simpson of the property, and that the reservation of the right of disposition over the goods prevented the property passing. Held, that the property in the lumber passed to defendant Simpson. He took a receipt for the lumber from the railway company in his own name, and consigned it to the order of his own agent. (Rogers v. Devitt, 25 O. R. 84.) Appeal allowed with costs and action dismissed with costs.

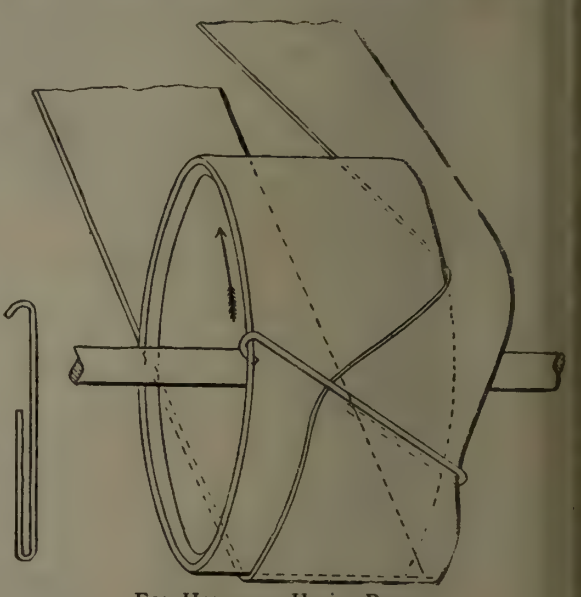
SPEED OF LOG CHAINS.

What is the proper speed at which to run a log chain for taking logs from the water, or for carrying them into or through the mill? asks a correspondent of the Paper Mill. The answer given is:

For long logs a chain should run at 70 to 90 feet per minute. Some chains are run 100 feet per minute, but that is pretty fast for long logs. The shorter the average length the faster may the logs be handled. Where the average is between 16 and 60 feet, a chain had better not travel more than 80 feet per minute. When, however, 4 foot wood is to be handled, the chain may run at 200 feet per minute with excellent results.

FOR HANDLING HEAVY BELTS.

The accompanying sketches show a very simple device for putting on heavy belts when it is necessary to shut down in order to do so, and where a rope is usually employed for the purpose. Take a piece of 5-16 or ⅜-inch round iron and bend it as shown in the small sketch at the side, and hook the short end over the edge of the rim of pulley and the long end under the belt as indicated. Start up the engine slowly, and when



FOR HANDLING HEAVY BELTS.

the belt is on it is not necessary to stop, as it is when a rope is used, because the short end of the hook will always straighten out and disengage itself. It is a good plan to use a bar of as light iron for the purpose as will answer, since it will straighten out and free itself with less strain on the belt. I have never used this method on iron pulleys, but presume it would be necessary to file a little notch in the rim to allow the hook to catch in. It works admirably on wooden pulleys.—A. C. Mills, in American Machinist.

PREVENTING BOILER INCRUSTATION.

UNITED States Consul Hughes sends the following from Cobourg, under date of May 17, 1900:

A. Reis, of Antwerp, has patented the following method for preventing incrustation in boilers: A mixture of sugar, tannin extract, silicate of potash or soda, and boric acid is added to the boiler water to keep the salts in solution; when the water attains a density of about 15° to 25° Be, the boiler is "blown off." The working periods range from a fortnight to three months, according to the quality of the water in use. Glycerine and alkaline sulphates are sometimes used in the mixture.

It seems pertinent to dwell for a moment on the subject of timber limit values. Recent events suggest the enquiry, has the appetite for pine timber limits been appeased? Or may it be that so much has been heard of late regarding the magnificent fortunes awaiting the holders of pine limits that it has created a desire on the part of owners for an immediate realization of this unexpected wealth, and they have fixed their reserve bids beyond what others have considered to be the market value of the property. The fact remains that several auction sales of good timber properties have recently fallen flat. Going to one of these sales a few days ago, a few minutes after the appointed hour, about a dozen persons were seen departing from the chambers, and an inquiry from the auctioneer elicited the response "no bid." This is in striking contrast to the results of similar sales held in the fall of last year, when every one seemed to want limits and excellent figures were received. What is the deduction?

* * *

Few men of his years have had a wider experience in the lumber business than Mr. J.M. Thomson, now on the road for Meaney & Company, Toronto. About ten years of his expeirence was gained in the Eastern States; for some time he was manager at Calendar for Robert Thompson & Company, of Hamilton; and for a few years was in charge of the business of the late Hon. A. R. Dickey, at Sheet Harbor, Nova Scotia. He knows the business from start to finish. When at Sheet Harbor Mr. Thompson had considerable to do with British trade, of which he has very pleasant recollections. "The first specification submitted to me" said he, when relating some incidents, "was not easily decipered, but I soon became accustomed to the trade and found it very satisfactory. Once you get a connection with a British house," he added, "you can rely on their business, provided you fill your orders properly. Their specifications call for different sizes than are generally used in this country, but it is not a difficult matter, with the specifications before you, to cut the stock as desired." Mr. Thompson is one who believes that Canadian manufacturers might easily supply a much larger quantity of stock to the British market if they would push for the business and give the Britisher what he requires. He does not think that they are as hard to satisfy as is generally supposed.

* * *

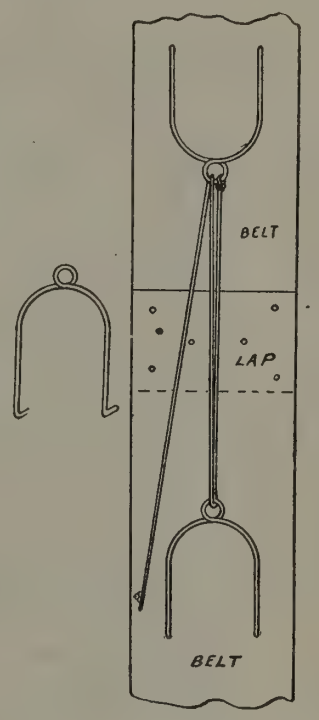
One who is laboring earnestly for the extension of Canadian trade is Mr. Thomas Moffat, whom I met in Toronto recently. Mr. Moffat is the Canadian Government agent at Cape Town, South Africa, and has spent the past few months in Canada securing information from manufacturers, and incidentally renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Moffat believes that if our manufacturers would advertise themselves in South Africa it would be the means of bringing them considerable business. Another suggestion made was that samples be sent to the Canadaian buildings in Cape Town, which are under the control of the commission firm of Moffat, Hutchins & Company, of which he is a member. They would there be inspected by importers. Speaking more particularly of lumber, Mr. Moffat stated that a considerable quantity was now being received at Cape Town from British Columbia, whereas a few years ago almost the entire importation from the Pacific coast was from Washington and Oregon. And I believe Mr. Moffat was largely instrumental in changing the course of trade from the Western States to British Columbia. It was a source of satisfaction to learn that the British Columbia product has now a firm hold on the market, and is believed to be better than the Washington production, there being a difference in grain. The western fir meets with favor in South Africa on account of its large size. The demand there for large timber has been a drawback to shipments from eastern Canada. Quebec pine deals, for instance, would average perhaps sixteen feet in length, while the building trade in South Africa calls for an average length of about twenty-two feet. The reason of this is that the rooms there are made larger than in this country. Mr. Moffat spoke very emphatically as to the desire of importers to get consignments direct from the manufacturer. He sees no reason why the manufacturer cannot ship direct. In proof of this statement, he referred to a commission which had been given him to purchase a cargo of deals direct from some of the Canadian mill owners, the object being, of course, to secure the stock at the lowest possible cost by eliminating middlemen's profits. M. Moffat returns to his home in Cape Town some time this month.

WOOD PRESERVATION.

Another addition to the numerous existing processes designed to prevent decay in wood is now being introduced into Great Britain by the Xylosote Company in the shape of the Hasselmann system. In this the timber to be treated is enclosed in a cylindrical vessel in which a fairly high vacuum can be produced by a suitable air-pump. When the sap has been drawn ouf of the pores under the diminished pressure a solution of metallic and mineral salts is allowed to flow into the vessel, and the wood is steeped in this for some hours under a certain pressure of steam and at a temperature of about 130 deg. C. Then, after been dried, it is ready for use. The impregnating liquid is a solution of the sulphates of copper and iron, whose preservative properties are generally acknowledged, together with some aluminium, potassium, and magnesium salts. The inventor of the process maintains that the copper destroys any germs of decay that may be present, while the iron combines with the cellulose, or woody fibre, to form a compound which is insoluble in water and hence cannot be washed out by the action of rain. The salts in this way are made to permeate the substance of the wood, and are not merely deposited mechanically as minute crystals in the pores by the evaporation of the solvent. It is claimnd for the process, which, apart from the drying, takes about four hours, that it greatly reduces the inflammability of the wood, enables it to take a brilliant polish, and increases the hardness of certain soft woods to such an extent as to render them available for purposes to which formerly they could not be applied. Another advantage attributed to it is that it saves the expense of seasoning in the ordinary way, since perfectly green wood after treatment neither shrinks nor warps. The process appears already to have gained considerable recognition abroad; thus it is stated that the Bavarian State railways and post office have contracted to have all their sleepers and poles up to 1905 treated by it, while the Swedish Government has adopted the system and ordered 600,000 sleepers preserved by its use.

A HANDY BELT STRETCHER

"Rex," in the American Miller, describes a belt stretching device he has used for ten years past and considers the most convenient tool, barring saw and hammer, that he has in the mill. The forks are made out of ¼ to ⅜-inch round iron. The turned points should be one-half inch long



and slightly hooked so they will not pull out of the belt.

Punch holes in the belt far enough above and below the lap or lace so they will not be too close together when the belt is drawn tight. Tie the rope in the eye of the upper one, bring it down and through the eye of the lower fork and then up and through the upper one again. Now, pull down on the rope until the belt is sufficiently tight, then take a loop hitch with the loose end around the taunt rope below the upper eye and you are ready to splice.

With this simple arrangement a miller can take up an elevator or other belt with less labor and time than by any other method I have seen.

The rod for making each fork should be 16 to 18 inches long and the eye should be at least one inch in diameter, so the rope will pass through without riding. The cost will not be over 25 cents.

The Orillia Export Lumber Company write: "The Export Number has come to hand, and we think you have succeeded in getting out a very nice number indeed."

W. H. McAuliffe, of Ottawa, has purchased property on Duke street in that city, on which he is building several residences. He will open a lumber yard in the year,

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

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Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

COST OF PRODUCTION IN RELATION TO LUMBER PRICES.

MUCH has been heard of late of the excessive cost of lumber, and many projects, we are told, have been postponed until such time as they could be carried out at a lower cost. These opinions have been formed, no doubt, as the result of the sharp advance in the price of lumber which took place during the winter of 1899-1900, but without a study of the actual situation. True, lumber is high when compared with the prices ruling three or four years ago, but it should be remembered that these were years in which the industries of the country were operated at little profit, if not at an actual loss, and lumber was no exception to the rule. Indeed, it may fairly be said that from the year 1893 to 1898 there was no profit in the lumber business, and many of our lumbering concerns which struggled through these years of depression were only enabled to do so by the assistance of the banks.

The present selling prices of lumber are no higher than will afford a reasonable margin of profit to manufacturers, and the conditions of the lumber industry are such as to render it extremely improbable that prices will decline to the low point of four years ago. The one reason for this is found in the increased cost of production. The advance in lumber as compared with four years ago is equal to about $4 per thousand feet, or say 25 per cent., while the cost of production has increased almost as much. Unfortunately, it is the law of supply and demand, rather than the cost of production, that fixes the price of any manufactured article, yet the desire, if not the necessity, of realizing a profit from investments cannot but exert an influence on the price of the article, even if some time should elapse before this effect is visible.

The cost of producing lumber may be divided into four items: First, stumpage; second, supplies and woodmen's wages; third, transportation of logs to the mill; fourth, manufacture of the lumber, in which is included saw mill equipment.

Regarding the first item it cannot well be disputed that there has been a marked advance in the cost of stumpage, probably equal to one dollar per thousand feet of lumber. This has been brought about, not by an extraordinary demand for lumber, but by a more general realization of the fact that our timber supply, although yet large, will soon become depleted if not properly husbanded. It does not appear, therefore, that it will be possible for lumbermen to purchase standing timber in the future at a lower price than at present.

Next we come to the largest item in the expense of producing lumber, namely, wages for men and teams. A conservative estimate of the advance in this item would be 35 per cent. A well-known Ottawa firm is authority for the statement that wages of woodsmen are 70 per cent. and that of teams 50 per cent. higher than they were four years ago, so that the estimate of 35 per cent. is extremely low. For the coming winter's operations foremen are being engaged at $60, log-cutters at $28, teamsters at $26, road-makers and shanty-hands at $23, and cooks at $45 per month. And even at these figures difficulty is being experienced by the lumbermen in securing sufficient men. In the Maritime provinces also the increased cost of labor is reported to be from 25 to 50 per cent., and it would seem that these conditions apply throughout the Dominion. Until this year the advance in the cost of camp supplies had not been correspondingly large, and did not represent more, perhaps, than 15 to 20 per cent. The supplies for the coming season's operations promise to cost considerably more than last year, as there has been an all round advance within twelve months equal to about 12 per cent. Sugar and raisins are nearly 30 per cent. higher, currants 60 per cent. higher, Japan tea 25 per cent. higher, and molasses 12 per cent. higher. Flour, pork and peas are selling at the same figures as last year. There has been a slight advance in other supplies, while scarcely an article required by lumbermen has declined in price. The principal advance in hardware and iron goods has been in axes, which are quoted about 20 per cent. above the prices ruling last season. From these figures it will be seen that so far as supplies are concerned the cost of logging operations during the coming winter will be considerably higher than for many years past.

The third item, namely, transportation of logs to the mills, is each year becoming a more important factor in the cost of producing lumber, although it is a question which is seldom given consideration by the public. When it is stated that in some instances the logs are driven five hundred miles to the mill, and frequently great difficulties are encountered in the process of rafting, it will be admitted that this question should receive some attention. While the drives usually start in April, the first of them do not arrive at the mills until July, and during that time considerable expense is involved in the process of driving. Ottawa mills once near the limits now get their supply from the headwaters of the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers. This reminds us that while the value of timber limits is increasing, the quality of the timber is in many cases much inferior to that which lumbermen would purchase some years ago. This is prove by the policy of the lumbermen, who now cut on what are called white pine limits, spruce and red pine that years ago would be passed by.

Lastly, we come to the question of manufacturing the lumber. A saw mill cannot be built to-day nearly as cheaply as it could four years ago, nor can the expense of repairs be kept at as low a limit. But, as with logging operations, labor is the largest item of expense around the saw mill. We doubt if there is a manufacturer in Canada who is not paying higher wages to his employees than he paid four years ago. This advance is probably equal to 20 per cent.

Considering the above conditions, is it reasonable to expect that lumber prices will materially decline? With one or two exceptions, the prices at which lumber is now being held are warranted by the cost of production, and there is no reason why they should not be maintained. It rests with the lumbermen to take a firm stand on the subject of lumber prices, and to secure for themselves the profit to which they are entitled. Their action thus far in this respect is to be commended, as while in the United States some of the lumbermen have given away and thus broken down the market, the Canadian manufacturers almost universally have refused to dispose of their stock except at the figures asked. The past two months have witnessed a rather slack demand, but there are indications that the trade is now picking up, and that all the lumber manufactured in Canada in the next few years will be wanted at reasonable prices.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As time goes by, the advocates of the legislation prohibiting the export of saw logs from Ontario are finding more and more reason to congratulate themselves on the wisdom of their policy. A number of Michigan saw mills have already been placed on Canadian soil, and others will follow as necessity demands. It may reasonably be expected that in a very short time the Georgian Bay district will not only outrival the Ottawa valley as a lumber producing centre, but that it will be the seat of extensive wood-working plants also. The true value of our raw material can only be obtained by working it up to the fullest extent in this country, and there are indications that this will be done in the near future.

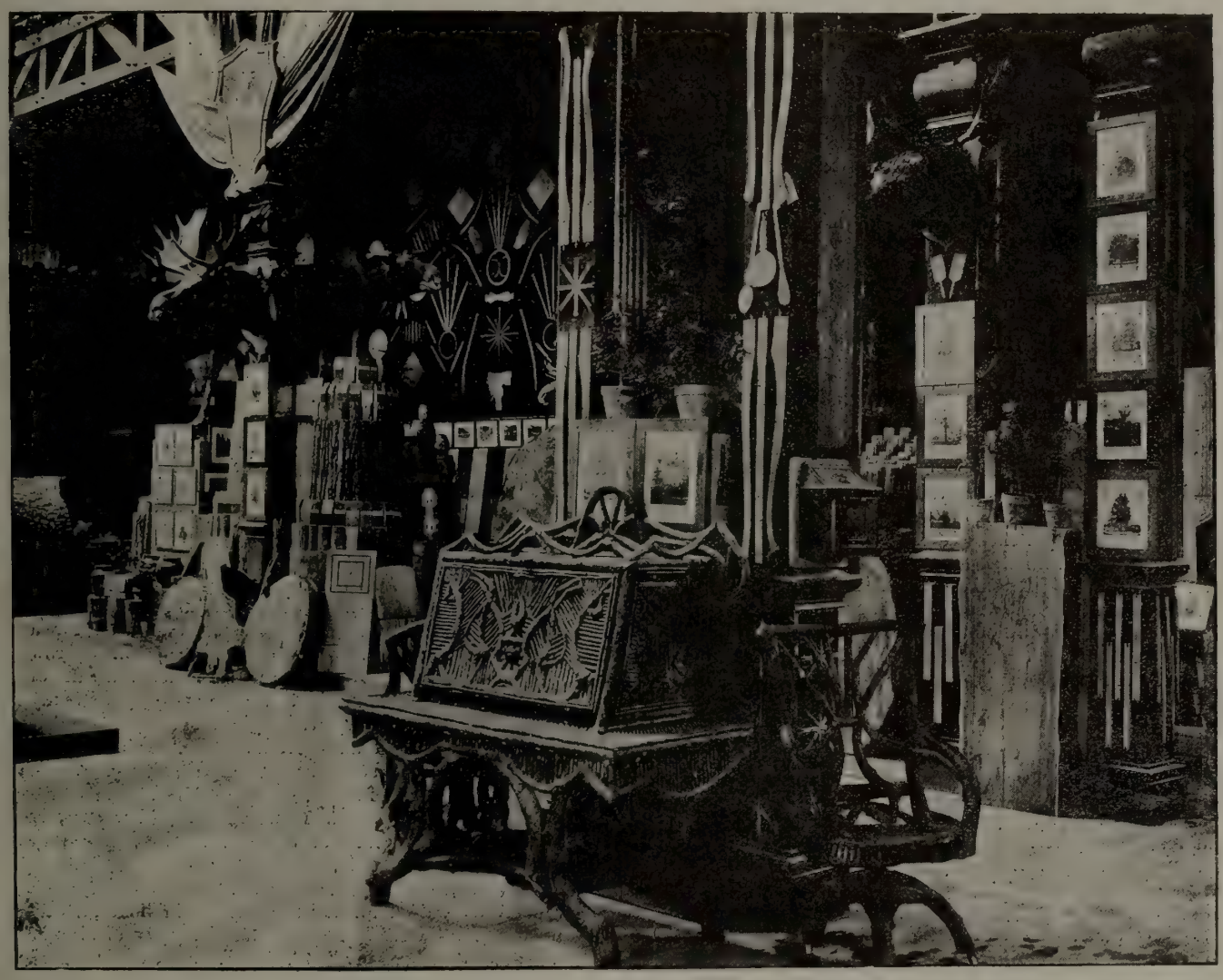
THAT the Canadian exhibit of timber products at the Paris Exposition should have been awarded the grand prize is an honor of which we, in common with every reader of THE LUMBERMAN, should feel proud. It is a forciful reminder that we possess a forest wealth greater than that of any other country in the world. Much credit is due Mr. Macoun for his efforts to secure a representative exhibit of Canadian timber products, notwithstanding that in some instances it was

found necessary to purchase the goods. Yet this exhibit is not the best that Canada can produce, and it is hoped that at the Glasgow exhibition next year an exhibit will be made which will surpass both in variety and quality that made at Paris. It is the duty of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to defray the expenses of the exhibit, but the goods should be supplied by the manufacturer, and in such a manner that every line of wood goods made in this country will be represented.

The approach of the fall season is apt to remind lumbermen of the inconvenience which they expeirenced about a year ago owing to a shortage of freight cars. During the months of October and November considerable loss was occasioned manufacturers and dealers owing to awaiting shipment last fall. It may not be amiss for lumbermen to take time by the forelock and endeavor to prevent a recurrence of the difficulties encountered last year.

THE CANADIAN FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

The accompanying illustration of the Canadian exhibit in the foreslry exhibit at the Paris Exposition is reproduced from the Timber Trades Journal. Speaking of the exhibit this journal says: "In contradistinction to some of the other exhibits which have been organized to illustrate the theoretical and scientific operations of forest growth rather than the practical employment of the various woods, the Canadian exhibit is to all intents and purposes a "timber trade" one, and the commercial side of the question has been kept well to the fore. Of course, we find the usual display of big trunks, notably the giant Douglas fir, the sample of which is 7 ft. in diameter, but the bulk of the specimens are in the form in which they are known to commerce, and there is also a large display of manufactured articles. The space devoted to this exhibit, which is almost at the end of the Palais des Forets, on the left hand side, is about 1,000 ft., and many specimens are also to be found in the Canadian Pavilion at the Trocadero. To relieve the monotony of the wood specimens, there are a number of interesting photographs illustrating lumbering operations, and a few natural history specimens and plants of various firs and pines. There are some fine samples of Canadian white pine, and in addition to the Douglas log we have referred to, we noticed a magnificent plank of the same wood 25 ft. long, 4 ft. wide and 4 in. thick. Amongst the manufactured goods are elm hubs, maple skewers (which were the subject of much curiosity to French visitors, they not being used in France), staves, hickory and red oak spokes, oak and hickory handles, &c."



Canadian Exhibit in the Forestry Pavilion at the Paris Exposition.

CIRCULATION IN STEAM BOILERS.

The important facts regarding circulation in steam boilers, as viewed by Engineering News, are summed up in a recent issue of that journal as follows: Circulation in a boiler is of value, and should always be secured to a sufficient extent to keep the heating surfaces bathed in water and to prevent their undue heating and the injury of the boiler through unequal expansion. The more rapid the circulation the better will this end be attained; and some gain is also to be secured through the reduced tendency of sediment to deposit on the heating surface. It is in these directions, and not in any increased evaporative efficiency, that the gain from good circulation is to be found. While in theory rapid circulation should very slightly improve the economy of a boiler, the gain is too slight to be discernable.

their inability to obtain cars with which to make shipments. Whether this fall will witness a repetition of this condition cannot yet be known. The cause was said to be that the cars were being used for the movement of grain from the west. The wheat crop this year is above the average in Ontario, perhaps slightly below the average in the United States, but somewhat short of the average in Manitoba and the Territories. Thus, it may be expected that the quantity of wheat to be moved this fall will be almost as great as a year ago. We do not think that the railways are in much better position in respect to rolling stock than they were last year, and we would not be surprised if something in the nature of a car shortage was again experienced by the lumbermen. It should be said, however, that the volume of lumber to be moved during the next three months is certain to be less than that

Business for Minnesota lumbermen in Manitoba and the northwest provinces has shrunken tremendously in the past few years of good times. During the hard times the business of handling Minnesota lumber across the line was very profitable to those who knew how to handle it well. But to-day better prices can be had on this side for all the lumber made here. When the balance of prices turns again Minnesota lumbermen will practically have to work up a new business with the prairie Canadians.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

HANDLING SHINGLE SAWS.

J. W. Ball, in The Wood-Worker.

The shingle saw is one of the many tools that requires much and better care than the ordinary filer gives them. There are so many different sizes and styles of shingle saws, also so many different machines and kinds of timber to be worked, that the same rule may not apply to all, but there are many "helps" for this kind of business which are of value to nearly all who follow it.

It would be a fine thing if there could be a standard speed for saws, also a standard size and thickness, but as there is not we must reach out for the experience of others; as one idea leads to another we may gain by its products.

If we could all learn to make a saw there would not be so much trouble in running these thin-rimmed saws, as we could determine the quality of the steel much better, understand the weak parts better and learn to doctor them. So many mills depend upon their filer that he should get the best of knowledge and practise it on his saws.

Now, as a shingle saw differs from a board saw so much, it must be treated so much differently. I will give a few rules that work well on 15 to 18 gauge saws by 8 to 10-gauge centres, from 42-inch down to 36-inch diameter. I think to speed a shingle saw 16x9-gauge up to 16,750 circular feet per minute, or in other words a 40 inch saw to about 1,600 revolutions per minute, is not too much speed, nor is it too slow for the good of the saw plate or cutting qualities, and can be strained to that motion very easily.

I do not approve of a real thin saw, say 18-gauge on rim and 8-gauge at collar, for it is rather wedge-shape and requires so much speed to teeth. Why not reduce the centre to 10 and rim to 16 or 15-gauge? I have run such saws and like 9 or 10-gauge centres instead of 8 or 7-gauge. A 40-inch saw works well with a 25-inch flange or collar, with not less than 16 to 19 screws to hold saw solid to it. Some like 16 screws around edge of collar and three at centre. Either three or none at centre is all right if saw is properly hammered and flange true. As to shape of teeth, as well as number, for hemlock and pine, 80 teeth is plenty.

For 40-inch saws of 16 gauge I use teeth 9-16-inch to 5/8-inch in length, with either spring set or swaged full. Spring set is very good and is the easiest. Use set or cramp very close to point of tooth, but be careful and not disturb extreme inside corner, as most all pressure sets mash the point of tooth and then an upset must be used to get inside corners. Without it the teeth will sprawl or straddle, which will cause the saw to heat and make thick and thin shingles. I saw one sawyer using his saw this very way. He shortened the teeth because his saw would not stand hard timber, not knowing that the teeth were spraddling and jerking extra set to his saw every time he would crowd it too fast. Examine this; it is a common occurrence with many.

Run just enough hook so that saw will not snatch or grab. Too much hook will have a tendency to lead the saw with the grain of the timber, and not enough will simply scrape instead of cut. The back of tooth should be beveled a trifle where you run with spring set. This will leave the outside corner of tooth the highest and will stand to run easier and longer than if filed squarely on back. I would not advise any one to bevel face of teeth, as it is too fine a job for practical use without an automatic filing machine, and I am treating on hand fitting; so file the face of tooth square.

Do not let backs of teeth get high; keep them cut down well in order to have sufficient dust room and clearance. I give the shape of teeth that I find give the best satisfaction where a file is used instead of an emery wheel. Notice the bevel on the back of teeth Nos. 1 and 2. Only

No. 1. No. 2.

run the bevel back about 3/8 of an inch and a little less if tooth is real slim, and leave the balance of the tooth square as possible. No. 1 tooth can be gummed with round file, burr, or emery wheel, using 7 inch flat file to dress the tooth with. This will leave a fine edge. The saw should be kept perfectly round so as to permit each tooth to do its share of the work. Be sure to joint your saw often enough to have good full corners. It is bad to joint a saw real heavy, as you will file it out of round if it requires too much dressing. Better joint or round your saw often and not too much at a time.

I claim that in order to have a perfect cutting saw that after jointing it file the backs of the teeth thin. That takes off most of the wire edge and will allow the gauge to be used all right. Then set it, if spring set is used, and after that file the face of the teeth square. Some file backs and fronts of teeth first, then set the saw, but that does not leave a perfectly square face after setting or springing the point of the tooth, as some teeth may get twisted at extreme points just where the saw does its work.

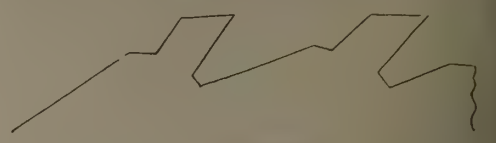
As to lead, run just enough lead to clear the saw plate and no more. Always determine the amount of lead you carry when your shingle saw is under full motion, as the tension in it may cause it to dish a little when standing still. There is lots to learn about hammering shingle saws and it comes under a little different heading, but should be well understood by expert filers as well as by saw makers.

In setting a shingle saw use a gauge with small screw to adjust it with. File the ends of screws that come in contact with the points of the teeth down to about 1 1-16 inch diameter; they will wear off more evenly than a gauge using the full size of screw bolt, say 3-16 inch, thus allowing more even spread to the teeth. You must have a saw set correctly in order to have it do smooth work.

There is a certain feed for every saw that does best. On hand feed machines do not jam, but start into the cut carefully and then increase to a good, strong, even feed. Do not hold the saw in the cut too long, as it may cause too much friction on rim of plate. Do not feed too slowly nor let your saw simply scrape and heat and dull the points. This is often done. When the saw becomes a little dull, stop and sharpen it. You would not whittle with a dull knife long at a time.

This kind of fitting and style of saws and speed will stand about all any sawyer cares to give them in hemlock or pine timber. If your saw is soft, do not feed as hard as on a hard saw, or it will loose its tension too soon.

The reason I caution filers about the shape of saw teeth so much is because it is necessary. I give the shape of tooth I saw a young filer get in his saw. It was beyond anything I ever looked at. You may judge for yourself. It is only a



A Bad Example.

good example. The sketch shows two such teeth. Look at that notch in the back of the teeth. Look at the backs at or near the points. They are so high that they would rub and not allow much feed. Do not use lots of hook and hold it back with the back of the teeth. Always have tooth strong at the point where these teeth are lacking.

ELECTRICITY FOR PLANING MILLS.

The J. P. Will Co., of Louisville, Ky., who for a while operated a part of its planing mill by electricity, in a letter to The Wood-Worker, says: "Our experience has been that where constant service is required, and considering the advantages and disadvantages of both kinds of power, the expense of operation by steam or electricity is about equal. A decided advantage resulted, however, in using the electricity during the winter season of depression, incident to planing mills generally, in that the motors could be started at any time to do little jobs which occasional small orders necessitated, and which could not be handled as readily if steam had to be raised to run the plant, and also bear the expense of an engineer. To enable us to use the electric power thus, periodically, we had an agreement with the company supplying our current, to allow us the greatest discount, regardless of the quantity of current consumed during the month, hence our ability to get out a small job at the same rate of expense as a larger one. Another small advantage was the reduction in insurance rate, owing to the risk being less, because no fire was needed in the mill. Another item to consider is the sale of refuse, which meets with a ready demand, owing to the scarcity of good kindling wood and bedding for stock, and, of course, is not required when fuel is not needed to provide steam. As stated above, we did not use the electric power long enough to determine defintiely as to the relative merits of same compared with steam, but from our estimate we believe it would be cheaper to operate a plant requiring 50-h. p. with steam; but if less than that capacity is needed we believe electricity would be the most advantageous and economical, especially so if as low a rate can be obtained as our rate here in Louisville, which is 10 cents per 1,000 watts, less 70 per cent. discount."

O. H. Camirand & Company, saw millers, Granby, Que., have formed a partnership.

Constructed of solid brick, on stone foundation, three stories high, and 50 by 100 feet in size, the new planing mill of G. W. Murray, at Winnipeg, Man., is one of the most substantial and complete establishments of the kind in Canada. The first floor is devoted to interior finishing work in pine and other soft woods, on the second is placed all the heavy machinery, and the third will contain the hardwood finish and cabinet work.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canaian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 20-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

☞ Subscription price for the two editions for one year, $1.00.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

FOR SALE—At Wiarton, about 30,000 feet 12 x 12 in. and 30,000 feet 10 x 10 in. Cedar Timber, 10 feet and up long. Also a smaller quantity of 4 x 4 in., 5 x 5 in., 6 x 6 in., and 2 in. and 3 in. Cedar, and 20,000 feet 12 x 12 in., 20 to 30 feet Hemlock. PICKARD & ROWAN, Owen Sound.

TELEPHONE POLES FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE 2,500 Telephone Poles, all lengths, from 25 to 55 feet. Quotations given by mail or wire when requested. GEORGE & McGREGOR, Killaloe Station, Ont.

FOR SALE.

DRY HARDWOOD LUMBER—150,000 FEET 1 in. soft Elm, 80,000 feet 1 in. brown Ash, 150,000 feet plain and quartered red and white Oak, 100,000 feet 1 in. and 2 in. hard and soft Maple, 40,000 feet 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch clear Chestnut. For particulars apply LONDON LUMBER CO., London, Ont.

WANTED

WANTED, IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, Green Hard Maple Squares, 6½" x 6½", 12 feet and up. Cash on delivery at any station in Ontario or Quebec. Address,

Box 36, CANADA LUMBERMAN

FOR SALE

ONE 8 INCH 4 SIDED MOULDER, ONE tenon machine No. 16, one mortise machine. These machines were made by the best firms in Canada and are new and up-to-date, only used a short time; also one 38 h. p. return tubular boiler, with foot front and fittings, only used a short time; can furnsh maker's guarantee. Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for a 35 h.p. portable boiler and 30 h.p. engine if as good as new. For further particulars apply to JOHN R. MCKAY, Lansdowne, Pictou Co., N. S.

LONGFORD BRIDGE STONE, Ashlar, large and small Rubble and all kinds of Building and Foundation Stone, Window Sills, Steps, Etc.

A. McPHERSON & CO.
Longford Mills P.O., Ont.

BAND FILER OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT. Best references. Box 11, LUMBERMAN.

GOOD DIRECT ACTING STEAM SAW MILL and 200 acres for sale, with several years' supply of timber at hand. For particulars address T. A. PICKARD, Owen Sound.

WANTED.

TO GET CONTRACT TO CUT, PILE AND Load about one million feet lumber at our Owen Sound saw mill. GODERICH LUMBER CO., Owen Sound, Ont.

FOR SALE

SAW MILLS—One semi-portable, first class order, capacity, 8,000 per day; one heavy mill, 40 h. p. boiler and engine capacity 20,000 ft. Cheap for cash, or might exchange for timbered land at the north. Box 156, Thamesville, Ont.

FOR SALE

THE SAW AND PLANING MILLS KNOWN as "Malloch's Mills," conveniently situated on the Ottawa between Arnprior and Braeside. One Circular, Steam Rope Feed, Edgers, Trimmers, Live Carriers, Lath Machine, &c. Connected with C.P.R. For particulars, address GEO. MALLOCH, Arnprior.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS COVERED with Spruce, Pine, Cedar and Hardwoods, situated at New Mills, Restigouche County, N. B., known as Benjamin River. 129 square miles, together with Driving Dams, Store and Stock, four Houses, Tug, and a lot of other property. For particulars address C. & I. PRESCOTT, Albert, Albert County, N.B.

WANTED

SOLE AGENCIES FOR THE UNITED Kingdom. A gentlemen whose lumber business has been established in London, England, 150 years is always open to represent, as sole agent for the United Kingdom, a first-class house engaged in the manufacture of wood goods, including doors, mouldings, boxes, water closet seats, etc., also lumber of every description, on liberal commission. Outputs purchased on reasonable terms. Concessions entertained, free samples received and reported thereon. Address, PEMBROKE, C/o CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE

STEAM SAW MILL 200 FEET LONG, ENGINE 12 x 16 feet, boiler 4 feet by 12 feet long. Good heavy Planing Machine (Cowan & Co., Galt, make), nearly new; two new 50 inch Saws, one Hoe make, one Simonds make. Mill will cut from 10,000 to 12,000 feet per day. Also two good Dwelling Houses with outhouses and gardens; 13 acres of choice land and an excellent Water Power, 32 feet head, giving plenty of water in dry season; good chance to run a grist mill. Good reasons for selling. For further particulars and price address the undersigned or the publishers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

URQUHART BROS.,
Courtenay, B. C.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE STEAM SAW MILL, CAPACITY thirty thousand feet per day, well equipped with Boile s, Engines and first-class machinery for manufacturing Lumber and Shingles situate at Pine Tree Harbor, Bruce County. With the mill property there are twenty Houses, Blacksmith Shop, Store with good stock of General Merchandise, doing a profitable business. This is one of the best mill sites in Western Ontario, having a first-class dock, with trams, where lumber can be loaded very cheap, and the harbor is one of the best on Lake Huron. In connection with the mill offered for sale, large blocks of timbered lands, covered with choice Hardwood, Hemlock and Cedar, sufficient to stock the mill for 15 years. One of the best opportunities for profitable investment offering to-day. Reason for selling, owners largely engaged in other lines. For particulars apply to SOUTHAMPTON LUMBER CO., LTD., Southampton, Ont.

WANTED—A lot of 5/4 1s and 2s Soft Elm, also same grade White Birch, inch and two inch. J. F. STENGEL, 990 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N.Y.

FOR SALE.

A WHITE BIRCH LIMIT CONTAINING (15) fifteen square miles, situated on the Matapedia River, County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec. Address all correspondence to Box 368, Campbellton, N. B.

SAWYER WANTED.

WANTED—To go to Cape Town South Africa, first-class band mill sawer and hammerer, must be sober and industrious, single man preferred, continuous employment; wages $20 per week. Apply by letter, THOMAS MOFFAT, 98 Dundas street, London, Ont.

WANTED

50 M feet 1 in. Basswood.
40 M feet 1¼ in. Basswood.
60 M feet 1½ in. "
30 M feet 2 in. "
also 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 3, and 4 inch Hard Maple; 1 and 1½ inch Black Ash, and 1¼ and 2½ inch Red Birch.

THOS. MYLES' SONS,
Hamilton, Ontario.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The lumber buyer is still waiting for the manufacturer to lower his figures before he enters into contract for any considerable quantity of stock. Influenced in his actions by the law of supply and demand, he does not feel that the situation at present warrants the purchase of but sufficient stock to supply his customers, while the manufacturer appears to have faith in the future of lumber prices and is offering little inducement to buyers in the way of lower prices. A quiet trade is the natural result of these conditions, and until the demand from consumers shall infuse more life into the trade, no improvement can be expected. The large pine manufacturers report a satisfactory movement of stock at good figures, but few new sales, and the same may be said of hardwoods. The supply is much more plentiful than it was at the corresponding period last year, and yards that were then entirely cleaned out are now well filled with stock. The increased cost of production, however, would seem to justify manufacturers in holding their stock at a reasonable figure, as at present there is but a fair margin of profit. High wages are being offered for men to work in the woods, and labor seems very scarce.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Throughout the lumber trade a slightly better feeling seems to prevail. Shipping to Great Britain is now quite active, and freight rates are a little easier. It is reported that a raft of square and waney pine timber was sold last week at Quebec at 50 cents per cubic foot, an advance of about ten cents on the price obtained for similar timber last year. If the figures are correctly reported, they reflect a strong market for pine timber. Prices of elm, birch, and ash are unchanged. Apart from European shipments the spruce market is quiet. In the absence of a good demand prices are unsettled. No material improvement is looked for until about the middle of September, by which time it is expected the fall movement of stock shall have commenced. Clapboards and shingles have not recovered from their recent lethargy.

UNITED STATES.

The lumber situation in the United States has been strengthened by the statistics collected and just made public by the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association. These show the condition of white pine stocks in Wisconsin, Minnesota and at points below on the Mississippi river. According to figures submitted by manufacturers, and which are beleived to be correct, the stock of lumber on hand on August 1st of this year was 1,625,808,373 feet, a shortage of 224,680,048 feet as compared with August 1st, 1899. It was also shown that the cut of this year will be 485,850,000 feet less than last year. These figures have inspired confidence in the future of the lumber business, and have had a tendency to strengthen prices. At the meeting above referred to, the question of advancing the price of white pine was considered, but it was decided to reaffirm the old list. Lumber buying is still backward, but the number of enquiries have created a strong hope of an active fall trade. The reduced prices of iron and steel have stimulated building operations in the Eastern States. The manufacturing demand, however, is not so strong as last year. Such orders as have been placed indicate a broken condition of retail stock, and as soon as trade shall pick up liberal buying will no doubt result. Hemlock lumber has weakened and is now said to be selling in Buffalo at $13. Spruce is quiet, but manufacturers are holding prices steady. At Boston, 9 inch and under is selling at $15, 10 and 12 inch at $16, and spruce boards, planed one side, at $14. Hardwoods have not improved within the past few days. Maple and ash are rather dull of sale, elm is in moderate request, and oak is called for to a considerable extent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The receipts of Canadian lumber at British ports have been quite heavy of

late. But notwithstanding prices show a further upward tendency. F.o.b. transactions are reported at the following prices: 1st quality pine, 11 in. x 12 ft., £26; 2nd quality, same dimensions, £18 to £19; 3rd quality, £12; 4th quality, £8. Several sales of 3rd and 4th quality have been made at the above figures. At a recent sale held by Churchill & Sim, a parcel of 1st pine, 13 ft. x 11 in., from Montreal, sold at £30, and two lots of 12 ft. to 13 ft., 3x⅞, dry, of the Hawkesbury cut, brought £21 5s per standard. There is likewise a splendid demand for spruce. The latest prices have been £9 12s 6d for 2nd quality 3x9, and £9 for 3rd quality, 11 in. of 2nd quality bringing £10 15s c.i.f. London. The docks contain a large quantity of slating battens, and it is said that the market in this line is likely to be overdone unless the consumption increases.

Square and waney timber is steady but not particularly active. Waney pine has been sold at an advance of 6d per cubic foot on the price obtained for similar stock last year, but recent sales have shown a slight decline in the price of birch. This is said to be due to the action of certain merchants in placing too much stock on the market. Maple timber has been sold at auction at 16½d per cubic foot, elm timber at 19½d, and ash timber at 19d.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

The "Scottish King" is about to load a cargo of lumber at Montreal for the U.K.

R. & T. Ritchie, of Aylmer, Que., have contracted to saw 10,000 of Gillies Bros'. logs now lying in the Baillie boom.

F. E. Sayre is reported to have purchased the lumbering property of the late Hugh McLean at Salmon River, N. B.

The British bark "Brushels" has just sailed from Vancouver, B. C., for Cape Town, South Africa, with a cargo of lumber.

The "Manchester Shipper" sailed from Parrsborro, N. S., on August 21st for Manchester, with a cargo of 3,494,632 feet of lumber, shipped by George McKean.

A large quantity of lumber will be required for the proposed harbor improvements at Port Colborne, Ont. The contractors estimate that they will use 4,000,000 feet this year.

Thos. E. Stewart, of Upper Musquodoboit, N. S., owns 900 acres of timber limits on the headwaters on the Musquodoboit and Moose river, and wishes to let the contract for logging same.

During the month of July of this year there was received at Buffalo 15,552,000 ft. of lumber, against 34,574,000 feet in the corresponding month last year. In shingles there was a decrease of 6,981,000.

Peter Wallace, of Midland, Ont., has secured the contract from the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. to take out 10,000,000 feet of logs during the coming winter. It is estimated that the company will make a large cut on the Blind River.

The German ship "Marie" sailed last week from the Moodyville, B. C., mills, for London. She carried 512,000 feet of lumber below decks. The "Wilhelmina" is to load lumber at the Hastings mill, Vancouver for Delagoa Bay. The "Louiana" and the "Lindfield" are both loading at the same mill for foreign destinations.

The following is a comparison of the cargo shipments of lumber and lath from British Columbia during the first seven months of the years 1899 and 1900:

	Lumber		Laths	
	1900	1899	1900	1899
January	2,792,002	1,097,776	117,270	183,000
February	5,090,554	2,324,055	131,670	.....
March	5,048,064	3,112,573	543,430	.....
April	4,022,033	1,811,014	298 300	.....
May	6,130,380	6,200,317	708,000	.....
June	7,165,890	3,650,522	.....	.....
July	2,813,067	3,590,262	.....	172,620
Total	33,071,590	25,786,519	1,799,670	355,620

A.F. & D. Mackay, of Liverpool, Eng., recently held an auction sale of birch timber from St. John. The sale was moderately well attended by local buyers, but bidding was dull, and prices ranged from 15½d to 26d, the whole averaging 17½d for 15½ in. deep foreign. Early last month a parcel of the same average depth was disposed of at an average price of 20½d per foot. This shows a decline of about 3d per foot, which is ascribed to the forced sales of timber.

Following is a comparative statement of timber measured and culled at Quebec up to 27th August, as reported by the Supervisor of Cullers:

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Waney White Pine	1,606,278	1,598,665	1,366,183
White Pine	1,028,761	543,889	505,666
Red Pine	216,538	159,541	62,796
Oak	844,206	487,604	429,302
Elm	471,077	446,408	586,031
Ash	34,532	56,514	81,227
Basswood			241
Buttternut	955	60	142
Tamarac		415	71
Birch and Maple	106,592	231,946	392,149

On Friday, August 10th, Alfred Dobell & Co., Liverpool, held an auction sale of Halifax spruce deals ex Ailsa Craig. The specification was only fair, the bulk being of short lengths. The 16 ft. and up were well competed for, the 3 by 11 realizing £9 17s 6d, the 3 by 10 £8 7s 6d, the 3 by 9 £8 6s 6d, and the 3 by 8 £7 15s. The shorter lengths, 9 ft. to 15 ft., sold at from £7 to £8 15s per std, the whole cargo realizing an average price of £7 10s per std. The scantlings brought £6 12s 6d and £6 15s, the deal ends £6 12s 6d, and about 25 stds. of boards £6 7s 6d per std.

BRITISH AUCTION SALE.

The following prices were obtained for Canadian lumber at a sale held by Churchill & Sim, London, England, on August 16th:

PINE—Ex. Devona, from Montreal—12-16 ft. 1x10 in. dry, £11; 12-16 ft. 1x10 in., £10 15s. Ex. Oceano—12-13 ft. 2x8-17 in., £17; 12-13 ft. 2x7 in-, £16; 12-13 ft. 2x4 in.., £16 10s; 5-11 ft. 2x4-14 in., £14. Ex. Arnage, from Montreal—16 ft. 2x11 in. second quality, £13; 13 ft. 2x11 in., £12 10s; 12-15 ft. 2x11, £13; 12-16 ft. 2x12-20 in., £12; 12-15 ft. 2x10 in:, £11; 15-16 ft. 2x9 in., £11; 12-24 ft. 2x9 in., £11 10s; 15-16 ft. 2x8 in., £9 15s; 12x14 ft. 2x8 in., £10; 12-16 ft. 2x7 in., £9 10s; 12-16 ft. 1½x16 in., £11; 12-13 ft. 1½x9 in., £10; 12-16 ft. 1½x8 in., £9 15s.

SPRUCE—Ex. Cheronea, from Hopewell Cape, N. B.—15-18 ft. 3x6 in., first, second and third quality, £7 15s; 12-15 ft. 3x6 in., £7 10s; 9-11 ft. 3x6 in., £7 15s. Ex. Greta Holme, from Quebec—9-16 ft. 3x6 in., first quality, £10 5s; 6-8 ft. 3x6 in., £9 15s. Ex. Hildawell, from Quebec—13 ft. 3x9 in., second quality. £10 10s; 6-8 ft. 3x9 in., £8 10s: 6-8 ft. 3x7 in., £8; 6-8 ft. 3x6 in., £7 15s; 6-8 ft. 3x9 in., third quality, £8 5s; 6-8 ft. 3x7 in., £8; 6-8 ft. 3x10 in., £9; 8 ft. 3x9 in., fifth quality, £7; 6-8 ft. 3x7 in.-5, £6.

Eight pieces of elm timber, 11 to 14 inches average and 36 feet in length, sold at £5 per load.

THE BARBADOS MARKET.

The following review of the lumber marke of Barbados is given by Messrs. S.P. Musson, Son & Co., in their circular of August 4th:

There is still a fair demand for both white pine and spruce lumber. We note one arrival with white pine during the fortnight, which has been placed as follows—$23.08 for first quality, and 18.08 for second quality. Last sale of spruce $20.29 for first and $16.29 for second quality boards, and $18.00 for planks.

Gaspe cedar shingles have arrived freely. We placed 187 M. large, ex Success, at $5.07 per M; other sales ex same vessel have been made at $4.56 for large, and $3.03 for small; cedar laying at $2.03 for a cargo of 485 M. ex New Dominion; spruce layings at $2.00.

FIRES.

Fire recently destroyed Livingston's saw mill and hoop and handle factory at Blythe, Ont.

Doolittle's saw mill on the fourth concession of Malshide, near Centreville, Ont., was burned last week.

The sash and door factory of Geo. Bradshaw on St. James street, Montreal, has been damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000.

The saw mill of Logan & Sutherland, at Musquodoboit Harbor, N. S., was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is about $20,000 and insurance small.

The saw mill of R. B. Miller on the Red Mountain railroad, six miles below Rossland, B. C., was burned recently, together with 500,000 feet of lumber. The loss is estimated at $22,000, and there is no insurance.

SHIPPING MATTERS.

The current rates of freight to Buffalo are $2.25 from Duluth, $1.62½ from Menominee, and $1.40 from Georgian Bay.

The German ship Wilhelmina, which is loading lumber at Vancouver, B.C., for South Africa, gets 92s 6d, which is said to be the highest freight rate yet paid on lumber from the coast to South Africa.

BUSINESS NOTES.

P. J. McGuire & Company, timber jobbers, of Whitney, Ont., are said to be asking for an extension of time for three years.

Messrs. Calder, Henderson & Livingston, wood brokers, Glasgow, Scotland, have moved from 109 St. Vincent street to 102 Hope street.

LUMBER FREIGHT RATES.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

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NOTES FROM THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

[By a Travelling Correspondent.]

The shingle machine manufactured by Messrs. McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, of Fredericton, is one which has a wide reputation. It is of the well known Dunbar pattern, and the first machine of the kind made is still running in good order in Estey's mill at Fredericton. The McFarlane machine is constructed for heavy work, and is the kind demanded in British Columbia where they have such heavy timber. They have sent quite a number to that province and have several orders on hand from there now. E. H. Heaps & Co. have used the Dunbar machine before and are now asking for more. Stetson, Cutler & Co., of St. John, recently put in four of their machines, and King Bros., of Cedar Hall, Quebec, have ordered two. The factory has lately been working overtime.

Jas. Neill, the well known hardware merchant of Fredericton, received many orders the past season for his lumbermen's driving calks from all over the Dominion. He manufactures them in his factory near St. Mary's. Mr. Neill handles all sorts of lumbermen's supplies, including belting, Dodge split pulleys, etc.

T. E. Babbitt & Son, Gibson, turn out about 1,500,000 feet of deals, and between two and thece million shingles. Their mill consists of a rotary, two shingle machines and a planer. They ship shingles and hemlock boards to Boston.

W. A. & J. H. Hay, of Millville, York county, took out two and a half million feet of logs last season. They have a water power mill, with rotary, clapboard, shingle and lath machines and two planers. They sell mostly log lumber to the American market. John McAdam is cutting up 400,000 feet for J. Hallid, of Millville, at his steam mill four miles from Millville. J. Hallid got out about 2,000,000 feet of logs from the Keswick this year.

Aaron Price, of Lower Hainesville, is cutting between two and three million feet on the same river.

Thos. W. Flett will next winter double the capacity of his already good sized mill at Nelson, on the Miramichi. He has in the past been rushed with business. An engine of 125 horse power and boiler of 150 horse power will be put in. Mr. Flett turns out a great deal of box wood which he has been cutting with a kicker resaw machine and Drake shingle machine. He will put in a box sawing machine, made by the Garland Company, of Bay City, Michigan, with a capacity of 12,000 superficial feet per day. Mr. Flett claims that he could not get a suitable machine in Canada to do the work.

A good joke is told on himself by one of our New Brunswick shingle machine manufacturers, of whom the LUMBERMAN'S readers have recently heard. It was in the days of long ago when he was new in the shingle machine business, but well versed in the mechanical arts. Shingle machines were few and far between on the upper St. John, and the shingle business was but just beginning. None were made within a great distance and transportation was slow. Our friend's reputation for turning out mechanical combinations had gone abroad, and he was one day requested to manufacture a shingle machine for early use. As he had never before seen such an article, he based his following calculations and actions on descriptions given him in the rough and brief view afforded him of the various parts of a machine which had arrived in a knocked down condition at the wharf in the town on its way up the river. The building of the new machine went on satisfactorily and was successfully accomplished. There seemed but one drawback on the day of the trial, though two or three had previously suggested vaguely that something looked wrong, and that drawback was, that the machine was built left-handed. Its future history is not recorded.

Shipments during last year to Spanish ports from St. John amounted to eleven cargoes, all sent by Andre Cushing & Co. Seven of these cargoes went to Las Palmas, being made up of white pine and spruce lumber, pickets and laths, and aggregating 3,000,000. kilogrammes. Two cargoes went to Linerlffe, one to Valencia and one to Barcelona. The only shipment in the past year from St. John to Portugal was one sent last July, consisting of spruce and pine boards, cedar and spruce shingles and laths, and having a total value of $1,700.00. The Portugese consul here thinks that manufacturers of box shooks could work up a good business with his country in that line.

The Yarmouth Steam Cooperage & Box Factory is doing a rushing business in cooperage stock at present. This factory is run by G. F. Allen & Co., who have a steam mill at Brazill Lake and a water power mill at Pleasant Valley. They ship about 1,000,000 feet per year to South America. Their factory in Yarmouth turns out barrels, casks, boxes, shooks, house framing material, etc.

D. R. Saunders last year remodelled his saw mill at Lake Aunice, N. S., and substituted steam power, putting in engines of about 50 h. p. It is a circular saw mill and cuts from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 feet of South American stock per year. This mill was originally owned by D. A. Saunders, who sold out to his son. D. A. Saunders has been in the lumber business about 15 years and now has a mill at Salmon River about 7 miles from Yarmouth, where he cuts about 1,000,000 feet a year of South American stock. Another mill which he owned at Norwood was burned.

The Blackadar Milling Co., of Nova Scotia, do a large business in their section. They have a water power gang saw mill at Metaghan, N. S., and a steam power circular at Hectanooga. They cut South American stock, deals and laths, and ship from four to five million feet a year. Another mill at Meteghan, owned by Parker, Eakins & Co., of Yarmouth, and managed by Mr. N. J. Raymond, is a water power circular, cutting from two to three million feet a year of South American stock.

Campbell's lumber mills and store buildings at Weymouth Bridge have recently been equipped with electric lights, supplied by a dynamo in the engine room. The same dynamo will also supply light to business houses and residences in the vicinity.

Chas. Burrill, the lumber insurance broker of Weymouth Bridge, N. S., and the managing director of the Sissiboo Pulp & Paper Co., is recovering from the effects of an accident while out driving.

Three hundred and fifty car loads of lumber have been shipped from Hartland, a small village on the Upper St. John, so far this year. This is largely the output of the Sawyer mills there.

Messrs. Tabor & O'Neill, a new wood working concern in Fredericton,-which is getting to be pretty well known, have secured a large order from Donald Frazer & Sons for interior finish required in the erection of some 20 or 25 new cottages and bulldings near their new mill on Temiscouata Lake.

Mr. O'Neill, a lumber merchant of Cardiff, Wales, who was on a business trip up the St. John river at the time of the railway accident on the Grand Falls bridge, and was severely injured thereby, has settled with the C. P. R. authorities for a sum said to be in the vicinity of $4,000. He has recovered sufficient to travel again.

Jas. Porter, M.P.P., is adding to his saw mill at Andover, N. B., a new roller wheat and grist mill. The new structure is about 35x50 feet and of three stories.

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A circular saw with 900 revolutions per minute, and having a feed of 60 feet, operates upon the timber being converted at the rate of fully 1 in. per revolution. A saw having 60 teeth, under these conditions, cuts about 1-50th of an inch per tooth.

The feed speed above mentioned for a circular saw—provided that the machine is of efficient construction—when in action upon soft wood may be accepted as correct and considerably under the possible degree. Some may imagine that a circular saw, when cutting at the rate of 60 feet per minute, absorbs double the power the same tool would need when acting at 30 feet in equal depth and kind of timber, but such is not the case. Five-horse power may be necessary to give effective power to a saw when acting at the rate of 30 feet, but ten horse power is by no means absorbed when cutting the same wood and depth at 60 feet per minute. It may be safely assumed that the power in this case at 60 feet travel will not require more than 7½-horse.

These conditions or results arise from the action of saw teeth. Double cutting with a certain machine does not imply two-fold power. The action of a saw tooth may be compared to that of a paring chisel on end wood. With a chisel, 40 lbs. may be sufficient to pare 1-32 of an inch, but 80 lbs. is not necessary to pare 1-16 off the end of the same material ; 60 lbs. will in all probability accomplish the latter operation. Saws of all descriptions are governed bp the same law, and with keen cutting tools the ratio of power is not increased in equal proportion as production.

Generally all band and reciprocating saws operate on the timber at right angles. That this is the best position for saws to be placed is not practically correct. Of course, it is a very difficult matter (I may add impossible) in many cases for saw mill engineers to alter this state of things. To cut and convert timber at an oblique angle is much the more practicable method, i.e., at an angle of about 30 degrees with the grain or fibre of the wood. With this system less power is expended, and the work produced much more satisfactory and smooth. Besides, saws are not so liable to run out of truth or deviate from their assigned track. To adopt this method with vertical log or deal frames may be deemed impossible, but could with much advantage be practiced by the horizontal band mill and saw frame.

The action of the straight-faced saws is the same, irrespective of the depth or width of cut, but the action of circular saws is vastly different, and is governed by the depth of cut. Thus, while a circular saw is in action on a piece of timber the full depth of saw, it is cutting at all the angles contained in a quarter of a circle. The action of teeth at the top is quite different from their action at the lower portion of the timber. For instance, a saw cutting a deal 12 in. deep, the lower half is cut at a position approaching right angles, but the upper half is cut more obliquely, or at the average angle of 45 or 50 degrees. To assert which half requires the more power exceeds the discrimination of most men, but as the circular saw in this case is invariably acting against the fibre of the wood more so than the lower part of deal or log, it may safely be assumed that the power necessary to drive the saw in the various arcs of cutting contact is closely the same.—Saw Mill Engineer, Liverpool, England.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Alex. McDougall, of the Fernie Lumber Company, Fernie, B. C., has recently been on a visit to friends in Eastern Ontario.

—The news has been received of the death of Mr. John L. Murray, of Doaktown, one of the best known lumbermen in the province of New Brunswick.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN was recently favored with a call from Mr. J. J. Whaley, of the firm of Cockburn, Whaley & Company, lumber merchants and exporters, Guelph, Ont. This firm deal in white pine and almost every variety of hardwoods. Mr. Whaley reports a steadily increasing business.

—Mr. J. E. Murphy, of Hepworth Station, Ont., returned about one month ago from a trip to British Columbia, whither he went on a prospecting tour with a view to engaging in the lumber business on the coast. Mr. Murphy is well satisfied with the situation there. An abundance of timber can always be depended on, but prices of lumber, he says, are lower than they should be, considering the excessively high wages. He expects to remove to Vancouver next spring.

THE NEWS.

—John Humbersone has purchased a saw mill at Ripley, Ont.

—It is reported that another pulp mill is to be built at Thorold, Ont., by American capitalists.

—The business of E. W. & O. A. Miller, saw mill owners, Woodstock, N. B., is being wound up.

—The new mill of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company at Victoria Harbor, Ont., has commenced operations.

—The assignment is reported from Sherbrooke, Que., of E. F. Knene & Company, saw millers, with mills at Keene's Siding.

—The Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, are building a new saw mill at Bancroft, on the extension of the Central Ontario Railway.

—James C. Wright's steam saw mill at Hopewell Hill, N. B., closed down about Auguust 1st, after cutting 600,000 feet of lumber.

—The Wm. Tytler Lumber Company, of Vancouver, has been dissolved, Wm. Tytler retiring and E. C. Cargill continuing the business.

—C. & I. Prescott, of Albert, N. B., are offering for sale their timber limits in Restigouche county, consisting of 129 square miles.

—The Blind River Lumber Company, of Blind River, Ont., are installing a new electric light plant for lighting their mills and docks.

Mr. D. K. McLaren, of Montreal, has been awarded a silver medal at the Paris Exposition for his exhibit of oak tanned leather belting.

—The King mill property at St. John, N. B., has been purchased from Stetson, Cutler & Company by Randolph & Baker, of St. John.

—The William Tytler Lumber Company has applied for foreshore rights to establish a saw-mill on the water front at Vancouver, B. C.

—Eddy Bros. & Company, of Bay City, Miich., are moving their saw mill to Blind River, Ont., a result of the Ontario saw-log legislation.

—J. F. Maunder, of Little Britain, Ont., has made important improvements to his planing mill, and has put in a new Goldie & McCulloch Wheelock engine.

—The Knight Bros. Company, of Burk's Falls, Ont., have made application to the town authorities for a bonus to assist them in enlarging their saw mill and woodworking factory.

—The Rouge Boom Company expended last season on improvements on the booms at the mouth of the Rouge river over ten million dollars, and to facilitate driving over twelve million dollars.

—J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, has purchased the water lots on the north side of the Chaudiere bridges at Hull. The erection of a large sash and door factory on the property is said to have been spoken of.

—The Hadley Lumber Company, of Chatham, Ont., have just put in a new boiler, purchased from Hunter Bros., of Kincardine. Wm. Newman, of Wiarton, has installed in his mill a new boiler of the same make.

—The Burrill Johnston Iron Co., of Yarmouth, N.S., has been building a flume for the Sissiboo pulp mill which will be 200 feet long, tapering from 19 to 15 feet and weighing about 115 tons. A railway car could run through it as through a tunnel.

—The Royal City Mills, of New Westminster, recently made a large shipment of timber to Sorel, Que., to be used in the construction of Government work there. Many of the pieces were from 16 inches to 2½ feet square and from 50 to 96 feet long, requiring three flat cars to carry them.

—The imports of lumber into the United States from Canada in 1899 were 673,622,000 feet, valued at $6,990,175, against 348,876,000 feet, valued at $3,464,718, in 1898 and 674,851,000 feet, valued at $6,795,376, in 1897. The shingles imported by the United States last year were 545,484,000, valued at $999,862, against a valuation of $830,298 in 1898, and $434,232 in 1897.

—Price Bros. & Company, of Quebec, have purchased the timber property of the Rimouski Lumber Company at Rimouski, Que. The mills are situated about two miles up the Rimouski river, and contain a rotary saw, planer, eight shingle machines, etc. The limits comprise 350 square miles. It is the intention of Price Bros. & Company to build a steam saw mill at the mouth of the Rimouski river.

—A meeting of the citizens of Chatham, N. B., was to have been held last week to consider a proposition made by John Moravec to erect a pulp mill at Morrison's Cove, adjacent to the town. The plans of the proposed mill have been prepared, the cost of construction being estimated at $200,000. Mr. Moravec was formerly associated with the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, of Chatham, but severed his connection with that company a short time ago.

According to the American Consul at Nantes, M. Eugene Harang, of No. 1, Place du Commerce, Nantes, wishes to be placed in direct correspondence with dealers in certain lines of goods. He wishes to obtain prices on "sapin blanc," or white pine. This wood is used in the manufacture of wood pulp. Last year the mills at Nantes, the largest in France, consumed 52,000,000 pounds of pulp made from Norwegian pine. The wood used is cut from trees having a diameter of not less than four inches, usually larger, but too small for good lumber. It is cut in lengths of 44 inches. The gentleman also wishes to correspond with parties exporting stave timber used in the manufacture of casks.

—A meeting of persons interested in forestry was held in Vancouver on August 8th to consider the formation of a branch of the Canadian Forestry Association. Interest in this matter was aroused by an address given in the council chamber by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, who has always taken a deep interest in forestry. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M.P., and there were present J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Major-General Kinchant, Acting Mayor McQueen, Colonel Falk Warren, T. Wilson, T. Duke, Fruit Inspectors Cunningham and R. M. Palmer, J. J. Banfield, M. C. Nelson, A. Philip, T. C. Keith and H. G. Ross. It was decided to form a provincial association, Mr. Hewitt Bostock being appointed convener, Col. Warren treasurer, and Mr. T. Wilson, of Fairview, secretary. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Lieutenant-Governor for his interesting address.

CASUALTIES.

—John D. Gorman, an employee of the Hastings saw mill at Village Bay, B. C., fell off a boom of logs and was drowned on July 12th.

—William Burke, an employee in Black's saw mill at Fergus, Ont., was found dead in the boiler room on July 18th. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart failure.

—The explosion of a boiler in Gordon & Company's saw mill at Cache Bay, Ont., resulted in the death of Andrew McQuinn, second engineer. Low water is said to have been the cause of the accident.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE remarkable growth in the popularity of metal for building purposes is well illustrated by the new catalogue just published by the Metallic Roofing Company, of Toronto. This catalogue is the most artistic and complete one ever issued by any firm engaged in this line of business. It comprises 150 pages and is handsomely printed and substantially bound. The edition of this catalogue weighs over ten tons and its production cost upwards of $7,000. It illustrates and describes the various lines of metal ceilings, corrugated iron ceilings and doors, steel clap boards, fire proof laths, etc., manufactured by the company. The Metallic Roofing Company were the pioneers in the manufacture of the above class of goods, having started sixteen years ago by manufacturing only one line of metal shingles. They are supplying large quantities of their mcterial for the construction of saw and pulp mills and wood-working factories.

THE WASTE OF FUEL FROM BOILER SCALE.

THE waste of fuel supposed to result from raising steam in lime crusted boilers has been made the subject of many a paragraph in text-books and other publications, and most readers are quite familiar with the statement that a film of ordinary scale, not thicker than a sheet of writing paper, would cause the loss of a very appreciable percentage of the coal burned under a boiler—something like 10 per cent.; scale a thirty-second of an inch thick would cause 25 per cent. loss; a sixteenth of an inch 50 per cent., and so on. Referring to this recently in a lecture at Cornell University, Mr. Walter M. McFarland, formerly an engineer officer in the United States Navy, said that to any engineer who went to sea in the old days when the working conditions caused an immense formation of scale on the heating surfaces, the utter lack of truth in this statement ought to have been manifest, his own expeirence having shown that a considerable thickness of clean uniform scale made apparently little difference. On the United States ship Vandalia, for example, there were two boilers which were used only for distilling, under normal conditions, and after a little experience these boilers were run alternately until scale had been accumulating for about three months, and yet it was found that the amount of water distilled for a given amount of coal burned was practically the same at the end of three months when the scale was nearly a quarter of an inch thick as when theheatin gsurfaces were clean. It is, of course, true that under these circumstances the boilers were being worked at only a fraction of their full power. On one occasion, however, when there was a little discussion about this point, some one suggested a very simple test, and when one end of a piece of scale about eight or ten inches long from one of the tubes was held in the flame of a lamp it was found that the other end heated up with astonishing rapidity, thus showing that the statements which had been made about the non-conductivity had been greatly exaggerated.—Cassier's Magazine for August.

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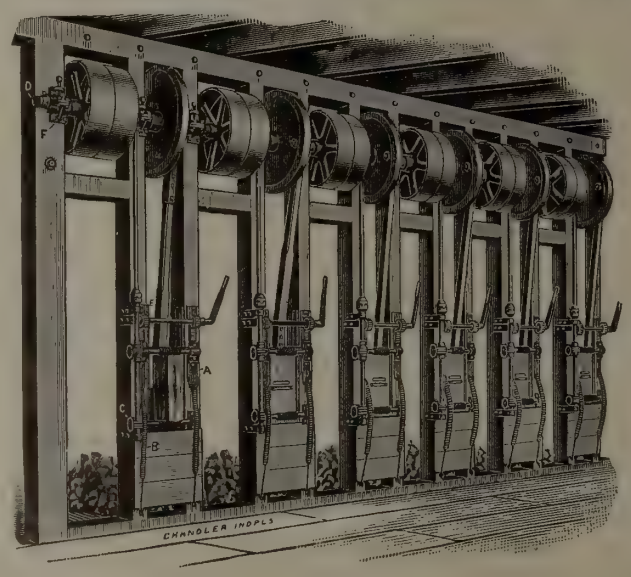

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THE GREAT TORONTO FAIR.

As there seems to be a feeling of general prosperity throughout the country this year, the attendance of visitors at the Toronto Exhibition, which opened on the 28th ultimo, promises to exceed that of any previous year. Many who have never been to this great fair before are talking of going, and those who have been before are going again. The entries in all departments, especially that of live stock, are the largest in its history, and this is a pretty good indication that the exhibition will score another great success. Although some of the manufacturers of reapers and mowers have decided not to exhibit at any fair in future, there will still be a good exhibit of other farming implements at this exhibition. The special attractions, which will to a great extent be of a patriotic character and up to date, promise to be most interesting, including, among other things, a representation of the siege and relief of Mafeking, in the present South African war. Many interesting trophies, brought back by the returned members of the Canadian contingent, will be on exhibition. It is astonishing the great interest that is taken in the Toronto Fair throughout the country, and the present one is no exception. The usual cheap excursions are given on all the railways.

AN interesting case has just been decided in one of the United States law courts. The owners of a saw mill in Illinois, which was burned last May, sued an insurance company under the following somewhat novel circumstance. The case hinged upon a fine point, as to whether certain parties were agents of the mill owners or of the insurance company. The mill burned upon the date that the policy, which was sent for cancellation, was received through the mails by the agents who had procured the insurance for the mill owners. These agents were insurance agents, but, as they could not place that particular insurance, they had obtained it through other agents. The agents have now decided that agents No. 1 were the agents of the mill owners and not of the insurance company, and hence the policy was still in the hands of the owners when the mill burned.—Insurance and Finance Chronicle.

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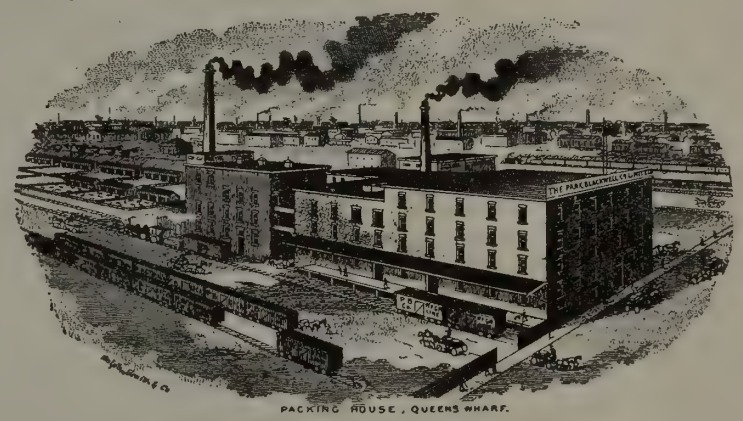

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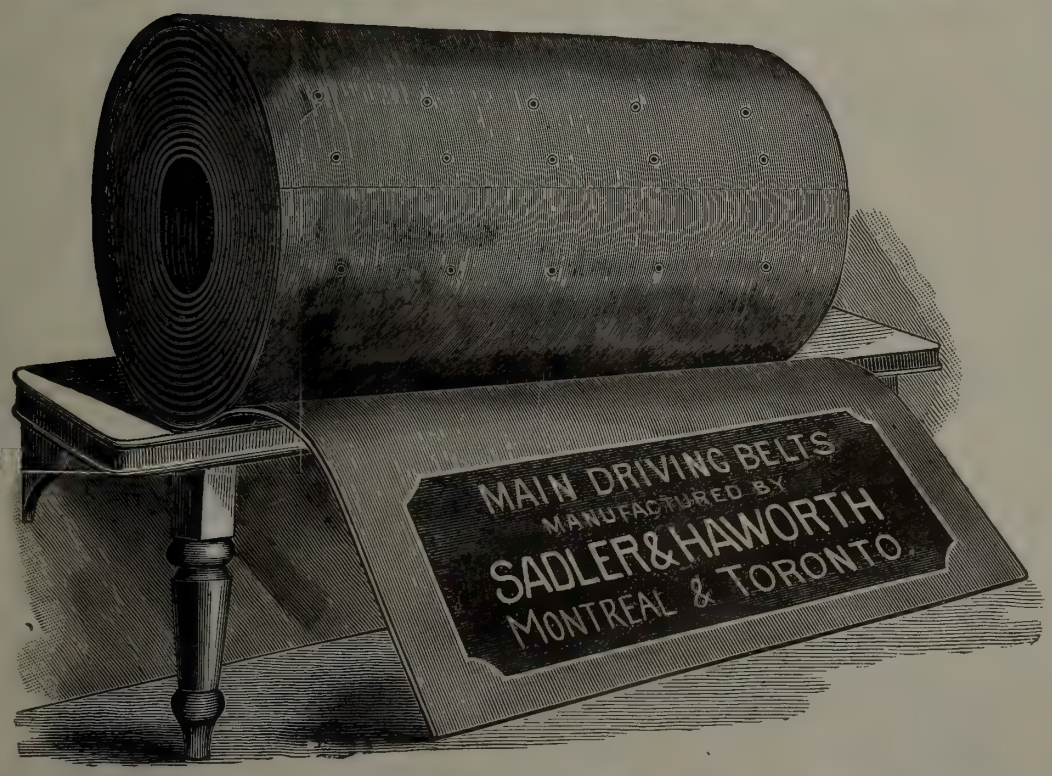

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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

A PULP MILL PROJECT.

RECENT developments bring the prospects of a new pulp mill near St. John nearer realization, and it is now thought that the erection of one at Musquash, about 15 miles from the city, will soon be proceeded with.

The Lancaster Pulp and Paper Company was incorporated by a special act at the last session of the legislature, and among its promoters are some well-known gentlemen. They have secured the Knight property at Musquash, consisting of some 36,000 acres of land in fee simple and 9,000 acres of land in form of license, having eighteen years to run. The property controls ten large lakes and all other water privileges which are contained in an old grant given over 100 years ago. The water supply is said to be perpetual, having a very firm reservoir capacity capable of development at a very low cost. The growth of timber has been stated by experts to be the finest in quality to be obtained. The timber experts, Messrs. Andrew Hammond, of Milford, Me., and Geo. T. Crawford, of Boston, claim that the property and its opportunities for the making of pulp are superior to any known by them. One of the company's promoters claims that the annual growth of timber on the property will equal nearly 30,000 cords, and that on account of the numerous driveable streams in all directions the pulp wood can be delivered at the mills for about $1.50 per cord. Musquash is about 15 miles along the northern Bay of Fundy shore west of St. John. The site of the proposed pulp mill immediately adjoins the saw mill of J. & B. L. Knight. Being so near the winter port of Canada, the mill will have great advantages in receiving supplies and in making shipments at all seasons. Mr. B. F. Pearson, of Halifax, one of the best known business promoters in Eastern Canada, is interested in the project. Mr. Chas. Burrill, Weymouth Bridge, N. S., is also interested.

The pulp mills in Nova Scotia are reported to be working to their utmost capacity, and the shipments of this year promise to exceed those of any previous season.

WOOD PULP IN FRANCE.

THAT section of the French Agricultural Society which concerns itself with forest products recently communicated with Messrs. Darblay, of the Essonnes Paper Mills, asking them a series of questions with a view of discovering why wood pulp cannot be made as well in France as in any other country, and if so, why, assuming the necessary material to be procurable locally, the great bulk of that commodity at present used in French paper mills comes from Scandinavia, or at any rate from foreign countries?

The firm, in their response to the queries indicated, went into the matter at considerable length. Dealing with mechanical pulp, it was stated that about 400,000 tons per annum of this material were consumed in the French paper mills, and it was pointed out that in order to turn out mechanical pulp profitably a very large amount of motive power was necessary, say 60 to 70 horse power to produce one ton of pulp in a working day of 24 hours. An annual consumption of 400,000 tons means in round numbers 11,000 tons per day, the production of which would necessitate consumption of power to the extent of 5,000 h.p. In the Scandinavian countries, and in fact in the north of Europe generally, water power to this extent can be easily found, but in France it would be practically impossible to do so. Even the expenditure of an enormous amount of money would not suffice to provide what is necessary. For instance, an outlay of from nine to ten millions of francs at Bellegarde, on the Rhone, has only resulted in providing a maximum of 3,000 horse power at a cost of about 3,300 francs per horse power.

In Norway, on the contrary, power can be obtained at a fourth of this rate, and further, there is practically nothing to be paid for the carriage of the wood, it being floated down the streams from the place where it is cut. In default, therefore, of finding the necessary water power in France, it is evident that the profitable manufacture of mechanical wood pulp is almost an impossibility. Even assuming that in certain cases steam power to the required amount could be raised, it would cost from 250 to 300 francs per horse power per annum; that is to say, from 45 to 50 francs per ton of pulp made. The manufacture of this quantity would consume about 3½ steres of wood (1 stere is equal to about 35 cubic feet), and taking the price per stere at 15 to 20 francs, the total cost of production works out at about 100 francs per ton.

So far as chemical pulp is concerned, its production, of course, requires less motive power, but nevertheless a good deal of steam raising is necessary, the wood having to be dealt with at high temperatures. The manufacture of this class of pulp must, therefore, resolve itself mainly into a question of wood and coal, and the latter is very high priced just now. Messrs. Darblay consider that fir and aspen are the best woods from which to prepare pulp, especially the latter, which is thought to be, as regards the quality of its fibre, quite equal to the best rags. Those varieties of fir that are generally found in France are usually very knotty, and this is a condition that produces impurities in the pulp. Even apart from this the timber is not grown locally in sufficient quantities to enable wood pulp to be made out of it to any extent worth speaking of.

If the total amount of forest land in France is taken as nine millions of hectares (1 hectare equalling nearly 2½ acres), not more than 276,000 of these are devoted to the growth of fir. This quantity would produce perhaps 400,000 cubic metres (or steres), of wood, one-fifth of which, having regard to the quantity which is used for other purposes, would be available for the manufacture of pulp. The pines that grow in the Maritime districts could no doubt be made available for the manufacture of pulp destined for use in the production of common papers, but this would not be so profitable a business as the manufacture of a better class of pulp for use in white paper, such as printings, etc.

The cost of transport has also to be considered, and in France this is generally very heavy, having regard to the relatively low value of such a material as timber. For instance, the carriage of wood from the district of Poitou to the neighborhood of Paris would cost practically as much as its freight from Norway to Rouen. The legislation of 1892, the outcome of which was the imposition of a duty on wood pulp representing nearly 10 per cent. of its value, was designed to promote the possibility of the French paper maker manufacturing his own pulp, and of

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course, where the circumstances allow of his doing so, he very much prefers this to buying it abroad, but in deciding whether or not to start up a pulp mill as an adjunct to a paper manufactory, all the circumstances mentioned above, together with many others which would have to be taken into account in the calculations, must be considered in detail.—Paper Trade Review.

PULP NOTES.

Col. McCaskill, of Niagara Falls, Ont., is considering the erection of a paper mill at St. Catharines.

The pulp mills of the National Paper Company, at Indian Lorette, Que., were destroyed by fire last month, at a loss of $15,000.

The act to incorporate the British American Pulp, Paper & Railway Company has been assented to by the Governor-General.

C. E. Fish, of Newcastle, N. B., sent a wood pulp stone to the Paris Exposition, and has received word that his exhibit has been awarded a medal.

A pulp mill promoter recently examined available sites at Newcastle, N. B., for a pulp mill, and it is possible that one may be located there in the near future.

A despatch from Quebec states that Wm. Hutt has leased the water power at Fraserville Falls for thirty years, and that he will erect large pulp and paper mills.

The St. John Sulphite Fibre Company, of St. John, N. B., have sold their output of pulp for this year and over half of next season's production. The manager, Mr. M. F. Mooney, recently closed a contract for 5,000 tons to be shipped to Great Britain next year.

Incorporation has been granted to the Michipicoton Falls Power Company, Limited, with a share capital of $40,000. The company will engage in the manufacture of lumber and pulp wood and the generation of electrical power. Wm. Thoburn, woollen manufacturer, of Almonte, and Frederick Francis, lumberman, of Pakenham, are directors of the company, the head office of which will be in Toronto.

Wm. Power, of Quebec, has purchased from the Estate Kidston, of Glasgow, an extensive timber limit situated in Stoneham and Tewkesbury, on the Jacques Cartier river, Province of Quebec. The limit is heavily timbered with spruce, and Mr. Power will probably erect a pul pmill thereon.

T.G. McMullen, M.P.P., of Truro, N.S., last year began the erection of a large dam on the Salmon river, at Union, about ten miles above Truro, with a view of building a pulp mill. During a freshet last fall the dam was washed away, but it has now been rebuilt and work on the pulp mill will be commenced at an early date. Mr. McMullen proposes to operate the mill by electric power transmitted a considerable distance.

The Dominion Government has been advised that pulp wood forwarded to France from Canada, via New York, will no longer receive the benefit of the minimum tariff. The reason given for excluding shipments via New York from the privilege of the low tariff is that there now exists a direct steamship connection between France and Canada.

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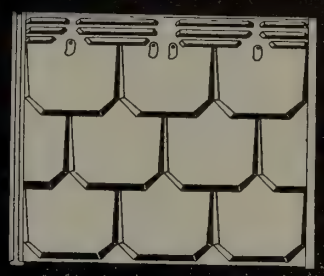

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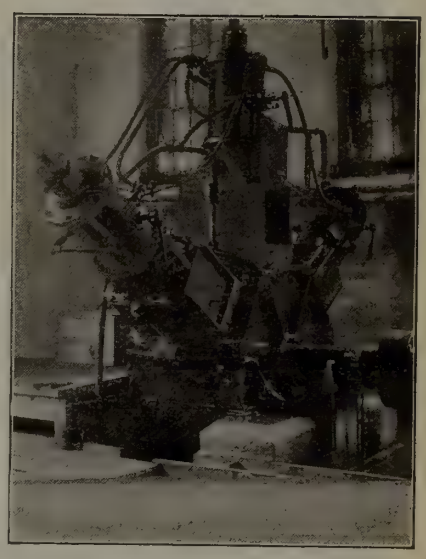

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MR. HARRISON WATSON, Curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, London, England, writes that wood flour is an article about which there are constant inquiries. It is a very fine powder used in the production of explosives, and also in the manufacture of linoleum, oilcloth, etc.

So far it would appear that no Canadian firm is producing the material, the reason given being the heavy cost of the special machinery required, and the stringent regulations made by buyers. Several Canadian firms have taken up the matter with the idea that the material was saw-dust. This, however, is incorrect, as it is a fine white meal, requiring special production.

There appears to be a very considerable demand for the material both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, and there is scarcely any doubt but what it would pay Canadian manufacturers to buy the special plant to produce this article in large quantities for these markets.

Use a sight-feed oiler for the purpose of dropping oil upon the piston rod of your engine as it travels to and fro; it will save packing and reduce friction.

PILING HARDWOOD LUMBER.

END-PILING under sheds, says the Wood-Worker, is probably the best method of stacking hardwoods for seasoning. A Michigan concern has used this method several years, and finds it very satisfactory. Its sheds are 30 feet wide, 200 feet long, and high enough to take in a 16-foot board. The capacity of such a shed, the stock being end-piled, is 200,000 feet. The sheds are, of course, built especially for such work. End-piling costs 15 to 25 cents per thousand feet more than cross-piling, but the results are claimed to more than counterbalance this.

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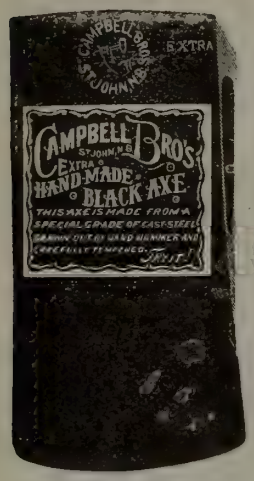

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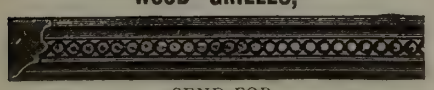

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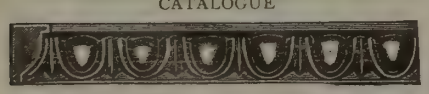

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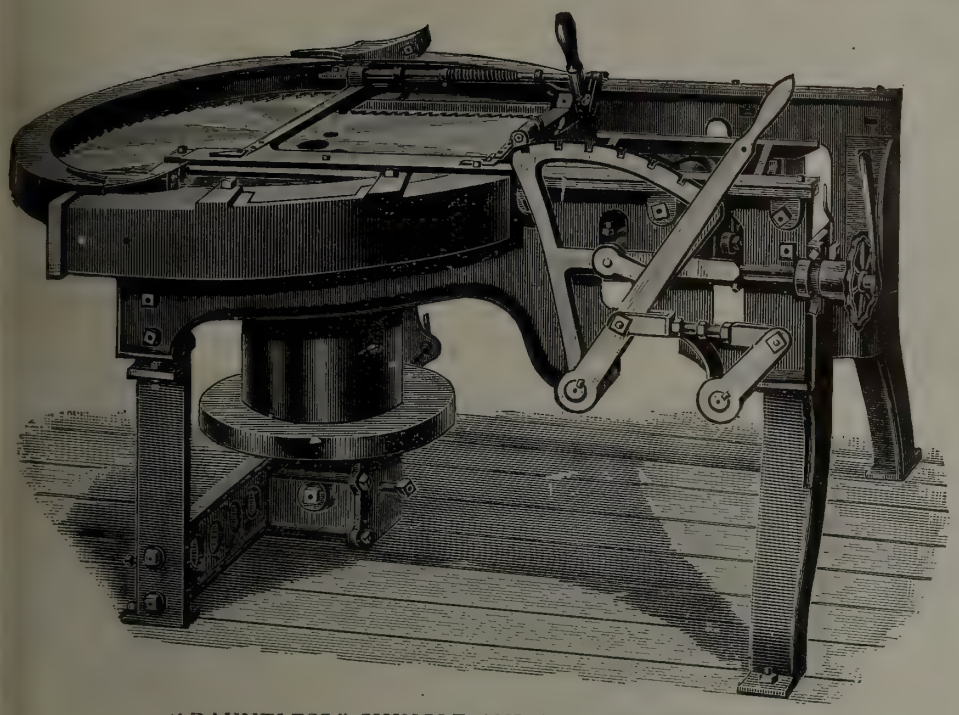

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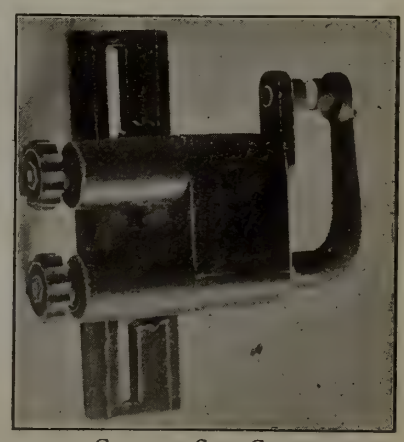

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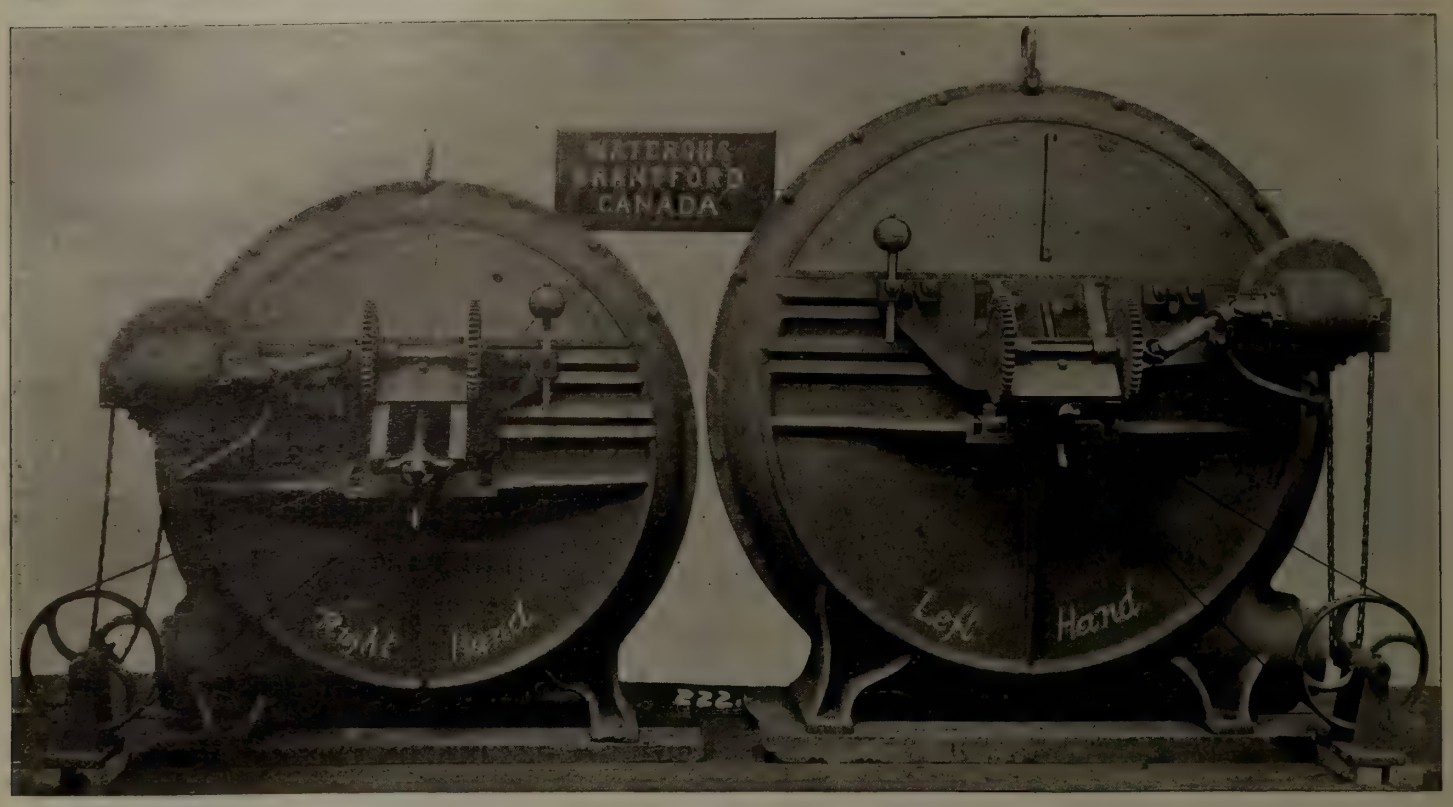

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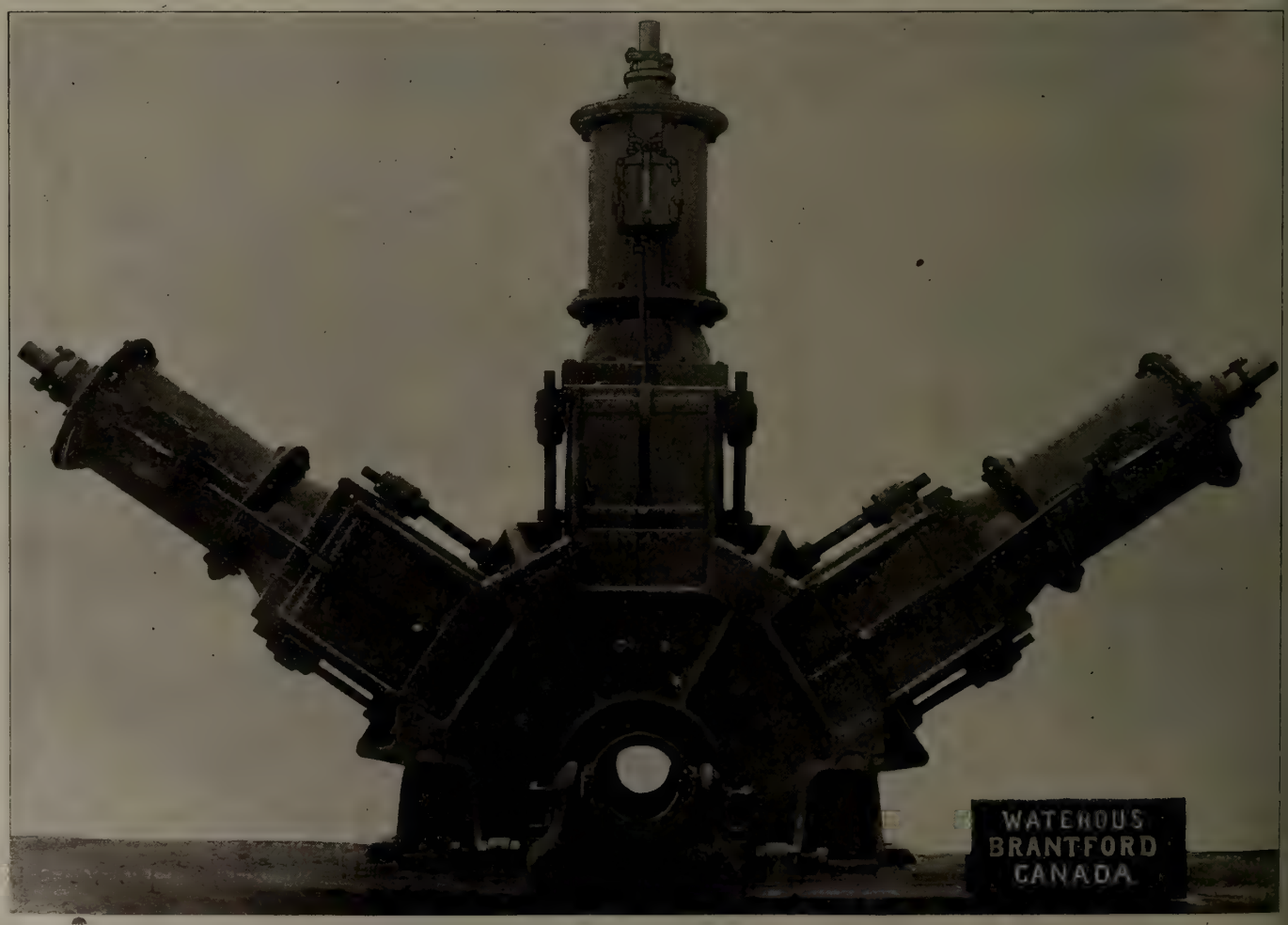

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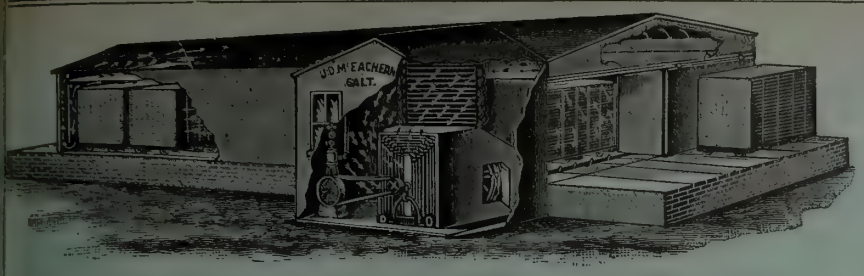

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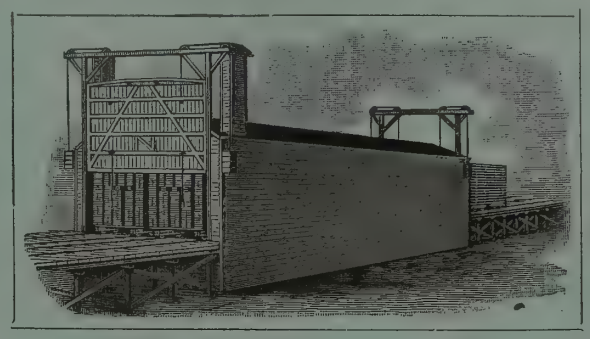

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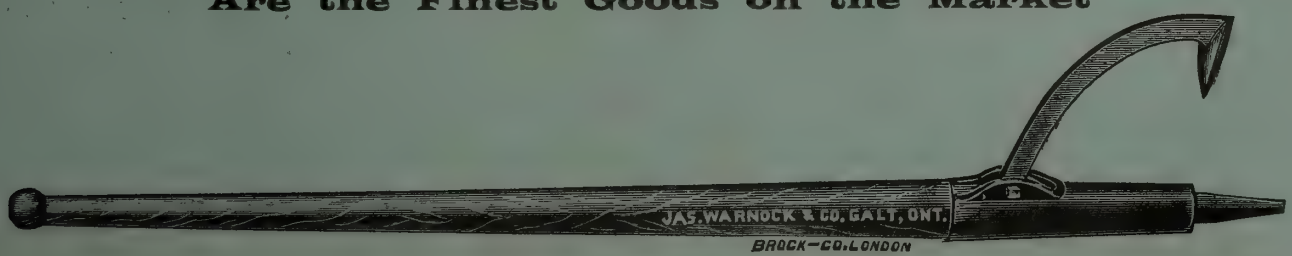

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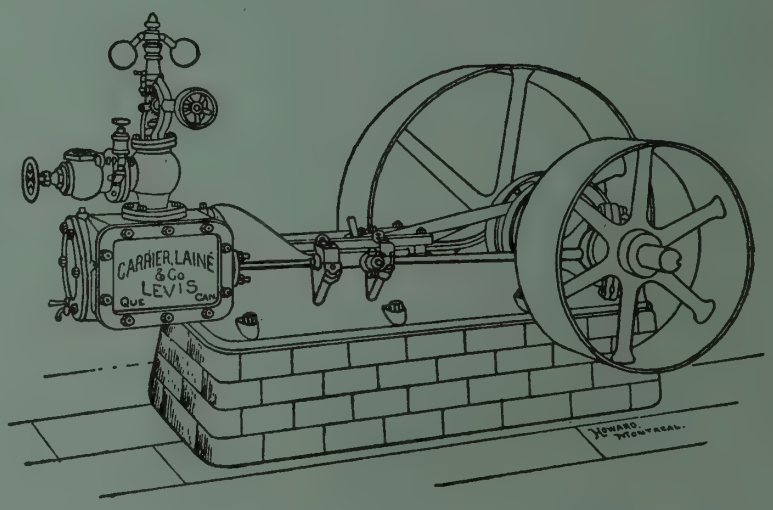

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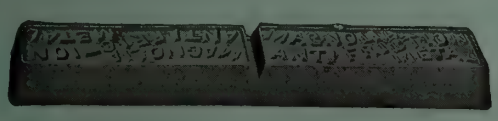

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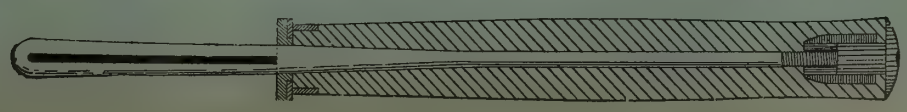

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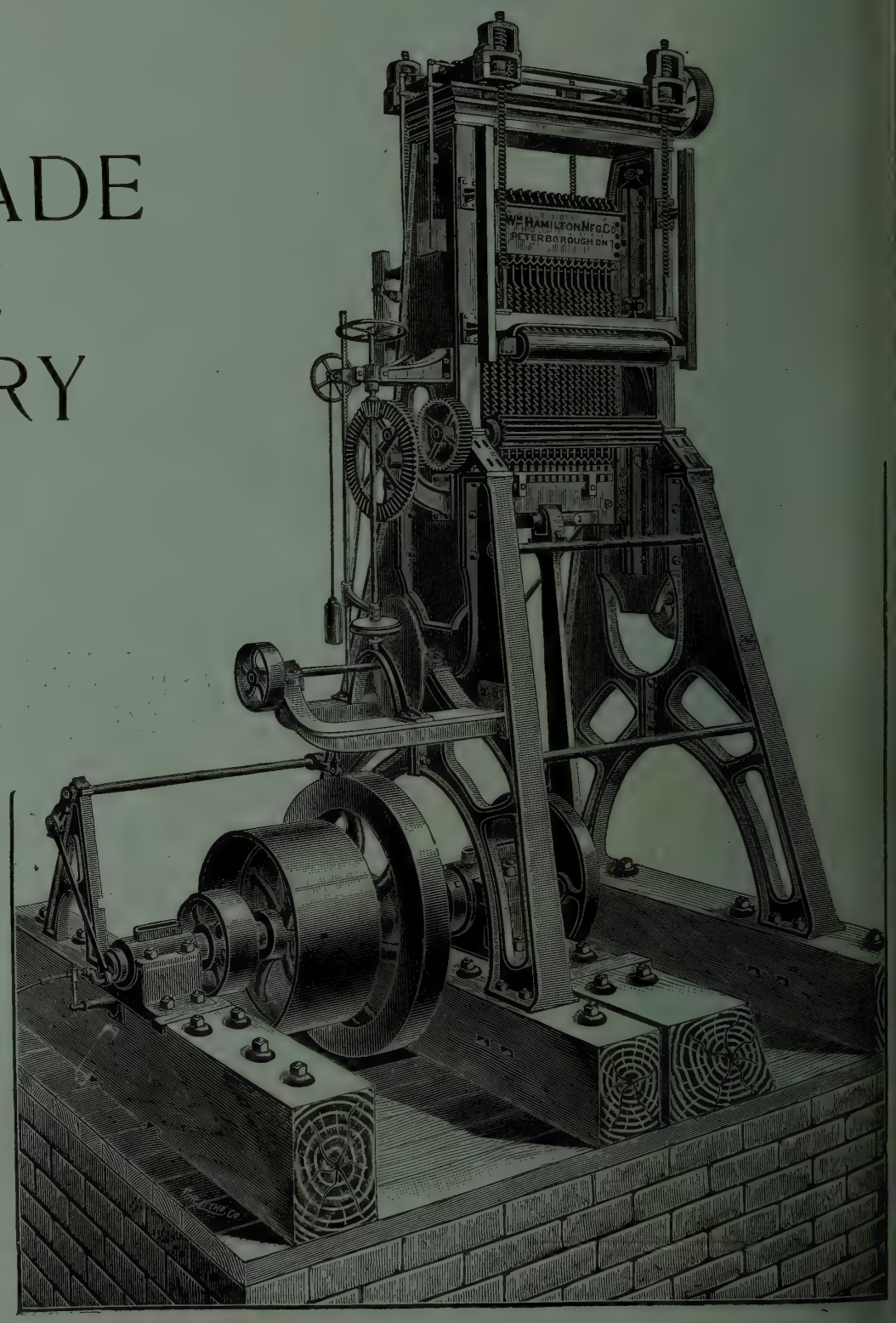

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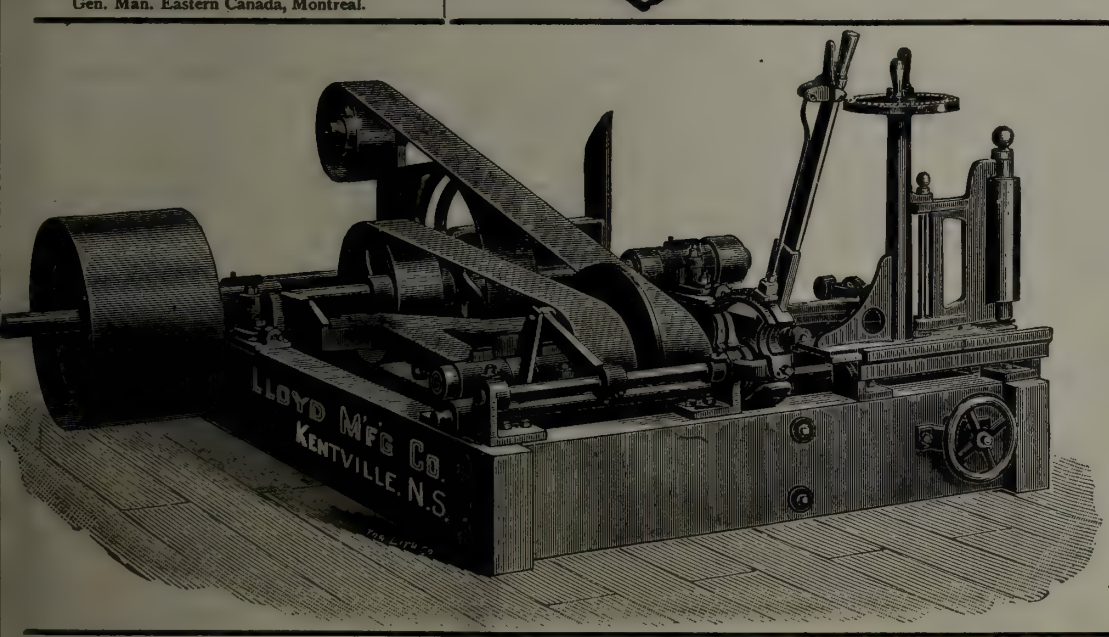

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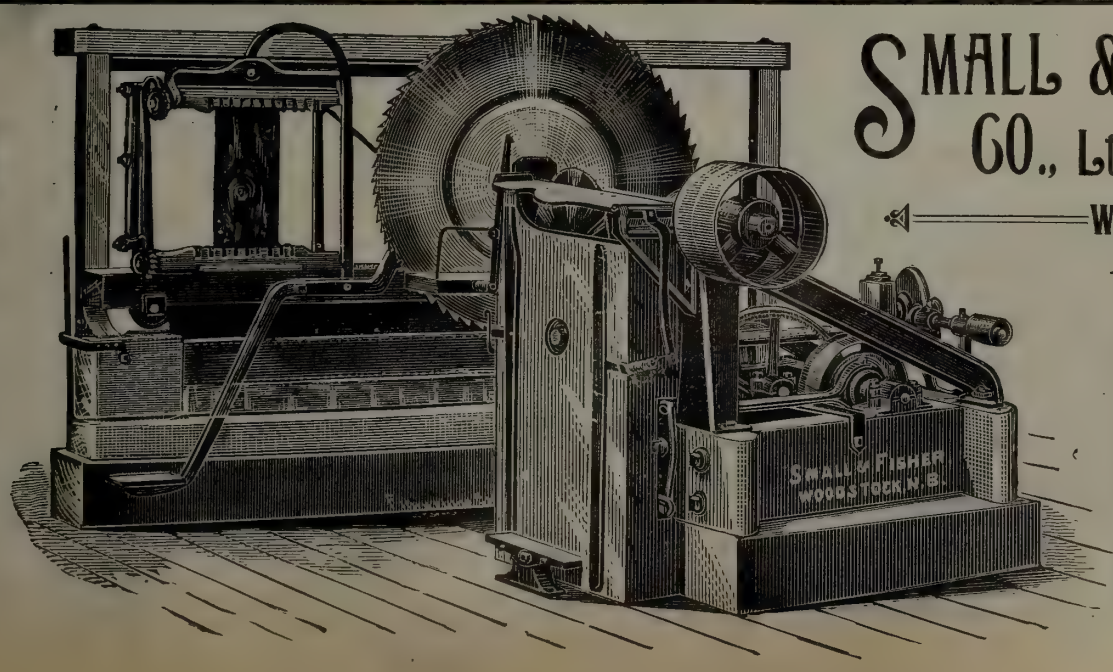

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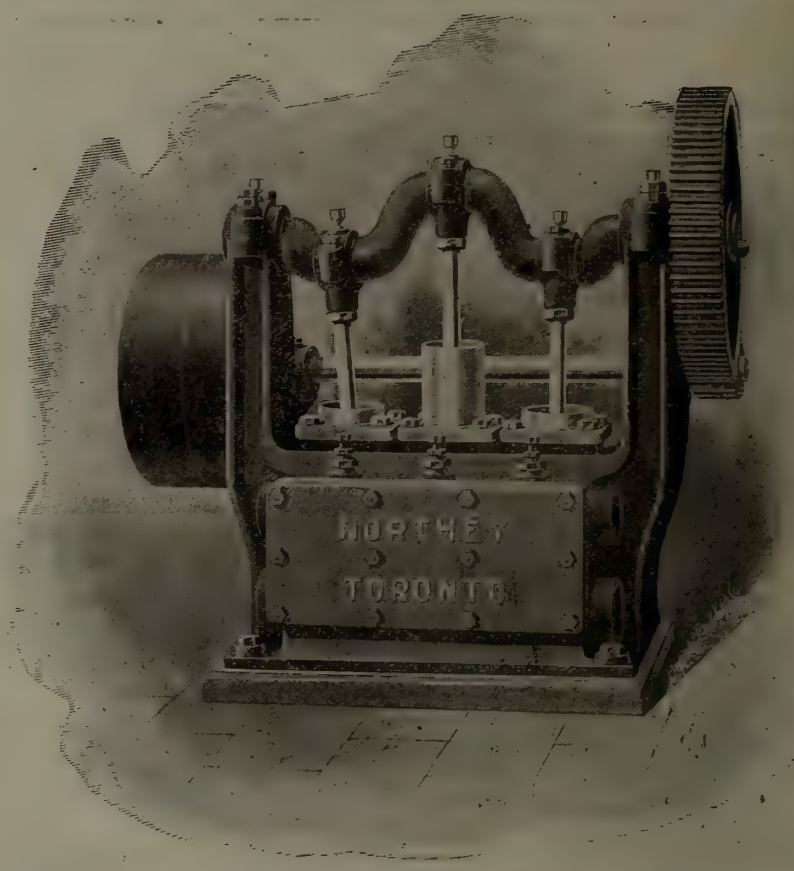

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 10. | TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1900 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. Single Copies, 10 Cents

AN EASTERN LUMBER FIRM.

PROMINENT among the lumber exporting firms of Nova Scotia are Clarke Bros., whose operations are carried on in Digby county. The firm is composed of Messrs. W. W. and W. G. Clarke. An illustration of their large Lake Jolly mill is shown on this page. The building is 136 feet in length and 26 feet wide, two stories high, the mill proper being on the upper floor. Besides the equipment for the manufacture of ordinary lumber, the mill contains shingle, lath and clapboard machines, planers, resaws, etc., and is modern in every respect. There was installed during the past summer a battery of three boilers with a capacity of 150 horse power, and a 125 horse power engine. Saw-dust and the refuse of the mill are used as fuel for the boilers. The capacity of the mill is about 40,000 feet per day.

Messrs. Clarke Bros. own about ten thousand acres of timber land, but they have been carefully preserving it to provide for future needs by purchasing perhaps two-thirds of their log supply from small land owners and loggers along the Bear river. Their average output is about 8,000,000 feet, made up of spruce, pine, hemlock and hardwoods. They own large tracts of hardwood limits containing a good quality of beech, birch and maple, which they expect to utilize to a greater extent in the near future. The shipments of this firm are chiefly to South America, Cuba, United States and the West Indies, special attention being given to South African business. The firm also carry on an extensive business as general merchants at Bear River, and are owners of five vessels, ranging from 150 to 500 tons, engaged in their own trade. Their cable address is "Clarke," Bear River.

LAKE JOLLY MILL OF CLARKE BROS., BEAR RIVER, N.S.

UTILIZATION OF SAWDUST.

IN Austria a new method of utilizing sawdust has been invented. At the sawmills of Joseph Fialla the experiment has been tried of making briquettes of the sawdust for domestic heating purposes. The dust is heated to dryness and then to the point where the tarry elements begin to exude. These are used as the consolidating matter, the hot sawdust passing on steam-heated tables to a press which forms them into briquettes, five by three by one and one-quarter inches, weighing about one-half pound. It is said that they give four per cent. of ash and that their heating power is equivalent to that of lignite. The press makes 19 bricks per minute, and with 300 days of work produces 6,000,000 briquettes per year. The experiment has shown that the cost of manufacture is 16 cents per thousand, while the selling price is $1 per 1,000

FORESTRY FROM A LUMBERMAN'S STANDPOINT.

The following interesting chapter on the above subject is extracted from the report of the Ontario Forestry Commission, just issued :

The question has now reached a stage at which the various types of forest embraced in the Crown domain should be considered with the view of adopting such special treatment in each case as its peculiar features demand, in order to realize the best results. No timber berth or township can be found in the Province where all the trees are of one species, but in many tracts of smaller dimensions pine so largely predominates as to give a specific character to the whole area. In such instances the timber is frequently found at two or three stages of growth. Some very old trees may be seen, many of them showing decay at the butt and slowly dying of old age, while the main body are sufficiently advanced to have killed off the competitors which started even with them in the race, the place of the latter having been taken in part by seedling pine or by the shade enduring hemlock or spruce. In all probability the trees of the main body commenced their growth with the usual surroundings of poplar and birch over which the pines in the course of time asserted an easy supremacy, or they may have been subjected to a severe competition with their own species or with other conifers which they have been enabled to outlive by reason of quicker growth, better adaptability to the locality, or more robust qualities.

SELECTIVE CUTTING.

This type of forest is the easiest to understand and treat in accordance with the principles of forestry by selective cutting. The merchantable timber should be cut down and marketed, and many of the smaller trees, growing too close together under the shade of their neighbors, should also be removed, as they would ultimately die before attaining maturity. But due care should be taken to preserve the forest cover and yet to make sufficient openings in it to allow the sunlight to reach the younger trees and give the seed a chance to germinate.

When these considerations are borne in mind, it will be seen that no absolute rule can be applied as to the smallest tree that should be cut, as a tree which it would be desirable to spare if growing in one situation considered with regard to its neighbors, might be clearly superfluous in another. A pine that would make a 10-inch butt log sixteen feet long would be regarded as merchantable, but it would not be good forestry practice to cut it unless a sufficient number of smaller trees be left standing near it to fairly cover the ground. It has been demonstrated by many specimens now in the Bureau of Forestry, that the accelerated growth of the young trees resulting from the removal of the overtopping mature vegetation, will quite equal, if not surpass the total growth of the forest before it was entered upon by the lumberman. It is a question that can only be determined on the spot, how far the shade enduring varieties should be cut in a forest consisting chiefly of pine, as they may be of great use in keeping the soil of the forest covered when too great a gap has been made in the forest canopy. If the smaller but merchantable timber is to be extensively cut away, the retention of the shade enduring trees is desirable, if the reproductive value of the forest is to be retained.

HARDWOODS AND PINE.

In a mixed forest of hardwood and pine where the former prevails, it will nearly always be found that the pine trees are large and old, the remnants of a former forest growth before the advent of the hardwood. The latter possesses such a thick shade that where it prevails pine seeds dropped under its cover either will not germinate or attain only a very sickly growth. A specimen of pine struggling to live under such conditions, examined under a magnifier, showed a growth of only one inch in diameter during a period of thirty to forty years. In such a case, if the perpetuation of the hardwood forest is desired, the pine should at once be cut as fully ripe, together with as many of the large hardwood trees as are considered desirable, leaving the space gained to the smaller trees. If on the other hand the district is not considered suitable for a valuable hardwood growth, it should all be cleared off, leaving a pine tree here and there in sheltered localities if possible, and the surface of the ground should be burned over to get rid of the rubbish and debris. It will then present favorable conditions for seeding by the ever-prevalent birch and poplar, to be followed by degrees by the pine seedlings springing from the scattered old trees left standing.

PURE PINE FOREST.

A pine forest may often be seen where the trees are nearly all the same age—or it may be differing by ten or twenty years, and where they have succeeded by their abundant growth in overshadowing and killing out every other variety, the only difference observable being in the diameter of the trees, brought about by the diversity of their individual surroundings. The tall and slender trees have maintained the struggle for existence with insufficient sunlight, having been overshadowed by their more favorably situated neighbors, and while they are of small diameter, it would be of no use to leave them standing, as when the others were removed they would only blow down and encumber the ground. The only course to pursue if the reproductive character of the forest is to be maintained, would be to preserve the trees on any neighboring ridge or hillside, the height of which would secure the distribution of the seed over a wide area, or in case the country is comparatively level, then clumps of trees growing on the highest ground available should be allowed to stand for that purpose.

After the remainder of the forest has been levelled, the ground should be burned over to destroy the covering of pine needles and the litter left by lumbering operations, so as to leave the soil in the best condition for future seeding. In doing this due case should be taken to leave a cleared space around the groups left standing, so that the fire cannot reach them.

MIXED CONIFERS.

One of the most difficult conditions to deal with, where the growing of a future crop of pine is the end in view, is

when the existing forest consists mainly of balsam, spruce and hemlock intermixed with good-sized old pine trees. In such areas it will be found that few seedlings of pine are coming up among these shade enduring trees, unless it may be on high land or where the canopy happens to be thin. The young pine is not so tolerant of shade as the other conifers. Hemlocks, for instance, may be seen growing up in the gloomy shade of their parent trees where a pine seed would not even germinate. The treatment of a forest of this kind will depend entirely upon its locality. If the less valuable conifers can be cut down and marketed without loss, then by all means remove a sufficient quantity of them to insure such opening in the canopy as will admit light enough to permit the growth of the young pine. If on the other hand the ground is covered thickly with young trees of the shade enduring species, with little or no pine growing amongst them, then a clean sweep may as well be made, first cutting the mature pine trees with the exception of a sufficient number in well-chosen localities spared for future seeding.

As to whether fire should be used or not in clearing the ground depends on the number of young pine trees coming up. In many districts where pine is being cut and which it is desirable to retain in timber, the spruce, balsam and hemlock cannot be cut so as to repay the outlay. The forester must be guided by the existing conditions in the locality, or allow the question to stand over for future solution, bearing in mind that new factors are likely before long to simplify the problem.

It is very evident, for instance, that if Chicago and other cities on or near the lake frontier, continue to increase in population at the same rate as in recent years, all varieties of timber will greatly increase in value, and the kinds now slighted by the lumberman for want of any profitable market, if growing in territory tributary to the lakes so as to admit of easy transportation, will be an increasingly valuable asset.

Though, as has been said, no two forests are alike, and a great variety of special conditions as to soil, climate and location may create frequent divergencies in the result, yet the evolution of an ordinary pine forest can easily be traced in its broad general outlines. The rocky and broken region of Central Ontario, the same style of country in Wisconsin, and Minnesota, with the gravel ridges and sand flats of Michigan, are peculiarly the home of the pine tree. No doubt large quantities grow in New York, Pennsylvania and the North-eastern States, but were found more as exsisting among the hardwoods which the soil was better fitted to nourish than as the prevailing forest type. Its adaptability to the districts where it specially flourishes and predominates, is shown by its power to maintain itself and thrive in conditions adverse to other species. While it grows on rich soil and attains its greatest proportions alongside the hardwoods, it will flourish where its roots are only embedded in the fissures of rocks or amongst the disintegrated blocks and debris at the foot of escarpments where hardwoods could only survive as stunted bushes.

FOREST EVOLUTION.

The prominent features in the evolutions of a pine forest can be seen in its various stages in almost any pine district. While a pine-covered tract is overrun by one of the frequently recurring fires to which all coniferous forests are liable, it will usually be found that here and there a tree or a small group of trees has been spared by some favoring circumstance.

What then takes place is that the ground is first seeded by poplar and white birch, trees which are very widely distributed and each year shed immense quantities of seed well adapted by their structure for being carried long distances by the wind. The seedlings of these varieties spring up immediately and during their earlier years grow rapidly, covering the burned over ground. Conifers, on the other hand, do not bear seed every year and are not so prolific.

White pine, so far as has been observed, seeds irregularly perhaps every third or fourth year, so that as a rule the deciduous trees which have seeded first hold possession, get a good start and commence to shade the soil, making an ideal condition for the growth of young pine. When a seed year for pine comes round, then those trees left in the district will distribute their seed and seedling pines begin to make their appearance among the varieties already growing. Finding the requisite amount of light and shade amongst the poplars, they grow up under these favorable circumstances as forest trees, shedding their lower branches as they grow older owing to the close neighborhood of the older trees and shooting upward rapidly.

It is a matter of common observance that pine growing up without shade progresses more slowly, as the main strength of the tree is put forth in developing the branches, which expand at the expense of the stem. The restriction of space in the forest, however, promotes the upward growth as the trees struggle towards the light. If a sufficient number of parent trees have been left to cover the ground fairly with a young growth, then commences a conflict for existence between the rival occupants of the soil. It will be generally found that in say from twenty to thirty years after the new growth began the tallest pine and poplar are about equal in height, but after this period the struggle is very uneven.

The pine will so completely overmaster the poplar that in about thirty years more hardly a poplar or a birch will be left alive, except it may be where pine has not seeded or some other variety is disputing possession. Of course the process indicated is liable to be modified or reversed by conditions in which other varieties of forest vegetation are introduced, especially in wet or swampy places which will be occupied by the trees best fitted for such surroundings. When a forest of pine once fairly covers the ground its life may with care and attention be continued indefinitely, adding yearly by its growth to the wealth of the country, besides exercising other valuable functions in the economy of nature.

GRAVENHURST MILL OF THE LONGFORD LUMBER COMPANY.

RATE OF GROWTH

The rate of growth of pine trees is a question of great interest to all concerned in sylviculture, and as has been pointed out, the answer depends greatly upon varying local and individual considerations. As a general rule, however, any lumberman can testify that having cut the merchantable trees in a pine forest, leaving the smaller growth, he can, if fire is kept out, go back in twenty years and take another crop, not so large, it may be, as the first, yet sufficient to pay him handsomely for the operation.

The rate of growth of any given tree can easily be determined by counting the rings denoting the annual increase, the history of the life of the tree being thus written on the cross section.

The question of how far pine seed will distribute itself is more difficult of solution. After many observations conducted in different districts we are still unable to say how far a pine seed may be carried. Obviously it depends on the position of the tree and the strength of the wind. If the pareut tree stands in a hollow or even on level ground surrounded by other trees, it cannot fly very far, but if situated on a ridge or mountain—a situation much affected by pine trees—the seed could be carried a long distance. The structure of the seed is peculiarly fitted for this, as the kernel is light and attached to a broad sail of thin texture. When the cones open in the fall of the year on a tree high up on a hillside, and the seeds become detached from the cone, which is most likely to occur in a violent windstorm, they may be whirled a great distance. It is only on this assumption that the appearance of young trees springing up a mile or two from where any parent tree may be seen, can be accounted for. This will apply to all conifers, though more frequently noticeable as regards pine, as the latter are more generally found occupying high and sterile ground, where they can maintain themselves better than the other varieties.

Reference has been made to the effects of fire as regards re-forestation. When a district has been burned over once the utmost care should be taken to prevent another visitation. The deliberate or careless setting of fire in a forest should be a criminal offence. A second fire occurring soon after a first is very detrimental to the soil, besides killing off such young trees as may have appeared in the meantime. And if fire sweeps the same locality again and again, as in that part of the township of Burleigh visited by the Commission in 1897 it will leave nothing but a howling wilderness, a veritable barren land that will require generations to recover any degree of fertility.

While precautions are being wisely taken by the Government of Ontario, through their fire ranging system, to prevent forest fires, it by no means follows that fire should never be used. As has already been shown, fire is, under certain circumstances, the best and cheapest agency that can be used in preparing the ground for another forest crop. The soil is often so thickly covered with moss, needles, leaves, old trees and dead branches, in addition to the debris left by the lumbermen, that it is difficult for seed to come in contact with the ground.

THE LONGFORD LUMBER COMPANY.

AMONG the prominent manufacturing firms of North Ontario is the Longford Lumber Company, of which Mr. Wm. Thomson is president and general manager. The mills at West Gravenhurst, commonly known as the "White Mills," are located on the Northern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway, which affords the company excellent shipping facilities. The company have been fortunate in having associated with them Mr. F. S. McNab, who superintended the building of the mill in 1887, and it is largely due to him that the present complete system is being carried on.

The capacity of the mill is from 80,000 to 90,000 feet per day. It is equipped with all the latest and most improved machinery. There is a brick engine and boiler house containing two large engines. The saw mill equipment includes two Prescott band mills, the band saws manufactured by Shurley & Deitrich, of Galt, Ont. The company have their own fire protection, consisting of two large pumps, which keep the tanks supplied with water. There is no handling of waste, as it is carried by tramways to the refuse burner. A large tug boat is used for towing logs to the mill, etc. The company also have mills at Longford, Ont. A view of the mill at Gravenhurst is shown on this page.

REBATE ON EXPORTED TIMBER.

THE government of British Columbia has given notice that the order-in-council of the 1st of March, 1893, allowing a rebate on all lumber exported beyond the limits of the province, has been rescinded. There is a royalty of 50 cents per one thousand feet charged by the government on timber, but since the order above referred to has been in force, a rebate of one-half this amount was allowed when the lumber was exported from the province. This rebate has now been expunged.

Many lines of shafting require much more power to run them than is actually necessary, because heavy machinery has been located on the floor above, thus causing it to settle and throw the shafting out of line. For this reason adjustable hangers are much preferable to the old-fashioned, non-adjustable kind.

CHINESE SAW MILLS.

The accompanying illustrations of a Chinese saw mill and planing mill are reproduced, by permission, from the Scientific American. If these are representative of the wood-working industry in China, we may expect a wonderful revolution in the event of the division of the country by the European powers.

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO FORESTRY COMMISSION.

The final report of the Ontario Forestry Commission, appointed by the Ontario government to report on the subject of restoring and preserving the growth of white pine and other timber upon lands in the province, has been issued. This commission, which presented a preliminary report in the spring of 1898, is composed of Messrs. John Bertram, E. W. Rathbun, Thomas Southworth, J. B. McWilliams, and Alexander Kirkwood.

A Chinese Saw Mill.

Accompanying the report is a map prepared by Mr. M. J. Butler, C.E., showing the location of the arable and forest lands of the province.

Chinese Carpenter Planing a Log.

The general principles of forestry are first explained. It is stated that the problem of reforestation is greatly simplified when it is understood that all that is really required to be done in most cases to secure a certain, if somewhat tardy restoration of the original forest growth is to allow the reproductive energy of Nature to have full play, with immunity from fire. Then follows a description of the three forest divisions of the province, with such suggestions for reforestation as seem to be demanded by the peculiar conditions of each. The report concludes with the following summary of recommendations :

1. A large portion of the central division of the Province is more profitable from the standpoint of public revenue as forest land than under cultivation for farm crops, and as in addition to this it contains the head waters of all our principal streams, all that part of this division found upon examination to be not well adapted for farming should be added to the permanent Crown forest reserves.

2. All licensed and unlicensed lands held by the Crown where tourists, lumbermen or prospectors are permitted, should be patrolled by fire rangers, and these rangers should be controlled directly by the government.

3. Suitable regulations should be enforced to prevent too rapid or too close cutting upon lands under license.

4. No license in arrears for ground rent should be renewed, but the territory, if not suitable for agriculture, should be added to the forest reserves.

5. Fire notices in the English, French and Indian languages should be posted along the canoe routes throughout the territory north of the height of land.

6. License holders should not be allowed to cut any trees for logs smaller than will measure twelve inches across the stump two feet from the ground, except by special permission from the Department of Crown Lands and under the surpervision of the district forest ranger.

SUCCESSFUL LOG CULLERS.

At the examination for cullers held recently by the Ontario government at Arnprior, there were sixty-three candidates, fifty-two of whom were successful. They were : Arch. Milne, Patrick McClary, Wm. Cuthbertson, Thos. J. Armstrong, John A. Yuill, John McIntyre, Patrick McCart, Francis Learmonth, George Bremner, E. J. Pountney, John Graham, John Carty, Wm. Mulvahill, A. E. Price, John A. Carpenter, A. Trowse, Jas. Lindsay, R. J. Duff, Webster McCallum, Arnprior ; Patrick Gorman, Eganville ; Wm. Ryan, Killaloe ; John A. Yuill, J. H. Findlay, Donald Carmichael, Braeside ; Conelius Scully, John H. McGonigal, Whitney ; Angus McNab, Burnstown ; Arch. McNab, Jas. Donlevy, Jas. L. Lagree, Calabogie ; Chas. Duvall, Half Way ; Arthur Murphy, Ottawa ; Eutrope Savoy, North Bay ; C. H. McColgan, Quyon, Que.; James Fraser, Renfrew ; John Pigott, A. C. Brown, Fitzroy Harbor ; Daniel Thompson, Portage-du-Fort ; Robt. E. McCagherty, Ed. A. Taylor, Westmeath ; Jacob Mayhew, Northcote ; Samuel Bromley, Geo. A. Griffith, C. L. Russell, Henry Kenning, Pembroke ; J. F. Pressley, Ashton ; Michael Labelle, Waltham, Que. ; Henry Richards, John Lagree, Dacre ; Julius Berlanguet, Opinican, Que.; C. T. Young, Harvey ; Jas. Sullivan, Aylmer, Que.

THE ST. PETERSBURG STANDARD.

The Lumberman was recently asked to give an explanation of what is known as the "Petersburg Standard," the unit of lumber measurement commonly in use in Great Britain.

Thinking that other readers might be interested in the subject, we will explain that the proper expression is the "St. Petersburg Standard Hundred," the standard being a piece of wood of certain arbitrary dimensions, a gross hundred (120) of these making up the standard hundred. Locally, however, and in trade usage this standard means the amount of material equivalent to that contained in 100 of the standard pieces. The basis of the Petersburg Standard is a piece of wood 12 feet long, 11 inches wide and 1½ inches thick. This contains in American board measure 16½ feet, so that 120 pieces, or a gross hundred of them, contain 1,980 feet, board measure. This latter is easily committed to memory. It lacks but twenty feet of being 2,000 feet board measure. The St. Petersburg Standard, however, is not the only standard, so-called, and to illustrate this matter we print the accompanying table showing the different standards in use.

Name.	No. of Pieces.	Dimensions.	Equivaleut in Feet B.M.
St. Petersburg Standard	1	12 ft. x 11 in. x 1½ in.	16½
St. Petersburg Standard Hundred	120	12 ft. x 11 in. x 1½ in.	1,980
London or Dublin Standard	1	12 ft. x 9 in. x 3 in.	27
London or Dublin Standard Hundred	120	12 ft. x 9 in. x 3 in.	3,240
Christiana Standard	1	11 ft. x 9 in. x ¼ in.	10 5-16
Christiana Standard Hundred	120	11 ft. x 9 in. x 1¼ in.	1,237½
Drammen Standard	1	9 ft. x 6½ in. x 2½ in.	12 3-16
Drammen Standard Hundred	120	9 ft. x 6½ in. x 2½ in.	1,462½
Quebec Standard	1	12 ft. x 11 in. x 2½ in.	27½
Quebec Standard Hundred	100	12 ft. x 11 in. x 2½ in.	2,750

We do not know the exact proportion, but the Petersburg standard is applied to the measurement of by far the largest portion or material coming from this side of the water. It is, however, used only for boards, deals and plank, timber being reckoned by the cubic foot or by loads or tons, a load being fifty cubic feet and a ton forty cubic feet, determined by string or caliper measure, the latter being a disadvantage to the buyer of from 4 to 9 per cent.—American Lumberman.

HIGHEST AWARD FOR SCHOOL DESKS.

A great honor has been conferred on The Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Limited, of Preston, Ontario, by the award at the Paris Exposition of a silver medal for school desks. The exhibit was made at the instance of the government to supplement the educational display. The silver medal is the highest award which could be given by the judges, and the fact that a Canadian firm has secured it is a matter of congratulation. The desks shown by the firm have attracted general attention, and, in consequence, a number of applications for price lists and samples have, we understand, been received from all parts of the world.

THE GRAND PRIZE.

Mr. Carl Zeidler, the well-known importer and exporter, of Toronto, has received advice to the effect that his exhibit has participated in the Grand Prize awarded to Canada for the best display of natural woods at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Zeidler had a most attractive exhibit of polished woods suitable for the manufacture of pianos and other like purposes. They were tastefully arranged in a case, and consisted of eighteen pieces, including hard maple planed, bird's eye maple, soft maple, soft elm, white and black ash, quarter cut and plain white oak, quarter cut and plain red oak, white and brown basswood, red and curly birch, cherry, butternut and white pine. That his exhibit attracted much attention is proven by the fact that Mr. Zeidler has received several communications from European firms asking for quotations on stock, and referring at the same time to his exhibit at Paris. One of these enquiries comes from Belgium, another from Germany, and another from England. Among the stock asked for is maple, 24x6x6, to be used for rolls for mangle machines, and white maple and other hardwoods for making small woodenware.

In the seven months ended July 31, 1900, the United States imported wood pulp to the value of $1,654,383, as against $387,042 for the corresponding months in 1899. It will be seen that there is a remarkable increase in the imports of pulp.

The August number of the "Timber News and Saw Mill Engineer," of London, England, was a special issue devoted chiefly to the forestry exhibits at the Paris Exposition. The exhibits of the different countries are described and illustrated, making a number very creditable to the publishers.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive carerul attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

IMPORT DUTY ON LUMBER.

THE question of an import duty on United States lumber coming into Canada was again brought up at a meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario held last month. As on previous occasions, strong sentiments were expressed in favor of such a duty. One of the members was delegated to communicate with the Premier, and upon the nature of the reply of the latter will depend the course of action to be adopted. It is probable that a meeting of the Association will be called for the specific purpose of outlining a policy.

The Lumbermen's Association of Ontario have resolved to work out their own salvation as an association of lumbermen, apart from political questions. The Association is responsible for the legislation now on the statute books of Ontario prohibiting the export of sawlogs, the practical working of which has been commended on all sides. It is not going too far to say that they will eventually meet with equal success in their demands for an import duty on American lumber.

The lumbermen desire simply to be placed on an equal footing with their competitors across the border, who are now permitted to send their lumber into Canada free of duty, while Canadian lumber shipped to the United States is subject to a duty. The free interchange of forest products is asked. If the United States is not disposed to treat with us on a fair and liberal basis, the disposition to increase the general tariff of the Dominion, and give a still greater preference to Great Britain, will gain strength. This would shut out much of the manufactured goods imported from the United States, without affecting the imports from Great Britain.

UNCERTAINTIES OF THE LUMBER BUSINESS.

THE lumber business is, we believe, fraught with greater uncertainties than any other branch of commerce. Naturally, therefore, we find at the head of our great lumbering concerns men of wonderful physique and strong mental powers, capable of wrestling with the perplexing questions which are constantly arising in the conduct of their business.

Perhaps the first great risk which is encountered is the possibility of loss by fire devastating the timber limits or consuming the mill or manufactured lumber. An instance of this was the fire at Ottawa last spring, by which saw mills and millions of feet of lumber were destroyed.

For successful operations in the woods, lumbermen are entirely dependent upon the goodness of Providence to give such weather conditions as will permit of making suitable roads for hauling the logs to the streams. When this is accomplished, there remains the further probability of having the logs hung up, owing to an insufficient supply of water for rafting purposes. As with all large employers of labor, more or less difficulty is enconntered from labor troubles, although it must be said that in Canada, in late years, the relations between lumbermen and their employers have generally been of a friendly character.

The above are conditions which each year exert an influence in lumbering operations. The present year has brought about other difficulties with which the lumbermen have had to contend. The price of lumber advanced sharply last year, and the current year was entered with strong hopes that it would prove to be one of prosperity in the trade. This has been realized only in part. Since the early spring freight rates have been steadily advancing, and at the present time are fully fifty per cent. higher than they were six months ago. The freight from Montreal to a British port is now about $10 per thousand feet of lumber. The result is that lumber cannot be placed in foreign markets at a reasonable profit, and shipments are being held over until next spring.

A still greater problem which confronts lumbermen is the labor question. It has been found almost impossible to get men for the camps, and it is feared that the production of logs this winter will be curtailed on this account. The scarcity of woodsmen cannot easily be explained. The average rate of wages in Ontario is about $26 and board per month, while in Michigan it is said that as high as $30 is being offered without securing the desired number of men. These wages are as high, if not higher than those paid in previous seasons when the same difficulty was not experienced. It would seem that workmen are not altogether fond of camp life, and that they prefer the attractions to be found in the more cultivated and inhabited districts of the country.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA.

ALTHOUGH not pertaining specifically to lumbering, no apology need be offered for referring in these columns to the remarks of some of the speakers at the recent banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto, inasmuch as the subject of foreign trade received much attention, and many of the suggestions offered are equally applicable to all branches of industry.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, spoke strongly of developing our export trade in manufactures. We have as great facilities for manufacturing in this country as any country in the world, especially in connection with our mineral and forest resources, and he believed we had sufficient energy and skill to multiply the products of the mine and forest one-hundred fold in the next twenty-five years.

The statement was made by Hon. Mr. Patterson, Minister of Customs, that during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1900, the total imports and exports of Canada would be over $370,000,000. He said that henceforth monthly reports would be issued, showing the exports and imports as compiled from the trade and navigation returns.

The address of Mr. Massey, President of the Massey-Harris Company, was entitled "Practical Points on our Export Trade." Mr. Massey pointed out that the ability of our manufacturers is largely measured by the cost of raw materials and transportation. There was no doubt as to our supply of raw materials, but that our foreign shipping facilities are not what they should be was very manifest. He urged that something should be done to provide better shipping facilities from the ports of the St. Lawrence.

Treaty relations were then touched upon. It was no doubt information to many to learn that by virtue of a treaty between England and France, in which Canada does not participate, English manufacturers are enabled to lay certain of their products down in France at a much lower rate of duty than those coming from Canada, and that a similar treaty has recently been negotiated between France and the United States, giving the United States manufacturer the same privilege as manufacturers in England. He understood that a similar treaty was being negotiated between the United States and Germany. These treaties will have the effect of giving the manufacturers of other countries a great advantage over those of Canada, and it is the duty of our Government to endeavor to remedy this discrimination.

Mr. Massey pointed out that two mistakes were frequently made by the seeker after export trade, first, the supposition on his part that the foreign market will readily take a surplus stock which may be a little out-of-date or inferior in quality; second, the mistake of cutting prices. He said that the foreign buyer generally takes the price as the criterion of the quality of the goods, but, of course, the goods must be of a quality to merit a good price or it cannot be obtained.

Foreign exhibitions, to Mr. Massey's mind, are more useful in the direction of opening the exhibitor's eyes to the possibilities of trade in the territory which he visits in attending the exhibition, than as an advertisement of the manufacturer's goods. While this may be true in respect

to the particular lines of goods which Mr. Massey manufactures, we do not think that it will apply in every case. As proof of this, it might be mentioned that some of the Canadian exhibitors of wood products at the Paris Exposition have already received communications which promise to result in the placing of orders. We are quite in accord with the statement of Mr. Massey that it is necessary for the prospective trader to learn the needs and conditions of the territory in which he desires to operate, and that it is easier to begin by giving the people what they want than to persuade them to take what you have, with the object that you may gradually educate the foreigner to take the class of goods used in this country.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The prevailing high rate of marine insurance from Canadian ports has again been taken up by the Montreal Board of Trade and City Council. The discrimination against Canadian ports is believed to be out of proportion to the risk involved, being one per cent. to the first of September and two per cent. after that date. Hon. R. R. Dobell is also working earnestly to secure a reduction in the insurance rates, the responsibility for which, he claims, rests on the constantly recurring losses of deck loads of lumber. His proposal, which has been agreed to by the Lloyd Insurance Company and the English Board of Trade, is that the loading of decks be done under the supervision of an inspector. He maintains that the size of the deck load need not be reduced, but that, on the other hand, under proper inspection, it might with safety be increased, so that the winter steamers would carry about six feet on deck. Some shippers are opposed to inspection, on the ground that it would cause delay and trouble. In any case, an arrangement which would place Canadian vessels on an equal footing with those sailing from United States ports, is much to be desired.

[Written for the Canada Lumberman.

THE REASON WHY SOME BELTS DO NOT GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION.

By E. H. Newton.

We often hear this or that particular brand of belting condemned because it did not give satisfaction. Some men prefer leather for all purposes, while others are partial to some other kind. If we study the conditions under which one belt will work better and last longer than another, we will find that most belts are good if the proper judgment was exercised in their selection for the work they are intended to do. The fact that a leather belt will not last in a damp place or where it is exposed to wet is no reason why the use of leather belting should be discouraged, for under favorable conditions there is nothing better than a good leather belt. On the other hand, if a rubber belt has been run where oil got on it, destroying its good qualities, or the edge has been allowed to rub against something until it is worn through, allowing the belt to separate, or, as is too often the case, the belt is too light for the work and a gum or resinous substance is used to make it stick to the pulley—under such conditions good results will never follow, for I know of no better way to destroy the life of a rubber belt than to use oil or gum on it. I have seen the rubber peel clean off the inside of belts and stick to the pulleys by the use of resin and oil. In many mills incompetence does more to destroy the belt than the work if it was properly adjusted and cared for.

I once knew a man to use up five leather belts in succession in one season, where water was allowed to get on them. The next season a rubber belt was put on the same place and covered so that it was kept dry, and at the end of the season it was nearly as good as new. Had this precaution been taken when the first leather belt was put on the result would have been equally satisfactory.

Much care should be exercised in selecting belts heavy enough to transmit sufficient power without being run too tight. If a wide belt cannot be used and a narrow one is not able to do the work, increase the diameter of the pulleys proportionately and you will overcome the difficulty. When a thick belt is run at high speed over a very small pulley with unfavorable results, if a wider and thinner belt cannot be used, increase the pulleys also, and note the improvement.

The lacing has quite a lot to do with the life of a belt, as when a belt is not properly laced the holes soon tear out, destroying the belt. I lace in three different ways for three different kinds of belt, namely, very thick, medium to thin, and cross belts. Thick belts, being usually run on large pulleys, work well with the straight lace. Thin belts on smaller pulleys work best with what I call the interwoven lace, as laced in this way the holes never tear out. But for a cross belt, rubber or leather, I prefer the lacing known as the "boot-leg," as the lace cannot wear when the belt rubs together, and laced in this way any cross belt will work well.

AMERICAN LUMBER IN GERMANY.

Mr. E. L. Harris, United States Consular Agent at Eibenstock, reports to his government on the prospects of extending the trade in lumber with Germany. He says :

"The kinds of foreign lumber which find a ready sale in Germany are black walnut, poplar and oak. The logs which the sawmills buy readily are usually not less than 24 inches, but run to 3 to 4 feet in diameter. The length is from ten to seventeen feet. The logs should have as few knots and as little sap as possible. Last fall such logs brought, c. i. f. Hamburg, about $17.85 per cubic meter (35.316 cubic feet). The average price of white oak lumber of 2 inches, 1¾ to 1½ inches in thickness, and 6 to 11 and 12 inches in width, in Hamburg and Bremen last fall was 60 cents per cubic foot. The price of poplar lumber is about the same. If our exporters would only put the very best lumber on the market in Germany, much higher prices would be realized."

"The inland cities of Germany are capable of consuming much more lumber than at present. This is especially true of logs. I personally know of German sawmill owners who would cheerfully give space and shelter gratuitously to any American firm of exporters who would be willing to keep a stock of first-class logs on hand. They themselves would at once buy large quantities. The American consignor would be at liberty to sell to anyone else in the Empire. The best policy would be to appoint some responsible agent to take charge of the stock and sell for 5 per cent. commission."

During the calendar year 1898, German statistics give the following figures on importation of wood from the United States :

Description.	Quantity. Kilograms.	Pounds.
Wood for building and manufacturing, in the log	21,797,300	48,054,328
Oak dowels	32,411,800	71,455,054
Hardwood :		
In the log	7,289,700	16,070,668
Sawed	72,400	159,613
Timber and lumber sawed	300,452,900	662,378,663
Cedar	1,684,400	3,713,428

The following is extracted from a letter written by a merchant in Hamburg :

"The modes of payment are generally as follows : The importers on this side generally pay from 50 to 75 per cent. of the invoice value on receipt of the documents, and after having inspected the lumber in order to satisfy themselves that the shipment is in accordance with the order. Lumber merchants in Hamburg who are not sharp, however, have suffered considerable losses from shipments for the following reasons : They ordered lumber from the United States, received the documents, paid one-half or three-fourths of the invoice value, inspected the cargo after having paid for the same, and then found that the lumber was not in accordance with the order. They had to sell the best they could, experiencing loss in order to cover the same, being obliged to bring suit against the firms in the United States, and, in every case I have come in contact with, the parties in Hamburg have been losers. This is caused by the expenses connected with the suit or by the firms in the United States compromising in such a manner that the firms here were obliged to accept the compromise. I know of one case in Hamburg in which the firm has lost about $14,280 in this way."

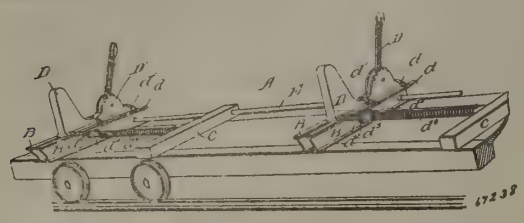
BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following vessels sailed from British Columbia ports, lumber laden, for foreign destinations, up to Aug. 31st, 1900 :

Vessel.	Sailed	From.	For.	Cargo-ft.
Latona	Jan. 9	Moodyville	Valparaiso	788,359
Guy C. Goss	Jan. 19	Hastings	Philadelpia	1,030,625
Altcar	Jan. 19	Moodyville	Callao	992,307
Fred J. Wood	Jan. 24	Esquimalt	Santa Rosala	14.440
Antofagasta	Feb. 28	Chemainus	Antofagasta	800,454
Errol	Mar. 10	Hastings	U. K.	1,069,195
Creedmoor	Mar. 30	Chemainus	U. K.	1,156,540
Star of France	Mar. 20	Hastings	Sydney	1,180,293
Silo	Mar. 31	Chemainus	U. K.	1,156,308
Adderly	April 5	Moodyville	Sydney	1,080,349
Wrestler	Mar. 31	Chemainus	Melbourne	574,631
Renee Rickmers	May. 7	do	U. K	1,820.956
Glenalvon	May 11	do	London	1,872,368
Caesarer	April 27	Hastings	U. K.	1,131,450
Fred J. Wood	May 11	do	Kobe	786,205
Bandaneira	May 25	do	U. K.	1,582,925
Glenesslin	May 25	Chemainus	Cape Town	1,425,972
Peru	June 14	do	Cork	1,800,382
Falls of Garry	June 4	Moodyville	Sydney	1,655 847
Arnold	June 6	Hastings	Newcastle, Eng	632,617
Onaway	June 26	Port Moody	Adelaide	687,353
Defiance	June 12	Conwichan	Santa Rosala.	120,133
Drummuir	June 27	Chemainus	Melbourne	1,508,649
Sonoma	June 21	Hastings	Melbourne	720,732
Lakemba	June 25	do	Iquiqui	890,968
Senator	June 29	Moodyville	Callao	1,074,518
John T. Tallant	June 20	Hastings	Guayaquil	327,995
Emilie	July 31	Chemainus	U. K.	1,393,217
John Smith	July 25	N. Westminstr.	Nagasaki	673,447
Tartar	July 7	Hastings	Hong Kong	449,002
Corona	July 10	Chemainus	Santa Rosala	76,701
Garibaldi	July 23	Moodyville	Callao	410,075
A. J. West	July 18	Cowichan	Santa Rosala	14,1 0
James Drummond	Aug. 13	Chemainus	Sydney	1,164,711
Marie	Aug. 20	Moodyville	London	1,312,375
Thistle	Aug. 29	Moodyville	Freemantle	942,943
Chas. F. Cocker	Aug. 6	Hastings	Sydney	880,405
Bertha	Aug. 15	Moodyville	Valparaiso	673,335
Lymam D. Foster.	Aug. 11	Chemainus	Australia	887,130
Elwell	Aug. 8	do	Cape Town	1,099,524
Hesper	Aug. 24	do	Melbourne	790,059
Elena	Aug. 29	Moodyville	Callao	351,198
J. B. Thomas	Aug. 31	Chemainus	Adelaide	1,443,465
Nymphe	Loading	Chemainus	U. K.	
Louisiana	do	Hastings	Melbourne	
William H. Smith	do	Moodyville	Sydney	
Lindfield	do	Hastings	London	
Admiral Tegetthof	do	Chemainus	Antofagasta	
Wilhelmine	do	Hastings	South Africa	
Nixe	do	Moodyville	London.	
Marian Chilcott.	do	Chemainus	Adelaide	
Lowwood	do	do	South Africa	
Ivy	do	Hastings	Shanghai	

RECENT PATENTS PERTAINING TO LUMBERING.

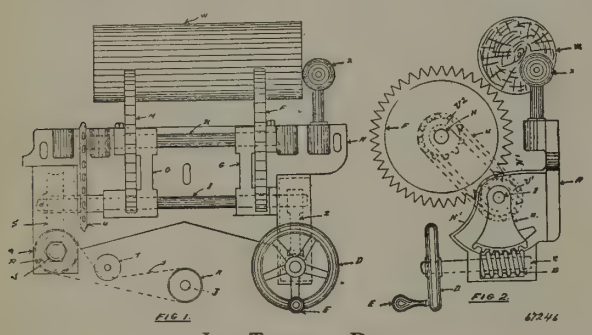
Patents have recently been granted by the Dominion Government for the following devices of interest to lumbermen :



SAW MILL.

Patentee: S. W. Butterfield, Three Rivers, Que., granted 9th May, 1900 ; six years.

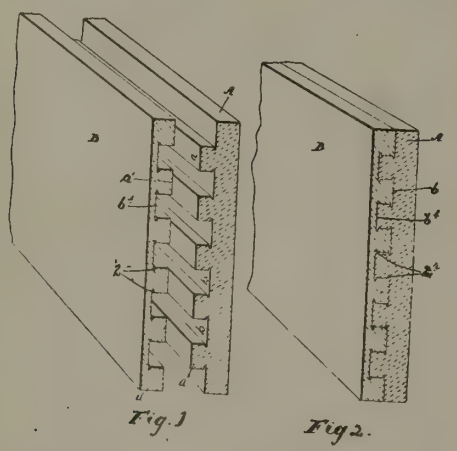
Claim : In set-saw works, an attachment for preventing slack motion comprising a set knee slidably mounted upon suitable set blocks, a rack bar secured to said set knee, a shaft fixed at one end to the set blocks and at the other end to a suitable beam, a pinion loosely sleeved on said shaft and engaging said rack bar, a collar fixed to said pinion and a coiled spring mounted upon said shaft and secured at one end to said collar and at the other end to said beam, substantially as described.



LOG-TURNING DEVICE.

Patentee: A. G. Campbell, Sherbrooke, Que., granted 9th May, 1900 ; six years.

Claim : In a log turning attachment for pulp wood barkers, a shaft held in suitable bearings, arms or brackets fastened to said shaft to form bearings for a shaft, to which wheels are fastened which revolve the blocks while being peeled. The combination of a frame, a bracket with stud fastened to said frame, an idler pulley made to revolve on said stud and a box, cast or bolted to said frame, which forms a reservoir for oil, bearings for main driving shaft to which pulley and worm are attached, which latter meshes into worm gear and imparts motion to operating parts, etc.



LUMBER MANUFACTURE.

Patentee: David Gilmour, Trenton, Ontario, granted 11th May, 1900 ; six years.

Claim : As an article of manufacture, lumber composed of two tongued and grooved parts, the tongues having plain faces and the grooves having small lateral grooves, with the fibre of the tongues pressed laterally thereinto, substantially as described.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING LUMBER.

Patentee: David Gilmour, Trenton, Ont., granted 11th May, 1900; six years.

Claim : The hereinfore described process of forming lumber composed of two parts tongued and grooved to fit each other, said process consisting in first applying glue or cement, placing the two parts together with the tongues and grooves interlocking, and afterwards passing these parts so interlocked between heated rolls, longitudinally of the fibre of the lumber, and thus subjecting the parts to heat and pressure, successively from end to end, whereby the moisture is expelled, the surface condensed, and fiuished, and the parts united and welded together, substantially as described.

S. W. Butterfield, of Three Rivers, Que., has also been granted a patent on a machine for removing the bark from slabs of wood for pulp making purposes, and for a resawing machine. Arthur Demers, of St. Julien De Wolfstown, Que., has secured a patent for a saw frame, and Jos. Moreau, of Forestdale, Que., for a rossing or barking machine.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

The Canadian Underwriters' Association has written the Ottawa fire insurance agents to the effect that rates on lumber in Ottawa are to be increased by one-half and three-quarters per cent. This means that the lumbermen piling within the city limits will have to pay $2.50 and $2.75 per hundred, where formerly they were only called on to pay $2. Following on the recent heavy increase in mercantile risks, the addition on lumber means an enormous tax on the city. It is admitted that the fire protection afforded in Ottawa is inadequate, and for some time there has been an agitation for another steamer. The Chaudiere lumbermen, who have a steamer and large quantity of hose, may also strengthen themselves in this particular. If this is done, the rates may be reduced, but in view of the heavy losses incurred in April's costly fire, it is not likely that the insurance companies will take such steps for some time to come. The lumbermen feel that the increased tax is an unjust one, claiming that the lumber piles were not responsible for the spread of the recent fire. As a further preventitive against fire, the city council has passed a by-law restricting the piling of lumber in certain districts. This, the lumbermen state, hampers them, but they submitted, only to receive a further handicap.

Ottawa may have a large pulp mill ere long to replace one of the Chaudiere lumber industries wiped out in April's fire. Mr. H. K. Egan, of the Hawkesbury Lumber Co., and Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., of the firm of W. C. Edwards & Co., have secured the water power and property on which the Hull Lumber Co.'s mill stood. The purchase price is stated to be $150,000. As yet the gentlemen interested have made no definite statement regarding the disposal of the property, but the scheme of a large pulp or saw mill is freely spoken of.

Recently eight firms operating large mills in the Ottawa Valley gave tangible evidence of their appreciation of the faithful service rendered by their employees. The employees of the W. C. Edwards Co., Rockland, to the number of 1200, took advantage of the courtesy and favor extended by the firm, and visited the Central Canada Fair in this city. The trip was made by special train over the Canada Atlantic Railway, and each excursionist was furnished with a railway ticket, giving transportation both ways. They were also provided with street car tickets and enjoyed a trolley ride around the capital. Tickets giving the employees free admission to the fair grounds were also supplied, and in the evening they occupied free seats on the grand stand and witnessed the reproduction of the battle of Paardesberg. The return trip was made to Rockland at midnight, and needless to say, the excursionists voted the day an entirely enjoyable one. By a similar arrangement the employees in McLachlin Bros. mills at Arnprior made the trip to the capital on two special trains over the Canadian Pacific Railway on the same day, visiting the fair and viewing the city as the guests of the well-known firm. There were 1595 excursionists on this trip. On Friday the employees of the Maclaren estate, operating large mills at Buckingham, and those of the Ross Bros. Estate, of the same town, were carried to the capital and its fair, over the Canadian Pacific Railway, on two special trains. All arrangements were made by the firms, which provided railway fare, exhibition tickets, etc., to each excursionist. There were on board 600 employees of the Maclaren Estate and 500 of the Ross Estate. Wednesday was proclaimed a holiday at the Chaudiere mill, and the employees of Mr. J. R. Booth's mills and the Hull Lumber Co.'s mills to the number of 2500 visited the fair. On this and the next day, Hull's civic holiday, the employees and workers at E. B. Eddy Co's. mills, in course of erection, and the workers at Gilmour & Hughson's mill, were given the opportunity of visiting the fair. Last year was the first one on which an outside firm extended the privilege of an outing to their employees. The example was set by McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, and it is likely the affair will be established as an annual fixture by the lumber firms. Nearly $1,000 was expended by the four outside firms in fair tickets alone. In this, a memorable year of strikes and labor troubles, the action of the mill-owners has a special and healthy significance. The holiday was a great concession and boon, coming as it did in the midst of the busy season, when most of the mills are working night and day. The following gentlemen, well-known in lumber circles, accompanied the excursionists : Messrs. Alexander Maclaren, J. E. Vallilee, manager, and A. O. Anderson, bookkeeper of the Maclaren estate ; Mr. George F. Parker, manager of the Ross Bros. estate, all of Buckingham ; Claude McLachlin, Arnprior, and Messrs. W. Yule and Marion, of the W. C. Edwards Co., Rockland.

Mr. George Millen, mechanical superintendent of the E. B. Eddy Co., has the honor of being the first to penetrate the well known Gatineau lumber regions on an automobile. Mr. Millen made the trip on a newly purchased American machine, scaling hills that defy the average bicyclist.

Mr. E. B. Eddy, head of the firm of E. B. Eddy & Co., last week celebrated his seventy-third birthday. Mr. Eddy, who is hale and hearty, is personally superintending the rebuilding of his extensive establishments. He received many congratulations on his birthday from his friends in the lumber and other businesses.

The death occurred a few days ago of Mr. George Hurdman, a well-known resident of Hurdman's Bridge, near Ottawa. Deceased was the father of Mr. Charles Hurdman, of the lumber firm of Hurdman & Elmitt, and brother of Mr. Robert Hurdman, a prominent figure in Ottawa lumber circles.

It has been repeatedly rumored that Mr. J. R. Booth, the lumber king, was going to erect a large planing mill at the Chaudiere, near his present sawmill. Mr. Booth states his intentions in the matter are not yet definite. The properry used will be the site of the McKay Milling Co.'s mills, destroyed in the great fire.

PERSONAL.

The marriage was celebrated at Powassan, Ont., recently, of Miss Ray Brown and Mr. W. Trenouth, saw mill owner of that place.

The death took place recently of Mr. Chas. F. Woodman, of the well-known lumber firm of Miller & Woodman, St. John, N. B.

Mr. A. M. Regan, of Regan & Nickels, lumber merchants, Toronto, has moved into his new home, 511 Huron street, which he has recently purchased.

Mr. Wm. Thompson, of Orillia, president of the Longford Lumber Company, is receiving the congratulations of his friends on his recent marriage to Miss Wesley, of Newmarket.

Mr. George Mawson, of London, Eng., was a recent visitor at the office of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. Mr. Mawson purchases pulp and paper, and also acts as selling agent in Great Britain for Canadian manufacturers of these products.

Mr. John Stewart, president of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, of Chatham, N.B., and Mr. T. H. Tayler, of the Riordan Paper Mills Company, of Hawkesbury, Ont., were visitors in Great Britain during the month of August.

Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, returned to Toronto a few weeks ago from a two months' tour on the European continent. Mr. White visited the Paris Exposition and speaks highly of the exhibit made by Canada, and particularly of the forestry display.

We regret to learn that Mr. John A. Bertram, son of Mr. John Bertram, of the Collins Inlet Lumber Company, was recently taken suddenly ill at Little Current, Ont. Mr. Bertram was employed as lumber inspector and in connection with his father's lumber interests. At time of going to press he is considerably improved, with hopes of a speedy recovery to convalescence.

Wholesale Prices

October 3, 1900.

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

¼, 1½ and 2 inch			1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
No. 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00	1 inch siding common		14 00
¼, 1½ and 2 inch			1, 1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 50
picks and uppers	36 00	38 00	1 inch siding mill culls		14 00
inch Canada dress-			Cull scantling		11 50
ing and better	22 00	24 00	1 inch strips 4 in. to 8		
10 and 12 Canadian			in. mill run	16 00	16 50
dressing and better	24 00	26 00	1 inch strips, common		14 00
1½ and thicker cut-			1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
ting up plank	24 00	26 00	1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00	1½ inch No. 1 Lath		2 75
x10 and 12 common.	17 00	19 00	1½ inch No. 2 Lath		2 25
x4 and 2x6 common.		14 00	1⅜ inch Norway lath.		2 50
x8 common		15 00	X white pine shingles		75
x10 common		16 00	XX wh te pine shing-		
x10 common		17 00	les, 6 in. clear butts.	1 60	1 70
x12 common		16 50	XXX white pine		
x12 common		17 50	shingles	2 50	2 60
x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00	B C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
x10 and 12 mill cull			B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		2 85
stocks		14 50			

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.

Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in			run	2 " 3..	17 00	19 00
1sts and 2nds	$26 00	$28 00	Elm,rock,mill			
Ash, white, 2½ to 4 in			run	1 to 1¼"	18 00	20 00
1sts and 2nds	30 00	32 00	Elm,rock,mill			
Ash, black, 1sts and			run	1½"	3.. 21 00	23 00
2nds, 1 to 1½ in	20 00	22 00	Hickory, 1sts			
Ash, black, 1sts and			and 2nds	1½"	2.. 28 00	30 00
2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00	25 00	Maple, 1sts			
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00	and 2nds	1 " 1½	17 00	18 00
Birch, 1 in.	18 00	20 00	Maple, 1sts			
" 1½ "	2.. 20 00	22 00	and 2nds	2 " 4..	19 00	20 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00	26 00	Oak, red, p'n,			
Basswood, 1sts and			1sts & 2nds	1 " 1½	28 00	30 00
2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	18 00	20 00	Oak; red, p'n,			
1½ to 2	20 00	22 00	1sts & 2nds	2 " 4..	31 00	33 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	16 00	17 00	Oak, white,			
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00	1sts & 2nds	1 " 1½	29 00	33 00
" 2 " 3..	25 00	28 00	Oak, white,			
Chestnut 1 " 2..	24 00	26 00	1sts & 2nds	2 " 4..	32 00	36 00
Cherry, 1sts			Oak quart'd,			
and 2nds.. 1½	50 00	60 00	1sts & 2nds	1 " 2..	60 00	65 00
Cherry, 1sts			Walnut, 1sts			
and 2nds.. 2 " 4..	60 00	65 00	and 2nds..	1 " 3..	85 00	100 00
Elm,soft,mill			Whitewood,			
run 1 " 1½	16 00	18 00	1sts & 2nds	1 " 2..	32 00	36 00
Elm,soft,mill						

OTTAWA. ONT.

Pine, good sidings, per			Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
M feet, b.m	$31 00	42 00	Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine, good strips,	26 00	30 00	Pine mill culls	11 00	14 50
Pine, good shorts,	22 00	32 00	1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing			1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
sidings, per M feet,			1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
b.m	18 00	24 00	1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing			Lath per M No. 1	2 00	2 50
strips,	16 00	21 00	Lath per M No. 2	1 00	1 25
Pine, No. 1 dressing			xx Cedar shingles, 18".	1 40	1 75
shorts,	14 00	16 00	Cedar Shingles, Clear		
Pine, 10 s.c. and bet-			Butt	2 00	2 25
ter stock,	17 00	20 00	Cedar Shingles, xxx	2 50	2 65
Pine, 8 s.c. and bet-			xx Pine Shingles	1 10	1 25
ter stock	14 00	15 00	Pine Shingles, Clear		
Pine, 8 & up s.c. sidings	15 00	17 00	Butts	1 60	1 75
Pine, s.c. strips	13 00	15 00	xxxx Pine Shingles	2 75	3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average,	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	36	45
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	45	51
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	48	50

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	50

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	35	40
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $40 to $44 for 1st, $28 to $30 for 2nd, $25 to $28 for 3rd, and $21 to $24 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$53 00	Selects, 1in., 8in. and up wide	$47 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	53 00	1¼, 1½ and in.	47 00
2½ and 3 in.	61 50	2½ and 3 in.	56 50
4 in.	66 00	4 in.	60 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	39 50	2½ and 3in., 8in. and up wide	44 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	39 50	4 in.	58 00
2in	41 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1in., 7 in. and up wide	30 00	2½ and 3in., 7in. and up wide.	44 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	36 00	4 in.	46 00
2in	37 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	44 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	40 00
6 in. wide	42 00	6 in. wide	42 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	32 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	35 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	36 50	in., 6 in. wide	36 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	25 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	24 00	No. , 9 in.	20 00
10 in.	21 00	8 and 7 in.	20 00
9 in.	20 00	No. 3, 12 in.	17 00
8 and 7 in.	21 00	10 in.	17 00
No. 2, 12 in.	21 00	9 in.	17 00
10 in.	20 00	8 in.	17 00

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$17 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	15 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 7 in. and	
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	16 00	up wide	17 00

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide	22 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	25 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	24 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 8in. and up wide	24 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Country brands, XXXX	3 25	Standard brands, river made,	
Clear Butts	2 75	XXXX	3 75
		Clear Butts	3 00

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	2 50	No. 2. White Pine	2 00
		Hemlock	1 50

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$60	$63	1x12 inch shippers	$	$20
2½ in.	60	63	4/4 inch " 13" & up.		22
1 to 2 in.	53	55	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17	18
4 inch uppers	62	65	10-in. dressing and better	28	30
Selects, 2½ in. up	52	55	10-in. common	18	17
to 2 in.		45	12-in. dressing and better	32	34
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	45	50	Common, 1x12	18	17
1 to 2 in.	38	42	No. 1 barn, 1x12	25	26
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	30	36	1x10	24	25
No. 2	25	30	1x8	22	23
No. 3	21	26	No. 2 barn, 1x12	22	21
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	35	38	1x10	22	21
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	28	30	1x8		20
Stained saps	25	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	26	30
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch	30	32
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	32	35	Dressing	26	32
Dressing boards, narrow		25	Common		20
1x10 inch shippers		19			

LATH.

Pine	$2 00	Spruce	$2 00

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. xxxx	$4 00	$4 25	Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25	5 50
Clear butts	3 00	3 25	Hemlock		2 25
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	Spruce		2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Up'rs, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2			Dressing 1¼ in.		33 50
in.	$57	58 00	1¼ x 10 and 12		35 50
2½ and 3 in.		66 50	1½ in.		35 50
4 in.		71 50	2 in		34 50
Selects, 1 to 2 in.		50 50	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in.		
2½ and 3 in.		61 50	and up, 1 in.		38 50
4 in.		66 50	Mold st'ps No. 1 to 2		
Fine common, 1 in., up			in.	38 50	39 50
to 12 in. wide		41 50	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.		28 50
1¼ and 1½ in.		41 50	6, 8 and 10 in.		23 50
2 in		44 50	No. 2, 10 in.		21 50
3 in.		56 50	No. 2, 12 in.		23 00
4 in.		61 50	No. 3, 10 and 12 in.		20 50
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.		33 50	Box, 1 x 4		17 00
1¼ to 2 in.		39 50	1 x 6 to 12 in.		19 00
No. 2, 1 in.		22 00	1 x 10 to 13 in.		20 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	32 00	33 00	1¼ and 1½ in.		20 00
No. 3, 1¼ & 1½ in		26 50	Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½		
No. 3, 2 in.		26 50	and 2 in.		16 50

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	29 00	31 00	2½ to 4 in.	33 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 in.	33 00	35 00	Strips	19 00	21 00
			Com. and culls	11 00	13 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	24 00	25 00	Com. & good culls	11 00	13 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch &			1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up,	17 00	19 00
up, red	27 00	29 00	Com. & good culls	9 00	11 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. & up,	19 00	21 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	19 00	21 00

MAPLE.

1st & 2d, hard, 6in. & up	17 00	19 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6in. & up,	17 00	19 00

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES. AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canaian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 20-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

☞ Subscription price for the two editions for one year, $1.00.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at he rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

TRAVELLER WANTED.

OLD ESTABLISHED LUMBER AND Shingle firm in B.C. want Agent or Traveller for Ontario who can sell several cars per week. Address, BOX 92, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WANTED.

GOOD, SMART, PRACTICAL SALESMEN to sell Gilmour's Patent Hardwood and Pine Doors all over Unite 1 States and Canada. References required. Good commissions allowed. GILMOUR & COMPANY, LIMITED, Trenton, Canada.

FOR SALE

THE SAW AND PLANING MILLS KNOWN as "Malloch's Mills," conveniently situated on the Ottawa between Arnprior and Braeside. One Circular, Steam Rope Feed, Edgers, Trimmers, Live Carriers, Lath Machine, &c. Connected with C.P.R. For particulars, address GEO. MALLOCH, Arnprior.

WANTED

50 M feet 1 in. Basswood.
40 M feet 1¼ in. Basswood.
60 M feet 1½ in. "
30 M feet 2 in. "
also 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 3, and 4 inch Hard Maple; 1 and 1½ inch Black Ash, and 1¼ and 2½ inch Red Birch.

THOS. MYLES' SONS,
Hamilton, Ontario.

FOR SALE

ONE 8 INCH 4 SIDED MOULDER, ONE tenon machine No. 161, one mortise machine. These machines were made by the best firms in Canada and are new and up-to-date, only used a short time; also one 38 h. p. return tubular boiler, with foot front and fittings, only used a short time; can furnsh maker's guarantee. Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for a 35 h.p. portable boiler and 30 h.p. engine if as good as new. For further particulars apply to JOHN R. MCKAY, Lansdowne, Pictou Co., N. S.

WANTED

50 M. feet 1 in. Hard Maple.
1 Car 1 in. Soft "
1 Car 1¼ in. " "
Dry, 1899 cut.

LAKING, PATTERSON & Co.,
Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED. — Situation as Lumber Buyer and Shipper. Address, Box 58, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE.—36 in. Wickes Gang, cutting 14 in deep; located in Canada; price low. WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.

FIRST-CLASS SEMI-PORTABLE SAW MILL for sale, capacity 12,000 to 15,000 ft. It came to us through a deal. We have no use for it and will sell for much less than its valu . THE COLEMAN SALT COMPANY, Seaforth, Ont.

SALES AGENT WANTED.

WE WISH TO CORRESPOND WITH SOMEONE having a good connection with the lumber trade with a view to their acting as salesman for us in the East. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, Port Moody, B. C.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

A light demand and firm prices continue to characterize the lumber market of Ontario. That prices hold strong under rather adverse influences is regarded as an argument in favor of higher prices eventually, and with a more active demand it is believed that pine prices at least will be advanced. Manufacturers on this side of the line feel encouraged by the decision of the lumbermen's associations in the United States to adhere to present prices. For some time prices of pine lumber in Ontario have been stronger than in the United States, and it has been feared that a break there would cause prices on this side to respond sympathetically, but this danger has now been removed. A firm stand has been taken in respect to lumber values, and the trade will patiently await the expected improvement in demand. Manufacturers and dealers are carrying fair-sized stocks, but this cannot be said of retailers and consumers, who, with few exceptions, must very soon replenish their supply. No change in Ottawa and Toronto quotations have been made this week. Some sales of lath are said to have been made at a figure slightly below our quotations, but we believe that the average prices are $2.75 for No. 1 and $2.25 for No. 2.

Attention is now turning towards logging operations. The difficulty in engaging woodsmen has not been relieved, and the cut of pine logs will likely be less, both in the Ottawa and the Georgian Bay districts, than last winter. Fewer hardwood logs also will be placed on the market, as the prices are not likely to be so tempting as last season, when the competition among buyers of logs was so keen that excessive prices were paid. During the past summer the mill owners have realized the folly of paying more for logs than they were really worth, and it may serve as a lesson for future operations.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

In some respects the spruce situation has improved within the last week. There has been a better demand from the Eastern States, and prices there are firmer on the indication of a more active fall trade. Retail dealers are now beginning to replenish their depleted stocks. A moderate trade is doing in cedar shingles at unchanged quotations.

Export business from the St. Lawrence has been given another blow by a sharp advance in insurance rates. The steamship companies at Montreal have just been advised that the rates have been advanced to 3 shillings 4 pence on steamers sailing from New York, and 17 shillings on steamers from Montreal. This discrimination is likely to prevent any further chartering of lumber vessels this fall. Some chartering for next year from the St. Lawrence has been done, two boats having been fixed from Quebec at 52s. 6d., but we understand that there are boats in the market on offer at 50s. Present rates from St. John, N. B., to west coast of England are about 67 shillings.

UNITED STATES.

A light trade in lumber continues throughout the United States. What improvement has taken place has been in the east, where some disposition is show, to stock up for fall and winter trade. The main strength of the market is in respect to prices, as at almost every point the authorized lists are being maintained. Following the meeting of Wisconsin manufacturers reported last week, the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association held a meeting in Minneapolis, at which it was decided to make no reduction in lumber prices. This decision was reached after making a careful study of the situation, which showed that stocks in the hands of manufacturers were somewhat depleted, and that the outlook for business during the next year was promising. The only change was in the price of lath, which was reduced 50 cents, making the price f. o. b. Minneapolis $3 for white pine and $2.50 for mixed white pine and Norway. In the Saginaw valley it is reported that common stock is a little lower, but that good white pine is scarce and held at firm prices. Log run stocks are worth $16 and upwards. At Buffalo box grades are firmer. The factories are working overtime, and there is a good demand for box lumber at $16.50, while some dealers are holding this grade at $17. There is a scarcity of 5x4, which sells at $17.50. The only change in our quotations this week is in the Albany list, barn boards being marked down about one dollar per thousand.

The outlook for spruce is regarded as decidedly favorable. In New York prices have stiffened somewhat, from $18.50 to $19.50 being an average quotation for wide lumber, with special orders at $15 to $17. Hardwoods are showing a degree of strength, although, as with pine, the demand is light. Weakness in white ash is reported, inch firsts and seconds selling in the Buffalo market at $38. Birch is strong at $28.

Dealers in the Eastern States report a good movement of red cedar shingles, which are selling at 50 cents less than XXXX 18-inch pine. The latter are quiet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In London pine deals of first quality are selling at £32 per standard, second quality at £24 10s, third quality at £14 10s, and fourth quality at £11 10s. These prices are the highest that have been reached for some years. Notwithstanding, the position of the market is such that an advance of from £1 to 30s is predicted before next spring. At auction sales first pine deals have averaged about £29 per standard. Spruce is equally firm, selling at £11 5s for 3x11 second quality, £10 2s6d for third, quality, and £9 10s for fourth quality delivered at London. There is considerably less stock of some classes in first hands than last year, and holders of such sizes as 3x9 and 3x11 inch in good qualities are said to command the situation. At Liverpool waney pine and elm are wanted, and enquiries are also in the market for oak and square pine. Some good sales of red pine are reported.

No business of any consequence has been closed for next year, although importers are feeling the freight market, and if reasonable rates can be secured, considerable early business is expected.

FOREIGN.

Reports from South Africa state that prices of timber have recently advanced sharply. At Port Elizabeth the rise is from 8 to 12 cents per cubic foot. It is said that British dealers have sold about 50,000 standards to that market. This, we understand, has been chiefly Baltic stock.

The Sayre & Holley Lumber Company, St. John, N. B., is applying for incorporation.

It is reported that negotiations are abou completed for the purchase by a company o the extensive lumbering business of Geo Moffatt at Dalhousie, N. B.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

The base price for hemlock lumber in New York city is $15.

Johnson & Beveridge, of Parry Sound, Ont., have again put in logging camps in the township of McKenzie.

The Dickson Company, of Peterborough, Ont., will make a large cut of logs in East Harvey township this winter.

For the week ending September 26th, 9,548,000 feet of lumber and 3,525,000 shingles were received by lake at Buffalo.

Haley & Son, of St. Stephen, N.B., have been given a contract by a Glasgow firm to supply 60,000 boxes per month for a year.

The Allen Spool & Printing Company, of Mystic, Conn., wants 100,000 feet of good white birch spool wood, 1⅛, 1 3-16, or 1¼ inch square.

On September 22nd and 23rd twenty-one lumber-laden vessels arrived at Tonawanda, N.Y., whose cargo aggregated 15,000,000 feet. This is the largest quantity of lumber received at that port during any similar period of this season. Most of the lumber went into the yards for winter stock.

At a recent auction sale held by Foy, Morgan & Company, London, England, pine deals of the Hawkesbury shipment, first quality, sold at the following prices: 12 ft. 3x12-28in., £28 15s; 13 ft. 3x11-26in., £29; 13 ft. 3x11-23 in., £29 10s. Spruce deals, unassorted, from Wolfe River, N.S., brought £9 5s for 9-21 ft. 2½x6 in., £8 5s for 10-21 ft. ¾ 7-11 in., and £8 5s for 10-20 ft. ¾x5 in.

Following is a comparative statement of timber measured and culled at Quebec up to 29th September, as reported by the Supervisor of Cullers:

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Waney White Pine	1,8 5,975	1,778,584	1,449,003
White Pine	1,060,634	591,324	564,444
Red Pine	239,349	159.937	63,780
Oak	948,644	522,178	458,948
Elm	474,194	456,841	676,163
Ash	34,735	56,646	91,701
Basswood	955		242
Butternut		60	142
Tamarac		415	71
Birch and Maple	112,500	244,530	459,333

The ship Linfield has completed loading lumber at the Hastings mill, Vancouver, B. C., and will sail for London and Southampton. The cargo consists of over one and one-quarter million feet of lumber. The large timbers make up the deck load and are consigned to the British Admiralty to be used to replace the iron spars in the Queen's Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert. Two of the spars are 32 inches square and 105 feet long, and two others 28 inches square and 90 feet long.

BRITISH MARKET FOR DOWELS.

There is a large market in Great Britain for dowels. We are in receipt of a communication from a large importing firm in London, in which they state that they are prepared to place orders for large quantities of these goods, and are anxious to learn of Canadian manufacturers who would be willing to take up the matter. The following specifications of their requirements at the present time will give manufacturers an idea of the quantity, size and price:

GOODS TO BE CONSIGNED C.I.F. MANCHESTER DOCKS.

Quantity	Size	Price Per Gross
1,000 gross	30 in. long, 6/16 in. dia.	2s 4d
100 "	30 in. long, 6 1/2/16 in. dia.	2s 5d
340 "	32 in. long, 7 1/2/16 in. "	2s 7d
60 "	36 in. long, 7 1/2/16 in. "	2s 9d
20 "	36 in. long, 8/16 in. dia.	3s 2d
20 "	36 in. long, 9/16 in. "	3s 7d
20 "	32 in. long, 9/16 in. "	3s 3d
100 "	32 in. long, 10/16 in. "	3s 5d
50 "	36 in. long, 12/16 in. "	4s
50 "	36 in. long, 13/16 in. "	4s 2d
50 "	36 in. long, 14/16 in. "	4s 4d

GOODS TO BE CONSIGNED C.I.F. LONDON.

Quantity	Size	Price Per Gross
400 gross	32 in. long, 7 1/2/16 in. dia.	2s 7d
200 "	36 in. long 7 1/2/16 in. dia.	2s 9d
200 "	36 in. long 1/2 in. dia.	3s 3d
200 "	32 in. long 1/2 in. dia.	2s 10d
200 "	36 in. long 9/16 in dia.	3s 7d
200 "	36 in. long 10/16 in dia.	3s 9d
200 "	36 in. long 3/4 in. dia.	4s

The specifications provide for maple dowels, to be clean, sound, smooth and free from knots. The firm in question give some of the leading banks in England as references.

Any manufacturer wishing to open up correspondence with the firm will be furnished with their name and address by communicating with this office.

DEMAND FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

At the present time, says the American Lumberman, the eastern part of the country seems to be producing the best results as far as the lumber trade is concerned. Inquiry and actual shipments in the west are but moderate in volume, although fully up to and perhaps ahead of the ordinary season, but the contrast is so marked with the trade of last year that lumbermen are inclined to call it dull. The result is an easy condition of prices and a hand-to-mouth sort of business which is not particularly stimulating.

The east, however, shows a decided improvement. The demand is good and increasing. There is some disposition to stock up for the late fall and winter trade and prices are firmer. Not in many lines is there a quotable advance; but the lists are for the most part being maintained and there is a hardening tone to values which is gratifying to all holders of lumber, and which is not objected to by buyers, inasmuch as it is caused by an improvement in conditions which beneficially affects all alike. There is less heard in the east about concessions in prices or anything of that sort than in the west, and this is true even in respect to white pine, though the white pine situation generally is a strong one.

The eastern improvement is not confined to to any particular line. It seems to affect all sorts of lumber, whether for building or for manufacturing use. It would not be strange to find the east the leader in lumber values for some months to come, for that locality has a faculty of developing strength when least expected, or on the other hand, of showing weakness when strength and activity characterizes the central and western part of the country.

THE BARBADOS MARKET.

CLAIRMONTE, MAN & Co., in their circular of September 15th, say: There is still a fair demand for spruce and white pine lumber, as our yards are moderately stocked. We note one arrival for the fortnight, sold for Demerara, at $26 for merchantable, and $22 for second quality. Latest local sales are: White pine, $23.37 for first quality, and $17.37 for second quality; spruce, $20.10 for first and $16.10 for second quality.

SHINGLES—Gaspe cedar are in full supply; we placed 187 M large ex Success, at $5.07 per M; other sales ex same vessel were made at $4.56 for large, and $3.03 for small. The cargo ex Blenheim, in store from last season, has since been sold at $3 per M. Cedar laying, $2.03 for a cargo of 485 M ex New Dominion, spruce laying $2.

The brigt. "Boston Marine," arrived from Jordan River, N.S., on September 5th, with 43 M feet white pine, sold at $26; 84 M second quality $22, deliverable at Demerara.

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BUDGETT BROS. - 70 and 71 Bishopsgate Street Within

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THE NEWS.

—Mr. McLean has erected a shingle mill at Cloverdale, B. C.

—Geo. McCormick, M. P., purposes starting a veneer factory at Sundridge, Ont.

—Thomas Potter, late of Walkerton, Ont., has purchased a sawmill in Bentinck township.

—John S. Schurman, of Southampton, N. S., is sawing lumber with his portable mill for Pugsley Bros.

—Jas. Wilson, of Kingston, Ont., has installed new machinery for the manufacture of sash and doors.

—E. Livingstone, of Blyth, Ont., whose handle factory was burnt recently, will probably rebuild in the town of Sarnia.

—The McKinley Wood Lumber Co., of Parry Sound, Ont., are enlarging their saw mill and adding a new 50 h. p. engine.

—It is reported that the Pigeon River Lumber Company, of Grand Rapids, Wis., will build a sawmill on Rainy River.

—McLachlin Bros., lumbermen, of Arnprior, Ont., again this year treated their employees to a free trip to the Ottawa Fair.

—R. Wright, of Thorndale, Ont., has decided to rebuild his cheese box factory at that place destroyed by fire last month.

—The Georgian Bay Lumber Company are reported to have had plans prepared for a new saw mill to be built at Waubaushene, Ont.

—The Clarksburg Wood Rim Co., Limited, of Clarksburg, Ont., received the highest award for their exhibit at the Paris Exhibition.

—The Dunnville Planing Mills Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of $20,000 and head office at Dunnville Ont.

—T. L. Baillie, lumber merchant, of Penetang, Ont., is said to be organizing a company to carry on the business on a more extensive scale.

—It is reported that Arpin, Scott & Finger, of Grand Rapids, Mich., will erect a saw mill either at Port Arthur or Fort William, Ont.

—The Trout Creek Lumber Co., of Trout Creek, Ont., are erecting a large saw mill at Nipissing, and will manufacture lumber, shingles, etc.

—Forest fires broke out early in September along Bear river, in Nova Scotia. Some timber belonging to Clarke Bros. was destroyed.

—It is estimated that the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Chemainus, B. C., will cut 40,000,000 superficial feet of lumber this season.

—The Mount Sicker Mining Company have purchased the sawmill property of Thomas Lloyd at Westholme, B. C. The mill will be operated in connection with the company's mines.

—It is the intention of E. Spragget, of Grand Forks, B. C., to build a sawmill of a capacity of 50,000 feet daily on the north fork of the Kettle river, about one mile from Grand Forks.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Company, of Rat Portage, Ont., expect to commence shortly the erection of their proposed saw mill at Winnipeg. The mill will be one of the largest in the west, and will give employment to 400 men.

—The Fraser River Lumber Company, composed of Jas. Sharpe, president, J. R. Sharpe, secretary, and T. B. Tait, manager, are building a shingle mill at New Westminster, B. C., in which they will instal five Dunbar shingle machines.

—A new company has been formed, known as the Bonfield Lumber Company. They have purchased the sawmill owned by R. H. Clark at Bonfield, Ont., west of North Bay, on the C. P. R. Operations will be commenced this month.

—The British Columbia exhibit at the Paris Exposition consisted of thirteen sections of trees, four pieces of square timber, eighteen deals, 140 pieces of polished wood, unpolished boards, flooring and wainscoting, shingles and tan bark.

—N. James & Son, of the Acme Veneer Works, Orillia, Ont., are building a large addition to their factory. Besides turning out veneers, pails and chair seats, they purpose putting in machinery for the manufacture of glued-up work for pianos, furniture, cheese box heading, etc.

—The British Clumbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company write the CANADA LUMBERMAN that there is no foundation for the report that they have secured an order from the British Government for knock-down huts to be used for war purposes.

—A Rat Portage paper says: John Gault, superintendent of Mackey's lumber camps, has returned from an exploring trip through the White Fish River and Macdonell Lake district. He discovered a limit of about fifteen million feet of timber.

—A record cut is reported to have been made in the Berlin Mill Company's sawmills at Berlin, N. H., recently. In eleven hours 221,339 feet of spruce lumber was cut by one band saw, beating the world's record of 158,000 feet made last year by a mill in Maine.

—G. O. Buchanan, of Kaslo, stated recently before a meeting of the associated boards of trade of Eastern British Columbia, held in Nelson, that in the last eight years five times as much timber had been destroyed by fire in the Kootenays as had been cut up in the mills.

—A Vancouver exchange says: J. Clarke, A. Macdonald, and A. Felieu comprise a party of timber cruisers from Ontario who are staying at the Commercial. They are making arrangements to leave here early next week in a sloop on a trip up the coast to locate timber limits.

—Some Toronto parties have made a proposition to the town council of North Bay, Ont., to establish a factory there for the manufacture of veneer packing cases. In consideration of a loan of $12,000 they agree to erect a factory to cost $25,000. A Mr. Davidson is the patentee of the invention.

—E. Stewart, Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry for Canada, returned early in September from a three months' inspection of the timber lands in British Columbia, the North-west Territories and Manitoba. He states that the government has made a grant to grow shelter belts of trees to break the winds of the prairies.

—The Metis Lumber Company is applying for incorporation. The company is capitalized at $85,000 and the head office is to be at Grand Metis, county of Rimouski, province of Quebec. Those interested include Wm. Price and A. J. Colston, of Quebec; P. G. Owen, of Montreal; Wm. Seale, of Metis, and J. H. Conant, of Watertown.

—Mr. Garden, M. P. P., will endeavor to have the government of British Columbia alter the method of disposing of timber, as the following question appears on the order paper: "Is it the intention of the government to appoint timber cruisers to thoroughly examine the timber lands of the province and to report thereon, with the object in view of setting apart timber berths, to be offered for sale by public competition?" The principle suggested is the one now adopted by the eastern provinces, and which is believed to be the best policy of disposing of timber limits.

—The second preliminary meeting of the British Columbia Forestry Association was held in Vancouver recently. A letter was read from Alex. Philip, in which he advocated the planting, under intelligent supervision, of such trees as larch, oak, ash, elm, etc., and recommended that small grants of money and lands be solicited both from the Federal and Provincial Governments for the purpose. The committee appoited at a previous session to draft a constitution reported. The constitution submitted by them was discussed, clause by clause, and adopted after several amendments were made. The next meeting of the association is to be held in New Westminster during the week of the provincial exhibition.

CASUALTIES.

Nathaniel Kennedy was drowned at St. Stephen, N. B., while engaged in building a dam for McAllister Bros., saw millers.

Fred McIntyre, employed in Chisholm's sawmill at Roslin, Ont., had his left arm severed below the elbow by falling against a shingle saw.

A sad accident occurred in the Rathbun Company's mill at West Gravenhurst recently. After the mill had been closed Chas. Clarke was engaged in disconnecting some steam pipes, when an expansion pipe gave way and permitted the steam in the four boilers to escape, the pressure of steam being about 30 pounds. Mr. Clarke was so severely scalded that he died almost instantly.

TRADE NOTES.

The employees of Chaplin's saw works at St. Catharines, Ont., held their annual picnic last month to Victoria Park, Niagara Falls.

The Mongolia Metal Company, of New York, have opened a new branch office in rooms 411 and 412 Hale Building, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Payette & Co., of Penetang, call attention in the advertisement columns of this number to their machines for the use of lumbermen.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, have been awarded a bronze medal for their exhibit of wood split pulleys at the Paris Exposition.

The Canadian Rubber Company, of Montreal, have been notified that they have been awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition for their display of rubber goods.

The Spicer Shingle Mill Company have overhauled their shingle mill at Vancouver, B.C., and put in a Dunbar upright machine. The mill has now a capacity of 5,000 shingles in ten hours.

P. Payette & Company, of Penetanguishene, Ont., find it necessary to enlarge their buildings and increase their plant. The town council has been asked to grant exemption from taxation on the proposed additions.

Chas. D. Dickinson, the well-known tanner and larrigan manufacturer, of Woodstock, N.B., has completed the changes and improvements to his factory. He has put in some new stitching and eyelet machinery. Recently he filled some large orders for Western Ontario firms, and reports that orders now on hand will keep his factory employed until December. He puts up the Henderson patent larrigan, which may be seen illustrated in our advertising pages. This larrigan, by its peculiar construction, cannot rip, and is much more water proof. It is much in use "down east."

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in this issue of the Metallic Roofing Company, of Toronto, manufacturers of all kinds of metal building materials. This company make a specialty of metal shingles and siding for mill covering. Some little time ago the insurance authorities in British Columbia granted a considerable reduction in rates to owners of mills who should cover their buildings with material of this kind. As a consequence, most of the mills in British Columbia, the home of the red cedar shingle industry, are said to be covered with metal shingles. We understand that a considerable reduction in rates is also allowed by the insurance companies in Ontario where mills are covered with material of this kind. In view of this it will probably pay the owners of large mills especially, to enquire into the merits and advantages of this material.

Messrs. W. B. Mershon & Company, of Saginaw, Michigan, have just issued the fourth edition of "The Use and Care of Band Resaws" and their new catalogue combined, and will send a copy on application to anyone interested in band resaws. They advise us that they have just put on the market a new 60-inch band resaw, combining all the improvements of their former machines, but covering a little different field. Recent sales include a special band edger and an Ideal resaw to John Mahan, of Cattleburg, Ky., who has been running one of their resaws in his Saginaw mills for nearly four years, and states that the original saw blades sent with the machine have never yet been broken or cracked. Mershon & Company state that by using a band edger or band rip saw damage suits and accidents would be avoided, as a board cannot fly from them.

A convention of salesmen of the Mongolia Metal Co., at which twenty-five gentlemen from all parts of the United States and Canada were present, was held at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th of September. All subjects appertaining to the sale of Mongolia metal were discussed, the greatest interest in the company's business being manifested. Reports from all concerned showed that the company's business had never, during the the past fifteen years, been so prosperous as during the last year and a half, and that the prospects for the future are far better than ever before. The affair wound up by the presentation of a loving cup to Mr. E. C. Miller, the vice-president and general manager of the company. Cables and telegrams from the conference were sent to the London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and San Francisco offices of the company, and to a number of absent salesmen who could not be present.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

PULP CONCESSION ARBITRATION.

As we go to press arbitration proceedings are in progress in Toronto to determine the value of a pulp concession at Sturgeon Falls, Ont. This arbitration is attracting much interest, owing to the monetary consideration involved and the fact that British capitalists are interested.

It will be remembered that about two years ago some Huntsville parties secured from the Ontario government a pulpwood concession of about 3,700 square miles and a water power at Sturgeon Falls, where it was proposed to erect large pulp and paper mills. A year later they sold out to a British syndicate, the Imperial Paper Mills Company, commonly spoken of as the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company. The work of developing the power and erecting mills was in progress when, in December, 1899, the entire property, including the timber limits, was sold to Edward Lloyd, Limited, London, England. The latter appear to have become dissatisfied with their bargain, and refused, it is said, to meet their obligations. The Imperia] Paper Mills Company were compelled to press for settlement, and the litigation above referred to is the result.

Both parties to the dispute have refused to make public any statement regarding the trouble, but it is generally believed that the contention of the Lloyd Company is in respect to the quantity of spruce timber and the water power.

United States contemporaries are making a great cry about what they call unfair treatment on the part of Canadians and the Ontario government. They seem to forget, or have never known, that both parties interested are British companies. The original transaction between the Huntsville parties and the Imperial Paper Mills Company has never been impugned. These journals apparently hope, by giving a false representation of the situation, to injure the development of the Canadian pulp industry.

It is hoped, however, that the outcome of the arbitration will be a settlement satisfactory to both parties, and that the Lloyd Company will proceed with the development of the property. It is understood that an examination of the timber limits is likely to be made, which will occupy considerable time.

DOLOMITES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Professor L. Bailey, of the Geological Survey, in his report to the Department at Ottawa, says: Reference has several times been made to the occurrence of dolomites in the neighborhood of St. John. Much interest has, during the last year, been aroused in these from the possibility of their being suited for use in connection with the manufacture of wood pulp. Some time was therefore devoted to the determination of whether or not, among the limestones occurring in that vicinity, any could be found carrying a sufficient percentage of magnesia to make them suitable for such use. The result was very satisfactory, for while at each of the three quarries which have been so long worked as a source of limestone for calcination, the rock is a nearly pure calcic carbonate—95 to 99 per cent., with only a trace of magnesia—these were found to be associated at several places with considerable beds, usually white or creamy instead of grey, which are decidedly dolimitic.

Thus a sample of rock from Randolph & Bader's Quarry, in Randolph, gave: Calcium carbonate, 62.85 per cent.; magnesium carbonate, 35.32 per cent.; iron, alumina, silica, 1.83 per cent. Other specimens from the same locality, examined in the laboratory of the survey, proved to contain close on 45 per cent. of magnesium carbonate, the proportion characteristic of true dolomite. There would, therefore, seem to be no reason, so far as chemical composition is concerned, why portions of these rocks should not satisfy all the requirements of pulpmaking.

As, however, in connection with the large pulp mills at Mispec it was not thought desirable to commence operations with untried materials, and large amounts of dolomite had been imported, the practical test necessary to place their fitness beyond doubt have not yet been made.

THE AMERICAN SULPHITE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

An important meeting of the American Sulphite Manufacturers' Association was held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, early in September. Arrangements were practically completed whereby all the Canadian sulphite pulp mills will join the Association and aid in maintaining prices on both sides of the border. Four Wisconsin mills and three Canadian mills were admitted to membership, and at the next meeting to be held in Boston, on October 3, it is expected that the remaining six Canadian mills, or at least the majority of them, will be admitted.

The following is a list of the Canadian mills which it is said will join the Association: Riordan Paper Mills, Limited, Hawkesbury and Merriton, 105 tons per day; Laurentide Pulp Company, Limited, Grand Mere, 25 tons; The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, Hull, 25 tons; Dominion Pulp Company, Chatham, N. B., 20 tons; St. John Sulphite Company, Limited, Mispec, N. B., 30 tons; Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, St. John, N. B., 40 tons; Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., (within 8 months), 40 tons; Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited, Chatham, N. B., 40 tons; total, 325 tons.

Out of this total of 325 tons all but 95 tons is marketed abroad. Of the 95 tons about 35 tons are at present consumed in Canada. This leaves about 60 tons for importation into the United States, leaving the Sault Ste. Marie mill out of the calculation. Although there is a duty of $3.35 on unbleached fibre, the Canadian manufacturer has in some instances been able to market his product in the United States at a profit even below the price quoted by the Sulphite Manufacturers' Association.

Under the new arrangement, the association will be in a position to maintain the steadiness of prices all over American territory.

PULP NOTES.

It is reported that J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, is considering the erection of pulp and paper mills at the Chaudiere.

The Sheet Harbor Lumber Company, of Sheet Harbor, N. S., is said to be considering the erection of a pulp mill.

A meeting was held recently at Dryden, Ont., says the Wabigoon Star, to consider the erection of a pulp mill at that place.

Charles H. Vogel, mill architect, is preparing plans for the new pulp mill to be built at Thorold, Ont., by the Thorold Pulp Company.

The organization of a company by Mr. Moravec to

Do You Want

OAK
PLAIN OR QUARTERED
POPLAR
HICKORY
GUM
ASH
CYPRESS
COTTONWOOD
YELLOW PINE
OR
HARD MAPLE?

We Have It!

We can ship you

DRY HARDWOOD LUMBER

Mixed or straight cars, direct from our mills.

Write for prices and state your wants.

We can give you what you want and when you want it?

Address correspondence to

GEO T. HOUSTON & CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

uild a pulp mill at Clark's Cove, near Chatham, N. B., is progressing favorably.

C. W. Wilson, paper manufacturer, of Montreal, has applied for a lease of certain property at Indian Lorette, Que., on which o build a pulp mill.

Donald Fraser & Sons, of Fredericton, N. B., announce their intention of erecting a pulp mill adjoining their saw mill at Cabano, on Temiscouata Lake, Quebec.

A new pulp wood concern, with headquarters at Roberval, Lake St. John, Que has been formed, with capital of $30,000. A. F. Vellerand, A. C. Paquet, and others, of Quebec city, are interested.

The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., have appointed Messrs. John Hudson & Company, 60 Mark Lane, London, E. C., sole agents in Great Britain for the sale of their pulp.

The site is being cleared for the erection at Webbwood, Ont., of the proposed pulp mill of the Spanish River Pulp Company, although work on the dam, mill and canal will not likely be commenced until next spring.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase by Messrs. H. K. Egan and W. C. Edwards, M. P., of the Table Rock water power owned by the Hull Lumber Company, at Hull. The water is capable of developing 5,000 horse power, and it is said to be the intention to build a large pulp mill.

A number of English capitalists are expected to arrive in Canada shortly to make an investigation of some pulp wood properties. A represenative of these capitalists called upon Mr. Johnson, Dominion Statistician at Ottawa, a few days ago. Mr. Johnson advised his interviewer to have the capitalists explore the Moise river basin, in north-eastern Quebec, which is reported to be a dense forest of spruce timber.

An American syndicate is considering the erection of a large pulp mill at Fort Frances, on the Rainy river, a town which will soon be connected with Winnipeg by rail. J. T. Fanning & Son, civil engineers, of Minneapolis, recently made a survey of the falls in connection with the project.

The Belgo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Corporation, of which Messrs. Edmond de Vialder and Herman Cortmet, of Brussels, are the principal shareholders, have just completed arrangements to establish at Shawinigan Falls, Que., a 100 ton ground wood pulp mill, and have contracted with the Shawinigan Water & Power Company for 15,000 horse power. They have purchased over 700 square miles of heavily timbered spruce lands on the St. Maurice river. The company's engineer is Mr. A. C. Rice, of Worcester, Mass.

Plans, Estimates. Supervision and Contracts.

Chas. H. Vogel

MILL ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER

THOROLD, ONT.

SPECIALTIES:
Paper, Pulp and Sulphite Fibre Mills.
Electric Plants.
Surveys and Improvement of Water Power.

Many Years' Experience. References on Application.

THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA.

Good Reasons Why OUR CORRUGATED IRON Is preferred by those who know.

We use only best Apollo or English sheets.

The corrugations are pressed one at a time—not rolled—fitting perfectly, both at ends and sides without waste.

No scale, pin holes or other defects are ever found in our goods.

The galvanized sheets are coated on both sides with all the galvanizing material that can adhere to them.

The painted sheets are coated on both sides with Sherwin-Williams best quality paint.

We furnish any size or gauge required—either curved or straight.

If you desire durable quality and certain economical satisfaction, send us your specifications or write for further information.

TOWER & WALLACE

ASHLEY B. TOWER, M. Am. Soc. C.E.
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MUTUAL RESERVE BUILDING,
Broadway and Duane St - NEW YORK

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
PAPER AND PULP MILLS
MANUFACTURING AND
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RAILS FOR TRAMWAYS

NEW AND SECOND-HAND STEEL AND iron rails for tramways and logging lines, from 12 lbs. per yard and upwards; estimates given for complete outfit.

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FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
OFFICE, SCHOOL, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE.
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Cylinder Moulds *Cutters*
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PULP AND PAPER MILL MACHINERY.

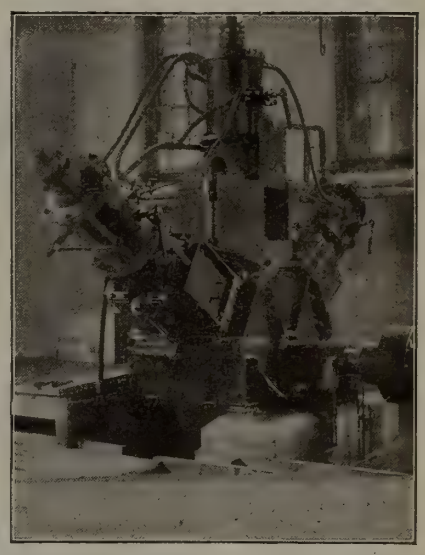
CONTRACTORS FOR COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF

GROUND WOOD, SODA or SULPHITE PULP MILLS.

We invite correspondence from those requiring anything of this nature. We build a full line of

Barkers, Chippers, Tanks, Digesters, Pumps, Jewell Filters, Conveying Machinery, Wet Presses, Screens, Screen Plates, Etc., Etc.

OUR CROCKER TURBINE PLANTS are driving some of the best mills in the Dominion.
Write for Circulars and Prices.



THE PORT HENRY PULP GRINDER.

With latest improvements, patented 1898.

Operation continuous and production large.

Most convenient in handling and thoroughly well built.

Ask for special bulletin No. 505.

The JENCKES MACHINE COMPANY.

Branch Offices:
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Head Office and Works
36 to 40 Lansdowne St
SHERBROOKE, QUE

ENGINE ROOM NOTES.

W. H. WAKEMAN, in the Wood-Worker.

It is always a good plan to watch an engine carefully for loose pins, setscrews and nuts, for an ounce of prevention of accidents in this way is worth several pounds of cure, after an engine is wrecked by the failure of a governor to do its duty.

Grate bars should fit the furnace so as to prevent waste of fuel; but they should not be wedged in so tightly that when they are expanded by heat they will be ruined.

Friction clutches and cut-off couplings are a great convenience in a mill or factory; they enable the operatives to quickly stop a line of shafting in case an accident happens, without waiting to get word to the engineer. They also save power by making it convenient, or possible, to allow one or more lines of shafting to remain at rest, when not needed for use.

When selecting hangers, choose those which will admit of taking out the shafting without removing the bolts holding the hangers; in case of repairs it may save much time and expense.

When laying out holes in belts for lacing, do not locate them so near together that the strength of the belt will be seriously impaired; and after you have laced it, draw in extra pieces of lacing so that they will come between belt and pulley when in use, as they will save the lacing that holds the belt together.

It is poor policy to allow any kind of packing to remain in use too long, and especially so in the case of valve stems on Corliss engines, which are often made of a composition that is easily cut and grooved.

When an injector has worked well for some time, then declines further service, examine the feed pipe to boiler and see if it has become choked with scale and sediment.

It is a good plan to use a little oil on asbestos wicking, when packing valve stems, but if much is put on it makes an unsightly mess on the bonnets of nickle-plated radiator valves and in other similar places.

It is very annoying to an engineer who understands his business, to find that as soon as the flywheel begins to revolve in the morning, or when starting up after dinner, some workman in the shop has started a heavy machine into operation. As a rule these machines do not turn out good work when running at a slow speed; but whether they do or not, they should never be started until the engine has attained its full speed. Machinery in silk mills and similar places are exceptions to this rule, but woodworking machinery is not.

Metallic piston rod packing is a very good thing to have, but some kinds are made in the form of a wedge, and if an engineer screws the nuts on the studs up tightly, he may get himself into trouble; therefore he should go slowly until he fully understands the construction of the packing in his stuffing box.

If the indicator diagram from your engine shows an imperfection for which you cannot account, be sure that the indicator piston is well oiled before losing sleep to worry over it, for the oil may change the whole aspect of affairs.

Boiler compounds are necessary in many cases, but as soon as scale is removed from the shell and tubes, it should be taken out without delay, as it may cause the crown sheet to be burned.

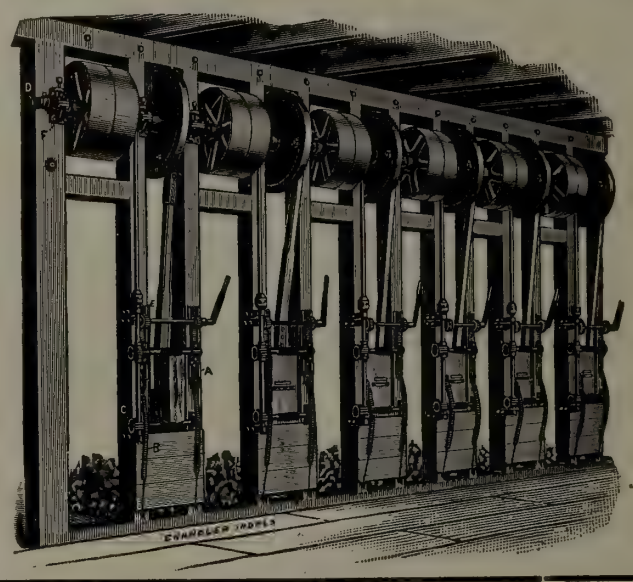
Flange unions in the main steam pipe between the lubricator and the cylinder should be packed with asbestos millboard, copper gaskets, or some other substance that hot oil will not dissolve.

Where a jet condenser is in use, some of the exhaust steam will find its way back into the boiler, after being condensed and passing to the hot well; therefore measures should be taken to remove cylinder oil from it before it is condensed.

If the main belt on your engine has run steadily for years or months, and then begins to "flop" in an unreasonable manner, do not hasten to saw a piece out of the floor through which it runs, nor yet to cut a piece out of the belt, but apply an indicator and see if the valves do not need resetting.

Every pound of back pressure on the piston of an engine means another pound of forward pressure, which in turn means more fuel for the boiler, hence the back pressure should be reduced to the lowest point possible. This is what a condenser is used for.

The Best Excelsior Machine in the World



When two or more knives are run with one belt, all must stop when the belt is stopped to set bits or from any other cause. Our Machine has a belt for each knife, hence but one knife stops at a time. This great advantage should not be overlooked by purchasers. Time is money. Our Machine cuts more excelsior in a given time than any other machine. Get our circulars and rices.

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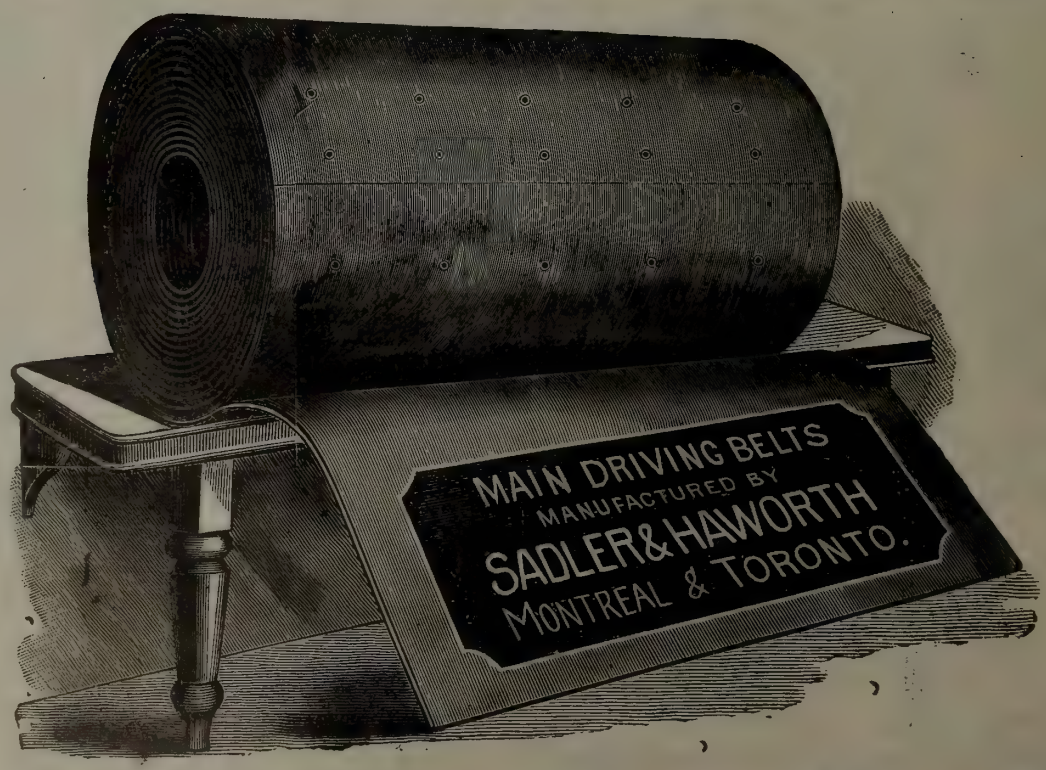
MAIN DRIVING BELTS.

BELTS MADE ANY THICKNESS, WIDTH, LENGTH, AND STRENGTH DESIRED.



OUR BELTING HAS BEEN TRIED AND PROVED TO MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT.

SADLER & HAWORTH,

MANUFACTURERS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL

THE BARBER TURBINE.

Our representative recently had the pleasure of visiting the works of Charles Barber, at Meaford, Ont., where the well-known Barber's Canadian turbine is manufactured. Mr. Barber reports business to be in a prosperous condition. For the past thirty years he has made a special study of the question of turbine manufacture, and claims to have perfected his turbine by such improvements as were demonstrated to be necessary by experience. At the present time, he states, he is producing an article that will meet almost every requirement.

The Barber turbine is purely a Canadian invention, and one of the few that has outlived the competition from American apparatus. It is claimed that this turbine has been tested in competition with the leading American makes, and that it has invariably given better results, while at the same time being much lower in price. Mr. Barber has a complete list of all sizes, right and left hand, for both vertical and horizontal installations. His engineer has perfected an original system of installation which, it is said, entirely overcomes the difficulties of bulk-head, flume and conduit building. Persons contemplating the installation of water wheels are referred to the illustrations which appear in his advertisement, and are asked to write Mr. Barber for further catalogues and particulars.

POWER FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

(1) We have a mill that requires from 35 to 40 horse power, according to the number of machines in use. Our engine is 12 inches by 20 inches, with a boiler suitable for 90 pounds pressure. How much more power will we require to run a dynamo capable of furnishing current for 600 incandescent lamps, and another one for 30 arc lamps?

(2) How much power will it require for 140 lamps on a 110 volt circuit?

The above questions are asked by a writer in Modern Machinery, and the answers given are as follows:

(1) The amount of power required depends on several things that you do not mention; therefore, we cannot attempt an answer. We should advise you, however, to put in another plant to furnish power for the electric light system you mention, for if you attempt to add to your present plant, and drive the varying load in your mill with the same engine that furnishes power for the lights, the service will be unsatisfactory and hence unprofitable. It is customary when making estimates, to calculate that one horse power will be required for 10 incandescent lamps, but this is only an estimate and should be considered as such.

(2) The power actually required to operate your lamps can be determined when the resistance that each one offers is known, and this you do not state. If we assume it to be 50 ohms on a 110 volt circuit, then each lamp will require 110 + 50 = 2.2 amperes, or 308 amperes for 140 lamps. Multiplying the volts and amperes together, and dividing the product by 746, shows that 45.4 electrical horse power will be required. If the efficiency of the dynamo is 85% the brake power of the engine will be 45.4 ÷ 85 = 53.4 horse power. Assuming that the mechanical efficiency of the engine is 90 % it must indicate 59.3, or say 60 horse power.

We are indebted to numerous contemporaries for complimentary reference to our special Export Number issued in August last.

Special attention is called to the advertisement below of Mr. Chas. Barber, of Meaford, inventor and manufacturer of the famous Canadian turbine.

A Dominion charter has been granted to the Consol. dated Pulp & Paper Company, of Toronto, Limited This company, at the head of which is Mr. John M. Poole, has taken over mills at Newburg, which will be improved and extended.

The Thorold Pulp Company, Limited, has recently been organized, with a paid-up capital stock of $30,000, for the purpose of erecting a pulp mill on the Welland Canal at Thorold, Ont. The promoters of the enterprise are Messrs. Peterson and Davidge, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Messrs. Morse, John Brown and E. E. Rowe, of Warsaw, N.Y. The necessary water privileges have been secured and all other preliminaries arranged. The erection of the mill will be commenced immediately, under the direction of Mr. Vogel, who has had a long experience in this class of work in the United States and who has recently taken up his residence at Thorold. The mill will be constructed of stone and wood and will have a capacity of 10 tons per day.

CAMP SUPPLIES...

We make a Specialty of all kinds Supplies for Lumber Camps.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

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SAW MILL MACHINERY, MARINE ENGINES, BOILERS, IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, ETC.

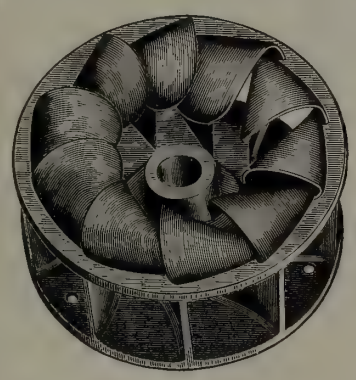
OUR EXTRA HAND-MADE

AXE

This Axe stands better in frosty weather than any axe made ... Send for sample. Can supply any pattern.

CAMPBELL BROS.
Mnfrs.
St. John, N.B.

THE CANADIAN TURBINE



Presents the most points of advantage of any turbine made.

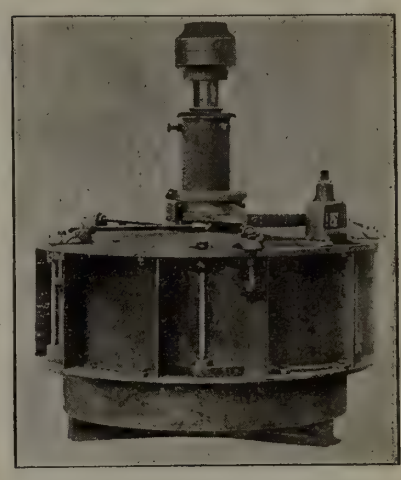
Examine these cuts carefully.

Perfect control.

The Highest Efficiency obtainable.

Careful Workmanship. All wearing parts of brass.

Gives no trouble at any season, and will last a lifetime.



Prices, Plans and Information Furnished.

C. Barber, Meaford, Ont.

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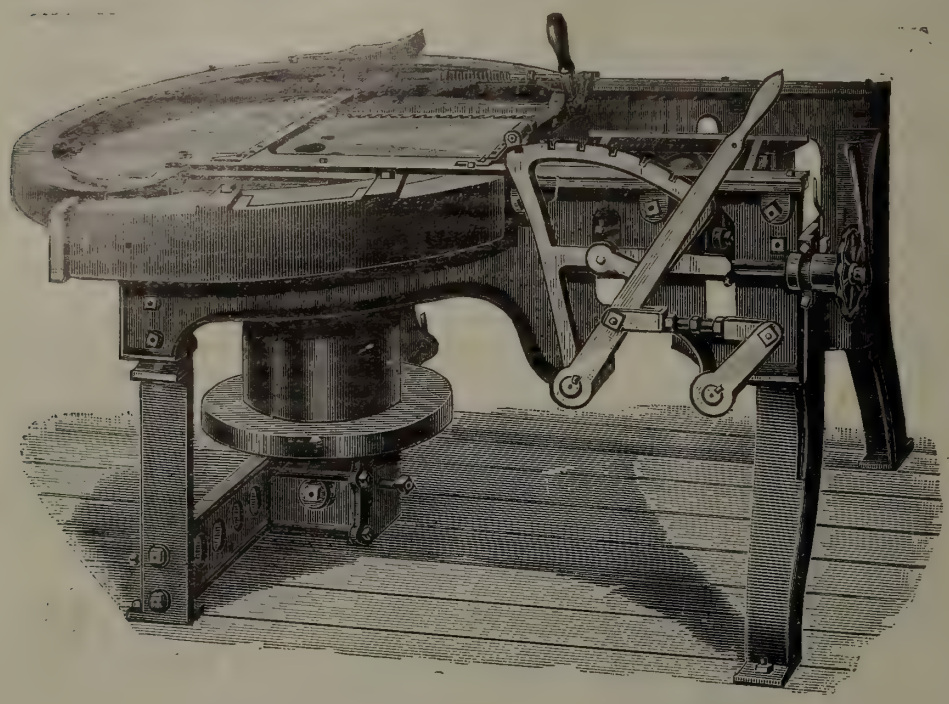
THISTLE BRAND RUBBER BELTING

EVERY BELT IS GUARANTEED

8 YEARS ON THE MARKET.

Dauntless Shingle Machine



"DAUNTLESS" SHINGLE AND HEADING MACHINE.
Capacity :—25,000 to 50,000 per day.

F. J. Drake's Patent

Shingle Machinery

New patterns and everything up-to-date. Complete outfits for Saw or Shingle Mills at special prices. Buy direct from the Manufacturer and save the Middleman's profit. I am quoting special low prices to Cash Purchasers. Every machine is built under my personal supervision and thoroughly guaranteed. I am also prepared to design and build machinery for special purposes.

Send for Catalogue.

F. J. DRAKE - Belleville, Ont.

THE

"IMPROVED LANE" PORTABLE SAW MILL

Embodies all of the Advance Features of the heavier sizes. It is Light, Rigid and Durable. The carriage excels for handling long timber—can't cut anything but parallel with it, unless you want to.

IMPROVED FAIRBANKS ROLLER GAUGE.

NOTICE this **"Fairbanks" Roller Gauge**, which is supplied with all Lane Mills. Can be used on any Mill. The same applies to the **"Gurnsey" Saw Guide** here illustrated.

We don't like to miss a chance of telling water power owners about

GURNSEY SAW GUIDE.

"Leffel," Vulcan" and "Perfection"

TURBINES

They've never gone back on us, and are guaranteed equally faithful to all purchasers. The same catalogue that describes these Turbines, and gives their tabled powers under various heads, contains interesting matter on *Saw Mills, Lath and Shingle Mills, Pulleys, Gears, Hangers, Etc.*

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H. E. Plant, Agent,
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THE MAPLE LEAF SAW WORKS

Shurly & Dietrich
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CANC SAWS
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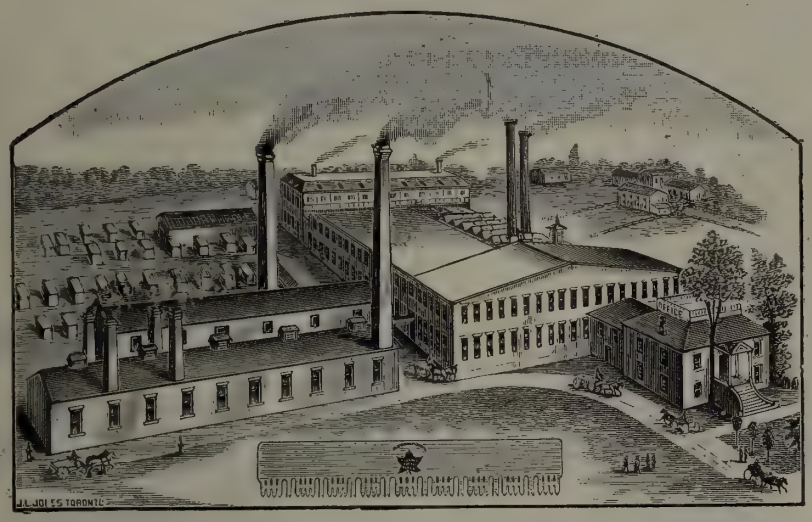

Manufacturers of

HAND SAWS
BUCK SAWS
PLASTERING TROWELS
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STRAW KNIVES, &c.

GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor — Save Gumming
Save Time — Save Files

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

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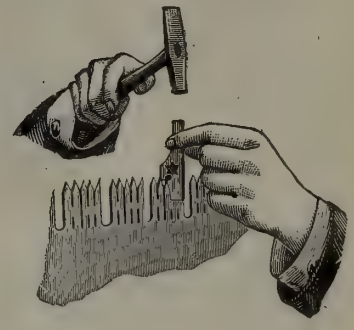
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.



Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. **On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.**

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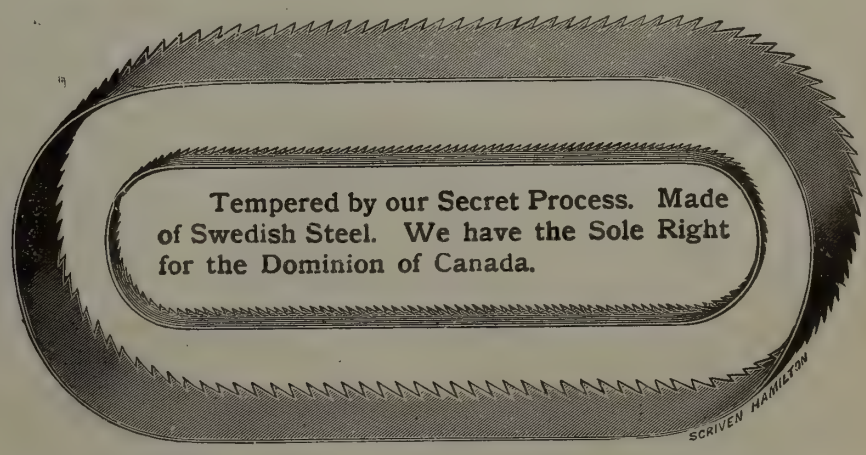

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Allis Single Cutting Bands
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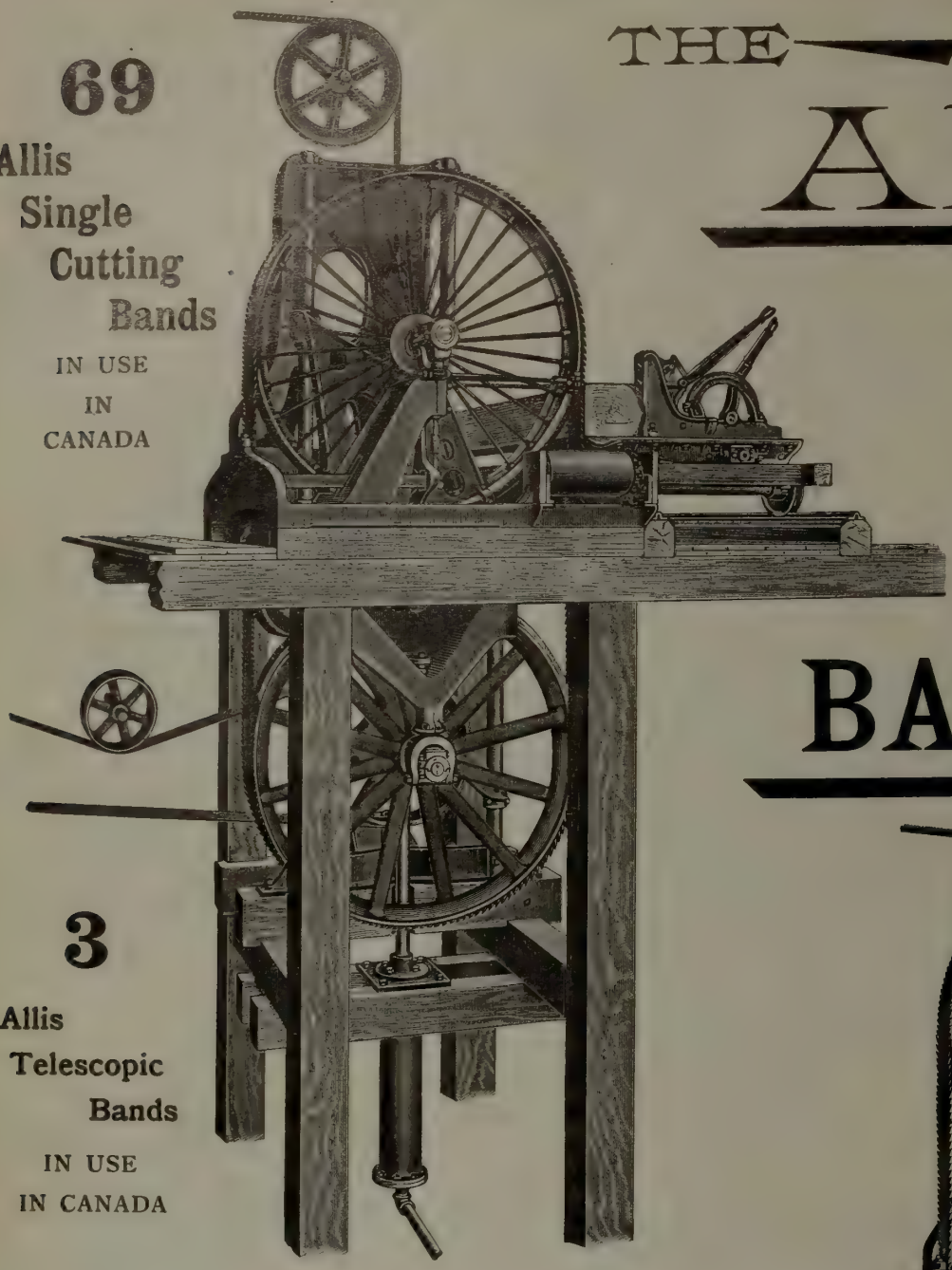

3
Allis Telescopic Bands
IN USE IN CANADA

THE

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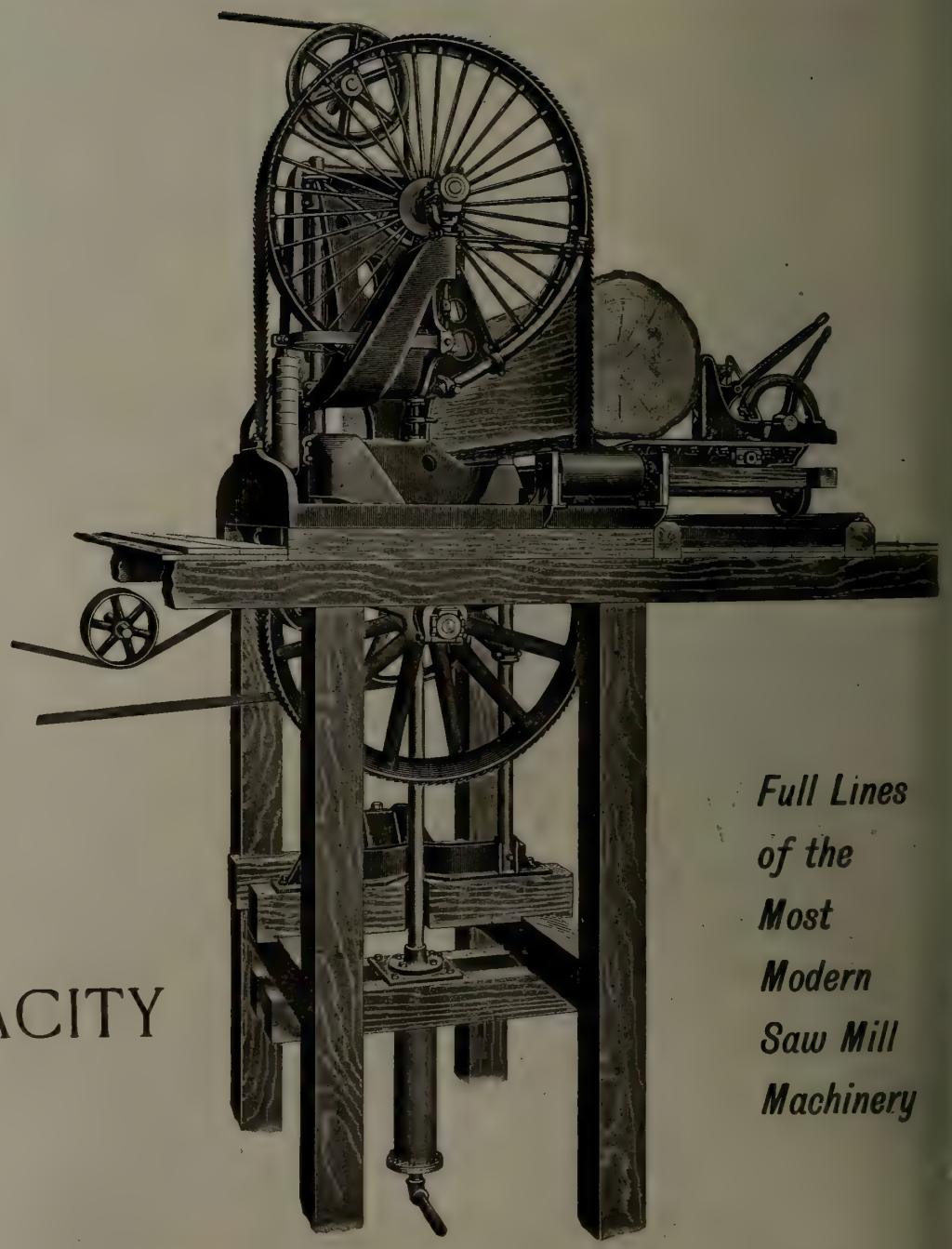
DOUBLE CUTTING TELESCOPIC

BAND MILL



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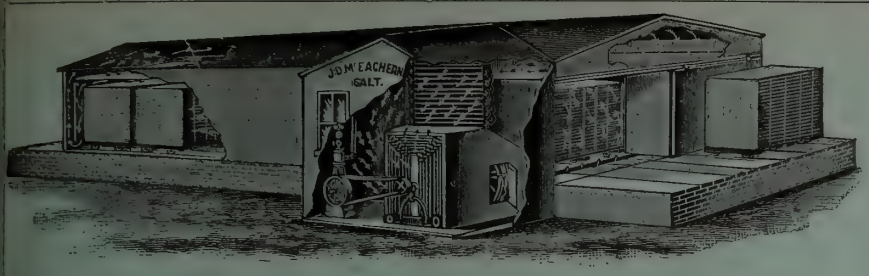

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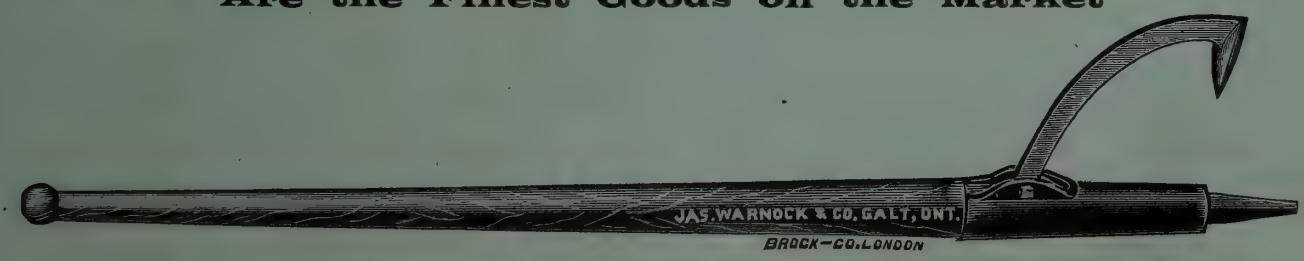

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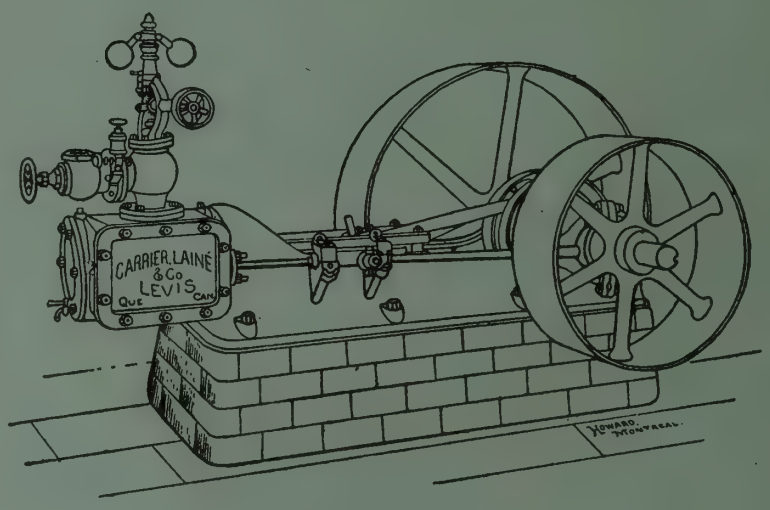

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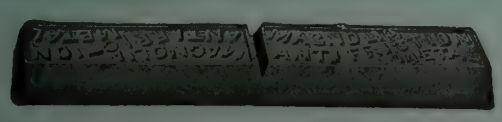

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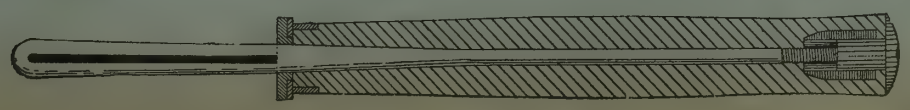

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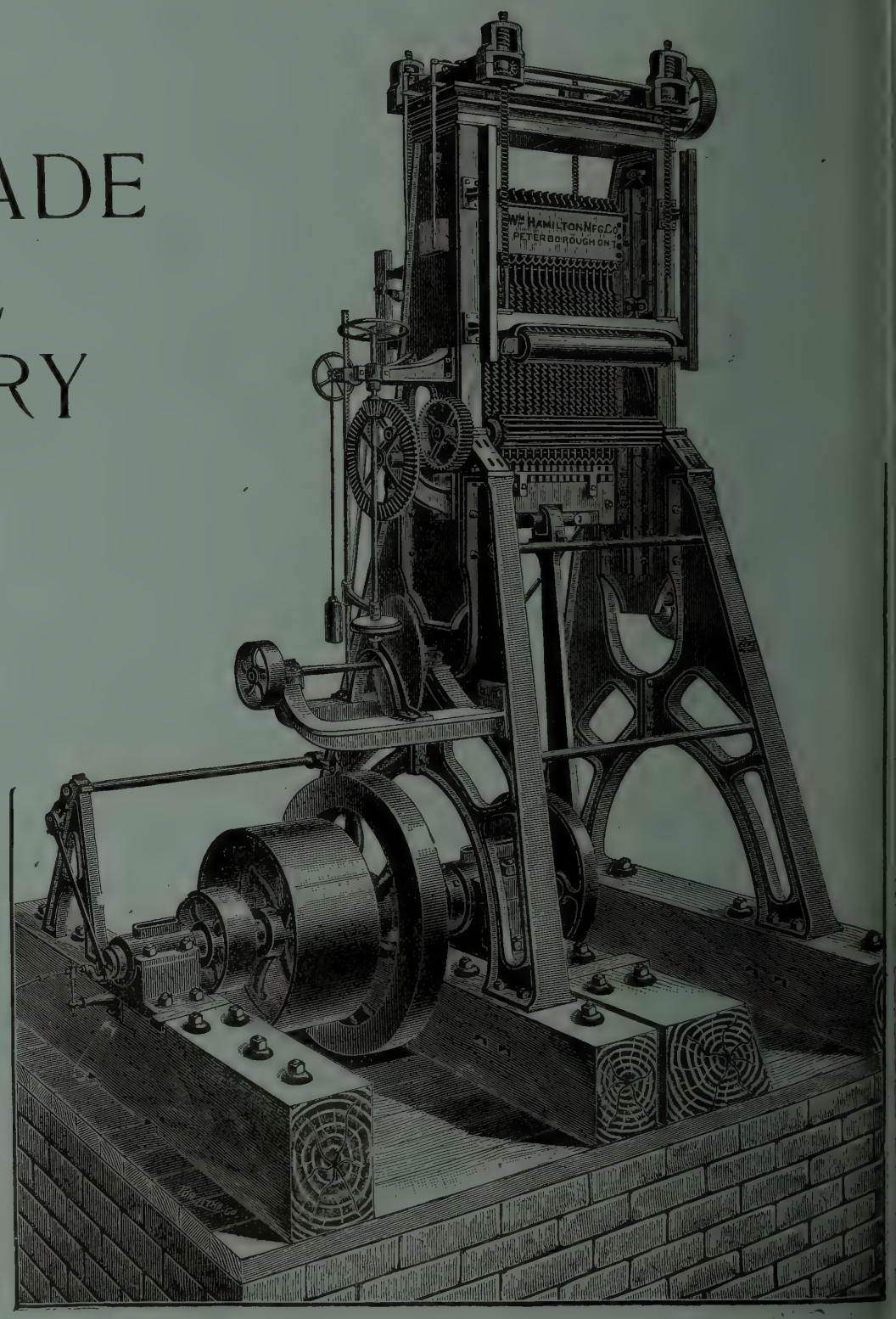

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Yours very truly, JAMES McKINLAY.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

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DEAR SIRS,—In regard to your Shingle Saws, you can say that I have been using Shingle Saws of your make (Simonds) for the past four years, and they have given good satisfaction. I am running nine machines and use a good many saws, but have never had a saw yet that did not work satisfactorily. Before using your saws I used saws of American make, which worked well, but after giving your saw a trial have continued to use yours, as they are cheaper, and in regard to working qualities are all that is needed.

Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

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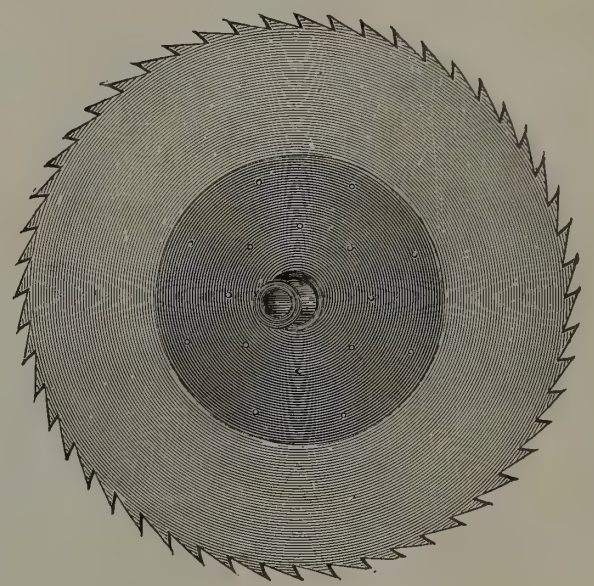
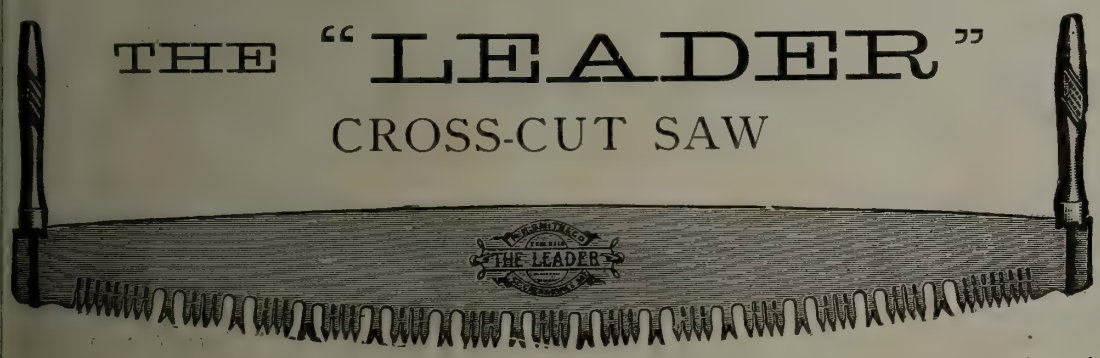
Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one. W.G.S.



THE "LEADER" CROSS-CUT SAW



These Saws are made from the best DOUBLE REFINED SILVER STEEL, warranted four gauges thinner on back than front, and the only Saws on the market that are a perfect taper from the points of the teeth to the back, and require less Set than any other Cross-Cut Saw.

They are tempered by the Simonds' Patent Process, insuring a perfectly uniform temper throughout the plate, and stand without a rival as the BEST, FASTEST, AND EASIEST-CUTTING SAW KNOWN. A gauge to regulate the clearing teeth is furnished with each saw.

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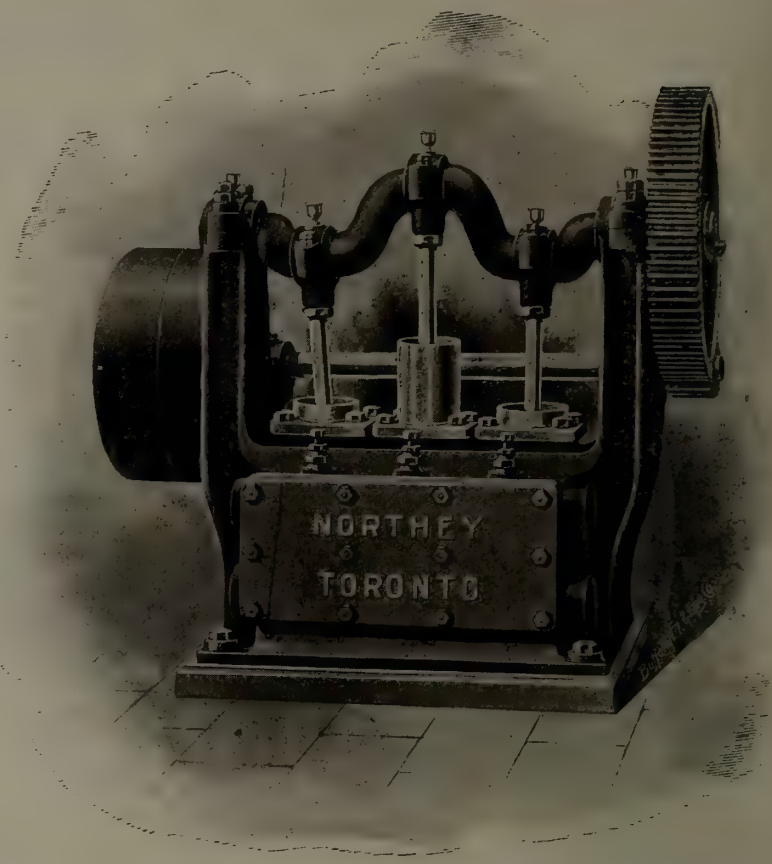

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 11. | TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1900 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. Single Copies, 10 Cents

MODERN METHOD OF BREAKING A LOG JAM.

THE accompanying illustration shows, in operation, a contrivance arranged by Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Ottawa, for the speedy loosening of a jam or other accumulation of logs, pulp wood, ties and so forth. Mr. Bingham is probably one of the best known and most successful logging contractors in Canada, having charge of all the logs on the Gatineau river for a distance of 100 miles, from the river Desert to the Ottawa.

The view shows an accumulation of 250,000 saw logs and an equal number of pieces of pulp wood and ties. The "tie up" is located at the detaining boom on the Gatineau, situated at the Cascades. The logs are piled a distance of half a mile and to a height of 28 to 30 feet, extending the entire width of the river, about three-quarters of a mile. A sudden rise of water in the tributaries caused the accumulation of logs. In 10 days last spring over 500,000 pieces were swept in from a distance of 60 miles up stream. The current in the Gatineau on this stretch runs 20 miles an hour, and as the logs were swept down to the collection at the boom, they were forced under water, and thus coming to the surface under the other logs, raised the entire lot to a great height. The logs presented an unbroken front, and hence were even more difficult to handle than when in the shape of a jam.

METHOD EMPLOYED ON THE GATINEAU RIVER FOR BREAKING A LOG JAM.

Under ordinary circumstances, months, and perhaps an entire season, would have elapsed before the logs could have been released and sent on to the different mills. Mr.. Bingham, however, decided to put into operation a scheme that suggested itself to him last season. He secured a 60 horse power steam hoist and placed it on a platform 120 feet long and 36 feet wide. From this hoist a three-quarter inch steel cable was worked over a drum 27½ inches in diameter. The cable was 550 feet in length, and a second one was provided for cases of emergency. A number of ordinary jam dogs or hooks, single and double, were provided, as well as log tongs. When it was decided to release the logs, the tongs were first used on single logs, a number of which were taken out to make channels. The tongs, of course, were fastened to the cable, which was operated by means of the steam hoist over the drum. After the necessary channels had been cleared, the dogs and hooks were brought into play. The latter were so placed that the release of one log brought thousands with it. Thus in the operations pictured, as many as 5,000 and 10,000 were brought out at a time. The use of the tongs in the first instance gave a more direct purchase on the single logs it was desirable to release. The engineer can regulate the strength and speed of the pull as demanded by the position of the logs, number of logs to be released, etc. The contrivance is, in short, to the log stream what the reaper is to the wheat field. The latter, when compared to the sickle, does not do one-tenth the work Mr. Bingham's contrivance accomplishes. Its advantages are manifold; speed and safety to the men are important factors in its workings.

The float with the hoist can be so placed that when the logs are released it can be readily swung clear of danger. Another advantage it has is in the sorting of the different owners' logs from the jams along stream or collections at the retaining boom. As soon as one firm's logs are located, the hoist and cable are set at work there, and all are speedily released. By the old method, when the logs were released purely by the efforts of the river men with their cant hooks and pike poles, there could be no such choice or discrimination. Confusion reigned when the logs were released and they had to be sorted afterwards.

Mr. Bingham states that by the use of his contrivance, a gang of 2 jam dog men, 6 river men, an engineer and a fireman, can release an ordinary jam of 25,000 logs in a day or two. By the ordinary method this would mean perhaps months, or even a season's work on the part of scores of men whose lives were constantly being endangered and sometimes sacrificed in breaking the jam.

It took six weeks to release the 500,000 saw logs, ties and pieces of pulp wood that became wedged at the Cascades retaining boom. This was the largest collection of logs and good wood ever brought together on the Gatineau, and it was held back by one of the strongest booms in the world. At this point there are four piers stretching across the river. The largest one in the center, is 100 feet square at the base and tapers to a crown 46 feet square. It is 96 feet high. These were built by Gilmour & Co., under the direction of Mr. Bingham. Owing to the frequent change in the level of the water most of the other booms are made permanent.

The Gatineau is known as a rough river on which to run logs. In the 100 miles from the river Desert to the Ottawa, there are 47 rapids and 22 chutes. In this distance from the Ottawa upwards there is an elevation of about 1200 feet. Mr. Bingham has the river divided into 37 sections, varying in length according to presence of rapids, speed of current, etc., from one-half to three miles. These sections are patrolled by permanent men.

The present is one of the busiest seasons Mr. Bingham has had in his 26 years' work as river contractor. He has delivered 850,000 logs, measuring from 13 to 16 inches in diameter. Last year he handled 500,000 logs. Each year he handles large numbers of ties and pieces of pulpwood, as well as the saw logs. This is the first season he has not had at least one raft of square timber down the Gatineau. Mr. Bingham handles all the logs on the Gatineau, and supplies the following mill-owners: W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa; Gilmour & Hughson, Hull; Rideau Lumber Co., McLaren & McLaurin, East Templeton; Logan Estate, Maniwaki. He employs 350 men during the season, which extends from about May 1st to October 15th. Mr. Bingham oversees the work personally and knows the river thoroughly. He now handles the logs off limits extending 240 miles from the Gatineau. When he first started the logs were cut much nearer.

Mr. Bingham states that the reason for the decline in the production of square timber is the advance in the prices secured for finer grades. The Gatineau mill owners, seeing better financial returns in the latter, adhere to it. The Gatineau, however, was never improved for the passage of square timber as were the Coulonge, Black river and other tributaries of the Ottawa, and hence more was cut along the banks of the latter streams. Mr. Bingham cites his present season's business as proof that the Ottawa lumber business is not declining, although

the mill owners are going farther for their log supplies each year. He expects his contrivance here described to work a revolution in log driving, bringing a speedy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties that beset it, and robbing it of many of its picturesque and dangerous features.

To further facilitate the work of log driving on the Gatineau, Mr. Bingham has had a tug placed on the river this season. The boat, which only draws 31 inches of water, is built so that it can be hauled around the portages on a waggon specially built for the purpose. A great saving of time is effected in the drive, and the labors of the men lessened by the use of the tug. The unique craft is called the "Airn of Quebec."

Mr. Bingham has built the booms, piers, and other improvements on the Gatineau which facilitate his work of log driving. He has had an interesting and successful career. He was born on May 13th, 1840, at Bytown, now known as Ottawa. At the age of 13 he learned the milling business, following it for about three years, at the expiration of which

MR. SAMUEL BINGHAM, OTTAWA.

time he entered the employ of J. M. Currier and James Maclaren, for whom he worked four years. He was first employed as cook's assistant on a limit up the Gatineau, but in 1873 he turned his attention to log and timber driving, being rewarded for his application of intelligent, industrious principles by a bountiful share of success. The "River King," as he is known, is esteemed as a man whose bond and word are equally effective. His integrity and application have gained him the respect of all classes. In 1886 Mr. Bingham was nominated for parliamentary honors, but declined. Previous to this, in 1880, he was elected as representative of Ottawa ward in the City Council, holding the honor for eleven years. During this period Mr. Bingham occupied the position of Chairman of the Board of Works and Property Committee. Bingham Bridge, over the Rideau river, is called after him.

His fellow citizens had such a high opinion of Mr. Bingham's worth that they elected him Mayor of Ottawa in the years 1897 and 1898. As chief magistrate of the capital he exercised with wisdom and benefit to the city and citizens, the sterling business principles and ability that have gained him such a large measure of reward in the lumber world. Mr. Bingham is considered one of Ottawa's leading public spirited citizens. He has fitted up a public gymnasium and in other ways has given evidence of the possession of a deep regard for the welfare of the youth of the capital. He has an ideal home on Sussex street, Ottawa. He has, with Mrs. Bingham, travelled extensively, and is an interesting conversationalist, having a thorough grasp of public happenings.

SAW-MILLING REVOLUTION.

Under the above heading the Australasian Ironmonger, of Sydney, Aus., describes a saw mill equipment imported from Canada which seems to be entirely different from anything in use in that country. The characteristic features of the different machines are referred to in the following manner:

"The most modern breaking-down saw in Australasia has already been mentioned. It has been imported from Canada by Mr. H. McKenzie, Australian Mills, Sydney, and shows the veriest new chum that saw milling will be completely revolutionized by its introduction. Very different to the old pit or frame saw, it is not easy to explain in type.

"First of all, the machinery is entirely above ground. The carrier resembles in shape that of a steam hammer. The saw is a complete band, 50 feet long, resting on and travelling over a pulley 9 feet in diameter. It is swedge toothed, and is driven at the rate of about 350 revolutions a minute, and as it is cutting all the time, this equals (allowing for irregularities in driving) 1500 feet of saw per minute, rather a contrast to the old vertical saw that cut its own length, and then had to be raised ere it cut again on the down action. That is all one sees at first sight. Now for details.

"Three men in three minutes raise the saw, place it on a frame above the carrying wheel, then slide it on, pass the guide arm into position, and the saw is ready for use. The engineer stands on a platform at the back of the saw, somewhat to the left. Grasping a lever he slowly starts the saw, and having seen that it is running smoothly, brings the speed up to the standard mentioned; then, with the hand on another lever, gradually draws the log up to the saw, and the squaring begins. The carrier is a wonderful piece of mechanism. It is controlled by steam, through a 10-inch cylinder, and is 42 feet over all. The engineer has such control that, having drawn the log up and made the cut, he immediately touches a lever, releasing two coil springs, which move the whole carrier and log about three-quarters of an inch away from the saw, so as to secure its safe return; another lever opens the valves of the cylinder controlling the carrier, and the 42-foot piston travels back three times as quickly as it came forward. Strong buffers are provided to prevent over-running. The piece cut falls on a plate between the engineer and carrier, and rollers, operated by steam, carry it away to the back of the mill.

"Part of the plant is a log-hauler. The mill is situate on the harbour's edge; the logs are floating below. The hauler has to bring each log from the water, and place it upon the carrier or feeder. This is done with an endless chain, studded with spikes, which, travelling under the logs, holds them by their own weight, and carries them to the correct level. Here revolving, parabolic-shaped drums, studded in the same manner as the chain, retain and control them on the level, and help to convey each in turn to the feeder carriage. Once there, the log is secured and adjusted very safely, though simply. There is no hand-spike business, or driving in of dogs, as of yore. The feeder is fitted with strong standards, called boss dogs, which contain finger grips which are out of sight till the log is in position, and then with the movement of a lever, suddenly leap out and seize the log. They are shaped like the fingers ready to grasp, or claws, nearly half-circles, and operate up and down, taking such a grip that it is impossible to move the log. Each standard may be operated separately, so as to conform to the shape of the log. When thus fixed, the engineer, with the aid of another lever, adjusts thickness of cut, which is gauged in notches.

"By the aid of this mill, Mr. McKenzie figures to cut 30,000 ft. of timber daily. So much for the saw. Now for adjuncts.

"At the ends, fore and aft of the carrier, buffers similar to railway car buffers are fixed to reduce concussion, should such occur. Behind the engineer is fixed a gang edger, which, if needed, is brought into operation to dress the edges of any of the boards that may be at all irregular. It is a compact little machine, and does its work in good style, cutting at the same time any width required. Up another flight, Mr. Milne, the engineer, who was sent out with the mill, points out that the saws (of which there are several) have every other tooth missing, and explained that the object was to allow for the growth of new ones, as the old were worn out through sharpening, &c.; that the 50 ft. of steel, 9 in. wide, weighs something like 3 cwt., is of gauge 14. He also shows the sharpener, a smart little machine, with a rapidly-revolving emery wheel and gauge-setter, all, of course worked by steam. It is necessary to place the saw in standards, so as to have it on its back edge, and so approach the sharpener. The standards are placed in a circle to faciliate the handling.

"The makers of this really wonderful saw are Waterous & Co., of Brantford, Canada, and it cost Mr. McKenzie £3000 to secure the plant, irrespective of expenses of erection and engagement of Mr. Milne, his engineer. A view of the mill is of deep interest."

EFFECT OF SCALE IN BOILERS.

THE commonly accepted idea is that the efficiency of a steam boiler is seriously affected by an accumulation of scale. Perhaps the most often quoted estimate is that the presence of 1-16 in. of scale causes a loss of 13 per cent. of the fuel burned, ¼ in. 38 per cent., and ½ in. 60 per cent. Recently, says the Street Railway Review, we have seen published statements tending to show that the loss of efficiency due to scale has been greatly over estimated.

Prof. R. C. Carpenter, of Cornell University, writing in the American Electrician, says that so far as he is able to determine by tests a lime scale, even of great thickness, has no appreciable effect on the efficiency of a boiler. A test which he conducted when the boiler was thickly covered with lime scale showed practically as good results as when it was perfectly clean. The explanation is that the heating capacity is affected principally by the rapidity with which the heated gases will surrender heat, as the water and metal have capacities for absorting heat more than a hundred times faster than the air will surrender heat. Any deposit which curtails slightly the capacity of absorbing heat on the water side has very little effect either on total capacity or efficiency. A thin film of grease, however, being impermeable to water keeps the latter from the metal and generally produces disastrous results.

Mr. Walter M. McFarland, formerly an engineer officer in the United States Navy, in the course of a lecture at Sibley College, Cornell University, stated his experience had been that a considerable thickness of clean uniform scale made apparently little difference in the efficiency of the boiler. On the U. S. S. Vandalia there were two boilers used for distilling water, and the water evaporated per pound of coal was no more when the boilers were clean than after three months when the scale was nearly ¼ in. thick.

On the other hand, there are recent tests showing that scale does reduce the efficiency. In May and June, 1898, Prof. L. P. Breckenridge, of the University of Illinois, made tests on a locomotive boiler before and after cleaning it of scale and found that the loss due to the scale was 9.55 per cent. The average thickness of this scale was 3-64 in.; analyses of samples taken from different points in the boiler showed from 20 to 67 per cent. calcium carbonate and from 4 to 40 per cent. calcium sulphate.

Also, copies of reports of tests sent us by the Union Boiler Tube Cleaner Co., of Pittsburg, show that there is a marked increase in the efficiency of the boilers after the scale has been removed. In one case the gain was 16.3 per cent. and in another 24.8 per cent.; the thickness of the scale was not stated.

The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Victoria, B.C., expect to ship a large quantity of lumber to South Africa after the cessation of the war there. During the past three months they have shipped four cargoes to that market, and other vessels are now loading at their mills at Chemainus.

HISTORY OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY IN WINNIPEG.

An interesting historical chapter relating to the arly days of lumbering in Winnipeg is found n a recent issue of the Commercial of that city. Referring to the purchase by the Keewatin Lumber Company of the retail lumber yard of Dick, Banning & Co., the Commercial says :

The transfer of Dick, Banning & Co.'s business ecalls recollections of the early days of the lumber trade in Winnipeg. As the early history of he country centres around Fort Garry (Winnipeg), so also does the early history of the lumbering industry in the province. The first account we have of the introduction of saw mill machinery was in the year 1856. Machinery for a combined saw and grist mill was purchased in Chicago, and brought into the country in the year named. The motive power for the mill consisted of a 25 horse-power engine. The machinery was transported across the country from Chicago to the Mississippi river, where it was loaded upon steamers and taken up the river to St. Paul, the head of navigation on the river. At St. Paul the machinery was loaded upon wagons and drawn by oxen across to the head water of the Red river, where it was placed upon flat boats built for the purpose, and floated down to Winnipeg. On arriving at Winnipeg the flat boats were broken up and the lumber of which they were composed was sold in the settlement. This was the first lumber imported into the settlement, and was the commencement of what afterwards grew to be a very important trade. On the arrival of the machinery at Winnipeg the work of setting up the pioneer mill was commenced, but owing to lack of knowledge on the part of the operators, considerable difficulty was experienced in making the machinery work. Finally, however, the mill was got into working order, and for a time did good service in supplying the settlement with both flour and lumber. The mill occupied a site within the present corporation limits of the city of Winnipeg, in the vicinity of Drewry's brewery, and was operated by a company of settlers. The investment, it is said, did not prove profitable to the proprietors, though there was always plenty of work to be done, and the mill was frequently kept in operation night and day. The logs sawn were the native timbers of the country, growing in the Winnipeg district, and consisting of poplar, oak, tamarac and spruce. The mill was burned in 1862, and so ended the first milling enterprise in the settlement.

About the time of the destruction of the pioneer mill another mill was established by Andrew McDermot. This was also a combined saw and grist mill, and was located near the the spot where afterwards were built the Dick & Banning and the Jarvis & Berridge mills, on the Red river. Like its predecessor, this mill was also burned down, after serving the settlement for about ten years.

About this time the flat boat trade on the Red river was commencing to assume some importance, and lumber as well as other supplies were coming in from the United States in this way. It was also customary to sell the material of which the flat boats were composed for lumber, as the boats could not be taken back up stream to advantage. Lumbering on the upper Mississippi had by this time developed to a considerable extent, and lumber was coming into Manitoba by the flat boat route from that quarter from mills located at Minneapolis, Brainard and other points on the Misssissippi river. With the construction of the Northern Pacific railway the lumber was carried to Moorehead, and thence brought down the river to Winnipeg. W. J. McAuley, of St. Paul, was the first to go into this business extensively. In 1873 he brought the first stock of lumber of importance into the settlement, which was rafted down the river as described. During the following summer McAuley & Co. commenced the erection of a saw mill at Winnipeg. This mill was sold to Jarvis & Berridge in 1879, but shortly afterwards was blown up and destroyed. It had a capacity of 30,000 to 35,000 feet per day. A new mill was built and a company formed, called the Winnipeg Lumber Co., which succeeded Jarvis & Berridge. The new company came into business at a critical time, when the lumber business was going down with the collapse of the "boom." The company did not prove a success, and the property soon passed into the hands of the banks which had advanced money to the projectors. The machinery of this mill was sold and moved to other points, some to Rat Portage. It was the largest mill ever established in Winnipeg, and had a capacity of about 100,000 feet daily, with battery of five boilers, and 250 to 300 horse-power.

The lumber firm of Dick, Banning & Co. date their commencement of operations here from the year 1872. Mr. Dick, who had visited the country during the previous year to look over the situation, returned from Ontario in 1872, with machinery for a portable mill. The machinery arrived by flat boat from Moorehead, and the cost of transporation from St. Paul was $1,410.70. The mill building was burned some years ago, but the machinery had been removed previous to the destruction of the building. Mr. Dick formed a partnership with the late W. W. Banning, who died in 1885. The mill was operated up to 1882, when the firm bought out a mill which had been established at Keewatin, Lake of the Woods, by W. J. McAuley. The Winnipeg mill was then closed and the machinery moved to Keewatin, and a portion was sold to establish a mill in the Rocky Mountains. The timber sawn at the Winnipeg mill was such as the district afforded. The firm also operated a mill on Lake Winnipeg for a while, where they built a mill in 1878, but sold out a few years later. This firm brought the first lumber from eastern Canada to Manitoba, early in the seventies. It came in bond via Duluth, thence by the Northern Pacific railway to Moorehead, and from the latter place it was brought down the Red river to Winnipeg. This firm imported lumber and building materials from Minneapolis and other points largely, especially during the "boom" days, during which time it was almost impossible to keep up with the demand. In 1882 the firm brought in 10,000,000 feet, and paid nearly $150,000 in freight that year. These were the halcyon days for the lumber trade in Winnipeg, when purchasers stood on guard waiting for a car of lumber to arrive, when it would be gobbled up, regardless of price, and always for cash down. The trade, however, made up for it during the following years, when stocks were greatly in excess of demand and prices were cut down to unprofitable figures. Before the "boom" period prices of common lumber ranged about $25 per M. During the "boom" period prices went up to $30 per M. for common lumber, but after that period declined to $15 to $18 per M.

In the year 1882 J. R. Sutherland built a mill at St. Boniface, across the river from Winnipeg. The mill was a very good one, and had a capacity of 60,000 to 70,000 feet. It was a double circular mill, and was destroyed by fire in 1884. In 1882 D. E. Sprague built a mill in Winnipeg, single circular, with a capacity of 40,000 feet in ten hours. This mill is the only one which has been in operation here of late years, and it has been operated every year since established except during one season. The logs sawn at this mill come from the Red Lake district of Minnesota, down the Red River, and some good logs are also secured on the Rosseau river in Manitoba. The timber is pine. There is little timber in Manitoba tributary to Winnipeg now. On the Rosseau river, a tributary of the Red river, in Manitoba, there formerly was a considerable pine country, but this is now nearly exhausted.

This sketch covers briefly the main points connected with lumbering at Winnipeg. With the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway eastward from Winnipeg to Lake of the Woods, the centre of the lumbering industry was established at the Lake of the Woods towns of Rat Portage and Keewatin. A number of mills have been established at these points, and for many years the Lake of the Woods mills have remained the principal source of the lumber supply for Manitoba and the prairie region bordering Manitoba to the west. Supplementary lumber supplies are drawn from such districts as Lake Winnipeg and other timber regions in the northern part of Manitoba.

Present indications point to a revival of the lumbering industry at Winnipeg. The improvement of the St. Andrew's rapids, now under way, will permit of bringing logs up the Red river from Lake Winnipeg to the city, and this may possibly be taken advantage of to some extent to bring logs from the timber country tributary to the lake to this city for sawing. The construction of the South-eastern railway from Winnipeg to the Rainy river country is another important factor which promises to aid in reviving the lumber milling industry here. The Rat Portage Lumber Co.—the largest institution of the kind in the west, operating several mills at the Lake of the Woods—has already made arrangements to establish a mill in Winnipeg. This new mill will be in operation, it is expected, next spring, and the logs for the mill will be brought from the Rainy river district, over the Southeastern railway. Thus Winnipeg promises to once more regain to some extent at least some prominence as a lumber manufacturing centre for Manitoba.

The operation of cutting down an elm tree over three feet in diameter at Jacksonville, Ill., by means of wires heated by electricity, was successful, though slow. The cautery device consisted of a piece of 7-strand No. 16 iron wire connected with an electric light circuit, three of the strands being removed to afford air space within the cable. The current used was from 120 to 135 amperes, the voltage at the machine being varied from 80 to 115. After the wire became heated it was pulled back and forth like a cross-cut saw, and in this manner it burned its way through the tree, the time consumed being 2 hours and 10 minutes.

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

HARDWOOD LUMBER INSPECTION.

INTEREST in the inspection rules adopted by the National Hardwood Lumber Association of the United States is, perhaps by force of circumstances, spreading to Canada. Some Canadian dealers have been shipping lumber to the Eastern States, and, we understand, have agreed with the purchasers of their stock to have the lumber inspected by a disinterested inspector appointed by the above association. This condition is to be welcomed, in that it is the probable beginning of what will ultimately result in the adoption of uniform rules of inspection in Canada. Whether the rules of the National Association could with advantage be adopted on this side is a question which must be decided by the trade, but it is certainly desirable that some uniform system of inspection should become generally employed.

Although as yet little has been accomplished in this direction, the CANADA LUMBERMAN is still hopeful that in the near future the trade will recognize the necessity of standard rules to the extent of taking definite action in the matter. The modus operandi of the inspection bureau of the National Hardwood Association is one which seems commendable. The Bureau is in charge of a surveyor-general, who divides the territory into districts and appoints a district chief inspector over each, also such inspectors as are found necessary. The only remuneration to inspectors is the fee received from the buyer and seller for the inspection done. In case either buyer or seller is dissatisfisd, the lumber is reinspected by the surveyor-general, whose inspection is final, and the party shown to have been in error pays the expense of the reinspection. Each inspector gives a bond for one thousand dollars that he will discharge his duties faithfully. The fees for the measurement of lumber are from thirty-five to fifty cents per thousand feet. Each inspector makes a report to his district-chief once a month, and remits ten cents for each thousand feet of lumber inspected. The district-chief remits to the surveyor-general seven cents for each thousand feet inspected, while the surveyor-general retains as his remuneration five cents per thousand feet and remits the remaining two cents to the association. The inspector's fees are payable to the inspector on demand by either the buyer or seller, as the inspector may elect, and in the absence of an agreement to the contrary the party paying the fees collects one-half from the other party to the contract.

The markets which have already adopted the national rules include New Orleans, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Pittsburg, Chicago, Baltimore, Buffalo, and the hardwood associations of Michigan, Wisconsin, and other States. The rules have also been endorsed and approved by the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

THE HARDWOOD PRODUCTION.

A LESSON taught by experience is not usually soon forgotten. Such a lesson has come home to some of the hardwood manufacturers of Ontario within the past twelve months, and the result will probably be of advantage to the hardwood trade generally. The strong desire on the part of mill men to obtain a large supply of logs for the sawing season of 1900 brought about extreme competition, and in some instances such exorbitant prices were paid for logs as to make it impossible to get more than the saw bill out of them. Of course, it was argued that the past and prospective demand for lumber gave a great stimulus to buying logs, and that in the winter of 1899-1900 the outlook for high prices for lumber was exceptionally promising. But the unexpected frequently happens. The demand for hardwood lumber this year has been only moderate, and prices have accordingly receded. The mistake made in purchasing logs at almost any price became apparent.

As the logging season is approaching, it may not be amiss to express the hope that the lesson learned during the past year will not be forgotten. The tendency to over-production is one of the difficulties of the lumber trade which cannot easily be controlled. The manufacturer is, of course, anxious that his season's business shall show as large a percentage of profit as possible; in his desire to increase profits he forgets the danger resulting from over-production.

The shrewd manufacturer will not aim to make an excessive production, but will so control his output that even in the event of a depreciation of the market value of lumber, he may be able to balance up the the year with a profit. In the absence of an organization in Ontario, it is extremely difficult to control the output of hardwood umber, but if this phase of the business was given more consideration, the condition of the trade might be greatly improved. As an illustration of the usefulness of organization along this line, reference might be made to the Pacific Coast Shingle Manufacturers' Association, the members of which, by mutual agreement, close down their mills for a stated period when the supply of shingles becomes excessive. By this means the price of their product is maintained and a margin of profit to manufacturers assured.

The question of over-production formed the chief subject in the address of the president of the Michigan Hardwood Lumber Association at the annual meeting held last month. After pointing out the necessity of restricting the output of hardwood lumber, he concludes with the following timely advice: "Another important point to consider where firms come in contact in the purchase of logs, is the establishment of some uniformity in price, and not to bid up the prices out of reason, to the detriment of all interested. Better to get out a reasonable amount and make noney from it than a large amount with opposite results. This last competition also has a tendency towards accepting a poorer grade of logs, in which we all know there is no money to be made. Good lumber cannot be produced from such stock."

LUMBER CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE conditions surrounding the manufacture of lumber in the province of British Columbia have never been too favorable to the manufacturer. Although the industry has grown year after year, its development has only been accomplished by the exercise of great perseverance and energy on the part of lumbermen. Considering the large monetary investment and risk, the profits resulting from the conduct of the business have, in most instances, been inadequate. It is not surprising, therefore, that the lumbermen view with some alarm the recent action of the Provincial Legislature affecting the rebate on exported timber. The royalty charged by the government is fifty cents per thousand feet on log timber and shingle bolts, but for the past seven years a rebate of one-half this amount has been allowed when the manufactured product in lumber or shingles was shipped out of the province. Thus all shipments to the other provinces of the Dominion, as well as to foreign countries, were accorded the rebate of twenty-five cents. By an order-in-council, passed a couple of months ago, no intimation regarding which is said to have been given to the lumbermen prior to its enactment, this rebate on exported timber was discontinued. As the market for the timber products of British Columbia is largely beyond the boundaries of the province, a serious blow was thus dealt the lumber interests.

The ground for the action of the government is understood to be an opinion prevailing in some quarters that the province was not deriving a sufficient revenue from its timber That a government should, in the interest of the people, obtain a reasonable remuneration from the sale of its raw material, will be admitted by all, but in striving to accomplish this end, care should be exercised that restrictions are not imposed which will render the industry unprofitable and result in restricting its growth.

It may be that the lumbermen of British Columbia cannot fairly lay claim to a rebate on

timber products exported from the province, but they are certainly entitled to secure their raw material upon such conditions as will enable them to carry on the business of manufacturing lumber with pecuniary advantage. The conditions surrounding the industry in British Columbia are different from those pertaining to any other province of the Dominion. It is necessary to obtain mill equipment either in eastern Canada or from the Pacific coast states to the south. In the first instance, a large additional expense is added to the first cost of the mill by freight rates, and in the latter by the duty imposed on United States machinery. The cost of building a saw mill in British Columbia is considerably greater than that of a similar mill in eastern Canada. A second draw-back to manufacturing lumber in that province is the difficulty of disposing of the lower grades. It is impracticable to ship low grade lumber into Manitoba and the Territories, while only the higher grades can be marketed at a profit in eastern Canada.

The Canadian market is extremely limited, and the mill capacity much greater than the demand. The present capacity of the shingle mills of British Columbia, for instance, is 750 millions annually, while the demand in Canada where British Columbia shingles can be marketed is only about 200 millions. The present Dominion tariff, however, is such that the legitimate market in Canada is divided between the British Columbia manufacturer and the manufacturer in the western States. Under the customs tariff, lumber and shingles may be imported into Canada free of duty, whereas similar products shipped to the United States are subject to a duty of two dollars per thousand on lumber and thirty cents on shingles. This the Canadian manufacturer justly regards as a discrimination in favor of foreign competitors, and deprives the Canadian manufacturers of that degree of protection to which they are entitled. Why, they ask, should a duty not be imposed on American lumber similar to that on Canadian lumber shipped to the United States. But their grievances do not end here. While lumber, which must not of necessity be imported from the United States, is admitted free of duty, the tariff fixes a duty equal to about thirty per cent. on mill supplies, such as saws, belting, etc., which the British Columbia manufacturer must either import or purchase in the east at a large outlay for freight. There seems good ground for the contention that the lumber interests have been discriminated against in the matter of duty, and anything that will further hamper the development of the industry should not be countenanced by legislators having the interests of the country at heart.

The question of securing a supply of timber is one of paramount importance to the manufacturers in British Columbia at the present time. Originally established adjacent to timber limits, the mills in most cases are now a considerable distance from the forests. This has brought about a steady advance in the price of timber and rendered it more difficult to obtain a sufficient supply. The removal of the mills further up the coast will be the ultimate outcome. Some manufacturers are already considering this step, which will involve a large expenditure. The great problem is how to obtain a price for their product commensurate with the additional expense thus involved, as the price of British Columbia red cedar and fir is regulated in a measure by competition from white pine and Washington red cedar and fir. Although the cost of timber to manufacturers has been steadily increasing in recent years, the selling price of the manufactured article has not advanced proportionately. As an instance, ten years ago the price of shingle bolts was about four dollars per cord, at which time shingles were selling in Manitoba at $3 per thousand on a sixty cent rate of freight. In the past year the price of shingle bolts has been about four dollars, while the selling price of shingles in Manitoba has been in the neighborhood of $2.35 per thousand. It is significant that some Canadian manufacturers have already removed their mills to Washington, where they can enjoy the advantages of both the United Staets and Canadian markets.

The British Columbia red cedar shingle is used largely in Manitoba and western Ontario, but in eastern Ontario it has been replaced to some extent of late by the white cedar and pine varieties. One advantage claimed for the red cedar shingle is that it will not warp. The reason for this is that the logs being large, it is possible to quarter-saw the timber and still obtain a shingle of considerable width. By the process of quarter-sawing a vertical grain is obtained.

The lumber and shingle manufacturers of the coast province are progressive and energetic even in the face of adverse circumstances. That their position is not altogether enviable is easily apparent. It is hoped that the government will place no further obstacles in the path of the lumber industry, but that some of the unfair discriminations which now exist will shortly be removed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

GREATER use of the advertising columns of the CANADA LUMBERMAN might with advantage be made by persons engaged in the various branches of the lumber business who from time to time may be seeking new positions. The "Want Column" of the weekly edition affords a quick and effective means of reaching the lumber trade. An advertisement therein is almost certain to be more fruitful of results than if placed in the daily press, while the cost will be no greater—if as great. Mill superintendents, foremen, sawyers, filers, salesmen, inspectors and others seeking positions in connection with the lumber industry are requested to use the department freely. The LUMBERMAN reaches a large percentage of the saw mills in Canada. Mill owners might also avail themselves of its advertising columns to a greater extent when in need of skilled assistance. When desired, replies to the advertisements may, without extra charge, be addressed to a box at this office, and will be forwarded to the advertiser by the publishers.

IT has been interesting to watch the struggle for popular favor between the different varieties of shingles. Our observations lead to the conclusion that the white pine shingle is losing ground, and that its field is gradually becoming more limited. In the western part of Canada, for instance, preference is given to the red cedar shingle, while in eastern Canada the white cedar shingle is largely used. In Ontario the white pine shingle may be said to still hold the market, but even in this province it is meeting with severe competition from other varieties. One of the reasons for this enroachment on the white pine field is the comparatively lower price of cedar shingles. Another reason which has been advanced is that the quality of the white pine shingle is deteriorating, and that even the clear butts sometimes have worm holes in them. It is unlikely that the manufacturers of white pine shingles will endeavor to materially improve the quality of their production, as the high price of pine stumpage makes it necessary to convert into shingles only that portion of the log which will not make merchantable lumber. It is a significant fact also that the red cedar shingle as now manufactured is a much better article than that which was submitted to the eastern trade a few years ago.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES FOR LUMBER CAMPS.

A movement is on foot to induce the Ontario Government to extend the scope of the Public Libraries Act so as to embrace the needs of lumber and mining camps. The Public Library Board of Little Current, Manitoulin Island recently passed a resolution unanimously requesting the Minister of Education to allow them the privilege of sending out small branch or travelling libraries to the camps in the vicinity. The Public Library Act provides for the establishment of branch libraries in municipalities, but most camps are outside of organized municipalities; hence the necessity of such permission. It is recommended that a travelling library commission be appointed and a sum of money appropriated by the Government with which to purchase travelling libraries of the most approved literature. In the meantime the Government is asked to grant to Library Boards the privilege of sending small collections of books into the camps on condition that a guarantee be given by the foreman and bookkeeper that the books shall be well taken care of and returned to the library when the camps break up.

We understand that the project has been strongly recommended by prominent lumbermen, including Messrs. J. R. Booth, John Charlton, M.P., A. E. Dyment, M.P., C. Beck, N. J. Young, Georgian Bay Lumber Com., Saginaw, Lumber Co., and others, and that it is expected to receive the favorable consideration of the Minister of Education. Mr. A. Fitzpatrick, of Nairn Centre, is the originator of the movement, and we hope his efforts may be crowned with success.

OUR EXPORT NUMBER.

THE special export number of the CANADA LUMBERMAN published in September has been most favorably received by the trade at home and abroad. Many lumberman have expressed to our travelling representatives their appreciation of its value. Those who placed advertisements in this number state that they have received many enquiries from abroad regarding their products. Requests for copies of this number have been received from Great Britain, Germany, Italy and other foreign parts. As a trade developer it appears to have met all reasonable expectations.

MILLS OF MICKLE, DYMENT & COMPANY.

THE four illustrations on this page represent the saw and shingle mills owned by Mickle, Dyment & Company, whose head offices are at Barrie, Ont. The mills of the company are at Gravenhurst and Severn Bridge, one saw and one shingle mill being located at each of these places. The saw mill at Gravenhurst is operated by steam power, and consists of one circular and one band

MICKLE, DYMENT & CO.—SAW MILL AT GRAVENHURST, ONT.

saw, together with edgers, trimmers, lath machines, etc. The machines are operated by steam feed. There is a steam drag saw at foot of jack ladder for cutting bill logs of any size or length, claimed to be the only one in Canada. The planing mill is supplied with modern machinery. The capacity of the saw mill is 80,000 feet per day. In the shingle mill at Gravenhurst there are three Mowry and one Drake machines, their total capacity being 120,000 per day. The mills are provided with excellent fire protection.

The Severn Bridge saw mill contains circular and gang saws, with the balance of the equipment much the same as the Gravenhurst mill. It has a capacity of 90,000 feet per day. The mill and

MICKLE, DYMENT & CO.—SHINGLE MILL AT GRAVENHURST, ONT.

large yard are lighted by an electric light plant on the premises. The shingle mill in connection contains four Mowry machines of a daily capacity of 120,000 shingles.

The above mills are provided with lathe and repair shops and everything necessary for the manufacture of lumber to meet any demand. The lumber produced is chiefly pine, although several million feet of hemlock is also manufactured annually. The firm own extensive timber limits on the Georgian Bay district.

George Smith is building a new saw mill at Uhthoff, Ont. The engine will be 100 horse power.

THE TIMBER OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. G. W. Hay has contributed a series of articles to the Educational Review entitled "Rambles through Forest, Lake and River," in one of which he refers to the forests of New Brunswick in the following manner :

We were now entering what might be called the great spruce country of New Brunswick ; and for weeks after our course lay through interminable dark forests of these trees, intermingled with birch and maple, especially on the ridges, with a few scattering white pines and no hemlock.

If our lumbermen would select the largest and best trees for their operations, gathering the tops and branches, with some of the smaller growth in the denser portions, for the pulp mill manufacturer, this great lumber region, and others through the province, would increase in value each succeeding year. The great need in these forests is a judicious pruning of small trees, especially on the low grounds, in order to give an opportunity for the stronger and more shapely trees to grow ; and the careful removal of branches and tops to lessen the danger from forest fires. Thus the waste products of the lumberman, which have been the source of so much damage in times past to our forests, and the stunted and mishappen growth of smaller trees in the denser woods, would not only be removed, but much of it made use of for manufacturing purposes. The great lumber country around the Tobique lakes has as yet been untouched by forest fires. The systematic and intelligent methods of the lessee of these vast forests, Mr. F. W. Hale, is adding to, rather than diminishing, their value from year to year, in spite of the quantity of lumber cut. This is the case in Germany, whose forests, in spite of the large and profitable lumber "cut" each year, are constantly becoming more valuable. And this is the result of trained and intelligent supervision. And so it would be in New Brunswick if similar methods prevailed. Our game and fish wardens should be trained in forestry. It would pay the government a hundred, yes a thousand-fold, to give our game commissioner added authority over forests, give him intelligent and trusted wardens, skilled not only in the knowledge and habits of game and fish, but also in forestry. It would take a little time to train such a body of experts, but the results would be great, placing New Brunswick in a position to preserve and add to what must prove the source of her greatest material wealth —her forests, her game, and her fisheries. At the same time she would place herself in line with those countries which, by wise and effective legislation, are laying a foundation for the preservation and future development of rich material resources.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Chas. E. Clarke, who for the past year has been acting as foreman for Clarke Bros. in their lumber business at Kingston, N. S., died on September 22nd, from typhoid fever.

The wedding of Mr. W. T. Murchie, of the lumber firm of Hale & Murchie, and Miss Mabel McKeen was celebrated at Fredericton, N. B., on October 17th. The LUMBERMAN extends congratulations.

Mr. Linton, late superintendent of the Hay Furniture Company, Woodstock, Ont., has accepted a position with Gilmour & Company, of Trenton. Before leaving Woodstock he was presented by his friends with a complimentary address and diamond ring.

There died in Toronto last month one who for many years has been well known in lumber circles, in the person of Mr. Robert K. Connell. Deceased was sixty-four years of age, and was engaged as a lumber dealer. He was a grand-nephew of the late General Sir Thomas Kenah, K.C.B.

The LUMBERMAN regrets to learn of the recent illness of Mr. Geo. McCormick, M.P. for Muskoka. Mr. McCormick is again contesting that riding for the Dominion House, and although unable to take an active part in the campaign, it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that he will be returned.

Mr. Isaac Smith, a pioneer lumberman of the Ottawa valley, was called to his last resting place on October 18th. The Smith Bros. were among the first to engage in the square timber business on the Upper Ottawa, and operated extensively on their limits on the Kippewa, Coulonge, and Amable Du Fond up to about sixteen years ago, when they retired from business.

A rearrangement has recently taken place in the Crown

MICKLE, DYMENT & CO.—SAW MILL AT SEVERN BRIDGE, ONT.

Lands Department of Ontario. Mr. Alex. Kirkwood has, owing to ill health, resigned his position as chief clerk of the sales and free grants branch. His successor is Mr. J. J. Murphy, whose position as clerk in charge of the free grants has been given to Mr. E. S. Williamson, private secretary to Commissioner Davis. Mr. W. A. H. Findlay becomes secretary of the department. Mr. Williamson's successor has not yet been appointed.

A welcome visitor to the office of the CANADA LUMBERMAN a few days ago was Mr. H. H. Spicer, manager of the Spicer Shingle Mill Company, of Vancouver, B.C. Mr. Spicer left home towards the end of August and had visited Boston and some of the cities and towns in Eastern Canada, combining business with pleasure. Mr. Spicer reports the lumber trade in the Pacific coast province to be making progress, although at the same time suffering from some drawbacks which are not encountered in the east. His company are now making an excellent quality of red cedar shingles, some of which have been shipped even to the Eastern States. They have just remodelled their mill thoroughly, taking out the one

MICKLE, DYMENT & CO.—SHINGLE MILL AT SEVERN BRIDGE, ONT.

horizontal ten block and two double block machines and replacing them by four Dunbar and two Clipper machines. This has increased the capacity of the mill to 350,000 shingles in twenty-four hours. When the demand warrants the mill is operated day and night.

Gropp Bros. are building a new saw and shingle mill at Penetanguishene, Ont.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

VOL. VI. TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER 31, 1900 No 41.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED BY

The C. H. Mortimer Publishing Co'y of Toronto, Limited

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Branch Office:
IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canaian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 20-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

☞ Subscription price for the two editions for one year, $1.00.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

WANTED—50,000 feet 1¼ inch winter sawn Basswood. THOS. MYLES' SONS, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE.—36 in. Wickes Gang, cutting 14 in deep; located in Canada; price low. WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED.—Lot of 5 x 5 and 6 x 6 x 10 to 16 Soft Elm or Maple Squares, Common and Better, also 5/4 and 6/4 Common Ash. J. F. STENGEL, 990 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N.Y.

FOR SALE

150,000 FEET CLEAR DRY BRITISH Columbia White Spruce Siding, 1⅜ in. x 8 in. and up, 12 to 22 feet long. BRUNETTE SAW MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, New Westminster, B. C.

FOR SALE

200,000 FEET INCH MILL RUN BLACK Ash; 50,000 feet inch mill run Soft Elm. For further particulars apply to H. L. MERRITT, Blenheim, Ont.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU WISH to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Limits and Saw Mills FOR SALE

The proprietors having decided to retire from this business, offer their Valuable Limits and Mills for sale. The concern is well equipped in every respect and is in operation. The cost of operation is very moderate, having about 30 miles of railway (Lake St. John) running through it. The Mill at Lake Edward is Circular Saw; that at Pearl Lake is Steam Feed Circular and Gang.

The Limits, about 280 miles, have considerable Spruce and Pulp Wood, also Bouleau and Birch. These latter have exceptionable quality, and by judges considered the best in the Province of Quebec. For terms, etc., apply to

WHITEHEAD & TURNER,
Quebec City.

Wanted—100,000 Feet Mill Cull Basswood

Write, stating price, HURDMAN & ELMITT, Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD SOUND Tamarac Lumber in standard sizes, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, etc.; Dimension timber, 16 ft. long, 4 x 4, 4 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, etc. Also other sizes cut to order. Apply to EDWARD LLOYD, Limited, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

FOR SALE

THE SAW AND PLANING MILLS KNOWN as "Malloch's Mills," conveniently situated on the Ottawa, between Arnprior and Braeside. One Circular, Steam Rope Feed, Edgers, Trimmers, Live Carriers, Lath Machine, &c. Connected with C. P. R. For particulars, address GEO. MALLOCH, Arnprior.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The pine lumber market embodies features both of weakness and strength. The fall demand has been quite backward, and some of the smaller holders are showing anxiety to reduce their stocks. They are willing to give concessions in the matter of price rather than carry the lumber over the winter. The larger manufacturers, on the other hand, have not receded in the slightest degree from their decision, arrived at earlier in the season, to hold their lumber for fair prices. If, after the elections in the United States and Canada, the demand should not expand so as to absorb the greater portion of the stock on the market, it is the avowed policy of the manufacturers to pile their cut and carry it over the winter. It is yet too early to speak definitely regarding the log cut of the coming winter, but the indications are that it will be smaller than last season. There is a strong demand for hemlock lumber, and the cut of this timber will likely be increased this winter.

From point of demand hardwoods have not improved within the past week. The movement of stock is slow. A meeting of the hardwood manufacturers of Wiarton and vicinity was held at Palmerston last week, the object of which was to size up the situation in respect to the quantity of unsold stock at the mills. We are informed that the decision of the meeting was that the stock of hardwood lumber is by no means excessive, and that a few weeks of active demand would take care of the entire supply. The heaviest stocks held are of maple and elm, prices of which are somewhat irregular. The opinion of the meeting was in favor of holding firmly to present asking prices.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The shipping season from St. Lawrence will soon be over. Lumber intended to have been shipped this fall has already been purchased, and there is therefore little demand at the present time. Manufacturers who have any stocks of spruce deals are holding out for high prices; in fact, some disparity exists between the asking price of the manufacturer and the figure which the shipper claims to be able to pay. It has been pointed out that the prices of spruce deals at Quebec, published in last issue, are higher than can be obtained for an average specification. Our best information is that first quality spruce deals are worth about $44 to $46 per standard, second quality $30 to $32, third quality $28 to $30, and fourth quality $24 to 26. Sales were made earlier in the season at higher prices, but the enormous rise in ocean freights during the latter part of the season has had a tendency to weaken the price of deals. Spruce lumber, on the whole, is reasonably firm throughout the eastern provinces, although the demand is not active. Cedar shingles are moving slowly at $2.75 per thousand for extra clear, on Boston rate of freight.

UNITED STATES.

Within one week of the Presidential election in the United States a large movement of lumber could not be expected. The business of the past week, under the circumstances, may be regarded as satisfactory. In some classes of pine lumber, particularly low grade stock, the tendency of prices has been towards weakness, while on the other hand, piece stuff and the higher grades of pine have shown strength. Some quite important sales have lately been made at Duluth, 800,000 feet of No. 3 and better at $14, and 1,000,000 feet of No. 4 at $10.50. Pine lath have been sold in that market at from $1.75 to $2.25, according to grade. In the Saginaw valley a few million feet in log run lots changed hands within the past two weeks. Box lumber there is reported as dull. This is in contrast to the Buffalo market, where the box makers are said to be picking up everything suitable for their needs. The eastern markets are improving, and after election a brisk trade is expected. From Pittsburg comes the report that 4x6 No. 2 common lumber is scarce, and 2x12 and large timbers in white pine are difficult to find. White pine lath in that market is 30 cents per thousand higher than one month ago, with a brisk demand for No. 2.

The hardwood situation is practically unchanged. In Buffalo some price-cutting by dealers is reported, but it has been confined chiefly to the smaller operators. First and second white ash is said to be selling at $38 to $40, maple at $22, beech at $20, and plain oak at $36 to $37. Basswood seems to be in shorter supply than most of the hardwoods, but the demand for this lumber is limited. Ash is firm, with stocks generally light.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British lumber market is inclined to be a little heavy, due to the fact that the high prices, brought about largely by excessive freight rates, are causing consumers to buy only for immediate requirements. Recent auction sales have been characterized by weakness in prices, but in most instances the low values can be partly accounted for by the inferior quality of the lumber. As yet very few contracts have been made for next season's shipments. In view of the heavy stocks at Liverpool, and the uncertainty as to freight rates, importers are not anxious to contract. There is a feeling, however, that deals will sell at about the same figure as this year, although battens are likely to go at lower prices. It is now thought that the trade with South Africa next year will be considerably less than has been reckoned on.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

The bark Paul Rickmers is loading a cargo of 2,800,000 feet at the Hastings mill, Vaucouver, B.C., for a foreign port.

The Harbor Commissioners of Montreal want tenders by November 5th for the supply of timber and planks for the year 1901.

An advance of ten cents a thousand has been made at Buffalo on clears and stars in red cedar shingles, and a decline of 3 or 4 cents on perfections.

Messrs. C. C. Witthun & Company, of Wiarton, Ont., have just secured a contract to saw 2,800,000 feet of pine logs, and have commenced operations.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, of Toronto, were the purchasers of the timber limits in the township of Dana sold by the Ontario Government recently and referred to in last issue. The price was $61,275.

The milling property of the late Chas. F. Woodman, at Pleasant Point, N. B., together with the supply of lumber on hand, has been sold to Chas. Miller, of St. John. The consideration is said to have been $100,000.

The Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa has received a communication from the Nickels Explosives

Company, an English firm, in which they state that they are desirous of purchasing box shooks in Canada.

We understand that J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, will not operate this winter to any extent on the Mississippi branch of the Madawaska river.

The probable cut of logs in the Algoma district during the coming winter will be about 100,000,000 feet. There is more activity in this district than last year.

A raft of timber from the Georgian Bay arrived at Saginaw last week for the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company. It is the largest ever taken from Canada, containing 120,000 pieces, and scaling 6,360,000 feet. The logs were cut on Indian reserve lands on Whitefish river.

Hemlock has lately been selling in the Chicago market between $8.50 and $9. Railroad ties are bringing from 35 to 40 cents in carload lots. Eight foot posts, 4 inches in diameter, are quoted at 12 cents, 5 inch at 14 cents, 6 inch at 17 cents, 7 inch at 20 cents, and 8 inch at 35 to 40 cents.

The superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway at Charlottetown, P.E.I., has invited tenders for the supply of 46,000 ties, 272 pieces of sawn hemlock, 5,000 cedar posts, 200 hemlock ties, 45,000 feet perlines, and about 225,000 feet of spruce and hemlock boards and planks.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., of Rat Portage, Ont., have 4,000,000 feet of logs in the Rainy River which they purpose shipping to Winnipeg upon the completion of the South Eastern railway to that city. Daniel Hyland, of Rainy River, who has a timber limit at Willow Creek, Minnesota, will get out 3,000,000 feet of logs this winter, which will also be shipped to Winnipeg via the South Eastern railway.

Three timber berths were sold by the New Brunswick Government last week at the upset price of $8 per mile, as follows: Prosser Brook, branch of Coverdale River and Sherman Settlement, two miles, to A. L. Wright; between Coverdale River and Turtle Creek on Albert railway, two miles, to A. L. Wright; head of Cain's River, 4½ miles, to Wm. Richards & Co., Ltd.

Following is a comparative statement of timber measured and culled at Quebec up to 30th October, as reported by the Supervisor of Cullers:

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Waney White Pine....	1,903,148	1,780,485	1,504,625
White Pine	1,062,157	597,088	570,818
Red Pine.....	239,512	159,937	63,780
Oak.....	1,072,588	600,882	488,100
Elm.....	474,194	456,841	712,468
Ash	35,164	56,646	91,745
Basswood.....			241
Buttternut.....	955	60	142
Tamarac.....		415	71
Birch and Maple.....	112,500	244,530	459,361

At a recent sale held by Foy, Morgan & Company, London, England, Ottawa red pine sold at the following prices: 12-18 ft. 4 x 9 in. first quality, $19 per standard; 12-13 ft. 3 x 11, £20 15s; 13-18 ft. 4 x 9 second quality, £16 10s; 12-18 ft. 3 x 11, £16 5s; 12-18 ft. 3 x 9, £15 5s; 15-18 ft. 4 x 9 third quality, £14 10s; 15-18 ft. 3 x 11, £14 5s; 12-18 ft. 3 x 11, £14; 15-18 ft. 3 x 9, £13 5s; 12-18 ft. 3 x 9, £13 5s. Spruce deals from Dalhousie, N.B., brought £9 for 12 ft. 3 x 9, and £9 5s for 15-17 ft. 3 x 9. Some first quality pine deals from Quebec sold as follows: 13 ft. 3 x 12-25 in., £20 5s; 12-13 ft. 3x11, £19 10s; 7-16 ft. 3 x 11-25, £20 5s.

MONTREAL LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of lumber from the port of Montreal for foreign countries for the week ending October 27th were as follows:

Shippers.	Quantity and Description.	Value.
Grand Trunk Ry.	52 walnut logs	$41,900
" "	982 bundles walnut lumber	34,000
Watson & Todd.	61½ standards boards	.....
J. Burstall & Co.	16½ stds. deals and b ards	.....
R. Cox & Co.	15 stds. boards	.....
Watson & Todd.	60 stds. boards	.....
R. Cox & Co.	100 stds. deals and boards	.....
Grand Trunk Ry.	515 pcs. lumber	74, 00
C. P. R.	1,743 pcs. hardwood lumber	78,300

THE BOSTON MARKET.

There is a fair demand at Boston for spruce lumber, with the supply limited. The market is strong, and there is nothing to hinder prices being advanced except that the trade had enough of advancing prices a year ago, which resulted in nearly killing the demand. Now the principal spruce men seem to be satisfied to accept of a good trade at fair prices. In some instances, however, prominent lumber concerns are actually getting $2 per thousand above quotations for certain grades of spruce lumber. Boards continue especially firm: Ten and 12 inch, dimensions, $17; 9 inch and under, $15; 10 and 12 inch, random lengths, 10 feet and up, $16.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6 2x7, and 3x4, 10 feet and up, $13.50; all other randoms, 9 inch and under, 10 feet and up, $15.60; 5 inch and up merchantable boards, $15; matched boards, $17 to $17.50; out spruce boards, $12; bundle furring, $12.50.

Hemlock lumber continues firm, with offerings small. Boards are very firm: Canadian and eastern, $13 to $15; Pennsylvania, $16 to $17; boards, rough, $12 to $12.50; planed, $13 to $14.

White pine is firm, with the request fairly good: Uppers, 1 inch, $56 to $58; 1¾ to 2 inch, $58 to $60; 3 and 4 inch, $68 to $72; selects, 1 to 4 inch, $52 to $64; fine common, 1 to 3 inch, $45 to $60; sheathings, $38 to $54; barn boards, $28 to $30; coffin boards, $24 to $26.

Hardwoods are steady in prices, with a fair trade. Whitewood is firmer and is selling better: 1 inch, whitewood, $36 to $38; thicker, $38 to $42; 5/8 inch, $30 to $33; saps, inch, $25 to $30; common, $23 to $25; quartered oak, $65 to $75; fancy, $85 to $95; plain oak, $35 to $45; ash, $38 to $45; cherry, $90 to $130; maple, $30 to $40; sycamore, quartered inch, $40 to $50; walnut, $100 to $130.

Shingles are dull, and the supply coming forward has been increased of late: Extra cedar, $2.65 to $2.75; clear, $2.30 to $2.40; second clear, $2 to $2.10; clear white, $1.75 to $2; extra, No. 1, $1.50; Oregon, 16 inch, five butts to the inch, strictly clear, $3.15; California red wood, $3 to $3.50.

Clapboards are unchanged because they are scarce. The demand is also small: Extra spruce, $28 to $30; clear, $26, to $28; second clear, $24 to $25; pine, extra, $36 to $38; clear, $33 to $37; second clear, $28 to $30; California redwood, clear, $42.50 to $45; second grade, $40 to $42.

Laths are doing better, with the market well sustained: One and five-eighths, $2.65 to $2.75; 1½ inch, $2.35 to $2.50.

The steamer Crewe has been chartered to load deals at St. John, N.B., for w.c. England.

E. D. Brownell, lumber dealer, Amherst, N.S., is announced to have assigned to A. T. Etter.

FOR SALE: Timber Limits on the Following Rivers:—
Du Lievre, Rouge, St. Maurice, Temiscouata, Cascapedia (Great and Little), and the Escumenac River, and Georgian Bay.
Mills and Water Powers also for sale,
Asbestos, Chrome and Copper Mines for sale.
Principals only dealt with.
H. M. Simpson
29 Canada Life Building, 189 St. James Street, Telephone main 3344. MONTREAL, QUE.

PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY
Special Facilities for Dressing Lumber in Transit.
SWAN-DONOGH LUMBER CO.
WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS.
North Tonawanda
Cable Address, "Swan Donogh—Tonawanda." Lumbermen's Code.

Wanted for Export
ALL KINDS OF
LOGS AND LUMBER
PAYMENT BY MONTREAL BANKERS
Denny, Mott & Dickson
LONDON, ENG.

WANTED
MESSRS. JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also prime fresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.
Cabl address, "Owen, Liverpool." A.B.C. Code used.

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Lumber Importers
MANCHESTER · ENGLAND
Invite offers from Lumbermen for . . .
Spruce Deals and Battens, Spruce and Pine Flooring Shooks, Sashes, Mouldings, Dowels, Broom Handles or any Woods suitable for English Market.
Telegraphic Address: FELBER, MANCHESTER

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WHOLESALE TIMBER
Montreal, Quebec
Eastern Agents The B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B. C.
DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

Special attention given to . .
TIMBER PROPERTIES
If you wish to BUY or SELL, write
H. FAWCETT HARTLAND
309-310 Merchants Bank Building, 205 St. James Street, MONTREAL

Building Stone of all kinds, in the rough or dressed.
Dimension, Bridge Ashlar, Crushing, Coursing, Large Rubble, Small Rubble, Window Sills, Door Steps, also Lumber, Shingles and Lath.
A. McPHERSON & CO.
Longford Mills P.O., Ont.

H. D. WIGGIN BOSTON, MASS. 89 STATE ST.
will inspect at mill and PAY CASH for
LOG RUN
Elm, Ash, Bass and other Hardwoods
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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HANDLING SHINGLE SAWS.

By J. W. Ball, in Wood-Worker.

I shall not attempt to teach the art of saw hammering, but hope to say something that may be of benefit to the ordinary filer and sawsmith. There are so many opinions concerning the tension in a shingle saw that some filers do not know which is right. Allow me to state that I never saw one do good work until it was properly hammered. Do not go wild about some person's ideas, but try them, and if you find one that gives satisfaction, adopt it.

Saws change; the gauge, size and speed change, as well as the output of the mill, so there must be changes from time to time in the art of hammering. Take, for instance, a saw of 14-gauge rim by 8-gauge center, 42-inch, then take a 10x18 gauge 42-inch, and see the difference.

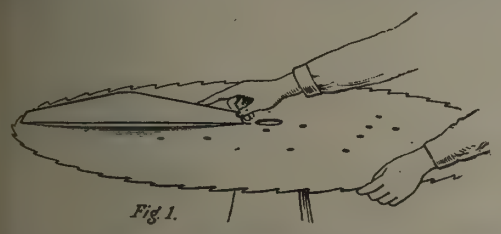

Fig 1.

The 14-gauge used to do about half the work that people now expect the ordinary filer to accomplish with the 18-gauge. Surely there is not more backbone to the 18-gauge than to the 14, but to overcome it they speed the thin saw much higher, which means more care, more hammering and more tension, and this requires steadier motion and exactness of machine work.

The arbor should be turned true and well balanced. I like to have a shingle saw collar turned true from rim to center. Some order them low at the center, but experience teaches me to have them true and alike. I have used paper between the saw and collar, to level it, which is a help where the machine shop is not handy. Some claim that by having the collar low at the center it helps to keep the saw from running out of the block, but a saw properly hammered will go to a straight line if properly dressed.

A few days ago I was called upon to hammer two 44-inch 17-gauge saws which had 24-inch collars. These saws were of excellent temper and steel, also well ground. They had been sent back to the factory, but would not work. I tested them, also the collars. One collar was high at the center, so I made a ring of paper and placed it around the outer edge of the collar, which levelled it all right. Then I tested the saws. The tension was very good at a point about two-thirds the distance from center to rim, but the center was very fast or tight, which would not permit the saw to cut straight; it would not

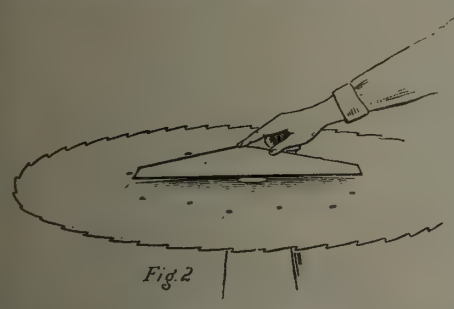

Fig 2

make even cuts, no matter what the speed might be. I hammered this saw until it showed even tension from rim to center, or, in other words, from rim to rim. I then hammered the other one, leaving them both alike as near as possible. You could not tell one from the other by the way they run, and both went to our entire satisfaction, not even trembling at extreme run, and would do good work in maple or pine grape basket tops and bottoms from ½-inch thick, 16 inches long, down to 1-5-inch thick, through knots and curls, cutting bastard stock, which tries a thin saw, as the block may have a right-hand grain for the saw to start into and come out of a left-hand grain, which will change the course of the saw if anything will. This may satisfy you that the center of a shingle saw must be opened to the balance of the saw in order to work well, no matter what the size of the collar may be. Don't dispute this without trying it.

I give herewith a sketch showing the tension in a saw that will do fine work; it is a photograph of one of these 44-inch saws that run so nicely. It has even tension all through, both sides alike, and runs about 1,450 per minute. This we will call No. 1. No. 2 is a photograph of a saw with a tight center and plenty of tension out toward the rim, but will not do good work.

In straining a shingle saw do not use the cross-face hammer to stretch the steel with, but use a round-face hammer and not very sharp. Be sure you have a tight rim on your saw before you try to run it. Some strain a saw a little more on the block side for horizontal machines. This is a help, but do not go too close to the rim with this treatment or your saw will run into the block, cutting a thick shingle, and will not last as long as if dished more near the center.

Do not hammer the rim of a thin saw any more than is strictly necessary, as the more you work the steel the faster it loses its strength. Use a short straightedge when evening up the tension, and be sure that it shows even tension from rim to center all around.

Now comes the use of the full-swaged tooth. This is a good tooth, but requires lots of work to keep it in proper shape; but without a doubt it is the proper shaped tooth for a rip saw. But do not overlook "economy," as some timber cuts well with the spring-set tooth, while some other kinds cut equally as well with full-swage; either will do the work if properly handled.

When testing your shingle saw for lumps, let the center rest upon the anvil, then use straightedge crosswise of a line from center to rim, which will readily show all bad lumps. Mark each one, and as fast as you level them erase the marks. Go around and around your saw until you are satisfied you can find no more. Use your tension gauge the same way, only letting the saw rest on each rim when you are evening up the tension on leveled side of saw, but do not try to use straightedge crosswise of the bevel on collar side. Always examine the tension in your saw after you have removed the lump, if any, as you may change the tension by taking out the little lumps.

Some ask me how heavy a hammer I would advise them to use on a shingle saw. I use a 4¼ pound hammer with not a very sharp face. But remember that you can spoil a thin saw with a 2½ pound hammer if you do not use judgment when using it.

CHIMNEY CONSTRUCTION.*

By E. J. Philip.

The construction of chimneys does not give us much thought, like many other things we have to deal with, until we have to construct one, and when you begin to look up facts it will surprise you how little real information there is to be had on the subject. In the old country, where there are many large chimneys used for all purposes, there is on record much information both in reference to building, straightening and taking down. Most of the very high chimneys are used for other purposes than producing draft to burn coal, such as carrying off the poisonous gases from chemical works, etc. There is a book published called "Tall Chimney Construction," which gives the general details of many stacks built in the old country, and from these records you can make formula to guide you in designing a new stack.

Let us consider what is the proper method of designing a chimney for any given purpose. The first question is, "What is the chimney for, or what is it to do?" for this will govern some details of the shell. For instance, if it is to produce draft for ventilation, it will not require to be lined with fire-brick, nor will there be any benefit in putting in a loose lining.

We will suppose the chimney under our consideration is to induce draft to burn coal, as that is the most likely duty of any chimney that we will be connected with.

The size of the flue is the first dimension you will require, and it will depend on the quantity of coal to be burned and the velocity of the gases up the shaft. It is easily understood that as chimney powers increase, the dimensions do not increase proportionately. To illustrate this I will take some figures from a table in a reliable work:

A chimney 70 ft. high, 30" diameter = 100 h.p.
" " 200 ft. " 66 in. " = 1000 h.p.

That is, the high chimney with five times the area equals ten times the power; and while I am not sure that this proportion is right, it seems to illustrate the way the formula works. The only correct way is to calculate the number of cubic feet of gas going up the chimney at the average velocity, and the area of this column is the area of the chimney. The rate of combustion depends on the draft, and the draft depends on the height of the chimney and the temperature of the gases. The height of the stack is nearly always determined by the surroundings, as the stack must of necessity be above any buildings or hills, and I might say that the average stack is higher than is necessary. However, when there are no buildings or hills, the following formula will establish the height. This is known as Gale's formula:

$$= H\frac{120}{T}\left(\frac{F}{g}\right)^2$$

After getting the height, the area may be obtained by Kent's formula, which is: $A=\frac{.06F.}{\sqrt{H}}$ In this rule the effective area is obtained and is two inches less all round than the actual area. This two inches is to make up the friction of shaft. We now have area of chimney and height of it. I might say that experience has shown that to burn hard screenings requires 175 feet stack, for buckwheat 150 feet, and for soft coal 80 to 100 feet. This is a pretty fair basis to start from. We will suppose our chimney is, say, 100 feet high and 40 square feet area. It looks a simple matter to construct a stack having this information, and so it is, only you must go about it in the right way. To continue your calculations after getting the size, you start at the top and work down. Authorities say that a chimney having a flue over five feet in diameter shall be 1½ brick thick at the top; from three to five feet in diameter, one brick; and under three feet, half a brick. A chimney five feet or over would have this size for the first 25 feet down and would increase ½ brick for each 25 feet. This, according to calculations, is almost too much. It can run 30 to 40 feet each stage, but will depend on kind of material, that is, whether hard or soft brick, and whether built in cement or lime; 30 to 40 feet will work with good material and workmanship. Having laid out the different thicknesses of wall, and knowing the batter, which varies with different builders and conditions from 1/16 to ⅜ of 1 inch, having this you can get the weight of shaft or chimney proper. In large chimneys it is usually specified what they shall weigh per cubic foot. After getting weight you can decide how much bearing surface you will require for the kind of soil you have at the foundation. Various bearing powers of soil are given as follows: Hard rock, native bed, 100 tons sq. foot; clay, dry, 4 to 6; moderate dry, 2 to 4; soft, 1 to 2; gravel and coarse sand, 8 to 10; sand compact and well cemented, 4 to 6; clean dry sand, 2 to 4; quicksand and alluvial soils, ½ to 1 ton per square foot.

When the ground is soft you would require piling or timbering, and to spread it out over a considerable surface. The weight in tons divided by bearing power of soil gives surface required. Wind pressure is also an important factor in getting the area of the base. I will not go into the rules affecting wind pressure, but experience has shown that at the base of shaft proper its diameter shall be 1/10th of height for square chimney, 1/11 for octagon, and 1/12 for round. In considering wind pressure it is usually figured at from 25 to 56 lbs., by different authorities. This must be resisted by foundation, as you can see that if the chimney rocks over with wind it will throw its entire weight on one side of foundation. In considering wind pressure it is necessary to take into account whether chimney is protected by buildings or standing in an open field. If the chimney is built into a building, windage may be almost disregarded except for piece above the roof.

There has been a great deal written and many discussions as to the merits of different shaped flues, but experience and tests have shown that a parallel flue is the best or as good as any shape. The arguments for taper flues are something like this, that the gases slow down due to cooling as they go up, and consequently they require more room, and the flue should get larger; others say that the gases cooling down contract in volume, and therefore the flue should get smaller so as to take the same shape as the column of gas. Experience has shown that both are correct. The gases contract and get smaller and consequently need less room, but they also slow down in velocity, due to their greater weight and therefore need more room. In this way they just balance up and require a parallel flue. Authorities say a round parallel flue is the best for all purposes, and the nearest approach is the next best.

The chimney should be finished with a cap of some material that will stand the weather. I like cast iron best, but a cap can be moulded of Portland cement, and if the stack is for smelting work, of fire clay. These materials stand well, and if there is a ladder on the chimney they can be kept in repair. A ladder should always be built on the shaft, as it makes a means of examining it at any time, and if repairs are needed they can be done easily.

Lightning conductors are also approved and disapproved; but if a chimney is the highest object in its vicinity it is likely to take the discharge from a storm over it, and a properly erected conductor will carry it off, although many stacks are standing without any.

* Paper read before the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.

THE NEWS.

—S. P. Benjamin has sold his mill at White Rock, N.S., for $3,000.

—Ker & Harcovrt, of Paary Sound, are building a bobbin factory at Wiarton, Ont.

—W. F. Forest has commenced the erection of a new sash and door factory at Atwood, Ont.

Lequime & Powers are removing their sash and door factory from Midland to Greenwood, B.C.

—The Cloverdale Milling Company has been established at Cloverdale, B.C., to manufacture lumber and shingles.

—Henry Pedwell, of Thornbury, Ont., has purchased a site for a saw mill at Lion's Head, and intends to build at once.

—The Mississaga Lumber Company has been incorporated, with capital of $72,000, and head office at Hamilton, Ont.

—The dissolution is announced of Bashford & Fisher, hardware and lumber, Rosthern, N.W.T., W. B. Bashford continuing.

—Mr. Misner is building an addition to his mill at Springfield, Ont., in which to manufacture heading and cheese boxes.

—It is repoted that eastern capitalists contemplate the erection of a factory at Norman, Ont., for the utilization of the waste of the saw mill.

—Cowan & Company, of Galt, are supplying machinery for the new wood-working factory of John McDonald & Company, at Chatham, N.B.

—Arthur S. Potter and J. B. McIntyre, of Pittsburg, Pa., are said to be investigating a timber belt in British Columbia, with a view to building a large saw mill.

A dispatch from Warren, Ont., states that Mr. Malloy, agent for J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, is offering from $40 to $50 per month and board for log hewers and scalers.

—A Buffalo firm have made a proposition to the town council of Welland, Ont., to establish a factory in that town for the manufacture of wooden tanks, boxes, etc.

—The Watson Point Lumber Company have commenced work on the building of a new saw mill at Sydney, C.B., which will have a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber per day.

—Cockburn & Sons, of Sturgeon Falls, Ont., have entered a claim against the Edward Lloyd Company for $10,890 alleged to be due under contract for cutting timber.

—Sawyer & Mann, sash and door manufacturers, Revelstoke, B.C., have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued under the name of Sawyer Bros.

—An excelsior factory is about to be established at Port Arthur, Ont., by Wylie & Company. The wood ussd will be poplar, of which there is a great quantity in the district.

—Hemlock stumpage has greatly advanced in price in late years, until it is now held almost as high as that of pine. The sale of hemlock bark covers a portion of the cost of logging.

—The mill which Edmund Hall, of Saginaw, is building at Sarnia, Ont., is not likely to commence operations before next spring. It will have an annual capacity of about 20,000,000 feet.

—H. L. M. Weller, of Toronto, has entered an action against the Blind River Lumber Company claiming commissions amounting to $3,000 on the sale of a saw mill property at Blind River.

—The J. H. Still Manufacturing Company, of St. Thomas, Ont., is seeking incorporation, to carry on the business of manufacturing wooden handles and other kinds of wooden-ware.

—The Siemon Bros. Manufacturing Company, of Wiarton, Ont., have installed a new 175 h.p. engine in their furniture factory. The machinery for their new table factory will likely be put in this month.

—George Wilson & Company, of St. Catharines, Ont., have made a proposition to the council to build a box factory to cost upwards of $15,000 in consideration of exemption from taxation and free water.

—The London Veneer Company is building a factory at London, Ont., for the manufacture of veneered boxes, chiefly for export. The company is composed of Messrs. Craig, Fitzgerald, Scandrett, and Forestal.

—Napoleon Matthew, an employee at J. R. Booth's saw mill at Ottawa, disappeared from his home in Hull two weeks ago, and has not been seen or heard from since. Foul play was at first suspected, but it is now thought Matthiew left for the shanties.

—Arpin, Scott & Finger, of Grand Rapids, Mich., are negotiating for the purchase of the large mill of Graham, Horne & Company at Fort William, Ont. If not secured, they will build a mill. The firm own 150,000,000 feet of pine timber on Pigeon river, on both sides of the border.

—Information from Ottawa received early in October stated that Roy & Savigny had just sent forty men to Crow river to work for Gillies Bros., of Braeside, and that they were then engaging 120 men, at an average wage of $28 per month, to send to the Holland & Emery Lumber Company at Wahnapitae. Chevrier & Limoges have also booked a large number of men for the camps in the Ottawa and Georgian Bay districts.

—The first of the New Ontario exploring parties returned to Toronto early in October. Mr. Baird, who was in charge of the party, reports that they started out from Grassett's Station, on the C.P.R., and travelled north and east for nearly three hundred mlies along the Moose river, turning back when only about six days' journey from James Bay. They found an almost unlimited quantity of spruce, poplar, whitewood and tamarac, also a little red and white pine and cedar.

CASUALTIES.

—Elzear Desceand, of Hull, was recently killed at J. R. Booth s saw mill at the Chaudiere. He was crushed between the head blocks of the log carriage and some timber projecting from the end of the carriage track, and died almost immediately.

—Benjamin McDonald was accidentaly killed in a lumber camp near Warren, Ont., in September last. Deceased was a native of Ottawa.

—Wm. Burd, who had been employed in Playfair's mill at Midland, Ont., for the past six years, was caught in the shafting and instantly killed on October 2nd. He was 43 years of age and leaves a widow and ones on.

A. Clothier, of Kemptville, Ont., says of the CANADA LUMBERMAN: "I have been very much pleased with THE LUMBERMAN, and think every millman should subscribe for it."

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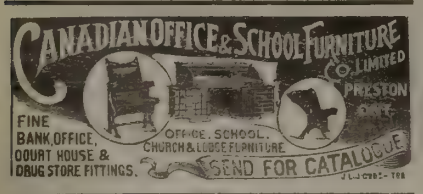
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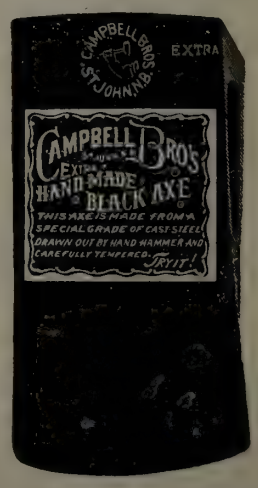
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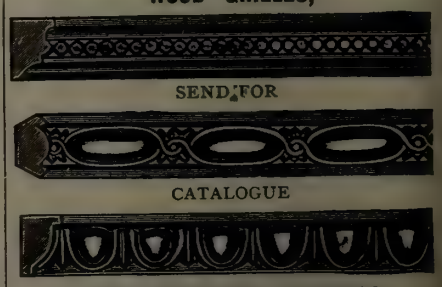
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A NOVEL CHIMNEY.

A chimney involving some features of construction which are rather novel, at least in this country, says Carpentry and Building, is the one which has been erected in connection with the new power plant of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, at Jersey City, N. J. The chimney is built of radially moulded bricks perforated in such a way as to insure regularity of draft by preventing radiation through the walls and thus diminishing the susceptibility to atmospheric changes. The bricks are moulded in sizes and shapes of sufficient number for the construction of a chimney of any diameter, and of conforming decreasing radius to the progress of the structural elevation. The perforations are intended not only to form dead air spaces, but also to give a better hold to the mortar, and, it is said, to increase the joint adhesion.

HANDLING SHINGLE SAWS.

J. W. Ball, in the Wood-Worker, says: A knowledge of straining or tensioning shingle saws is becoming more necessary for a filer every day. Fifteen years ago the feeding of shingle saws was principally done by men of middle age. Why? Because they had more patience and experience than the young man of that time. There are men that can hammer shingle saws so that a man of little experience can do good work on them. I have hammered 18-gauge shingle saws for men to run that had not two months' experience, and they made a success of it just because the saws were properly hammered for the motion. I will not attempt to explain saw-making, but will say a few things that may help the filer.

I have known of ashingle saw being hammered without removing it from the flange. Never do this as no man can tell much about it this way. Always take the saw from the flange. Use the straightedge from center to rim, then use it crosswise of a line running from center to rim. Do this over every inch of the saw. If you use a long straightedge on a saw that has lost all its tension, you may find it to stand in a twist. Do not try to bend this twist out as, the rim being so loose, will cause it to stand in this twist; simply stretch the saw from center to very close to the rim. When you have done this on both sides of the plate and filed the body of the saw, you will not be able to find that twist; but do not fill the center too full.

When using the straightedge on the bevelled side of the saw you may rim it from center to the outer edge of flange seat, then from there crosswise of a line running from center to rim. Use a 12-inch straightedge for this, then to finish use as short as 6-inch. Be sure that your shingle saw shows tension clear out to the rim, leaving the extreme cutting edge the tightest; with a gradual or even tension toward the center. For saws 40 inches in diameter, 16-gauge rims, to run 1,600 per minute, the center should sag from a straightedge that reaches clear across the plate, about 7 gauges; that is, the thickness of a 7-gauge piece of steel. If the saw is of good temper and steel it will be about the proper thing, but if the extreme cutting edge is not the tightest it will not do its work if the center should sag one inch, but would flutter on the rim when under motion.

You cannot tell much about your saw when screwed down to the flange; that is, about the tension. Always take it off the flange to test the tension or strain. Some people hammer more on the block side of the saw so as to hold it into the block a trifle, but for vertical machines I prefer it tensioned perfectly even, both sides alike; for horizontal machines they work well strained a little more on one side—just enough to counteract the weight of the rim, as it has a tendency to lop down a trifle when under motion. Do not use a cross-face hammer to take tension out of a shingle saw; use the round-face or dog-head, with not very round or sharp face, so it will not cut the plate. Use a steel-faced anvil and have it a little oval or a little high in the center. Do not use a flat anvil for shingle saws; it will not give the desired results. I like a 6x9-inch, or a round-faced anvil say 7 inches in diameter, of about 80 pounds weight. I use the 4¼ pound hammer to strain or tension with and 2½-pound hammer to even and finish with, but this is to everyone's option. Use what you can handle best is my advice.

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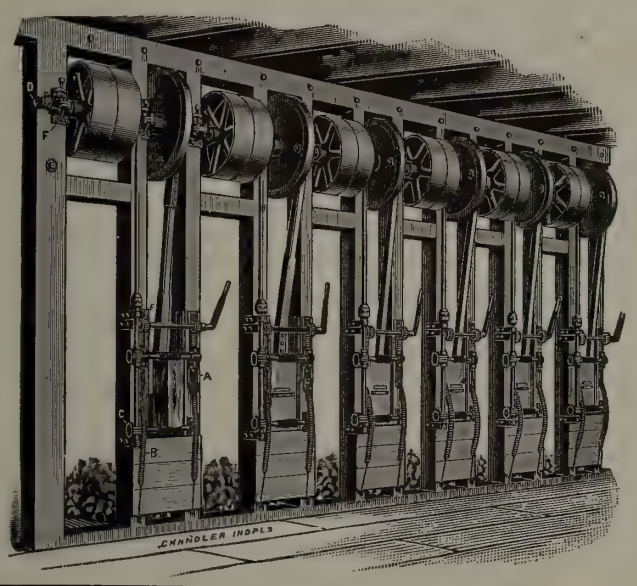

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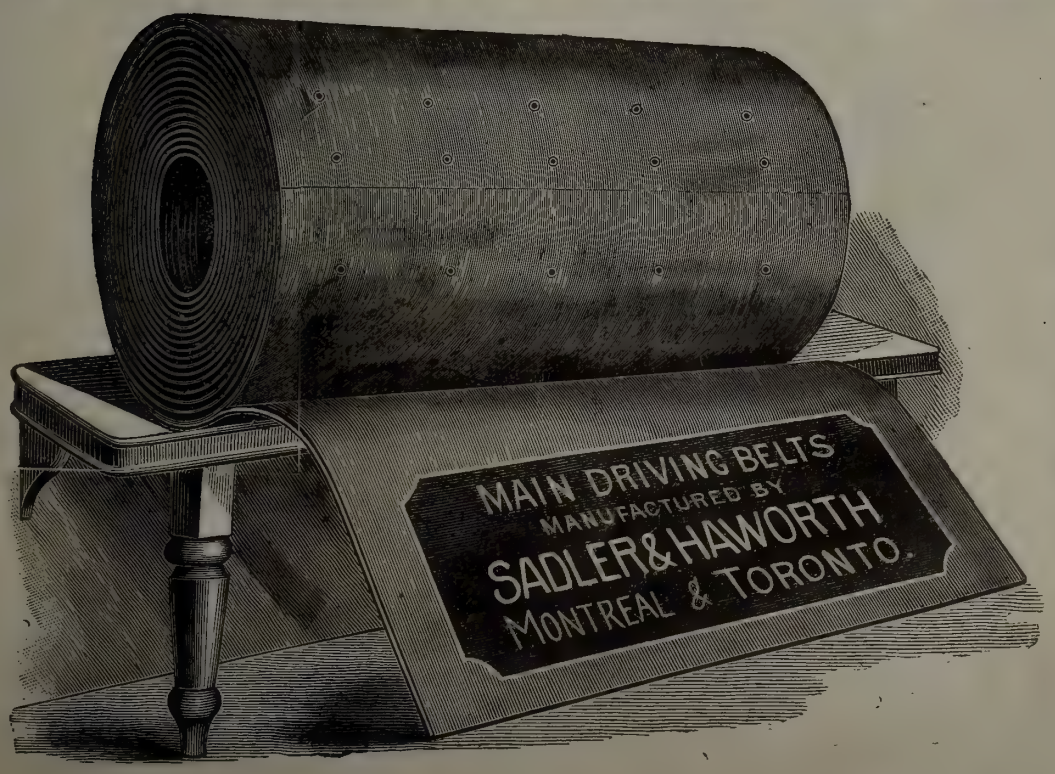

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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

JAPAN IMPORTS OF PULP.

The following table shows quantities and values of wood pulp imported into Japan for the years ended December 31, 1897, 1898 and 1899:

Countries.	1897. Quantity. Kin.	1898. Quantity. Kin.	1899. Quantity. Kin.
British America	.....	378,917	2,874,453
Denmark	.....	26,880	.....
Germany	871,053	2,592,160	2,092,211
Great Britain	.....	246,901	1,068,503
Sweden and Norway	553,046	2,124,007	380,422
United States	1,369	1,579,732	172,608
Other countries	8,400	.....	.....
Totals	1,433,868	6,948,597	6,588,197

NOTE.—Kin=1·3251 lbs.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF PULP.

THE Board of Trade returns have just been issued showing the imports of wood pulp by the United Kingdom for the year 1899. The figures show an increase in the importations of chemical pulp and a decrease in mechanical pulp last year as compared with the previous year. Of chemical pulp the importations in 1898 were 179,525 tons and in 1899 196,926 tons. Of this 10,116 tons were imported from Canada in 1898 and 5,754 tons in 1899. The total importation of mechanical pulp was 225,317 tons in 1898, and 218,187 tons in 1899. Of these quantities 36,569 tons were received from Canada in 1898, and 36,288 tons in 1899. The bulk of the importation was from Norway, which is represented by 141,455 tons and 162,894 tons in the two years, respectively.

AMERICAN SULPHITE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Since our last issue a meeting of the above association was held at Boston, at which The E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, The Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, of St. John, N.B., and The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, of Chatham, N. B., were admitted to membership in the association. This leaves but one Canadian company, namely, The Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand Mere, Que., not represented. An intimation was received from one of the influential directors of this company stating that he would recommend to the Board that membership in the association be applied for. The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., will commence the manufacture of sulphite pulp at an early date, with a daily capacity of forty tons, and is also expected to join the association. An inventory of stock on hand showed that the mills composing the association were well sold out. The association now represents a production of 800 tons of sulphite pulp per day. It was unamiously decided to maintain the price of No. 2 sulphite at the minimum of 2.10 cents.

NEW PULP MILL AT THOROLD.

The new pulp mill which has just been commenced by the Thorold Pulp Company will be located on the old Welland canal, just above Lock 22. The power will be furnished by the canal, having a head of 14 feet at this lock. There will be five horizontal New American water wheels, four of which will drive directly on to the grinder line. The capacity of the plant will be about 10 tons. There will be two Dilts grinders, two wet machines, four screens and wood preparing machinery. The company will use spruce wood exclusively and will be prepared to make a very fine grade of pulp.

The grinders will be located in the basement, whence the stock will be pumped to a stock tank in the second story, from which the stock will flow by gravity to screens and wet machines, necessitating only a stock pump for the entire plant. The water supply will also be from the canal, and the filter box will be supplied by gravity. The entire wheel pit and bulkhead will be of stone, laid up in Portland cement mortar, and the flume will be of heavy timber, lined with 3 inch plank. The first story of the building will be of coursing stone, laid up in cement. The second story will be timber frame and sheathed with iron. The entire first floor will be of cement.

The contractors are Brass Brothers, of Niagara

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Falls, N. Y. The ground has been broken and the stonework begun. Unless delayed by the non-arrival of machinery the mill will be in operation by Christmas. The mill was designed by Charles H. Vogel, of Thorold.

The incorporators of the company are Thomas H. Paterson and W. M. Davidge, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., and J. Brown, Elmer E. Rowe and Ed. Morris, of Warsaw, N. Y. The capital stock is $30,000, all paid up.

OUR EXPORTS OF PULP.

FROM the unrevised returns lately issued of the trade for the fiscal year ending with June last, it is impossible to get an idea of what the total sales of Canadian pulp and paper amounted to in that year, nor any idea of what the paper imports from the several countries totalled. Of books, pamphlets, etc., there were imported in that fiscal year $1,191,614 worth, as against $1,119,805 in the year 1898-9. The value of the paper and envelopes imported amounted to $1,401,698, as against $1,247,885 in 1898-9. The exports of pulp to Great Britain show a marked increase. They rose to $687,256, as against $310,385 in 1898-9 ; that is, they more than doubled in value. In quantity the exports of Canadian pulp to Britain were almost two and a half times as great last year as in the previous year, being 40,801 tons, as against 16,445 tons in 1898-9.

But the exports to Britain were far from being the only ones. Those to the United States, says the Paper Mill, must have been quite large, though the increased returns do not particularize them. Last fiscal year there was more sulphite fibre shipped across the line than ever before. Also, considerable quantities of ground pulp were sent thither.

It would be interesting to know the value of the exports in pulp wood, but of these the reports, in their present state, say nothing. It is probable they are not materially more or less than the average of the previous three years. Though the Ontario law prohibits exports from the Crown Lands, the statute did not cover last year. Expecting it this year, the American importers would doubtless get out all they could. But against their extra efforts are to be placed the facts that the streams were not full all the rafting season ; that the timber has to be sought farther in the interior ; that prices were higher, and that the Quebec law was in force from the date of enactment. Thus exports of pulp wood to the United States might be less than they were in 1898-9, but they would scarcely be more.

A report just issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa gives the returns of trade with many foreign countries for the last three years. Japan's trade is interesting from the fact that last year Canada's chief article of exportation to that country was wood pulp, Canada contributing more than one-third of Japan's total imports of it.

PULP NOTES.

A movement is on foot to erect a pulp mill at Ladysmith, B.C. The timber of Vancouver Island is said to be well adapted for the manufacture of paper and fibre ware.

At Brompton Falls, Que., the by-law granting a bonus of $10,000 to the American Paper Company to erect a pulp and paper mill at that place was carried last month without opposition.

The Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company, of Toronto, expect at an early date to be in a position to commence work on the enlargement of the Thomson pulp and paper mills at Newburg, Ont.

A by-law to grant a bonus to the Patterson Pulp Company was defeated by the ratepayers of Thorold, Ont., a few weeks ago. It is said, however, that the building of the mill will be proceeded with immediately, from plans prepared by Mr. Chas. H. Vogel.

The Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand Mere, Que. held their annual meeting in Montreal a fortnight ago, at which the Board of Directors was re-elected. Mr. Alger will continue as manager.

A number of Boston capitalists have formed the Nova Scotia & Boston Wood Pulp Company and purpose erecting a pulp mill at Wentworth, N. S. The resident manager will be Mr. C. E. Meserve.

C. B. Pride recently returned to Appleton, Wis., from a visit to the Rainy Lake district in north-western Ontario, where he made preliminary surveys of a water power which it is proposed to utilize for a large pulp mill.

Mr. W. R. Calder, of Bridgewater, N.S., recently went with a surveyor to Hamilton Inlet, on the Labrador coast, where he has in view the erection of saw and pulp mills. It is stated that he has an option on 300 miles of timber lands covered with an excellent quality of young spruce.

The following are the principal countries that supply the German market with chemical wood pulp, the percentage relating to supplies during the first half of 1900: Austro-Hungary, 59 per cent.; Finland, 16 per cent.; Sweden, 13 per cent.; United States, 2¾ per cent.; Norway, 1½ per cent.

There seems reason to expect that a pulp mill will be built at Dryden, Ont. It is stated that the concessions asked for by the company will be granted and that active operations will commence next spring. The venture is financed by English capitalists who propose expending half a million dollars in the preliminary work. Charles Campbell, a paper maker of New York state, and a Mr. Wright, of England, are interested.

Scandinavian manufacturers of pulp and British manufacturers of paper are in a controversy that is interesting, not to say amusing, and it is a question whether the point at issue would be classed as a theory or as a condition. The Scandinavians contend that the product of their mills is already sold ahead ; that prices are going to be high, and that anybody who does not immediately "get on board the train will be left." On the other hand, the Englishmen say that they are not only well provided with pulp, but that they are even turning an honest penny by selling some of their surplus, and that they can get all they want from Canada, and therefore are independent of the Scandinavians. The real point of interest in the affair is this, that the English paper manufacturer has now become so well accustomed to the use of Canadian pulp that he regards Canada as a natural source of supply, and that hereafter the battle between the Scandinavian and Canadian mills will be fought out solely on the issues of price and quality, regardless of traditions and customs that have prevailed heretofore. The tactical position of the Canadian pulp manufacturers has been improved vastly within the past two or three years.—Paper Mill.

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We have inaugurated a **STOCK REDUCING SALE** for October, November and December, and will quote reduced prices on all inquiries received for shipment during time named.

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AXE AND SAW COMPETITIONS.

At the annual meeting of the Australasian Axemen's Association held at Spreut, Tasmania, Australia, on July 21, 1900, a feature of much interest was the international teams' matches, inaugurated for the purpose of giving British manufacturers an opportunity to prove that they could make tools of quality equal to those made by their successful rivals, the American manufacturers. The result is given in the Australasian Ironmonger, as follows: In the axes, the beautiful gold medal given by the association was won by W. Hunt & Sons (Brade's Ltd.), England, with "Plumb" axes, America second. Several other American and English makers showed up wonderfully well, and the final between England and America created intense excitement. This great win for the home land should largely help to bring English axes into favour again. The gold medal for saws was contested for by only the three great American firms, Disstons, Simonds and E. C. Atkins, and the Atkins saws scored a meritorious victory, the Simonds being second. The correctness of this decision has come out in a marked degree during the months since the sports, for the Atkins saws used in the contest, having been distributed among professional sawyers, have won splendid unsolicited testimonials for their cutting powers and all round quality. The gold medals for files and axe handles were both won by American firms.

RUSSIAN SAW MILL PRACTICE.

A correspondent of the American Lumberman says: There is very little in the handling of logs in a Russian saw mill to distinguish it from similar institutions in Europe, although it is usually vastly different from the modern American band mill, with its many labor-saving appliances—not all of which, it must be admitted, are material-saving as well. Probably the most universal implement for reducing logs to thin lumber is the saw frame or gang through which the entire log is fed without first reducing it to a cant. The resulting boards are often piled and seasoned with the outer bark upon them. They are usually edged, however, before being transported to any considerable distance. In some of the remote portions of Russia the old primitive pit saw is still in use, one man standing upon the log and his fellow-workman in the pit underneath it, the saw being manipulated in an approximately vertical direction. It is only on the far Russian frontier, however, that this method is in vogue. Special forms of portable saw mills are, however, often used, a small gang frame on wheels being the more common type. Of course, a temporary timber foundation is constructed for it wherever it is set up.

The circular saw is also used to some extent for the cutting of logs into timber, but usually finds its greatest application in the different varieties of cut-off saws, edging-saws, slab-saws, etc. For the cutting of the more expensive woods for cabinet-maker work the band saw is also coming into use, and one or two of the larger saw mills are already quite extensively equipped in this direction, some of them with machinery of American manufacture. Other devices, such as live rolls, etc., are also in use, and the various forms of planing machines correspond quite closely to ours, although for surfacing timbers they still retain the form in which the planing knives are set in the face of a circular disk which revolves horizontally upon the upper face of the timber. This form of planer is almost unknown in this country at the present time, although one was in use for surfacing timbers in Chicago as late as four or five years ago.

IT IS HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM.

Mr. Ed. Sykes, Lady Bank, Ont., in renewing his subscription for another year, writes: "I esteem the Canada Lumberman very highly, and should not like to be without it."

R. D. Walsh, of Chatham, N. B., has added to his factory equipment a large planer and matcher.

The Canadian Rubber Co., Toronto, are in receipt of a letter from the Conger Lumber Co., Toronto, in which they say: "Replying to your favor of the 21st ultimo, asking our opinion of the rubber belts furnished us, we write to say generally that they have uniformly given us excellent satisfaction. Respecting the large twenty-eight inch driving belt you recently made for us, we can truly say we don't see how a better belt could be made."

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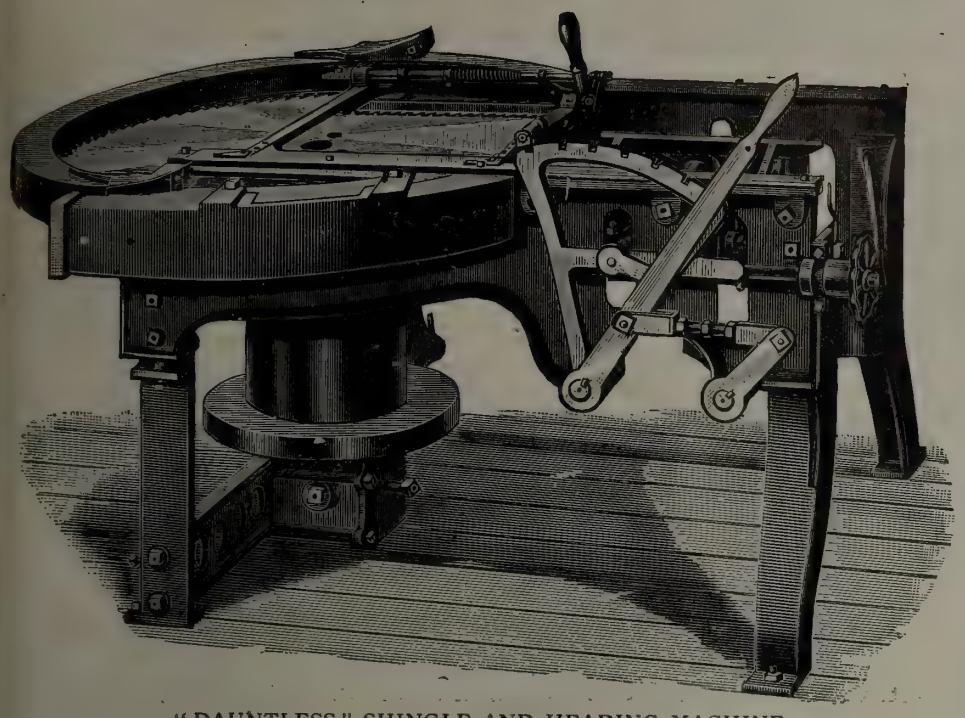

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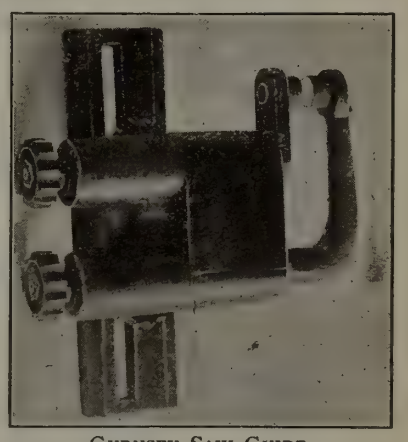

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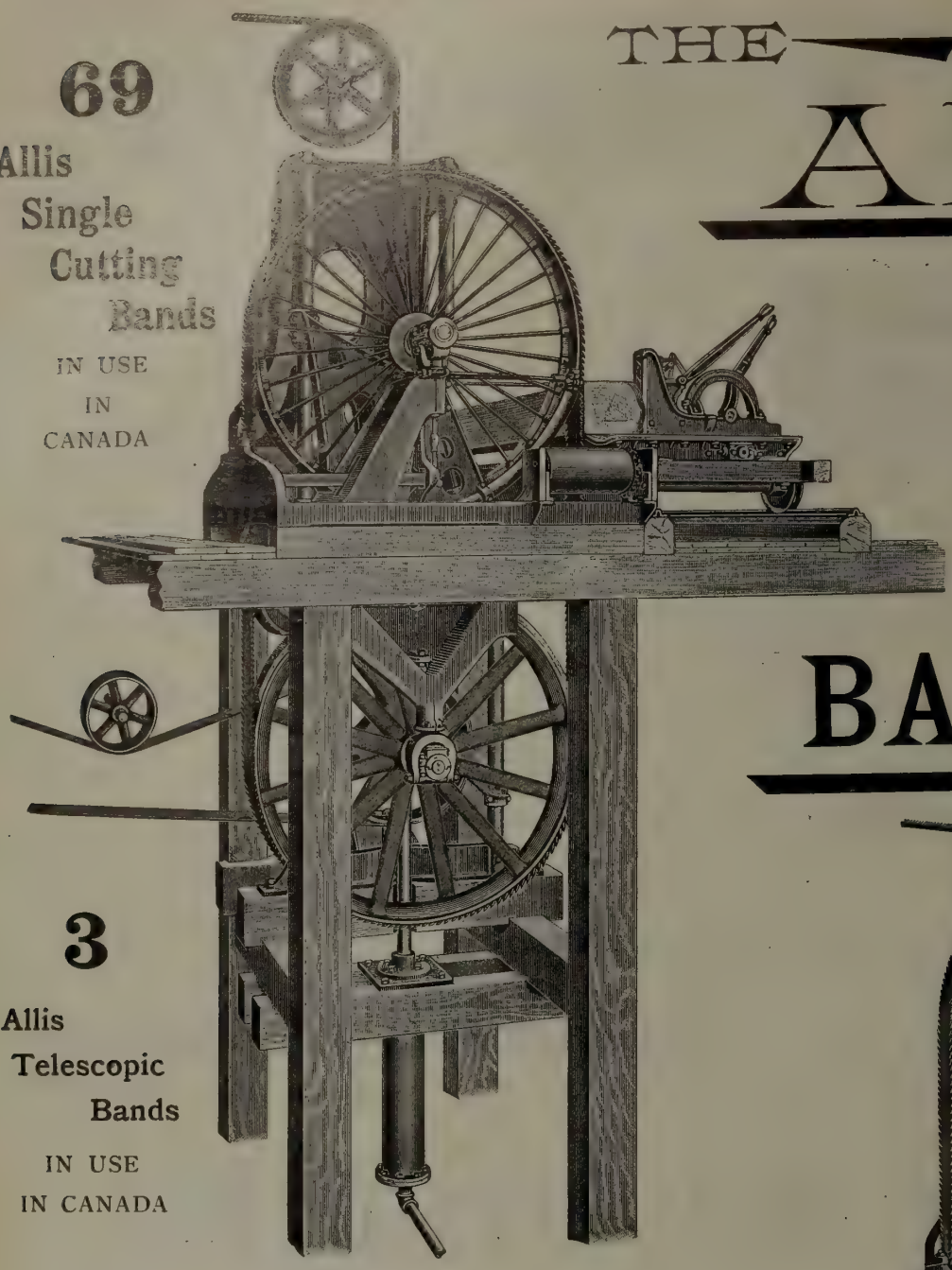

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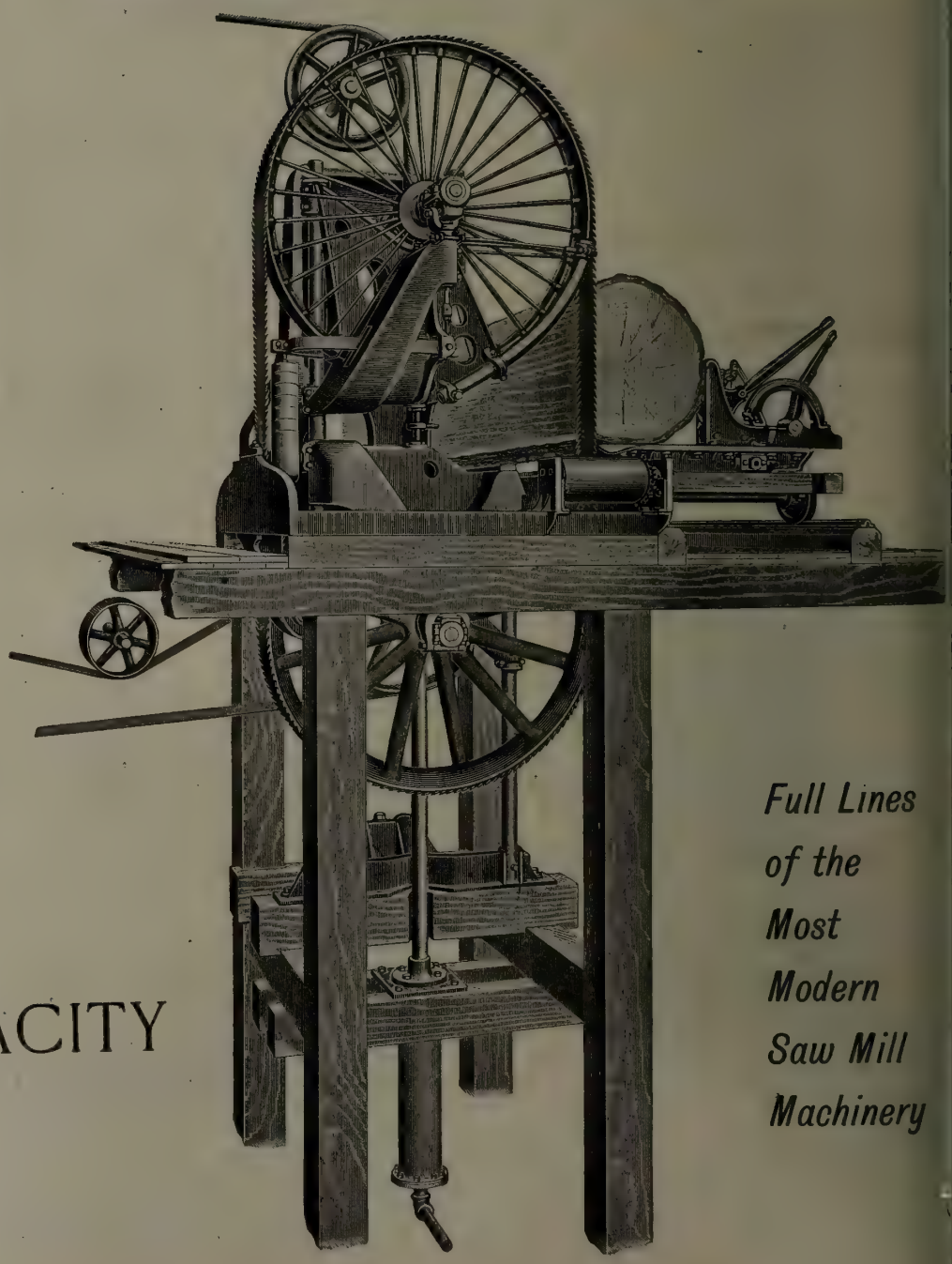

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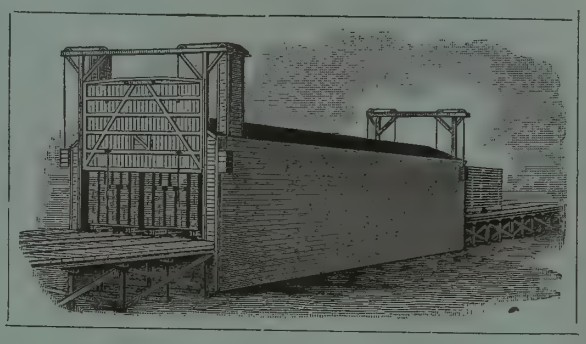

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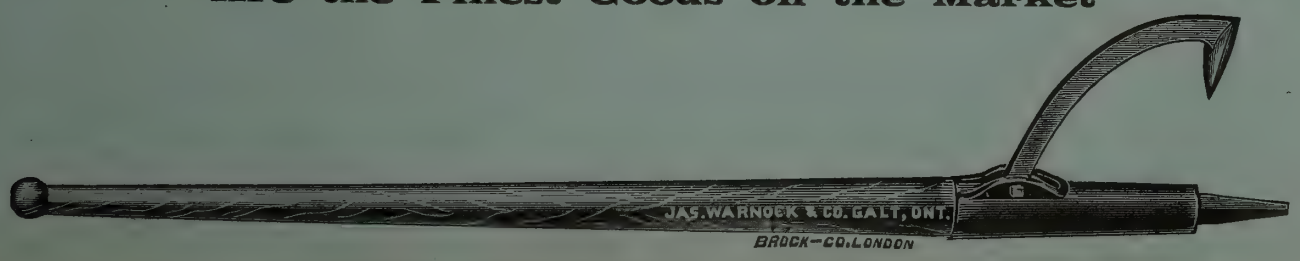

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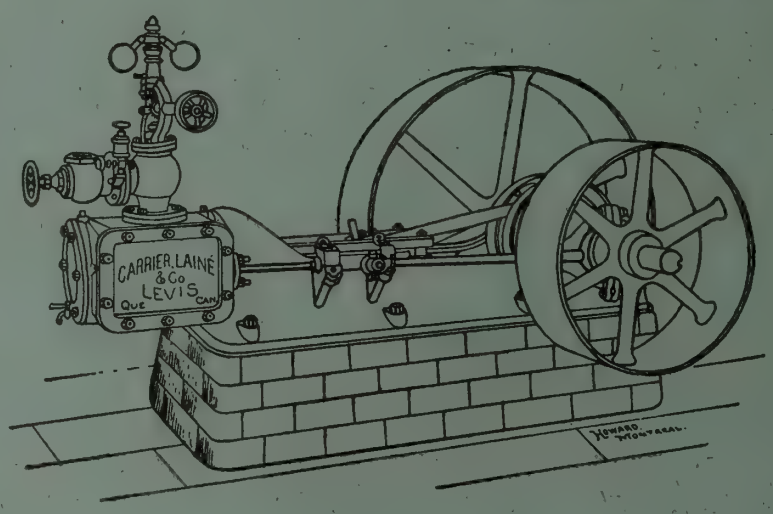

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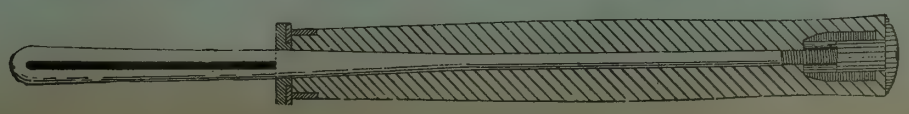

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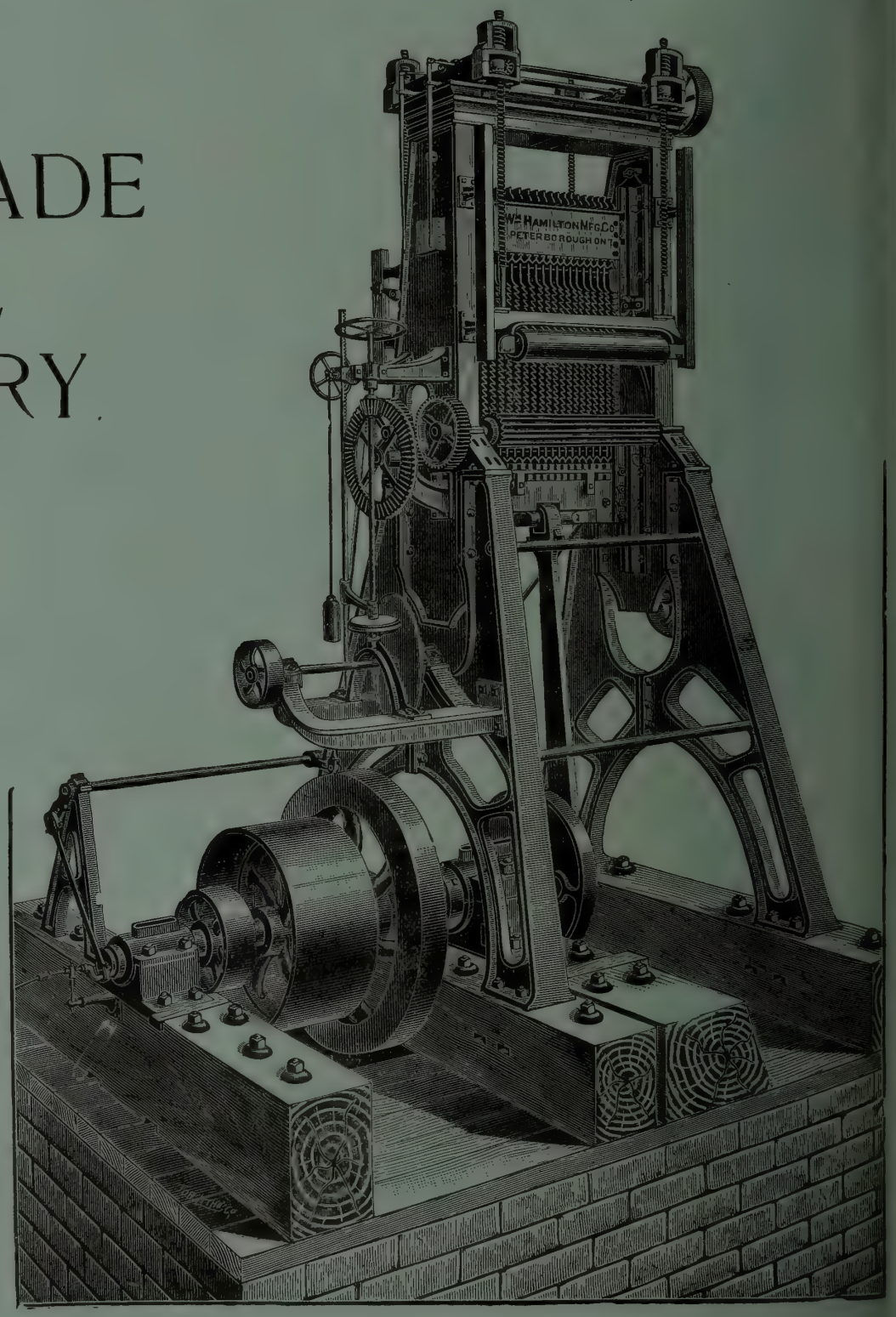

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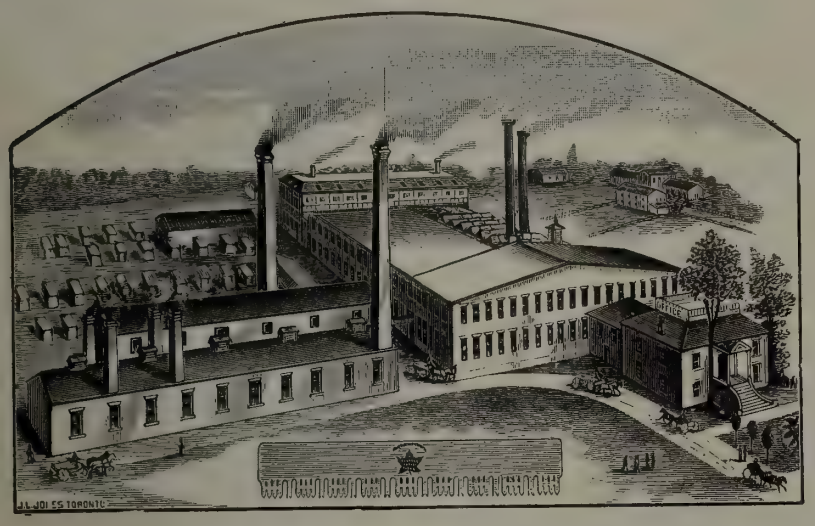

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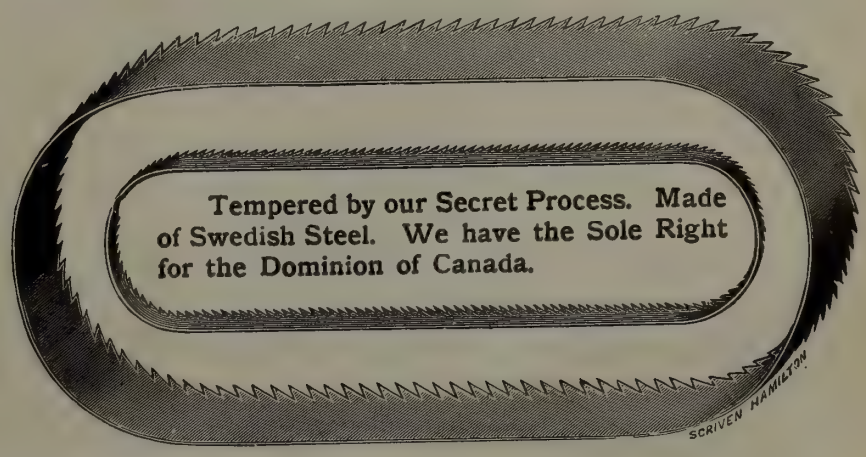

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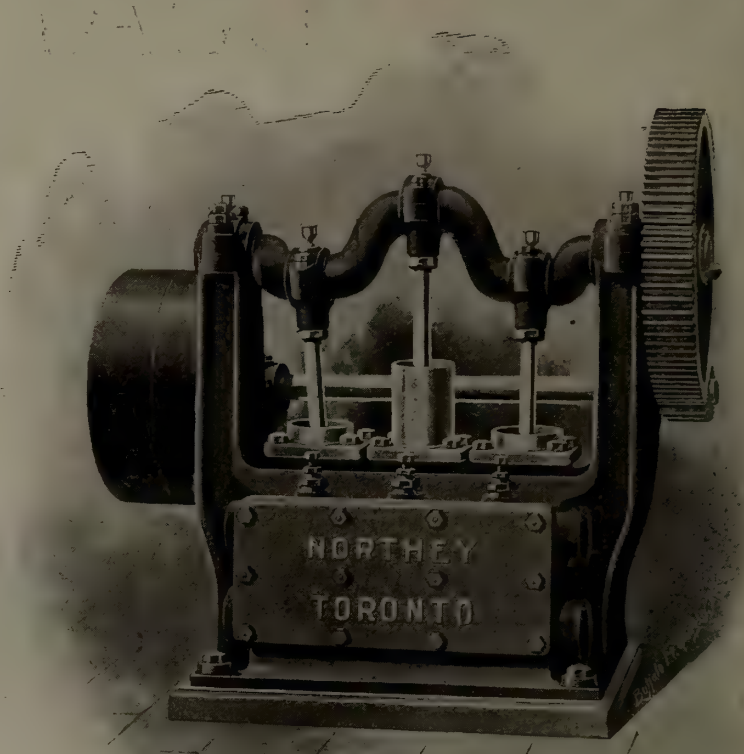

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ONE of the most interesting features in connection with the lumber business in the vicinity of Parrsboro, N.S., is the method by which lumber is transported from the mountains and hills to the coast. Sluices are constructed of plank—ordinary rough lumber—using two-inch plank for the bottom and one or one and one-half inch stuff in the sides. The sluices are usually about 12 inches wide and 7 inches deep, being cleated across every three feet. They have an incline which varies according to the lay of the land, the pitch being perhaps one inch to the rod at the lowest, and in other places ten inches to the rod and often steeper.

The sluice turns and twists about the hills, hugging mother earth wherever possible, or boldly defying her close embrace, leaps into space and over chasms and valleys with wonderful skill.

A few years ago the writer, while wheeling from Acadia Mines to Parrsboro, suddenly saw before him, down a long, broad, deep valley, what seemed like a gigantic spider web deftly swung from ridge to ridge, and strong enough apparently to waft away in the breezes. A cautious and nearer approach proved most interesting in results. The skeleton structure of round and rough logs and poles, ingeniously framed, bolted and spiked together, soared aloft to nearly 150 feet overhead, supported far up there among the breezes which gently conveyed it a strip of wooden trough which here and there sprinkled drops of water upon the wayfarer beneath. He gazed in wonder at the innocent cob-web apparently holding aloft a thread of water, which bore past on its surface thousands of feet of lumber each hour of the day, from its home in the recesses of those blue hills to the decks of vessels lying by the sea shore many miles away.

The illustration given with this article is of one of these fairy structures in the neighborhood of Humming Brook, on the Moose River, and at this point 135 feet in height. Last spring it was torn down and rebuilt, and in the summer 2,000,000 feet of lumber passed over it. It is so stayed and braced that it can resist great wind pressure, and is an example of the skill and ingenuity required in modern lumbering. The sand and sediment from the streams of water carried into these sluices soon fill up all cracks and make the troughs very water-tight. Sometimes, as in the case of the Canaan sluice, which is four miles long, no feeders are necessary, but usually small streams are led into the sluice at convenient points on the line, supplying any deficiency which may be made by leakage. At the head of the sluice the deals are simply placed in the stream of water flowing down the trough, and left to their own sweet will in finding their way to the foot of the mountains or to the sea shore, as the sluice may lead them to. Of course, the precaution has to be taken that no jams occur, and if the deals went singly this would very easily happen, owing to the varying grades and the different depths of water and speed.

On a suddenly increased incline the water flows very swifty and thins out greatly, so that a deal behind could easily mount upon one in front, causing a jam. To guard against this the deals are tacked together, butt to butt in piles of some dozen or more, usually with five-link chains. Two-inch nails are attached to the end links of the chains, and the work of tacking the deals together is slight. Occasionally lath and ordinary nails are used to make the connection. Arriving at the wharf, or destination, the lumber falls from the carrier on its proper pile, and in some cases has been thrust directly from the mouth of the sluice to the deck of the vessel, while the water falls shorter and goes down between the deck and the wharf. The chains are loosened easily by means of a claw pry two or three feet in length, and as they accumulate are loaded into a wagon and hauled up into the woods again.

A sluice used at River Hebert by Mr. Kelley, though quite a long one, has such a uniform grade that no tacking is necessary. When the sluice is tasked to its full capacity, boards may be loaded on top of the deals and sent down. These carriers are often very long, the longest near here being the one at Moose River, which is 6½ miles in length. The Canaan sluice is 4 miles, another at Lakeland is 3 miles, and the Elderkin sluice, down shore, is a shorter one. The Moose River sluice has been operated for 6 or 7 years, which is about their lease of life, renewing usually being necessary at expiration of that time. They are often over a hundred feet high, and again may tunnel beneath an intersecting lumber road or highway.

It is most interesting to watch the stream of water beneath one flitting swiftly past, bearing presently on its surface from around a neighboring curve a single deal which passes silently and in a moment tops a rise and flips from sight. Then a string of deals may follow, with joined hands as it were, by reason of their connecting links, and they, with equal celerity and silence, swirl past and downwards without a sound save the gentle swish of water and an occasional nudge to the side planks. Of course, the route must be watched, for a jam soon multiplies, and they are not entirely avoidable. Shelters are built here and there for the men along the sluice, and these are nothing if not picturesque, as they perch high upon the end of a long trestle, but once the sluice is built and in operation the mill is almost equal to being located at the wharf, the expenditure for transportation being limited to the care of the line and its watching, and amounting to perhaps 25 cents per thousand feet of lumber.

A. B. P.

TRESTLE SUPPORTING LUMBER SLUICE OVER HUMMING BROOK, N. S.

AN ELECTRIC PLANING MILL.

A writer in Barrel and Box expresses his pleasure in inspecting a planing mill plant which was electrically driven from stem to stern. Every planer along the line, he says, had a motor right on the planer counter shaft of such size as the individual machine required, and there was no shafting in sight whatever, except these little short counters which go along with, and are essentially parts of the machine. There were eleven motors in this place, each swing crosscut saw had its little individual motor, which was set on an overhead beam and belted directly to the counter shaft at the upper end of the swing frame, and over in one corner was the grinding machinery, which also had its little individual motor. All through the place it was impressive of the statement made in the first of the series of articles, that it seemed as if electricity would crowd the heavy belts and long strings of line shafting to the wall—lay them in the fence corners—for this plant had a general appearance of not having any machinery of this kind about it. The power for the plant was supplied from the engine room of the saw mill, which was some distance away, and it was doing its work silently and unobtrusively.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN (weekly and monthly) One Dollar per year.

PROSPECTS FOR LOGGING OPERATIONS

Information from all parts of the Dominion.—Scarcity of Labor in Many Districts, and Wages Generally High.—Output of Logs Likely to be Less than Last Winter.

LOGGING operations for this winter being well under way, opinions were solicited from several lumbermen as to the conditions which have existed in the woods and the prospects for the season's work. By the kindness of those from whom enquiry was made, we are permitted to publish below letters from nearly every section of the Dominion :

ALEXANDRIA, ONT., Nov. 19th.—We would say the amount of timber expected to come out in the eastern section will be about the same amount as usual. The advance in prices of all kinds of goods, and of wages, will raise the cost of logs about 25 per cent. over that of former years, which, we hope, will be offset by an equal advance in the price of lumber.

MACPHERSON & SCHELL.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., Nov. 14th.—We expect the saw logging industries in this locality to yield about the same output as in the past year. In our camps we expect to cut about 12,000,000 feet. The fine weather this fall has been well taken advantage of in clearing up creeks and dumping grounds and in creek repairs. Labor is offering freely, but at an increase in rates over last season. Supplies generally are plentiful and at about last year's prices, excepting bacon, which is considerably higher.

THE DICKSON CO.

ROCKLAND, ONT., Nov. 12th.—At present we cannot give you information that can be relied upon as to the intake of saw logs for the coming winter, so much depends on the nature of the winter we may have. Men's wages are excessively high, and the cost of logs will even be greater than the very high cost of last season. Fewer men are in the woods, and with the most favorable winter the crop will be somewhat short of last season. The full measure of the shortness will depend on the character of the winter.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO.

OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 12th.—Logging operations are about in the same condition as one year ago. Labor is much more unsettled and wages much higher, being fully 20 to 25 per cent. above last year. The same may be said of provisions and supplies in the main, but not every article. Pork is worth fully 30 per cent. more, also sugar, beef, butter, in fact almost everything but flour, which remains about the same. Hay and oats have not advanced nearly so much as pork. I think the production for the winter will be fully as great as last winter and likely more.

ST. ANTHONY LUMBER CO.

OTTAWA, Nov. 10th.—Regarding logging operations, we do not think that they will be quite as extensive as last year, owing to the fact that men are so hard to obtain. We know of several operations which are being carried on with not much more than half the complement of men required, and this seems to be the general complaint in every section. Then again, the cost of labor and supplies is going to be the means of putting a number of the smaller operatiors out of business, as they are going to find it much harder to obtain both men and provisions, the former of which only can be had on a strictly cash basis, as the men are very independent now and will go where they can get the best wages and best attention. Assuming that we have good weather, we think that the output will be fairly large, but we do not know that it will exceed last year's cut, especially in this section, as another difficulty has arisen which will prevent two or three parties taking out as large a supply of logs as they did last year, and that is the fact that two or three of the mills have been burned. There is going to be considerable difficulty experienced in the cutting of the logs.

"OTTAWA VALLEY MANUFACTURER."

THREE RIVERS, QUE., Nov. 13th.—From what I can make out now I think the cut this winter in our district (weather favorable) will be, viz, logs, pine and spruce, fit for sawing into deals, planks and boards, about same; pulp wood logs, spruce, fully one-third more. The cost will be 12 to 15 per cent. greater than last winter.

ALEX. BAPTIST.

CHARLEMAGNE, QUE., Nov. 17.—We expect to get out our usual supply of logs this winter, 250 to 300 thousand pieces. No firms in this district have increased their operations. The weather has been very favorable for cutting and skidding, but men are scarce and all supplies dearer. The cost of getting out logs this coming season will be 25 or 30 per cent. more than last year.

CHARLEMAGNE & LAC OUAREAU LUMBER CO.

QUEBEC, Nov. 13th.—It is too early yet to say how far weather conditions will affect our output. The labor question is a very important factor, for wages have gone up very considerably and laborers are scarce. Another difficulty which has to be confronted is the scarcity of suitable horses. The cost of supplies will not materially affect the output where markets are good and labor available at reasonable prices. Our view of the situation is that labor being scarce and a large portion of this labor devoted to the production of wood to be converted into pulp, the cut of logs to be sawn into lumber will be considerably reduced, probably to the extent of 10 to 15 per cent. These remarks apply altogether to the crop of spruce logs in the Province of Quebec.

KING BROTHERS.

AMHERST, N. S., Nov. 20th.—Regarding the output of logs from this province for the coming winter, our opinion is that the quantity taken out for the regular stationary mills will be about the same as last year. The portable mills, however, will not likely get out over sixty or seventy per cent. of last year's cut.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Nov. 15th.—The cut of logs for sawing is affected by the kind of weather we have in January, February and March. If we have a fair amount of cold and snow, cold to freeze the swamps over and snow to faciliate hauling logs to the river margin, we will have average cut here.

PARKER, EAKINS & CO.

BEAR RIVER, N.S., Nov. 13th.—The outlook for the coming season is about as usual, and the result of the winter's work will depend entirely upon the supply of snow. Last winter was scarcely an average cut owing to the unfavourable winter, but with reasonable good weather there will be a moderate increase over last year's output. The quantity carried over from this year will be the smallest in the last 20 years, and the demand is good.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 19th.—Regarding lumbering prospects for the coming season, would say, first, that supplies are about the same price as last year; beans, pork and fish are somewhat higher. Labor has advanced slightly. Our logging season usually being very short, we seldom have any snow hauling until the latter part of January, and even if the coming winter should be a favorable one, it is doubtful, on account of many small properties being worked out, if any more logs will be taken out this year than last.

S. P. BENJAMIN.

LOWER STEWIACKE, N. S., Nov. 15th.—Up to the present time here the weather has been exceptionally mild and also rainy—so much so that lumbering operations in the forest are very much retarded. Supplies are high and labor is higher. I regard the latter item as the worst feature in our business, since labor is both scarce and dear. The production of logs in this section is certain to be smaller than usual this winter, from several causes: First, the scarcity and dearness of labor; secondly, lumber is getting cut away and is not so plentiful as formerly; then again the foreign outlook is not so promising in respect to prices as at this date last year. On account of our snowless winter in Scotia, last winter, our lumbermen even with prices did not realize high profits, and now with a ch for lower rates, labor being scarce and logs scarce encouragement is not present for large operations knowing, of course, what kind of a winter there ma If as unfavorable as last, it will be better to desist operating, especially if any chance for smaller p In Nova Scotia, the larger operators have to keep business going, but are not in any case proposing more than an average cut, if even that much. The again, a smaller class of operators who run po mills, buying up small tracts of timber and manuf ing the same into deals. These people this winte not nearly so much in evidence. They can shut without much loss to themselves, and are doing so of instances. Hence, all indications point to a s production of lumber here, even under the most able circumstances. The foreign markets h available stock on hand, are not moving in the w contracting, thinking prices too high. Our peopl backward about going into the woods, fearing prices, and it will soon be too late to catch up for a cut, even should the European buyers take hold.

ALFRED DIC

ST. GEORGE, N.B., Nov. 12th.—We think the cut o ber on our river (Magaguadavie) will be smaller tha year.

JOHN DEWAR & S

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 12th.—At present the pro for successful logging operations are poor, the w unfavorable, wages excessively high and men e ingly scarce, while supplies of all kinds are high. with favorable weather, logging operations are to be less than last year.

ANDRE CUSHING &

SHEILA, N. B., Nov. 16.—As far as we are a judge there will be about the same quantity of lo in this district as last season. Labor is scarce, s cost more than last year, and the weather has be favorable—too much rain all fall; these causes will logging more expensive than last season, and may a tendency to reduce the output.

TRACADIE LUMBER

CHATHAM, N. B., Nov. 19th.—The weather con so far this season have been favorable for logging ations, but it is too early to make any predictions winter. The stock wintering here has not yet been up, but so far as we can judge, it will be about the as last year. The preparations for logging are twenty per cent. less than last season, but if we favorable weather this may be slightly decrease only slightly, as men are very scarce, and wages a twenty per cent. over last year's rates. The price visions is generally higher, and the outlook fo season's European markets is not bright.

J. B. SNOWB

SHEDIAC, N. B., Nov. 21st.—I can hardly expr opinion as to the quantity of lumber this district wi duce for next season's shipment, but it seems pretty generally conceded that the high prices past year will not be maintained during the next s hence my opinion is that operators will not go in same extent as last winter—we at least shall not o as heavily. Labor is at least 15 per cent. highe last year, supplies somewhat higher, and the weat this part of the province not encouraging at pres yarding logs.

E. J. SM

BRANDON, MAN., Nov. 17th.—We are now bus the camps and intend sending in two hundred m winter. We are counting on taking out about 8,0 feet this year, 4,000,000 feet from each camp. W out 7,000,000 feet last year, so you see we intend crease our output by 1,000,000 feet. Things at t sent are looking very favorable, there being at th of writing a nice fall of snow, which will enable commence logging at once. We think the suppli average us about the same as last year. Oats point will be somewhat scarce. The lumber trade district has been very slow for the last three m owing to the shortage of crops and bad weathe

ow on hand about 4,000,000 feet from last year's
t we hope it will be all out of our yard by the time
v logs arrive, as March and April are our best
g months.

THE HANBURY MANUFACTURING CO.

TSVILLE, ONT., Nov. 24th.—Logging operations are
e same scale in this district as they were last year,
n are scarce and wages high, which may reduce
eral output in this section. The weather of late
s caused serious delay with the camp work.
g it all through, it does not at present look as if
quantity of logs will be got out.

HUNTSVILLE LUMBER COMPANY.

NDON, MAN., Nov. 13th.—Owing to the poor crop
nsequent small demand for lumber, stocks in the
re very heavy, and in our opinion logging opera-
vill be considerably curtailed this season. Sales of
are slow at present. The weather has been fine
cently, when we had a general freeze up, with
r less snow, and so far as the weather is con-
, the conditions could not be more favorable for a
eason's work. The labor question may also make
ifference in the volume of business done in the
s. Wages are high, from $20 to $45 per month
paid, which price, of course, includes board.

HUGHES & LONG.

COUVER, B. C., Nov. 19.—In reply to your enquiry
ing logging operations in British Columbia for this
, as you probably already know, the great bulk
logging on this coast is done during the summer
—the winter season being so rainy that work in
ods cannot very well be carried on to advantage.
the last few years, however, a number of the
cargo mills, in fact all of them, have been taking
ir logs altogether by machinery, so that they have
ble to carry on work in weather in which teams
not work to any advantage. The mills which
een thus equipped have been able during the last
ars to secure a more steady supply of logs the year
h. The mills generally plan to have a consider-
tock of logs in the water at the beginning of
ny season, so that with what they can get out
the winter they will have sufficient to keep running
ing again. At the present time, and during all
ar, there has been a plentiful supply of logs, and
t prospects indicate that enough logging will be
his winter to keep those mills well supplied which
ufficient orders to keep them running. Loggers'
and cost of supplies are about the same as during
st two or three years. We have just had a fall of
six inches of snow, which is quite unusual here at
ne of the year. This will retard, rather than help
n the woods, as it has fallen on soft ground. I
dd that the cargo mills in British Columbia, as
those on Puget Sound and in California, are short
ers at the present time. This condition has pre-
during the last two or three months. I may also
hat the British Columbia mills are considerably
apped on account of no lumber carrying ships
owned in British Columbia, making it difficult to
charters.

H. H. SPICER.

SHIPBUILDING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

following letter, on the important subject of ship-
g in British Columbia, appears in a recent issue of
ews-Advertiser, of Vancouver. The writer is super-
ent of the Moodyville Land and Saw Mill Company:

—The recent and much needed agitation by our
of Trade and business men generally, of the ques-
of placing suitable steamers on the Vancouver-
way route, calls up the somewhat larger and
ly more important subject—that of ship-building
Province. It is doubtful, however, if the necessary
l for such work can be secured at the present time
rivate sources only, and this being the case, it is
lesirable that our Provincial Government should
nancial aid to the enterprise, to just what extent
what particular way can be left to future consider-
The general way, however, for such aid to be ex-
d, is by giving a certain sum per ton register for
ing vessels, and so much per mile for distance
led during the first two or three years of a ship's

It is doubtful if there is another seaport, either in Canada or the United States, of the importance of Vancouver, that has not more or less of a locally owned fleet. That a number of vessels, built and owned in and operated from this port, would be a great advantage to all classes of our citizens, can scarcely be questioned. Being somewhat interested in shipping, I have had occasion to note the many disadvantages the port labors under, owing in a great measure to the fact that we have no vessels of our own. I will just give one illustration. A great many of the vessels loaded in British Columbia with lumber are owned either in San Francisco or Puget Sound—the owners in many cases being closely allied with the owners of the Sound mills. The natural result follows, and every American ship-owner does his utmost to have his ships go to Puget Sound, and in order to do this many owners grossly exaggerate the difficulties of coming to Burrard Inlet, and actually state in the Charter Party that if the ship goes to Burrard Inlet, the freight will be 60 cents per thousand feet more than if loaded in Puget Sound. In many cases our mills cannot possibly afford to pay the 60 cents extra, and the vessels go to the Sound—our people lose the orders and many times are compelled to close their mills, which, of course, affects every man with whom they have business relations.

I mention lumber carriers particularly, as for the present lumber is the principal export; but it is only a question of time when this discrimination against the port will spread to all other freight, both in and out. Let both the Provincial and Dominion Governments give their aid to ship-building, and the whole Dominion will benefit by it. I trust that persons more competent to handle the subject (to say nothing of the governments) than I, will take it up and give it their earnest attention.

J. G. WOODS.

MOODYVILLE, Nov. 17th, 1900.

LOG RUN OR CULLS?

A peculiar controversy has arisen between a buyer and seller of lumber and has been brought to our attention.

A dealer bought of a manufacturer a certain lot of lumber "log run." The National inspection rules defines "log run" as "the full run of the log mill culls out." The buyer had not seen the lumber when he made the contract and when the lumber came to be delivered it was found that almost every board was missawn and badly missawn. The rules say that all badly missawn lumber shall be classed as "culls," the word "culls" evidently having reference to shipping culls. Now, the question arises, is the dealer bound to take the lumber as log run?

It seems to us that he is not. When a dealer buys lumber "log run" he takes his chances as to the quality of the logs, but he is entitled to have the manufacturer use ordinary diligence to properly prepare the lumber for market. No matter how poor the quality of the logs, if the dealer had contracted log run, and the manufacturer had properly manufactured the logs into lumber, the dealer would have been compelled to take it, even had it been all culls. When, however, the lumber is made all culls through the negligence of the manufacturer, or his inability to properly manufacture it, then the dealer cannot be compelled to take the lumber as log run.

The rules say that log run is the full run of the log mill culls out. To our way of thinking, that does not only mean the full number of feet in the log, but also the proportion of high grade stock which the logs would produce with reasonable care in the manufacture. When, however, the buyer fails to receive the proportion of high grade stock which is in the log, either because it has been selected out by the manufacturer or because through negligence on the part of the manufacturer the high-grade stock is reduced to cull, the buyer is not getting the full run of the log.

In a certain lot of logs, if reasonably well manufactured, there are a certain number of feet of firsts and seconds, a certain number of feet of common and a certain number of feet of culls, the value of all being, say, $5,000. When through gross negligence on the part of the manufacturer the logs produce nothing but culls, valued at, say, $3,000, then the buyer is falling $2,000 short of getting that which is his due.

The case will probably be decided in the courts, and we believe the foregoing position will be sustained.—Hardwood Record.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following vessels sailed from British Columbia ports, lumber laden, for foreign destinations, up to October 31st, 1900:

Vessel.	Sailed	From.	For.	Cargo-ft.
Latona	Jan. 9	Moodyville	Valparaiso	788,359
Guy C. Goss	Jan. 19	Hastings	Philadelpia	1,030,625
Altcar	Jan. 19	Moodyville	Callao	992,307
Fred J. Wood	Jan. 24	Esquimalt	Santa Rosalia	14 440
Antofagasta	Feb. 28	Chemainus	Antofagasta	8 0,454
Errol	Mar. 10	Hastings	U. K.	1,069,195
Creedmoor	Mar. 30	Ch mainus	U. K.	1,156,540
Star of France	Mar. 20	Hastings	Sydney	1,180,293
Silo	Mar. 31	Chemainus	U. K.	1,166,308
Adderly	April 5	Moodyville	Sydney	1,080,349
Wrestler	Mar. 31	Chemainus	Melbourne	574,631
Renee Rickmers	May. 7	do	U. K	1,820 956
Glenalvon	May 11	do	London	1,872,368
Caesarea	April 27	Hastings	U. K.	1,031,450
Fred J. Wood	May 11	do	Kobe	780,205
Bandaneira	May 25	do	U. K.	1,58 ,925
Glenesslin	May 25	Chemainus	Cape Town	1,425,972
Peru	June 14	do	Cork	1,800,382
Falls of Garry	June 4	Moodyville	Sydney	1,655 847
Arnold	June 6	Hastings	Newcastle, Eng	632,617
Onaway	June 26	Port Moody	Adelaide	687,353
Defiance	June 12	Conwichan	Santa Rosala.	120,133
Drummuir	June 27	Chemainus	Me bourne	1,508,649
Sonoma	June 21	Hastings	Me bourne	720,732
Lakemba	June 25	do	Iquiqui	890,968
Senator	June 29	Moodyville	Callao	1,074,518
John D. Tallant	June 20	Hastings	Guayaquil	327,995
Emilie	July 31	Chemainus	U. K.	1,393,217
John Smith	July 25	N. Westminstr.	Nagasaki	673,447
Tartar	July 7	Hastings	Hong Kong	449 602
Corona	July 10	Chemainus	Santa Rosalia	76,701
Garibaldi	July 23	Moodyville	Callao	410,075
A. J. West	July 18	Cowichan	Santa Rosalia	14 160
James Drummond	Aug. 13	Chemainus	Sydney	1,164,711
Marie	Aug. 20	Moodyville	London	1,312,375
Thistle	Aug. 29	Moodyville	Freemantle	942,943
Chas. F. Cocker	Aug. 6	Hastings	Sydney	880,405
Bertha	Aug. 15	Moodyville	Valparaiso	673,333
Lymam D. Foster.	Aug. 11	Chemainus	Australia	887,130
Elwell	Aug. 8	do	Cape Town	1,099,524
Hesper	Aug. 24	do	Melbourne	790,059
Elena	Aug. 29	Moodyville	Callao	351,198
J. B. Thomas	Aug. 31	Chemainus	Adelaide	1,443,462
Nymphe	Sept. 27	Chemainus	U. K.	1,628,205
Louisiana	Sept. 14	Hastings	Melbourne	1,109,949
William H. Smith	Sept. 28	Moodyville	Sydney	1,508,362
Lindfield	Sept. 24	Hastings	London	1,724,895
Admiral Tegetthof	Sept. 16	Chemainus	Antofagasta	706,025
Marion Chilcott	Sept. 26	Chemainus	Adelaide	1,400,654
Transit	Sept. 20	Chemainus	Sydney	6 7,561
Defiance	Sept. 28	Cowichan	Sydney	659,003
James H. Bruce	Sept. 8	Chemainus	Sydney	592,228
Expansion	Sept. 27	Cowichan	Santa Rosalia	132,011
Wilhelmine	Oct. 24	Hastings	South Africa	1,379,305
Nixe	Oct. 17	Moodyville	London	1,297,438
Ivy	Oct. 24	Hastings	Shanghai	867 713
Sea King	Oct. 24	Moodyville	Sydney	1.107,485
Hawaiian Isles	Oct. 23	Chemainus	Melbourne	1,929 442
Arethusa	Oct. 31	do	Harve	1,554.967
Republic	Oct 24	do	Melbourne	898,813
Condor	Oct. 8	Moodyville	W. C. of S. A.	89 ,658
Olympia	Oct. 17	Victoria	Japan	63,975
Paul Rickmers	Loading	Hastings	London	
Atalanta	do	do	W. C. of S. A.	
Pallas	do	do	Continent	
Rufus E. Wood	do	Chemainus	Melbourne	
J. B. Brown	do	"	do	
St. David	do	"	South Africa	
Elizabeth Nic'l'n.	do	N. Westm'ter.	Shanghai	

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Mr. C. A. Duff Miller, Agent General for New Brunswick, 17 Leather Market, London, Eng., has received a communication from a Glasgow merchant who wishes to represent a Canadian pulp manufacturer.

The secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, is in receipt of a communication from the Imperial Institute, asking for the names of manufacturers of wooden handles. The name of a large firm in Manchester is furnished as desirous of buying these in large quantities, and as Canada has direct steamship service to Manchester, the prices would be quoted at a very reasonable rate. Along with the request came three samples of the sort of handles required, so that any manufacturers interested can call at the office of the Manufacturers' Association, Board of Trade building, and be able to place exact figures for the supply of these goods. The secretary is also in receipt of an enquiry for manufacturers of hardwood blocks for flooring.

A Glasgow firm of timber importers desire to be placed in communication with Canadian firms in a position to supply quantities of boxwood. Name and address at office of CANADA LUMBERMAN.

A manufacturing firm using large quantities of dimension hardwood timber invites communications from Canadian manufacturers. Particulars from Mr. Harrison Watson, Imperial Institute, London, Eng.

HARD TO BEAT.

Mr. E. Todd, Brantford, Ont., in renewing his subscription, writes: "You will have to hustle next year if you expect to beat this year's LUMBERMAN."

It is rumored that a pulp mill will be established a Nanaimo, B. C.

CANADA LUMBERMAN
WOOD WORKERS MANUFACTURERS AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

THE difficulties which confront the lumber manufacturer in respect to labor are showing no indications of relief. Logging operators in many instances are unable to obtain a sufficient number of men for work in the woods, and the production of logs during the coming winter promises to be reduced on this account. Some dissatisfaction is also reported as to the class of labor obtainable.

The demand for labor is such that employees are often indifferent and do not discharge their duties as faithfully as when employment was less plentiful. These conditions must affect the cost of producing lumber.

The opinion was recently advanced in these columns that current prices are not out of proportion to the cost of producing lumber. In a recent issue the American Lumberman takes up this question and gives some striking examples of the increase in the wages of those engaged in lumbering operations. Taking the wages paid by a large lumber manufacturer in Duluth, the increase this year as compared with 1896 is about 30 per cent., as the following table shows:

CLASSES OF LABOR	1896	1900	INCREASE.
Pilers	$1.62	$2.00	23 per cent.
Graders	1.37	2.00	46 " "
Setters	1.75	2.00	14 " "
Clearing gangs	1.75	2.12½	21 " "
Common laborers	1.25	1.62½	30 " "

The increase in the wages of woodsmen have been much greater, and show an increase as compared with four years ago of nearly 85 per cent. The comparison is as follows:

CLASSES OF LABOR	1896	1900	INCREASE.
Teamsters	$16.00	$30.00 to $40.00	88 per cent.
Swampers	13.00	28.00 to 32.00	115 "
Choppers	14.00	28.00 to 32.00	100 "
Sawyers	14.00	28.00 to 32.00	100 "
Graders	13.00	28.00 to 32.00	115 "
Laying iron	13.28	28.00 to 32.00	110 "
Chore boys	12.00	20.00 to 26.00	76 "
Blacksmiths	35.00	50.00 to 60.00	43 "
Cooks	45.00	50.00 to 60.00	11 "

We believe that in Canada there has been an almost corresponding advance in the wages of the employees of the lumber trade. This advance cannot be disregarded by manufacturers, who must of necessity secure for their product a price sufficient to cover the increased cost of production. The consumer who believes that by waiting he will be able to purchase his supply of lumber at lower prices will probably find that he has been laboring under a delusion.

THE OUTLOOK.

As the exponent of the lumber industry, the CANADA LUMBERMAN has felt an interest in the election campaign which recently closed in the United States, and we must confess to a feeling of satisfaction with the result. No doubt the prosperty which the country has enjoyed during the past three years was a strong factor in determining the result. The business interests are now assured that there will be no change in the policy of the Government for four years at least. The immediate result will be the carrying out of plans which were temporarily deferred, while the commercial industries will continue to expand.

Although a political campaign in Canada does not affect the business interests in the same degree as in the United States, yet it is a cause for congratulation that in this country also we are now reasonably certain of a settled policy for another four years. Tariff regulations are not likely to undergo material change, and manufacturers will be in a position to plan their undertakings accordingly.

THE lumber trade has perhaps felt a greater interest in the recent election across the border than any other branch of industry, as some 500,000,000 feet of the lumber product of Canada is annually marketed in the United States. A prospective glance shows the outlook for the lumber industry of this country to be rather bright. Lumber is still a large factor in building operations. These will soon be terminated for this year, but we anticipate that the spring of 1901 will be the beginning of an active building season. In the city of Toronto the number of vacant houses has greatly diminished within the past year, and the demand is such that new residences must be built to accommodate the rapidly growing population. The holding of a Dominion Exhibition in Toronto next year is likely to cause the erection of buildings on the Exhibition grounds to cost in the neighborhood of $200,000, while the proposed palace hotel on King street is expected to call for an expenditure of nearly $1,000,000. In Ottawa building operations next year promise to be on an extensive scale, as, in addition to the regular building, many structures destroyed by the Ottawa-Hull fire last spring are yet to be replaced. A considerable volume of building is likely to be done in the city of Montreal, not to speak of the extensive harbor improvements which are under way in that city. We believe the conditions in these three cities reflect the situation in the smaller cities and towns and in the country, and that we shall experience a healthful revival of building operations next year.

THE consumption of lumber for manufacturing purposes is likely to increase. Furniture and implements are two of the main branches of manufacture in which lumber is employed, and both of these are in a most prosperous condition. In addition to a steadily increasing home demand, the export of these articles is increasing, as shown by the official returns issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

So much for the home consumption. The condition which will characterize the export trade are less certain. It is not improbable that the United States will take from this country next year fully as much, if not more lumber, than the season now closing. So with the British market. And it is probable that other importing countries will increase their imports from Canada, partly as a result of our exhibit of forest products at the Paris Exposition. The South African Republic will eventually be a large importer of lumber, but the country will not have become sufficiently settled to permit of large imports in 1901.

Lumber manufacturers may, we think, look into the future with some degree of assurance that, with a moderate output, all the lumber manufactured will find a market, and that the business will realize a fair margin of profit. One of the things to be guarded against is an excessive production.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

TO THE lumber fraternity the CANADA LUMBERMAN extends its greetings upon the approaching festive season.

HERE is a trade barometer: "The quantity of wood pulp exported from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain during the last fiscal year was almost twice as great as during the preceding year." The Scandinavian manufacturers are gradually losing ground in the British market, because of the superior quality of Canadian pulp.

NEW blood from lumber circles has been introduced into the Dominion parliament by the election of Mr. J. T. Schell, of Alexandria, Ont., and Mr. Gibson, jr., of Marysville, N. B. If these gentleman put into their parliamentary career the same keen foresight and telling energy that characterized their business operations as lumbermen, we may expect to see the mark of their impress upon the work of the ninth Parliament of Canada. Is it too much to predict the imposition of the long-looked-for import duty on United States lumber?

THE Great Northern Railway has been completed. The road runs from Quebec City to Hawkesbury, connecting with the Booth railway system, over which it has running privileges to Parry Sound. It passes through the richly timbered country on the upper reaches of the streams that flow from Quebec into the St. Lawrence and furnishes a continuous line between

Georgian Bay and tide water at Quebec. The road is of much importance to the pulp industry, as mills are located at many points through which it passes, including Hawkesbury, Lachute, St. Jerome, Grand Mere, and Shawinigan. The construction of the road opens up bright prospects for pulp and paper-making, as well as for the city of Quebec.

THE suggestion recently made in these columns that railroads might be employed to a much greater extent in the near future for the transportation of logs from the woods to the mills is practically illustrated in some parts of the United States. It is learned that in Michigan and some other states where a few years ago logs were floated to the point of manufacture, railroads are now used for this purpose. It is also significant that a strong syndicate is planning to ship by rail 1,000,000,000 feet of logs from the Rainy River country to Stillwater, Minnesota.

WE are again reminded of the one great want of the lumber trade in Canada by the receipt of a little booklet giving the rules for the grading of pine and hemlock lumber as adopted by the Lumbermen's Associations of the Mississippi and Wisconsin valleys. A glance at the rules shows that they have been prepared with more than ordinary care. The general instructions are intended to cover points upon which opinions are likely to differ, while to make the rules more explicit several examples of each grade are given. These rules apply to 95 per cent. of all the white pine and Norway lumber manufactured in the Mississippi and Wisconsin valleys. It is to be regretted that in the matter of uniform grading of lumber, Canadian manufacturers have not shown as much progress as their confreres in the United States. One has but to examine the different stock sheets as sent out by manufacturers to at once be convinced of the great necessity of the adoption of some such rules. No two mills grade their lumber in the same manner.

DAMAGES FOR ACCIDENT.

Blow vs. London and Petrolia Barrel Company came up in the Divisional Court at Toronto, before Mr. Justice Falconbridge, on motion by defendants to set aside verdict of jury and judgment of Mr. Justice Meredith, and for new trial. The case was an action for damages at law and by statute for injuries sustained by plaintiff, who while employed by defendents and acting under the directions of one Weir, his superior, and removing waste near a circular saw in motion, had his left arm cut off. The plaintiff alleged negligence on the part of defendants in leaving the saw unguarded, and in not having a proper mode of ingress to and egress from it. The jury did not agree upon an answer to the first question, which was whether Weir gave the direction to plaintiff, which plaintiff says he did, to approach the saw by a certain way, and as to the second, found that the saw was unreasonably dangerous, because not properly covered, and that plaintiff was entitled to $500 damages. It was contended for defendants that the jury not agreeing to a general verdict, and in the absence of a finding that Weir had given an improper order, that plaintiff could not succeed. Held, that the jury have found in effect that the saw was not securely guarded, and that by reason of the defendants' neglect to guard it the plaintiff was injured, and that their finding involves a finding that plaintiff was properly where he was when the accident happened, and the motion should therefore be, and is, dismissed with costs.

LOGGING MAHOGANY.

THE following somewhat lengthy description of the mode of of logging mahogany is taken from Self Culture. It is worth reading :

"The mahogany hunter is the most important and best paid laborer in the service, for upon his skill and activity largely depends the success of the season. Mahogany trees do not grow in clusters, but are scattered promiscuously through the forests, and hidden in a dense grow of underbush, vines and creepers, and it requires a skillful and experienced woodsmen to find them. No progress can be made in a tropical forest without the aid of a machete, for the way must be cut step by step. The mahogany is one of the largest and tallest of trees, and the hunter, seeking the highest ground, climbs to the top of the tallest tree and surveys the surrounding country. His practiced eye soon detects the mahogany by its peculiar foliage, and he counts the trees within the scope of his vision, notes directions and distances, and then, descending, cuts a narrow trail to each tree, which he carefully blazes and marks, especially if there is a rival hunter in the vicinity. The axemen follow the hunter, and after them come the sawyers and hewers.

"To fell a large mahogany tree is one day's task for two men. On account of the wide spurs which project from the trunk at its base, scaffolds must be erected and the tree cut off above the spurs, which leaves a stump from ten to fifteen feet in height—a sheer waste of the very best part of the tree, and one which American ingenuity would certainly devise some means to prevent. While the work of felling and hewing is in progress other gangs are busy making roads and bridges over which the logs may be hauled to the river. One wide 'truck pass,' as it is called, is made through the center of the district occupied by the works, and branch roads are opened through this main avenue to each tree. The trucks employed are clumsy and antiquated affairs which no American would think of using ; the axles and boxes are imported from England, while the other parts are made upon the ground. The wheels are of solid wood, made by sawing off the end of a log and fitting iron boxes in the center, no spokes or tires being used. New wheels are in constant requisition, and repairs cause frequent and expensive delays. Most of the trucking is done at night by torchlights of pitch pine. The oxen are fed on the leaves and twigs of the bread-nut tree, which gives them more strength and power of endurance than any other obtainable food. The trucking being done in the dry season, the logs are collected on the bank of the river and made ready for the floods. On the longest rivers these begin in June and July, and on others in October and November. The logs are turned adrift and when they reach tide water are caught by means of booms. Indian loggers, usually Caribs, follow the logs down the river in order to release those which are caught by obstacles. No little judgment and experience are required to determine at what exact stage of the flood the logs should be set adrift. Should the waters rise to what is called 'topgallant flood' before the logs reach the boom, many of them would be carried over the banks and left high and dry in canebreaks and thickets, or covered up by sand and rubbish. From the boom the logs are rafted to the embarcadero and 'manufactured' for shipment.

"Mahogany trees give them from two to five logs each, measuring from 10 to 18 feet in length and from 20 to 44 inches in diameter after being hewed. The manufacturing process consists in sawing off the log ends which have been bruised and splintered in transit down the river, and in relining and rehewing the logs by skillful workmen, who give them a smooth and even surface. The logs are then measured, rolled back into the water at the mouth of the river, and made into rafts, to be taken to the vessels anchored outside the bar."

LACING A BELT.

A writer in The Engineer suggests a new method of preparing the ends of the belt lacing, concerning which he says: Every one who has to lace belts knows how difficult it is to push the soft ends of the lace through the belt, unless the holes are much larger than they should be. The majority of men use either a nail or the point of a file to aid in this work, but this is cumbersome, and, too, a nail of the proper size or a file is not always on hand. There are metal tipped laces and also metal tips on the market, which are adapted to cover the end of the lace and thus make it stiff enough to be pushed through the holes in the belt, but I believe my method is superior to either of those already mentioned, inasmuch as it is more of a time saver. My method consists in holding the tapered ends of the lace leather over a lighted match until the leather becomes charred, when it will be found to be quite hard, and plenty stiff enough to be pushed through the holes in the belt without breaking. Care should be taken not to char the leather too much, otherwise it will become brittle. A little experimenting will enable the work to be done just right.

TREATMENT OF RUBBER BELTS.

To obtain the full value from a rubber belt, it is essential to buy the best belt, provide pulleys of ample diameter and face, avoid excessive strain, distribute the strain over the whole width of the belt as equally as possible, have the fastenings made so that they will not pull out the ends of the belt, and avoid having the belt exposed to excessive heat or to grease or dirt. You can greatly increase the service and life of a belt by applying with a brush a composition made with equal parts of red lead, black lead, French yellow and litharge mixed with boiled linseed oil and japan, enough to make it dry quickly. This will produce a finely polished surface. A coat of the same composition may be applied if the rubber gets peeled from the surface of the belt. Animal oils, grease and castor oil are injurious to rubber belts and should not be used, the composition mentioned above being all that is necessary. Belts to be adjusted to the pulley should have the ends cut square and true, and be cut shorter than the distance around the pulley by an 1/8 to 1/4-inch for every foot when measured with a tape ; a steel tape is the best. They should be stretched as tightly as possible, and with wide belts this can be done best by the use of clamps secured firmly to each end of the belt. There is no danger of breaking, as a belt of good quality, 6 inches wide and 3-ply thick, will stand a direct strain of 5,000 pounds.—Steam Engineering.

Mr. A. F. Bury Austin, the well known lumber merchant, of Montreal, left for British Columbia on November 19th, on an extended business trip. Upon his return he will be pleased to receive enquiries for all kinds of material in his line.

NOTES FROM THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

A new company has been formed in Fredericton, N.B., for the manufacture chiefly of lumbermen's supplies, including peavies, hames, cant dogs, boot caulks, table blocks, all kinds of drop forgings, wire nails, hay pitchers, etc. The name of the concern is the McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., and it starts out under particularly advantageous circumstances. The firm has acquired the fine plant of the late Walter McFarlane, which was so successfully run by him up to his death, and since then with continued success by Mrs. McFarlane. This plant consists partly of a large brick building in St. Marys, just opposite Fredericton, fully equipped with engines and the best machinery. This old concern has a first-class name among the lumbermen and a good connection with them. Their peavies have for years been shipped all over the Maritime provinces and central and western Canada. One customer alone in Quebec has bought over $5,000 worth of peavies. The personnel of the new company is as follows: Mrs. W. McFarlane, Jas. S. Neill, E. Byron Winslow, F. T. Morrison and N. A. Tweedale, the latter being manager. Mr. Jas. S. Neill is well known among lumbermen, having, in Fredericton, one of the best hardware stores in New Brunswick, from which he has shipped large quantities of lumbermen's supplies. For years he has manufactured boot caulks in a little factory at Nashwaaksis, for which he has found a large market. New equipment is at once to be added to this factory on account of increased output. The concern is the only one in Canada which manufactures the celebrated wrought band and solid eye peavy. For this they hold the Canadian patent, which was taken out by the inventor, the late Walter McFarlane, who made a good thing out of it and sold the United States patent to a Bangor firm. They also manufacture the malleable band peavy such as is made by Upper Canadian firms. To give a slight idea of the extent of this business it may be mentioned that in this factory upwards of 90 carloads of lumber are sawn into peavy handles each year. This lumber is hauled to the factory in the rough log, and there sawn and split in order to get the green of the log.

Thos. Robinson, a well-known mill owner, died a few days ago at his home in Lower St. Mary's, N.B. For many years he successfully ran the saw mill which he recently leased to Alderman McKendrick.

The Robb Engineering Company, of Amherst, N. S., secured the order a few days ago for a large and heavy portable saw mill, with engine and boiler and all appurtenances complete, to be shipped to the Pacific coast. It is destined to the Chilliwack valley in British Columbia. The freight on this purchase will be between $800 and $1,000. This mill has been bought by Clifford Paterson and some other lumber operators of this county who have organized to carry on a big lumber industry in the west. The men to man the mill will probably accompany it across the continent.

C. Pickard, of Sackville, has a portable mill at Brooklyn, some miles distant on the Cape Tormentine Railroad, and cuts from one to one and a half million feet of spruce a year, which goes to the English market.

Jas. Smith, of Sackville, has lately been turning out between 10 and 15 thousand pairs of moccasins in a season. These are oil tanned. He has been steadily refusing orders for some time, as the capacity of his factory is not equal to the demand. He employs 35 hands and does a huge trade in these lumbermen's goods.

P. R. Ayer & Company, Limited, in the same town, make enormous quantities of lumbermen's harness, which is now their specialty. Their factory is the largest of the kind in the Maritime provinces and one of the best in Canada.

Jas. F. Sherry has opened up in Memramcook in the manufacture of lumbermen's shoe pocks, moccasins and larrigans. He is employing about 20 hands and makes a good article. His specialty is shoe packs. Next year he hopes to have about 50 hands at work.

A. E. Wry & Co., Sackville, are manufacturing lumbermen's harness, and showed THE LUMBERMAN'S representative substantial orders from well known lumbermen and dealers from the north.

Chas. Dickenson, the larrigan manufacturer in Woodstock, whose advertisement is seen elsewhere in this issue, has a pair of shoe packs in his possession which were worn from Cape Town to Pretoria and back by the Rev. Mr. Lane, who accompanied the first contingent. They are neither worn through or ripped in any part, but show many deep scratches and cuts from the rocks.

The second largest larrigan factory in Canada is in Parrsboro, and lumbermen throughout eastern Canada know the name of J. S. Henderson so well that they will be interested in a short description of his business. It is but a few years since he began to manufacture on anything approaching a large scale, but already his business is enormous and he now employs about seventy-five hands and turns out 32 dozen pair a day of shoe packs and larrigans, not including moccasins. Mr Henderson has his own tannery in connection which he has been running for many years and makes up all his own leather, so he knows exactly what goes into his goods. His larrigans and shoe packs all have the rivet through the vamp and quarter on each side; this, he claims, is an absolute essential to lasting quality, and it looks most reasonable. Some makes are without this important feature. A large addition was recently added to the factory, and another spring further additions will go up. Mr. Henderson last February sold in one order, to a Montreal firm, 26,000 pairs. He has sent large shipments to Winnipeg and British Columbia. His advertisement may be seen in this issue, and THE LUMBERMAN trusts that soon Mr. Henderson will occupy no second position in Canada. T. E. Henderson, of Parrsboro, is the inventor of the Henderson patent larrigan which is gaining such a good reputation. A pair of these is on exhibition in his shoe store window, made to the order of Chaplain Lane, of the first contingent, for presentation to the Prince of Wales.

PARRSBORO'S LUMBER INDUSTRY.

It may not be generally known that Parrsboro ships one-quarter of the entire lumber output of Nova Scotia, but there are many interesting things to be learned of this progressive and always busy little town, which is harbored so securely on the northern shore of the beautiful Minas Basin. At an early date THE LUMBERMAN hopes to publish some interesting sketches and descriptions of the town and vicinity relative to the lumber industry, but at present a few items will give the trend of recent events in this connection. Backed by a great lumber district, intersected with splendid carrying facilities, fronted by much good shipping conveniences and peopled by men who know their business, Parrsboro has been doing, and will continue to do a heavy export trade. The town is growing and growing well as the years go by.

The Newville Lumber Co., whose mill is 10 miles from Parrsboro, on the Cumberland railroad, have been cutting about 4,500,000 feet. The mill is equipped with a gang, edger, trimmer, lath, planer and other machines. About 700,000 feet of this cut is of pine. They stream drive largely to the mill. The office of the firm is in Parrsboro, in charge of Mr. McAloney, who greatly admires THE LUMBERMAN. They sell largely to Malcolm Mackay and ship much to the United States; Stetson, Cutler & Co. handling most of this. The firm is composed of W. W. Black, N. A. Rhodes, N. Curry, C. A. and J. B. Lusby, and George A. Fowler. These men are from Amherst, with the exception of Mr. Fowler, who is now in Newoundland as manager of the Exploits Lumber Company there. Captain Nordby, of Parrsboro, agent for George McKean, of St. John, shipped about 12,320,000 feet this year.

D. A. Huntley, manufacturer and shipper, has a mill on the wharf in which he cuts about 1,000,000 feet a year. As he does a good deal of vessel building he uses it for getting out deck planks, etc. He is just now building a 500 ton barque. He has another mill at Canaan, 10 miles north east of Parrsboro; he cuts about 1,000,000 deals a year. He has also stave, shingle, and heading machines. He sells principally to George McKean and B. L. Tucker.

Geo. W. Day, of Parrsboro, at present Mayor of the town, has a portable mill at Canaan, and cut about 2,500,000 feet of deals, boards and scantling last year. Mr. Day knows the lumber business thoroughly in all its features, and has been very successful.

The Moose River Lumber Company has been organized during the past month at Parrsboro, and will now carry on a large business. The gentlemen interested in this concern are Messrs. B. L. Tucker and Newton Pugsley, of that town. They have bought a property consisting of 12,000 acres of well wooded land lying about east of Parrsboro on the northern shore of the Basin of Minas. This property has been cutting from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet for years. They expect to cut that much this year, using portable mills and doing considerable stream driving. Mr. Tucker, as buyer and shipper of lumber, handled 20,000,000 feet last year, shipping from West Bay to the English market. He does not ship to the American market.

Chas. J. Willis & Company, of Sackville, N. B., have shipped some 40 cargoes of lumber since April. A steamer was due there on the 15th of November, which was to take away 1,5000,000 more—the last of the season's shipments. This firm ships from Cape Tormentine, Halifax, Shediac, Pugwash, Grindstone Island and other points. In 1900 they shipped over 55 million feet. Mr. Atherton leaves this office early in December to return to England.

The barkentine Florence B. Edgett, loaded with 510,000 feet of lumber, for Cape Town, sailed recently from Parrsboro, N. S. Nearly all of this is to be used in repairing the mines and railways wrecked in South Africa. The commander of the vessel is Captain J. N. Kay, who was but a few weeks ago married to Mi s Germaine Stehelin, of New France, near Weymouth, N.S., who accompanied her husband on the trip. Mrs. Kay's father is the well-known lumber operator at New France.

A. B. P.

Nov. 18th, 1900.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"C. B.", Halifax writes: I have two lines of shafting to be driven from one electric motor. Can I run two belts off it, or will I have to belt from one line of shafting to another?

ANS.—If you have room to put your motor between the two lines, it would be best to belt direct from it to each line, the belts driving each way from a special pulley having two crowns. This method has the advantage over the one in which a pulley is used at each end of the motor, of reducing the strains on the bearings and frame, and also of giving freer access to the motor for inspection and cleaning.

"Engineer" says: We are putting a new engine in our mill, for which we will have to get a new belt about fifty feet long. As I want to get the very best service possible out of it, please advise me which side I should put next the pulley.

ANS.—If your belt is to be single, you should run the flesh or grain side out, because the outside of the belt when passing around the pulleys is subject to more or less of an extension strain, over and above the strain due only to the load it is driving; whereas the inside of the belt as it goes over the pulley is to a certain extent compressed; obviously, the flesh side being of a more soft and pliable nature than the hair side, is more suited to take the extension strain. If the belt is double, both sides will be grain, the hair sides being glued together, so you will have no choice in the matter.

SNEEZE WOOD.

Among its many peculiarities South Africa includes the "sneeze-wood" tree, which takes its name from the fact that one cannot cut it with a saw without sneezing, as the fine dust has exactly the effect of snuff. Even in planing the wood it will sometimes cause sneezing. No insect, worm or barnacle will touch it. It is very bitter to the taste, and its specific gravity is heavier than water. The color is light brown, the grain very close and hard. It is a nice looking wood, and takes a good polish. For dock work, piers or jetties it is a useful timber, lasting a long while under water.—The Building News.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Joseph Botsford, foreman in the planing mill of Graham, Horne & Company at Fort William, Ont., was stricken with paralysis last month and died a few days thereafter.

The marriage of Mr. J. Quincy Adams, of Kearney, Ont., inspector for the British-Canadian Timber and Manufacturing Company, of London, Eng., should have been chronicled in last issue. The lady of his choice was Miss Maud Minerva, daughter of Mr. W. E. Roberts, of Harriston, and the event took place at St. George's church at Harriston, Rev. J. Hirst Ross officiating. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams we extend our congratulations.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

WANTED—1, 1¼ and 2 inch Black Ash. THOS. MYLES' SONS, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE.—36 in. Wickes Gang, cutting 14 in deep; located in Canada; price low. WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED.—Lot of 5x5 and 6x6x10 to 16 Soft Elm or Maple Squares, Common and Better, also 5/4 and 6/4 Common Ash. J. F. STENGEL, 990 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N.Y.

WANTED.

300,000 FEET OF NO. 1 NEWLY CUT Basswood Logs. Address THE WALKERVILLE MATCH CO., Walkerville, Ont.

PINE LUMBER FOR SALE—ABOUT THREE million feet Dry Lumber; all kinds, Joists, Scantling, Flooring, Plank and Stock Boards; in large or small quantities; by car load, to suit purchasers; write for prices and stock list. HUGH S. BRENNAN, 82 King William Street, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE

SAW AND SHINGLE MILL. PLENTY OF timber in locality; will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to proprietor at the mill, or by mail. ED. SYKES, Lady Bank, Ont.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD SOUND Tamarac Lumber in standard sizes, 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, etc.; Dimension timber, 16 ft. long, 4x4, 4x6, 6x8, 8x8, etc. Also other sizes cut to order. Apply to EDWARD LLOYD, Limited, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

WANTED

BY A YOUNG LADY—POSITION AS STENOgrapher and to work on Books in a Lumber Office, in Yard or at Mill. Four years' experience as Stenographer. Address "C. H. M." care CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Limits and Saw Mills FOR SALE

The proprietors having decided to retire from this business, offer their Valuable Limits and Mills for sale. The concern is well equipped in every respect and is in operation. The cost of operation is very moderate, having about 30 miles of railway (Lake St. John) running through it. The Mill at Lake Edward is Circular Saw; that at Pearl Lake is Steam Feed Circular and Gang.

The Limits, about 280 miles, have considerable Spruce and Pulp Wood, also Boule u and Birch. These latter have exceptionable quality, and by judges considered the best in the Province of Quebec. For terms, etc., apply to

WHITEHEAD & TURNER,
Quebec City

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

Valuable Timber Limits, Saw Logs, Timber Lumber and Lumbering Appliances

Pursuant to the powers contained in two certain agreements each made by Joseph Turner and Spencer O. Fisher, of Bay City, Michigan, trading in co-partnership under the name of Turner & Fisher, and the Bank of Toronto, and to certain securities given under Section 74 of "The Bank Act," and pursuant to all other rights and powers of the said Bank of Toronto thereun o them enabling, there will be offered for sale by public auction, at the auction rooms of C. J. Townsend, No. 28 King street west, in the city of Toronto, on SATURDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1900, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, all those certain timber berths or limits following:

The entire Township of Wilson and Concessions Nine (9), Ten (10), Eleven (11) Twelve (12) Thirteen and Fourteen (14), in the Township of Ferrie, in the Province of Ontario, being the berths covered by License No. 46, of the season of 1896-1897, and License No. 89, for the season of 1895-1896, and being covered by Crown Timber Licenses Numbers 44 and 45 of the season of 1900-1901. And also the timber limit known as Berth No. 53, on the north shore of Lake Huron, in the said Province of Ontario, which was covered by Crown Timber License No. 145, for the season of 1895-1896, and being covered by License No. 46 for the season of 1900-1901, together with all rights of the said the Bank of Toronto in and to the said licenses.

Also all the saw logs and timber marked B. T., T. N. R., and J. O.E., or any one or more of the said marks, and all wood and wood products, including lumber, lath, shingles, the product of such logs, in, upon or near the land and waters and premises known as timber berths Township of Wilson and Township of Ferrie, on the north shore of Lake Huron, in the Province of Ontario, and in, upon or near lands and waters adjacent to the said timber berths and in transit in, upon and near any lands and waters between the said timber berths or either of them and the lands and waters at the mouths of the French River and of the Magnetewan River, or of either of said rivers, and in, upon or near the lands and waters at the mouths of the French and Magnetewan Rivers, an in either of said rivers, in said Province of Ontario, and in transit in, upon or near the waters and shore of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, between the said mouths of the said French River and of the Magnetewan River, and of either of the said rivers, and the saw mills situate at or near the town of Midland, in the County of Simcoe and Province of Ontario, known as "Chew Bros. Saw Mills," "James L. Playfair & Company Sawmill," "Cameron & Playfair Sawmill," and George Chew and Son Sawmill," or any of the said sawmills, and in, upon or near the lands and waters connected with or adjacent to the said sawmills or any of them, including the booming grounds, mill ponds, mill yards, piling grounds at or near the Town of Midland aforesaid, together with all the plant and appliances and camp equipage used upon and in connection with the lumbering of said limits in the Townships of Wilson and Ferrie, including all camp equipage, horses, wagons, sleighs, chains, lumbering tools and appliances of all kinds on said limits of Wilson and Ferrie, and on the Forsythe Farm, in the Township of McConkey, all store supplies and tools of all kinds at Turner's store house at Trout Creek, all booms, boom chains, boats, rafts, and outfit for taking logs down the Pickerel and French Rivers, and all chains, boats, tools, horses, wagons and lumbering outfits the property of the said Turner & Fisher, or of the Bank of Toronto, used in connection with the lumbering operations of the said limits at the Town of Midland, or in transit from the said limits, and upon the waters and shores lying between the said limits and the Town of Midland, in the County of Simcoe, a schedule of which logs, lumber, lath, equipage, supplies, etc., so far as known to the Vendors, can be seen at the office of Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt, Chadwick & Riddell, 58 Wellington street east, Toronto, Ont.

The said timber limits, hereinbefore referred to, will be sold subject to the claim or lien (if any) of Merrill, Ring & Company, and Green, Ring & Company against same.

The entire property will be sold "en block."

The property will be sold subject to reserve bid.

Terms of payment: 25 per cent. cash on day of sale to the Vendors or their solicitors, the balance within thirty days thereafter with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Further terms and conditions will be made known on day of sale, or may be ascertained upon application to Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt, Chadwick & Riddell, Vendors' Solicitors, 58 Wellington street east, Toronto.

Dated at Toronto this 2nd day of November, A.D., 1900.

WANTED—20,000 feet B. M. Birch Chairwood sawn to sizes for export. For specifications, etc., apply CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Wanted—100,000 Feet Mill Cull Basswood

Write, stating price, HURDMAN & ELMITT, Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—2,000 arpents Boardwood Limits near St. Hilaire Station, only 22 miles from Montreal—Red Oak, Maple, Beech. B. F. CAMPBELL, St. Hilaire Station, Que.

WANTED.

75,000 FEET (FACE) ONE INCH, Resawed Pine, Spruce or Basswood; select mill culls. Please state figures f.o.b. Fenwick, Ont., also lengths, and time can deliver. BROWN BROTHERS' CO., Nurseymen, Limited.

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THE SAW AND PLANING MILLS KNOWN as "Malloch's Mills," conveniently situated on the Ottawa, between Arnprior and Braeside. One Circular, Steam Rope Feed, Edgers, Trimmers, Live Carriers, Lath Machine, &c. Connected with C. P. R. For particulars, address GEO. MALLOCH, Arnprior.

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150 M. feet plain cut 1 inch Sycamore, wide stock.
200 M. feet choice 1 inch Soft Elm.
100 M. feet choice 1 inch Brown Ash.
200 M. feet plain cut 1 inch Red Oak.
175 M. feet quartered 1 to 2 inch White and Red Oak
250 M. feet 1 to 4 inch Birch, also 4 to 8 inch squares.
Write for prices, etc.

LONDON LUMBER CO.,
London, Ont.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The transactions in lumber during the past week have borne out the prediction made in our last issue that there would be no great volume of trade during the closing weeks of the year. A goodly number of enquiries are being made, and some sales have been effected, but indications are not lacking that the trade is settling down to a winter basis. Large purchases for spring delivery are not likely to be made until January or February. The probability is that the spring demand will present itself earlier than is usual. There is an unconfirmed rumor that large contracts have been placed with the Ottawa valley mills for their next season's production of British deals. Pine mill culls are showing strength, and we would not be surprised if considerably higher prices for these would rule next season. Pine lath also give evidence of selling at higher figures. There is a scarcity of the better grades of basswood lumber. Other lines of hardwoods remain unchanged, with the demand showing a slight improvement.

A factor in the white pine market which should not be disregarded is the almost certainty of a decreased production of logs this winter. In view of the high cost of labor and supplies, logging operations in nearly every district are on a limited scale. There is much difficulty in obtaining the necessary number of woodsmen, and should weather conditions throughout the winter prove unfavorable, the production of logs may be even less than operators are reckoning upon. The prospects, therefore, are that less lumber will be manufactured next year than in the season now closing.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Shipping from the St. Lawrence being practically over for the season, the spruce lumber market is consequently quiet. Shippers on this side are waiting events in Great Britain before contracting with manufacturers for next season's cut, and it must be said that the outlook for British trade is none too promising. The United States market has shown more life and shipments have increased. Spruce clap-boards are selling, on Boston rate of freight, at $29 to $30 for extra, and $27 to $28 for clear, while the corresponding figures for pine are $36 to $38 and $33 to $37. Extra cedar shingles are stronger at $2.75 to $2,90, clears bringing $2.40 to $3.50.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Throughout Manitoba and the Territories the movement of lumber is light. The retail dealers have sufficient stocks to carry them through the winter, and will not purchase for spring delivery until after the turn of the year. In British Columbia the local consumption of lumber continues to be of large value, and the shingle market is particularly firm. Vessels are now loading lumber at Chemainus for South Africa, and an increased export trade may be expected as a result.

UNITED STATES.

The lumber market of the United States has gained strength during the past week, with indications of slight weakness in respect to one or two classes of stock. The favorable features are a heavy movement of stock to the east, an increased number of enquiries for spring delivery, and higher prices for certain grades. The Boston market has developed unexpected strength, dealers there reporting a marked increase in demand. Buffalo dealers also tell of an improvement in demand, with a light supply of all grades above barn boards. Low grade inch seems to be slightly weaker and in larger supply, although at Tonawanda there is said to be a scarcity of 1x12 inch, the price of which has been advanced by one dollar per thousand. The manufacturers of spruce are advancing prices. At Bangor, Maine, narrow spruce is quoted at $16 to $17, wide at $17.50 to $20, scantlings at $15 to $16, and spruce boards, 10 to 16 feet long, at $13 to $14. Basswood leads the hardwoods in point of demand. A large eastern consuming firm is said to have made heavy purchases of 1¼ inch basswood in the Chicago market. Black ash is scarce, while maple is quite plentiful, with inch firsts and seconds selling the in Buffalo market at $22.

Lath prices have been advanced 25 cents per thousand in Cleveland, Bangor, and several other markets. At Ashland, Wis., No 1 white pine lath is held at $2.50.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The reports from Great Britain tell of an unsatisfactory condition of the timber market. London seems to be the centre

of the weakness, as stocks there are larger accordingly than at the other ports. A decided tendency towards lower prices has exhibited itself during the past fortnight. This is clearly shown by the result of the auction sale held by Churchill & Sim on the 14th inst., when nearly all classes of deals sold from ten shillings to one pound per standard lower than at the previous sale. St. John spruce deals sold 20 shillings lower, and battens 10 shillings lower, but it is said that this can be partly accounted for by the quality of the lumber. In contrast to other lines planed boards and flooring are showing strength.

We are yet unable to report any purchases of next season's goods. The market is in such a position that shippers are holding back their quotations in the hope that the consumption and demand may pick up, and that they may be able to effect sales at higher prices by waiting a few weeks. In our opinion the conditions are not favorable to high prices for early spring shipments.

STOCKS AND RICES.

Thos. Wilcox, of Parry Sound, Ont., has transferred his logging contract at Henvey Inlet for Burton Bros. to John Kennedy, of Barrie.

A report comes from Great Britain that large contracts for deals have been closed with importers in Spain at prices in advance of thoee paid last season.

The Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company, of Boston, Mass., are reported to have purchased the entire cut of mill run lumber sawn by the Conger Lumber Company, of Parry Sound, during the past season.

The Hawkesbury Lumber Company, of Hawkesbury, Ont., had about 40,000 logs hung up this season in the Black river. They are now building a canal from a small lake into Black lake to permit of bringing the logs down.

The Dominion government invites tenders up to noon of December 1st for supply of timber and lumber required for the Quebec canals during 1901. Information may be obtained from Ernest Marceau, superintending engineer, 1709 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

The steamship Forest Holme sailed from Quebec last week for London, with a cargo of timber and deals. The steamer Norden sailed from St. John, N. B., for Velencia and Barcelona, with a cargo of lumber, shipped by A. Cushing & Co.

F. E. Neale, of Chatham, N. B., has made his last shipment of lumber for the season. The total quantity shipped was 33,000,000 feet, of which 22,000,000 feet was shipped from Miramichi and 11,000,000 feet from Campbellton. Mr. Neale is the largest shipper of spruce deals on the north shore of New Brunswick.

Six timber berths were sold by the New Brunswick Government last week at high prices, as follows: Rockwell Stream, three miles, to Alex. Burnette, at $4 per mile. North Branch Shikitobank river, two miles to C. E. Gallagher, at $8 per mile; West Branch of South Branch of the Nepisiguit river, 57.9 miles, to W. T. Whitehead, at $101 per mile; West Branch of South Branch of Nepisiguit river, 57.9 miles, to W. T. Whitehead, at $101 per mile; Big Tracadie river, at mouth of Lord and Foy's brook, six miles, to Sumner & Co., at $52 per mile; Big Tracadie river, at mouth of Little South Branch, six miles, to Sumner & Co., at $51 per mile.

The McCaskill steam saw mill at Little Narrows, N. S., was destroyed by fires last week. The loss is $2,000, and no insurance.

A saw mill at Marysville, N. B., owned by Alex. Gibson & Sons, was destroyed by fire on November 26th. The mill contained gang and rotary saws, and cut about 35,000 feet of lumber per day.

The schooner Annie A. Booth has just been chartered to carry laths from St. John, N. B., to New York at 70 cents per thousand.

The Keewatin Lumber and Manufacturing Company have taken over the planing mill of J. M. Taylor and the lumber business of Wm. Armstrong & Company at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

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PINE WANTED.

The undersigned will require for delivery between the 1st of May and the 1st of August, 1901, about 500,000 feet B.M. of Pine Timber, in lengths from 16 to 22 feet, 12 inches square; also a quantity 10 in. x 10 in. x 22 feet long. Parties having this class of material to dispose of please communicate with

PHIN & Co.,
Contractors Toronto Harbor Works,
Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

MESSRS. JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also prime fresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.

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THE NEWS.

—The McLaren Estate are remodelling their mill at Buckingham, Que.

—A new saw mill has been completed at Templeton, Que., by J. Greene.

—Richard Smith is building a sash and door factory at Campbellton, N. B.

—McPherson Bros., saw millers, Boundary Falls, B. C., have resumed business.

—A new saw mill has been established by Oliver Bros. at Battleford, N. W. T.

—The Eastman Lumber Company are repairing their saw mill at Racine, Que.

—Alfred Dickie, of Stewiacke, N. S., is building a large steam saw mill at Liscombe Mills.

—J. N. McLean & Company have built a large addition to their planing mill at Windsor, Ont.

—Charles Pedwell expects to commence the erection of a saw mill at Lion's Head, Ont., early in the spring.

—Sutherland, Innes & Company, of Chatham, Ont., are establishing a stave and heading mill at Castleford.

—A saw mill, pulp mill and stave factory are among the new additions expected by the citizens of Beaver Mills, Ont.

—Dickie & McGrath, of Tusket, N. S., are desirous of engaging a number of portable mills to saw hardwood timber.

—The Chippewa Lumber Company, of Southampton, Ont., are extending their planing mill and sash and door factory.

—William Millions, of Carleton Place, Ont., has gone to Newfoundland to superintend the erection of a large saw mill there.

Alex. Patterson, of Millstream, N. B., has purchased a timber tract near Grand Falls, which he will log during the coming winter.

—Williamson & Crombie, of Kingsbury, Que., expect to operate their saw mill throughout the winter, having arranged for a supply of logs.

—J. A. Patterson, of Apohaqui, N. B., has purchased the saw mill of the Stevens Lumber Company at Salmon River, N. B., the consideration being about $15,000.

—The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, of Vancouver, B. C., are operating their shingle mill night and day. They have installed a new lath machine.

—Men for the lumber woods in the Lake of the Woods district are scarce. The Rat Portage Lumber Company are advertising for teamsters, road-makers, axemen, etc.

—An English firm have sent a representative to Canada to locate a site for a furniture factory. It is reported that the factory will be located at Arnprior, Ont.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Company are opening a lumber yard at Portage la Prairie, Man. It will be under the management of A. Stevens, formerly of Cyprus River.

—Price Bros., of Quebec, are building a large saw mill at St. Catharines Cove, near Tadoussac, Que., which is expected to be in operation next spring. Mr. Charlton will be the manager.

—The saw factory of William Chaplin, at St. Catharines, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire early in November. Mr. Chaplin's loss is estimated at $75,000, and is only partially covered by insurance.

—Mr. Button, of Wingham, purposes building a factory at Manitowaning, Ont., for the manufacture of broom handles and other wood specialties for foreign markets. He may also go into the manufacture of furniture.

F. L. VanDusen, of Ottawa, an employee of the E. B. Eddy Company, has invented and patented a new match machine, said to be capable of making from blocks of wood 1,000 gross of four kinds of matches in ten hours.

—Extensive lumber yards have been established in Ottawa by W. H. McAuliffe. They are situated on Britannia street, have a piling capacity of over 1,000,000 feet, and are equipped with drying and storing facilities.

—Five attempts have been made recently to effect the destruction, by fire, of Messrs. Schurman, Lefurgy & Co's property in Sydney, C.B. The large new warehouse, which contains their offices and large quantities of dressed and manufactured lumber, narrowly escaped. No reason for the action has yet been found.

—Clifford Patterson, and other lumber operators, of Cumberland County, N. S., intend building a large steam mill in the Chilliwacs Valley, British Columbia. The machinery is being built by the Robb Engineering Company.

—It is said that the owners of the McLaren mills at Barnet, B. C., have under consideration the building of several lumber schooners at their mill this winter. This step has been suggested by the excessive freight rates ruling this year.

—An order in council has been passed permitting the Pigeon River Lumber Company, incorporated under the laws of the state of Wisconsin, to carry on the business of manufacturing lumber in Ontario. Herman Finger, of Fort William, Ont., is attorney for the company.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Company have opened a new retail lumber yard in Winnipeg. It is located on Point Douglas, close to the site of their proposed saw mill, and is in charge of J. M. Chrisholm, who for some years has been manager of the retail lumber business of Dick, Banning & Company.

—It is probable that a large saw mill will be built next spring on the site of the old Conroy mill at Deschenes, Que. The gentlemen interested are Messrs. J. B. Fraser and John Bryson, of Ottawa. The site for the mill is an excellent one, there being large piling grounds and good facilities for the shipping of lumber and the handling of logs in the river.

—Davidson & Thackray have entered into the first contract with the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway, the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway, and the Interprovincial Bridge Company to carry lumber across the new bridge between Ottawa and Hull. The contract calls from 400 to 600 car loads a year. The lumber will be brought from Quyon and Fort Coulonge to the firm's planing mill in Ottawa.

—What is said to be the largest perfect plank ever turned out by a saw mill was manufactured by a California redwood mill not long ago. The plank is 2 inches thick, 6 feet wide and 17 feet long. It was cut by a band saw, and is perfect and without a flaw. Much larger pieces of redwood in the form of planks have been produced, but they were not perfect specimens.

—Rumors have been current for some time that the Pacific coast lumber manufacturers had organized under the name of the Associated Lumber Manufacturers of the Pacific coast. The proposed organization, it is said, is to be divided into two branches, an export branch and domestic branch. The territory to be covered includes British Columbia, Oregon, Washington and California.

—The mill of the Longford Lumber Company at Gravenhurst, Ont., was closed on October 31st, the company, as usual, giving the employees a dance and supper. The employees took advantage of the occasion to present their foreman, Mr. F. L. McNab, with a handsome gold watch and chain, together with an illuminated address expressive of the good feeling which has existed between the foreman and the employees during the past three years.

—The Chemainus Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Victoria, B. C., have given out the following list of vessels under charter by the company to hold lumber: A 380 ton American schooner, now in port; Hawaiian barque Fort George, to load for Sydney, left Honolulu for Chemainus on October 20th; the Great Admiral, to load for Sydney; the Antofagasta, now en route to load at Chemainus; the St. James, now loading; the Roland, now on the way from Newcastle to Chemainus; and a German vessel and another British ship.

—Great improvements have been made to the mill of the North Pacific Lumber Company at Barnet, B. C., which is now under the management of J. M. Poitras. The circular saw has been replaced by one 10-foot band mill and one 8-foot band mill for resawing. There are four Berlin machines and one timber planer 24x30 ft., built especially for this mill. The smoke stack is of immense size; the lower 40 ft. has a water jacket in which the refuse of the mill is burned. The capacity of the dry kiln is 250,000 feet of lumber. The shipping facilities are excellent, an ocean wharf 500x500 feet permitting of vessels loading from three sides. A loading shed on the railroad track is 66x100 feet.

—An important deal was recently completed at Vancouver by which the Buse mill at Hastings was purchased by the William Tytler Lumber Company. The Buse mill was owned by some Minneapolis parties, J. J. Banfield being their local representative. The mill itself is of small capacity, but the site is an excellent one, with deep water wharfage for ocean vessels at low tide. It is stated that English capitalists are interested in the purchase, and that it is the intention to erect an export mill of large capacity.

—From Kingston, N. B., the manager of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax sends some interesting particulars about matters on the Northumberland Strait: "Trade here, which is principally in lumber, has been very good this year. All the mills on the Richibucto and Buctouche rivers have been very busy during the summer, and prices have been high. Shipments of deals to England have been larger than usual, and the "boom" in Cape Breton has increased our coastal trade." To a similar effect writes the manager of the Union Bank of Halifax at Annapolis, N. S.: "In reply to your enquiry I would say that our lumber exports have been more active than for many years past, and business generally has been fairly good in this section."

—The new saw mill of Edmund Hall at Sarnia, Ont., is nearly completed, although work on the tramways and docks will probably not be commenced until next spring. The mill is located about 1,000 feet from the shore of Sarnia bay. It is the present intention to make an island of the space immediately surrounding the mill, with a causeway and tram connecting it with the Grand Trunk railway, the main line of which runs parallel with the bay shore line. The equipment of the mill consists of two band saws, one gang saw, lath mill, and shingle mill. Power will be furnished by seven 16-foot boilers, supplying two engines of approximately 500 h.p. each, and smaller engines as occasion demands. There will be a private lighting system and an independent system of fire protection.

CASUALTIES.

—While working in Nichols & Kennedy's sash and door factory at Omemee, John Watson had the thumb sawn off his right hand.

—Patrick Flannigan, a logger, was instantly killed in Forbe's logging camp, near Vancouver, B.C., by a branch of a tree falling upon him.

—George Milton, who operated an edger at Drader's mill at Chatham, Ont., was almost instantly killed by being struck by a board thrown from the saw.

The Royal Electric Co.
MONTREAL. HALIFAX. TORONTO VANCOUVER.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA OF
S. K. C.
ALTERNATING CURRENT APPARATUS
GENERATORS
MOTORS
TRANSFORMERS
Always a large stock of various sizes on hand.
All kinds of supplies in stock.
WRITE US YOUR REQUIREMENTS
ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THE SAULT STE. MARIE PULP MILLS.

In a previous issue we outlined the steps which led to the establishment of the great pulp mills of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. In this number we present illustrations of the mills, and give some particulars of the extensive industries which have been established.

Two of the mills, shown in the first illustration, manufacture mechanical pulp. Their cost of construction was in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, and they give employment to 500 men, while 400 others are engaged in the forest getting out spruce logs. The mills are operated day and night and the value of the annual production is about $1,000,000. No. 1 mill is 600 feet long and 80 feet wide, and No. 2 800 x 100 feet. It is estimated that the power required to run the mills is 14,000 horse power. The company have established a reserve supply of raw material and of the finished product, in order to meet the possible contingency of an accident entailing a delay in operation. This consists of about 30,000 cords of spruce logs and about 1,000 tons of wood pulp.

These mills being completed, the manufacture of sulphite pulp next engaged the attention of the manager, Mr. F. H. Clergue. The great drawback to the economical manufacture of sulphite pulp was the high price of sulphur, the chief source of supply being the Sicily mines. Mr. Clergue, however, set about to discover a means of getting a supply of sulphur. He went to Sudbury and noticed that sulphuric acid gas to the value of $2,000 a day was being allowed to escape during the process of roasting nickel ore, large quantities of which exist in the Sudbury district.

The outcome was that Mr. Clergue discovered a method to get sulphurous acid gas out of the pyrrhotite, and the erection of a sulphite mill was immediately decided upon, and is now nearing completion. It is 176 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 110 feet high. At the southern end there is an annex for the acid department 46 by 42 feet, surmounted by a stately tower. The height of this tower from the ground is 130 feet. The sulphite mill has been built of structural steel and native stone. It will turn out sufficient chemical pulp to treat the product of the two wood pulp mills, and in addition will produce daily 75 tons of clear, bleached sulphite fibre. The latter brings $75 a ton, and the annual output represents a value of over $2,000,000. The same number of hands will be given employment as in the ground wood pulp mills, viz., 500.

Two huge digesters, 54 feet in height by 17 feet in diameter, and built of 1 1-4 inch steel, are being placed in the sulphite building. The foundations of masonry under each will be capable of sustaining 750 tons, and will rest on solid rock.

The question of a supply of sulphur having been disposed of, Mr. Clergue turned his attention to other discoveries. It was found that the residue left after the sulphur had been removed from the ore contained nickel and iron in a perfect state of harmony, and when fused into a metal it produced an alloy of nickel steel. This discovery resulted in the construction of reduction works and a ferro-nickel plant. The works consist of a building 104x54 feet, containing an ore crushing plant with a capacity of 500 tons per day, and a second building 158x88 feet containing the roasters.

PULP MILLS NOS. 1 AND 2.

To remove the copper from the nickeliferous pyrrhotite, alkali works were established. They are equipped with 120 electrical machines for treating salt by the Rhodin process. Sodium is used for separating the copper from the nickel, but there is the chlorine still to be considered. This is converted by the aid of chlorine gas and lime into bleaching powder, a substance used for bleaching woollens, cloths and fabrics. The chlorine gas, instead of being allowed to escape, is forced by a glass pump into limewater, which is then used for bleaching the sulphite pulp.

So large a quantity of nickel ore is required to feed the reduction works that the sulphite mill is uuable to utilize it all, and a surplus of sulphurous fumes was, therefore, undisposed of. To allow this to escape meant a great loss, and so a means was devised of converting the gas into liquid sulphuric acid, which is in great demand for the purposes of ore refining, and for use in the arts. It is proposed to manufacture the acid and deliver it in tanks to the trade for use in making sulphite pulp at 50 per cent. less than sulphur can be obtained for from Sicily.

The nickel ore or pyrrhotite having been freed from sulphur, will be delivered to 100 electrical furnaces of five tons a day, where it will be turned out in the form of ferro-nickel pig. The intention is then to refine it into nickel steel. There are a splendid foundry, machine shop, pattern shop, carpenter shop and laboratory. These are equipped with plant and appliances of the most modern character. The foundry building is 160 feet in length by 100 feet in width, but a new foundry building 200x75 feet is in course of erection. The machine shop is 160x80 feet, operated by electric power.

Extensive works are still contemplated. At Moore's Point, three miles west of the present group of industries, will be located huge blast furnaces and works for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. In these works over 5,000 operators will be given constant employment.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have inaugurated a **STOCK REDUCING SALE** for October, November and December, and will quote reduced prices on all inquiries received for shipment during time named.

We have a complete stock in all kinds, grades and dimensions, one to two years old, Bone Dry Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, kiln dried Maple Flooring, plain and quartered White and Red Oak Flooring, Surfaced Lumber, Wagon and Dimension Stock, and can ship straight or mixed car lots, quick delivery.

We have numerous stocks, last year's cut, piled in connection with saw mills in the country that we propose to close out and will quote you on a basis of lumber made, dried and delivered from the stump to your factory (no yarding expense). Besides we are offering special prices on Quarter Sawed Forked Leaf strictly White Oak, all one kind and color, well manufactured, band sawed, principally large figure, good widths and bone dry, including Quarter Sawed Red Oak, uniform color, quality and grade.

Inquiries solicited.

GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO.

Main Office: CHICAGO, ILL.
Cor. 22nd St. and Center Ave.

PULP NOTES.

American capitalists are said to be considering the establishment of a pulp mill at Buckingham, Que.

Hanna & Hutcheson Bros., of Huntsville, Ont., want to purchase 5,000 cords of spruce and hemlock pulp wood.

The Royal Paper Mills Company, of East Angus, Que., is building a dam and intends erecting another pulp mill at an early date.

The steamer Norden has been chartered by the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company to take a cargo of pulp from St. John, N. B., to Great Britain.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company, of Chicoutimi, Que., purpose increasing their plant. The present capacity is 100 tons of pulp a day. This will be increased to 300 tons. It is said that the company will produce 150 tons daily of dry pulp for the French market, for which purpose special machinery will be installed.

A scheme is said to be under way, in which Glasgow parties are interested, to remodel and put into operation the pulp mill built some years ago at Alberni, B. C. The capital of the proposed company is fixed at £100,000. An English capitalist residing in Victoria, B. C., is interesting himself in the undertaking.

The Lake St. John district, in the province of Quebec, is attracting considerable attention from pulp mill projectors. Mr. Worden, representing a large firm from Christiana, and Messrs. Ghysrul and VonBruysel, representing a Belgian syndicate, have been looking over the limits and water powers with a view to the establishment of pulp and paper mills.

The Dominion Industrial Company is applying for a Dominion charter, to manufacture pulp wood, pulp and paper, and to acquire the business of the Cookshire Mill Company, at Cookshire, Que. The capital is to be $200,000 and the head office at Sherbrooke. R. H. Pope, M. P., of Cookshire, and F. P. Buck, of Sherbrooke, are directors of the company.

Messrs. Edmund de Vialder & Herman Cortuet, of Brussels, are shareholders in the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Corporation, which intends building pulp and paper mills at Shawinigan Falls, on the St. Maurice river, Que. Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Q. C., of Montreal, recently visited Belgium and France in connection with the enterprise. He states that over one million dollars is to be put into the undertaking by the Belgian capitalists. It is expected that the output will be marketed largely in Belgium.

Another efficient substitute for pulp wood in paper making has been discovered in the southern saw palmetto, which hitherto has been considered merely a troublesome undergrowth to remove in clearing land. A paper plant has now been established at Pensacola, Fla., relying entirely upon this material for its supply and very successfully. The palmetto is very hardy and can be cut to the ground each year with the assurance that it will be just as abundant the following season. It remains to be seen whether as a valuable product of the soil it will retain the thriftiness which is supposed to belong merely to useless plants.

GRINDERS IN NO. 1, PULP MILL—SAULT STE. MARIE PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

SULPHITE PULP MILL—SAULT STE. MARIE PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

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SAW MILL MACHINERY, MARINE ENGINES, BOILERS, IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, ETC.

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SPECIALTIES:
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Many Years' Experience. References on Application.

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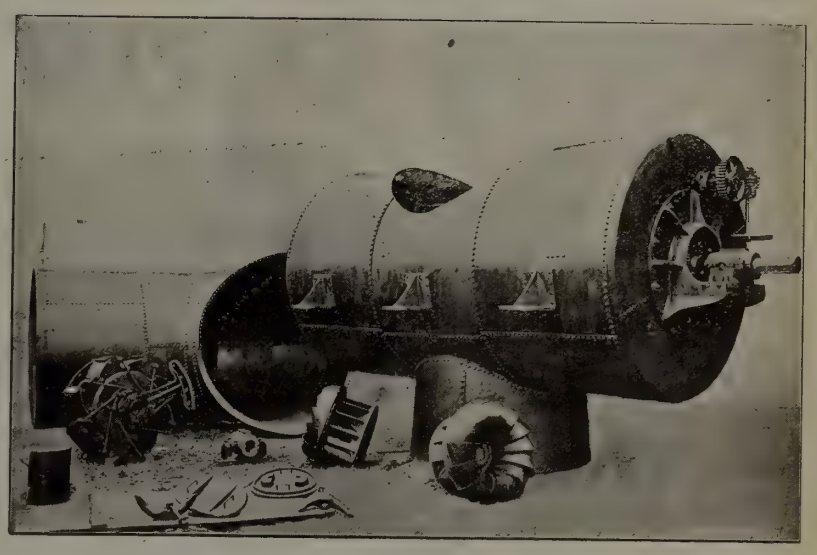
CANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING
Sole Canadian Agents :-: Prices Reduced.
WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.



THE above view shows one of the many styles of setting and case to which our

CROCKER PATENT TURBINE

may be adapted. This plant was built for direct connection to Wood Pulp Grinders.

We invite correspondence from those contemplating the erection of Ground Wood Mills. Estimates submitted for complete equipments.

Let us have your address and we will send you a copy of our new 1900 Turbine Catalogue, also circulars of the Port Henry Grinder, etc.

THE JENCKES MACHINE CO.
36-40 Lansdowne Street - SHERBROOKE, QUE

TRADE NOTES.

We are advised by Mr. Feeny, manager of the Ottawa Saw Works Company, that the company's new works will be put in operation in about a fortnight.

The Truro Foundry & Machine Company, of Truro, N.S., recently shipped a steam rotary mill, with trimmer and haul-up, to Rutledge & Sample, Salmon River, N.S.

The Jenckes Machine Company, of Sherbrooke, Que., have found it necessary to increase their accommodation. When the addittion now under way is completed their foundry will be 200x80 feet.

We have received from Messrs. J. E. Rhoads & Sons, of Philadelphia, a handsomely printed and illustrated catalogue of one hundred pages, descriptive of their leather belting and factory fire extinguishing appliances, etc.

Messrs. W. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Michigan, make an annoucement in the advertisement pages of this number regarding their celebrated band resaws. They report trade to be satisfactory, one of their most recent sales in Canada being one of their style F band log mills to Messrs. Firstbrook Bros., of Toronto.

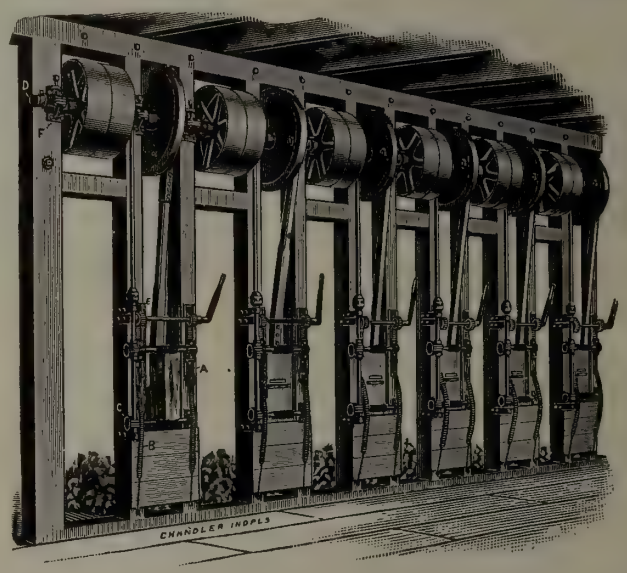
About fifty men will be employed in the new factory erected by Mr. J. W. Woods, the well known manufacturer of lumbermen's supplies, Queen street, Ottawa. The building is about completed, and operations will be started on a full scale by December 1st. An electric motor is being installed to operate the sewing, cutting, binding and button hole machines. The new structure, one of the most imposing in Ottawa, is a four storey one, thoroughly fireproof. The basement has been arranged for the safe storage of goods. Mr. Woods intends making a considerable increase in his manufacturing department.

Messrs. Campbell Bros., of St. John, N.B., advise us that during the past year they have done an exceptionally large trade in axes. They have received some encouraging testimonials on their last season's goods, and report that lumbermen are asking for their axes to a greater extent than ever before. Their hand made single and double bitted axes seem to be great favorites with the choppers, who appreciate a good axe better than anything else. Messrs. Campbell Bros. are now operating their factory to its full capacity, with an increased number of employees, and expect that their output of axes this season will be 50 per cent. greater than last year.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of the Blyth Handle & Turning Works, situated at Blyth, Ont., of which Mr. E. Livingstone is proprietor. Blyth is situated on the G.T.R., but shipment on the C.P.R. can be made from Wingham, or by boat from Goderich. Fire destroyed Mr. Livingstone's plant a few years ago. Since that time he has built his present factory and thoroughly equipped it with the most modern machinery necessary for the manufacture of all kinds and sizes of tool handles. Being situated in a district where second growth elm, suitable for handles, is to be had, he made a practical test of its adaptability for this purpose. It proved perfectly satisfactory, making the best handle in the market. Mr. Livingstone expects to do a large export trade, while paying particular attention to lumbermen's supplies.

A most enjoyable evening was spent by the members of the James Warnock Co. and their employees of Galt, on the occasion of their second annual dinner held on Nov. 9th, at the Imperial Hotel. Mr. John St. Clair, foreman of the tool shop, presided, the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. Geo. Fairgrieve, superintendent of the works. The chairman referred to the fact that they had three generations working in the shops, a condition that probably did not exist in any other factory in town. Mr. F.H. Hayhurst, the efficient business manager, replied to the toast "Ourselves," referring to the history and growth of the business since first established in 1844. Mr. Charles Stewart replied on behalf of "Our Manufacturing Industries." Mr. Geo. Fairgrieve did justice to "The Land of the Maple." An excellent orchestra and some well rendered songs added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The Best Excelsior Machine in the World



When two or more knives are run with one belt, all must stop when the belt is stopped to set bits or from any other cause. Our Machine has a belt for each knife, hence but one knife stops at a time. This great advantage should not be overlooked by purchasers. Time is money. Our Machine cuts more excelsior in a given time than any other machine. Get our circulars and prices.

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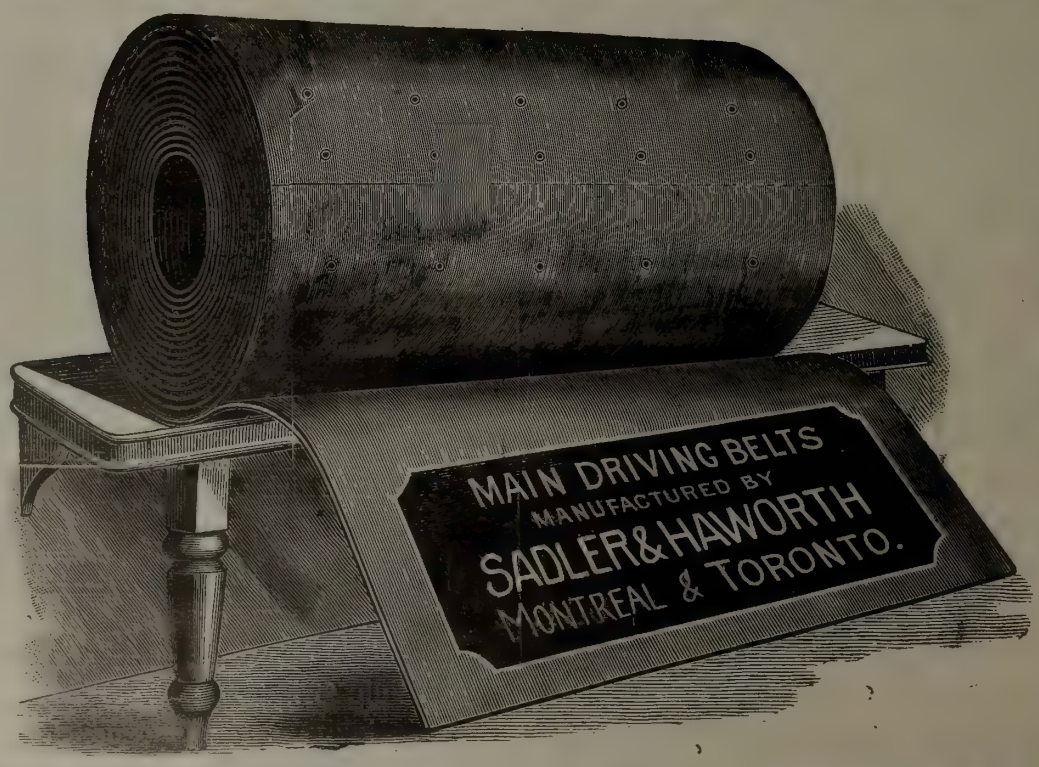
IDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MAIN DRIVING BELTS.

BELTS MADE ANY THICKNESS, WIDTH, LENGTH, AND STRENGTH DESIRED.



OUR BELTING HAS BEEN TRIED AND PROVED TO MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT.

SADLER & HAWORTH,

MANUFACTURERS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL

CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. O'Hara, inspector of Crown Lands, Agnes Beauce, Que., when renewing his subscription to the CANADA LUMBERMAN, writes: Allow me to congratulate you on some of the "practical" articles that have appeared in the LUMBERMAN during the past twelve months."

A DOUBLE-CUTTING SAW.

Mr. J. F. McRae and Mr. Charles Hamilton, foreman and filer respectively for the Rat Portage Lumber Company, of Rat Portage, Ont., have for some time been experimenting on a double-toothed saw, running on an old type of a Prescott band mill. As a result, they have satisfied themselves that they can operate the saw on this mill to advantage, and effect a considerable saving. We understand that they intend installing the saws for next season's cut. McRae claims that on account of having a top guide on the mill, it is an advantage over the telescopic mill, inasmuch as sawyers will not keep the mill down to the cut.

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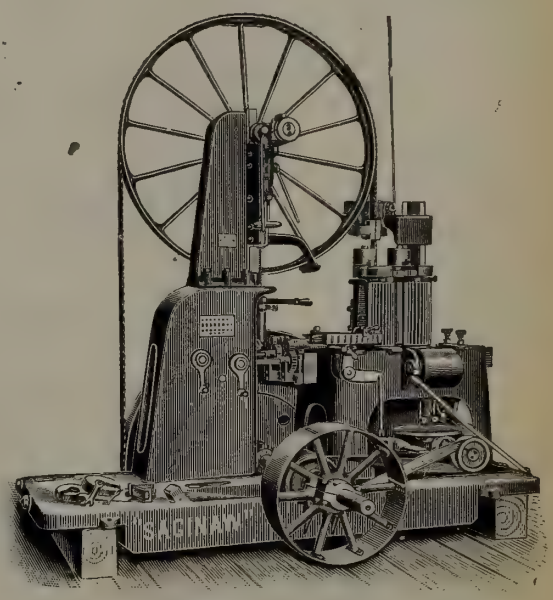

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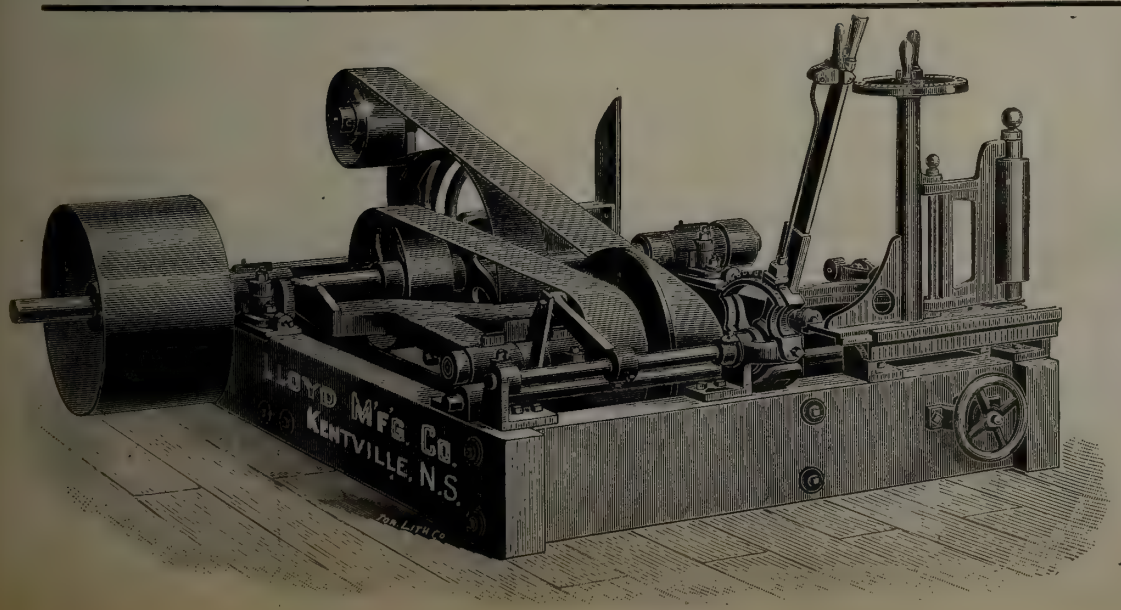

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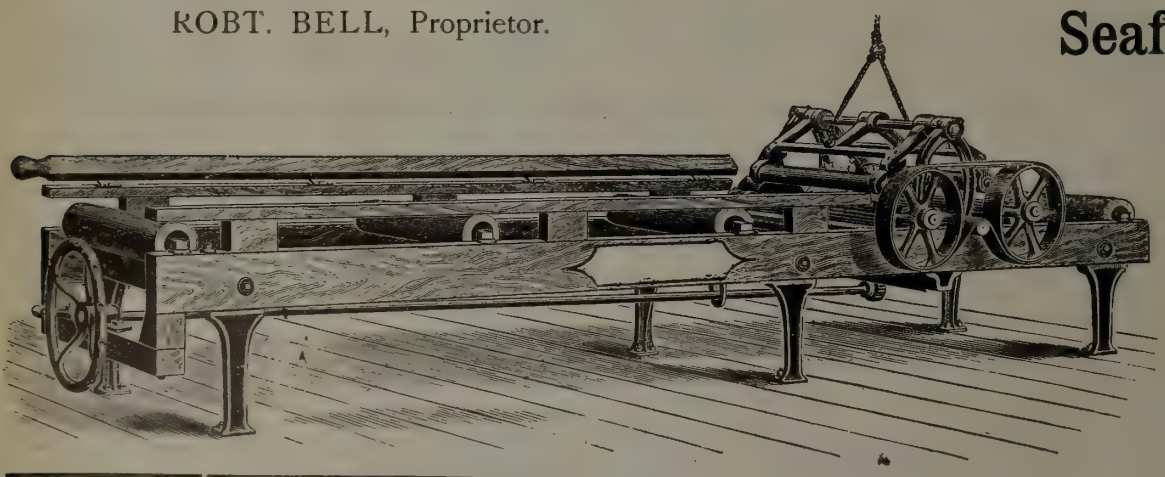

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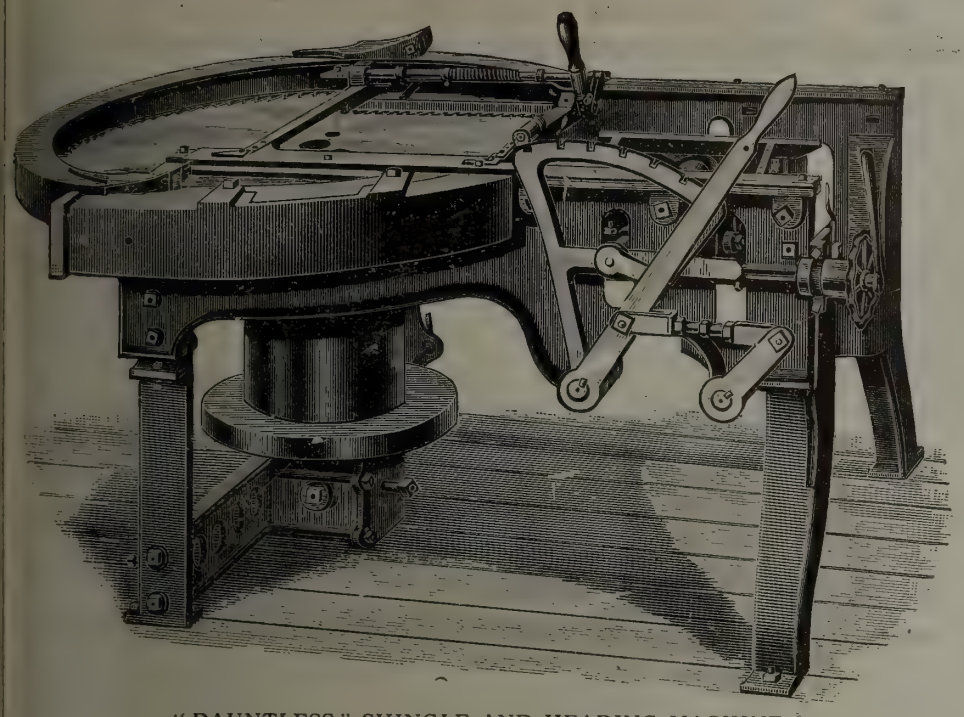

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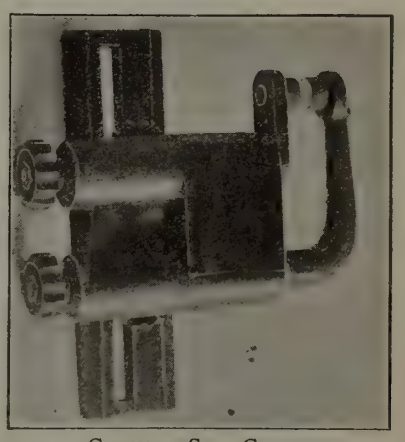

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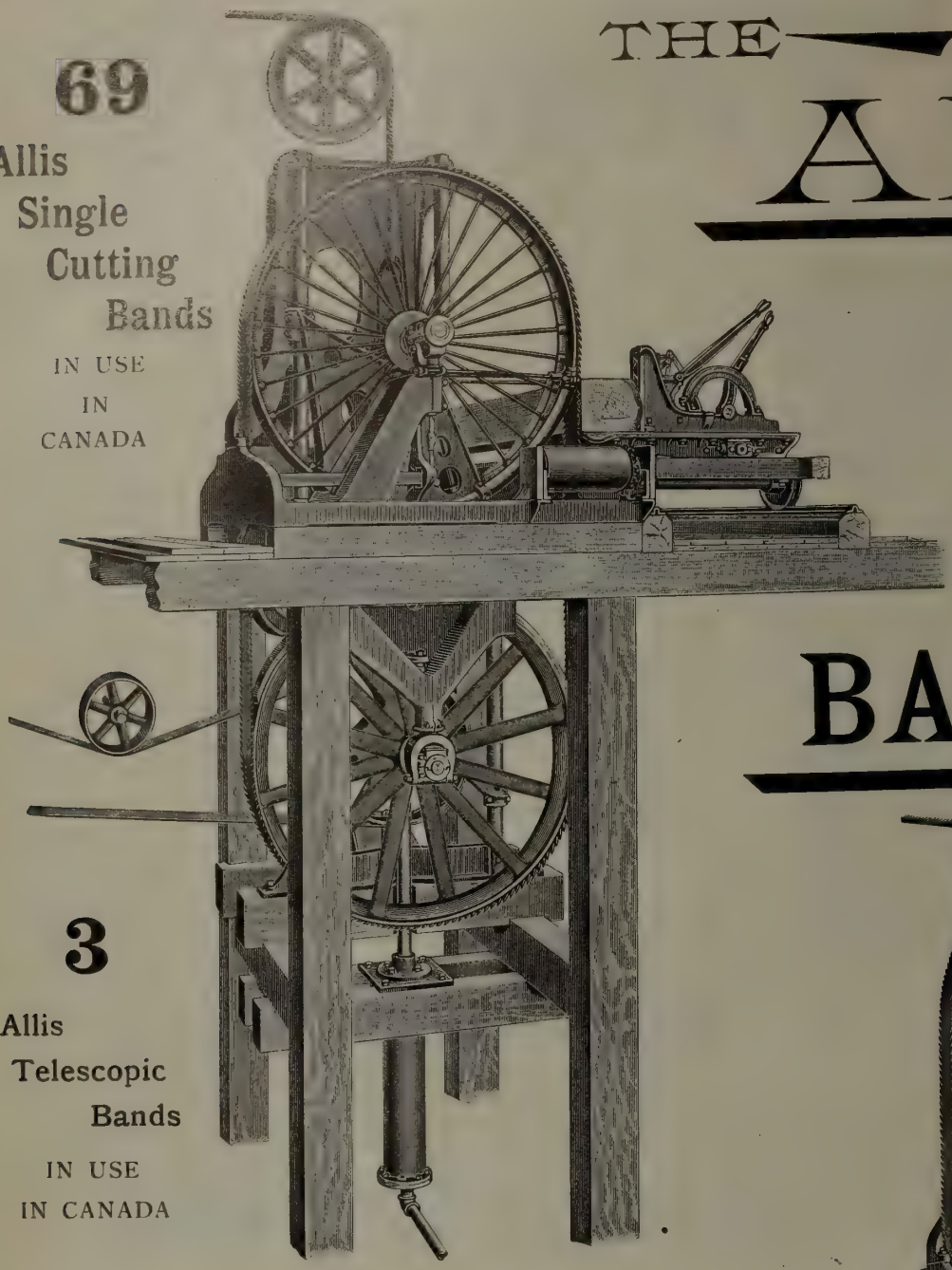

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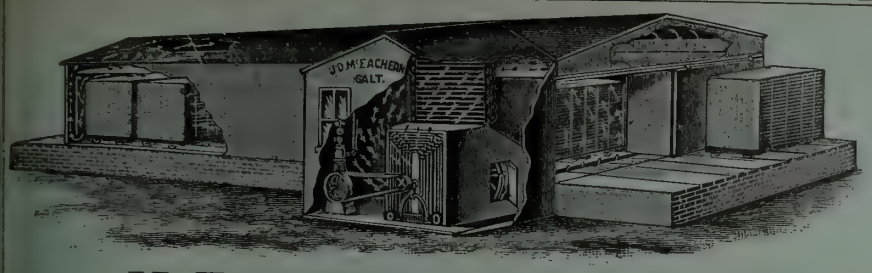

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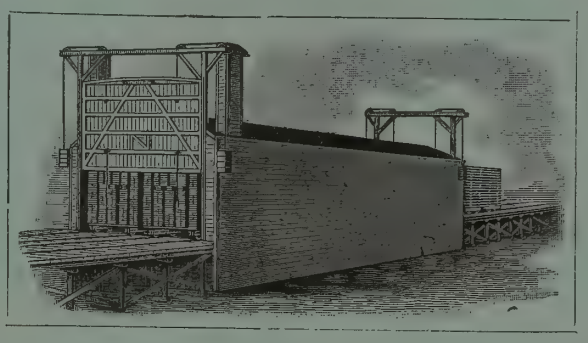

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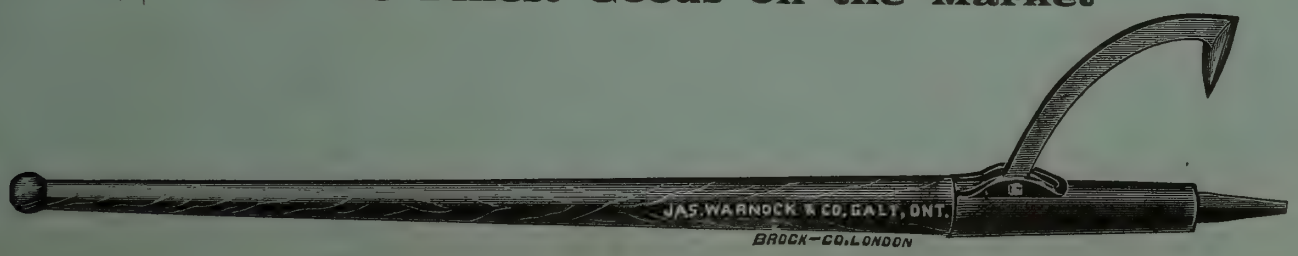

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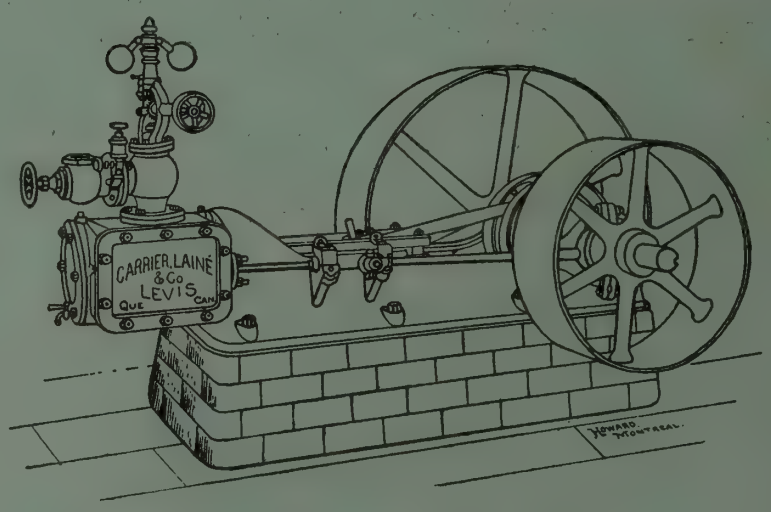

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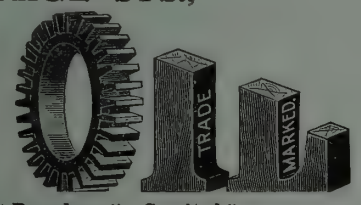

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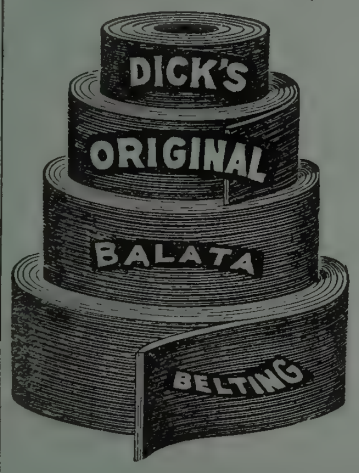

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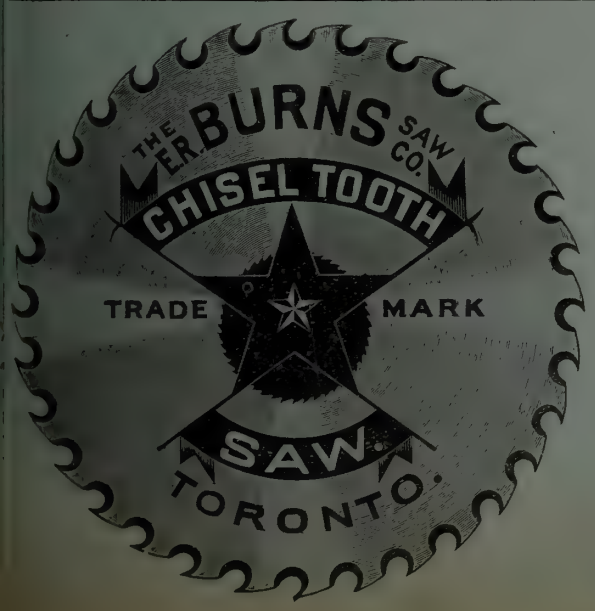

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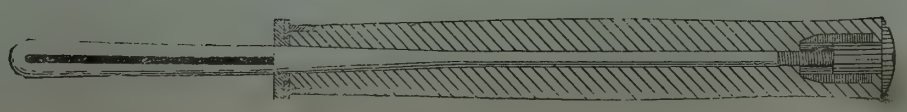

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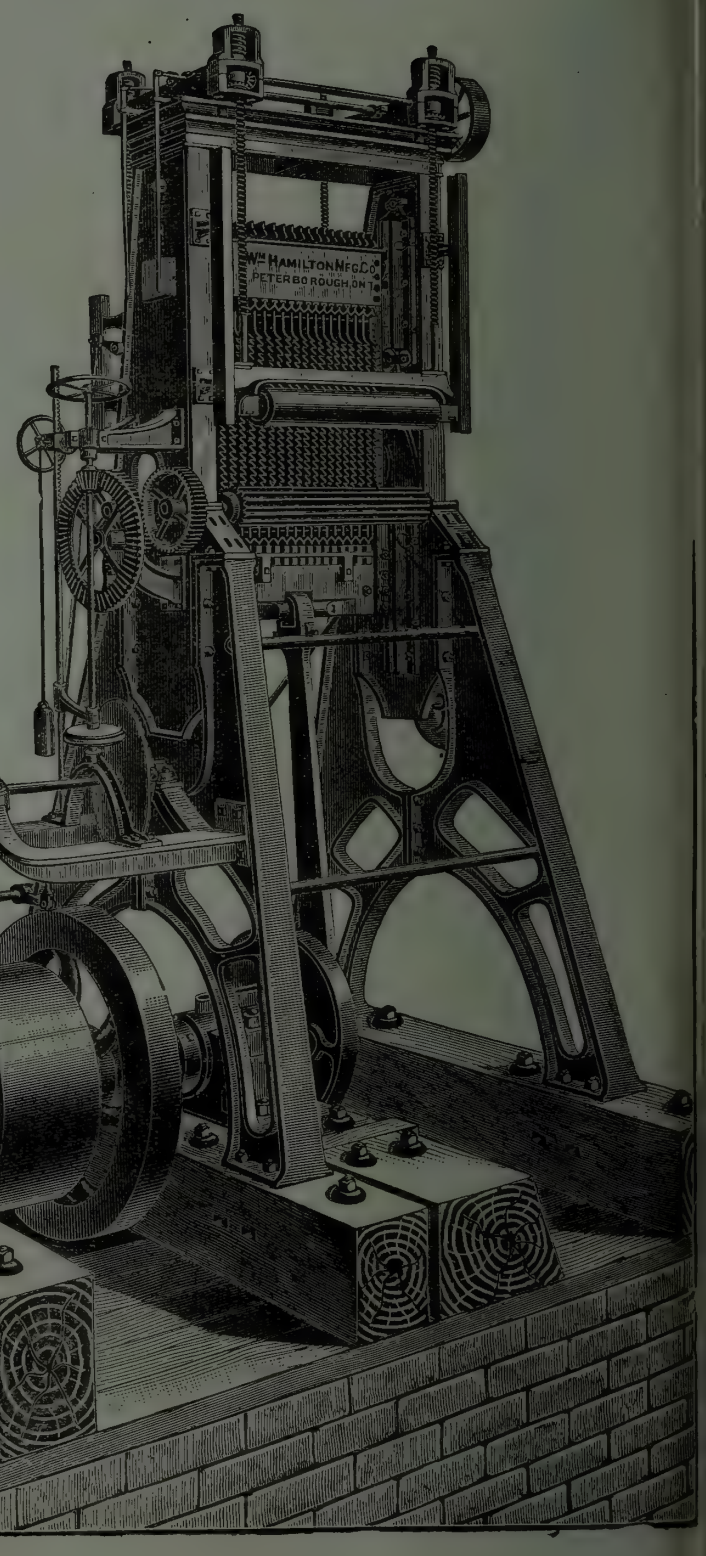

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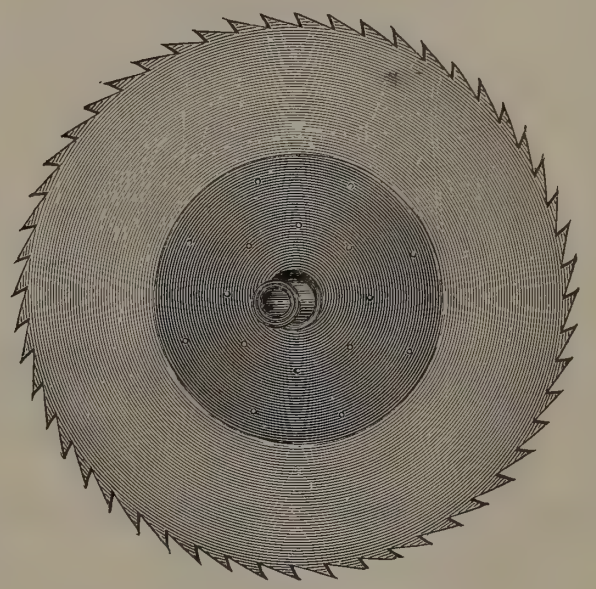

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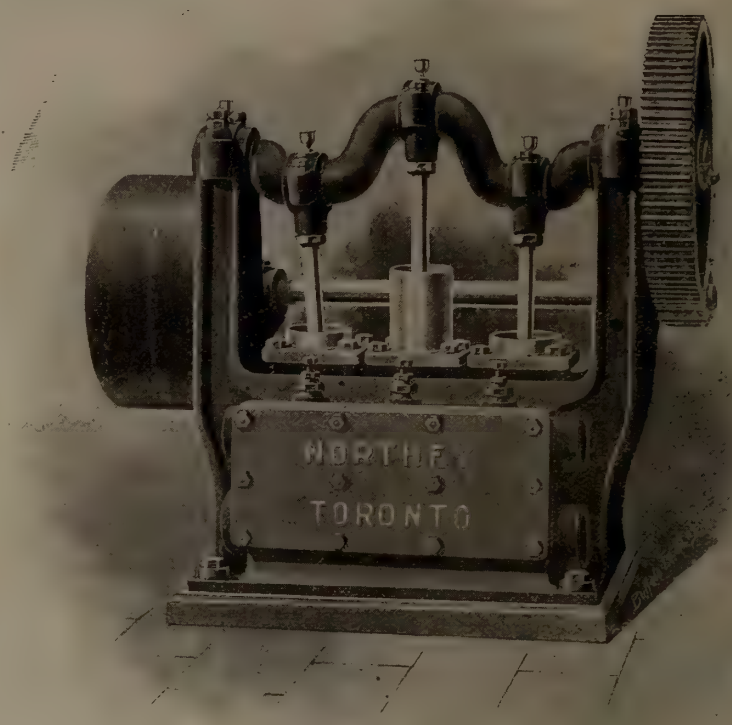

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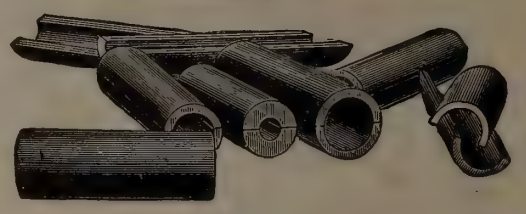

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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NUMBER 1.

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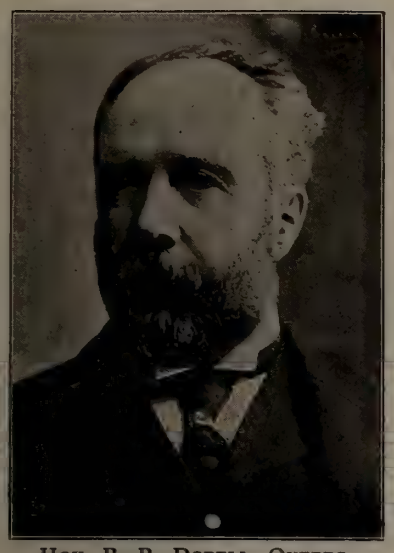

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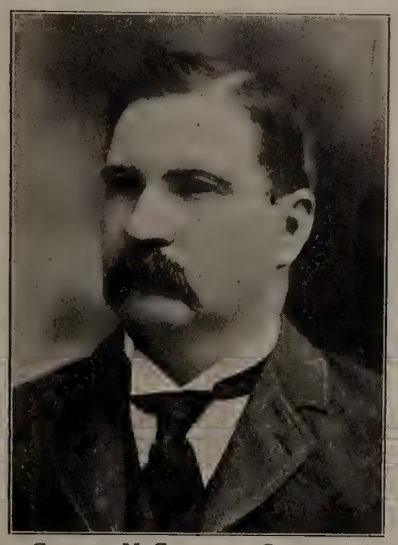

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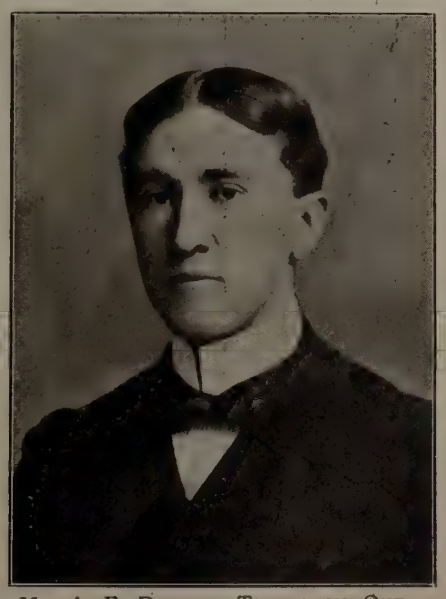

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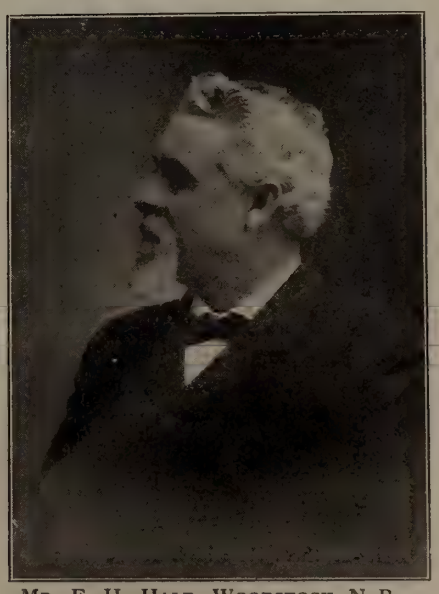

MR. F. H. HALE, WOODSTOCK, N. B.
Member f r Carleton.

REPRESENTATIVE LUMBERMEN IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

MERITS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SAWS.

UNDER what conditions it is profitable to employ a certain type of saw—band, circular or gang—is a point on which opinion is greatly divided. We give below the views of a few practical lumbermen on the subject :

CHESLEY, ONT., Dec. 11th.—We have been using a circular saw and find it very satisfactory. We have been thinking of replacing same with band saw mill, but have not done so yet. In looking into the band saw mill, there certainly seems to be a great saving in cutting.

KRUG BROS. & CO.

CHARLEMAGNE, QUE., Dec. 12th.—We have in our mill here one set of twin circulars, one stock gang 54", and two Prescott band mills; the band mills we have been running five seasons, twin circulars and gang thirteen. We cut principally spruce for export, and find the band mills by far the best machines to saw with, as we can cut our logs to better advantage and save nearly half in the saw kerf. If we were to rebuild our mill now, would put in all band mills and use band resaws for cutting up all our small logs.

A. MACLAURIN,
Manager Charlemagne & LacOuareau Lumber Co.

WOLFVILLE, N.S., Dec. 20, 1900.—Circulars have an advantage in small holdings when it would not pay to build stationary mills, otherwise they destroy too much good lumber in making sawdust. The gang is too well known for an opinion to add any acceptable information, yet we consider it away behind the band—first, the great saving in sawdust, next, the ease in which you can handle rough large logs and change cut without changing saw from plank board or timber, also rapidity of cut, smoothness of cut, and advantage can be taken of every log on its own merits. We have operated a band saw four years only, gang twenty-five years, rotary same.

THE S. P. BENJAMIN CO., LTD.

BRACEBRIDGE, ONT., Dec. 22, 1900.--My views about the respective merits of the different kinds of saws are : 1st, I am using a double band saw, and find it gives perfect satisfaction ; it will cut from 10 to 15 M ft. in an hour more than a single band and will not make shaky lumber. If the saw is out of order or the carriage out of line, a double band will make thick and thin lumber, while a single band will snake. 2nd, in comparison with a gang saw, the gang will cut about 15 M feet per hour more than a double band, but on the other hand there is a loss of from ten to twelve dollars per M in grade. 3rd, in comparison with a circular, there is no loss in grade, but a circular loses one eighth in kerf. A double band saw requires two extra men to run it.

J. D. SHIER.

BRACEBRIDGE, Dec. 15, 1900.—As to the relative merits of the different lumber producing machines now in use, I cannot but give the palm to the band saw for economy, speed and grade. In band sawing, while you may get a greater uniformity in thickness, it must be apparent to any practical miller or lumberman that the best results are not reached by the gang, especially when we consider how close pine and other woods are taken to-day ; even the rejects of former logging operations are not neglected. Many of these logs seem useless at first sight, but by careful sawing they produce some of our best lumber. In gang sawing you have no opportunity to sort the best lumber from the log. The circular, while in many cases taking more saw kerf than the gang and slabber, made it possible to get better results and a higher priced lumber, and sawing became an art. A sawyer's reputation depends as much on his ability to cut for value and grade as for a large output. Circular lumber is scarcely as ridged or snaky as gang sawn, as the latter is more easily led by the grain or turned aside by a knot. But long ago it became apparent that the circular was wasting too much valuable timber, nearly ⅛ sawn in kerf alone with the heavy gauge and swage. This has been partly remedied by reducing the saw kerf, but the sawing of large logs, through which the saw would not reach, results in great loss, as the log must be canted until it is almost octagon shaped, causing great loss in edging ; nearly or quite 25 per cent. of the best timber is thus lost. The band saw, however, removes nearly all these difficulties. Few logs are so large that it will not saw up to square edge or cants. The great saving in this alone would soon repay any millman to make the change. Again, the saw kerf is only a trifle more than half that of the circular in general use, which alone represents a fair profit to the millman, as slabs and edgings are cheaper fuel than lumber (sawdust). I believe the band is here to stay, and for economy, speed and good work is unsurpassed as yet.

J. M. BIRD.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., Dec. 12th.—In this northern country we think the gang has no place because of the mixed class of timber ; it is more suitable for operating in timber such as southern pine or Pacific coast pine, where lumber as a rule is made into stock sizes and the quality is of uniform grade. The circular saw is most advantageous where the following conditions prevail—(1) Where the timber is small and the quality poor or of low value ; (2) in isolated or mountainous districts where the mill would require to be frequently moved to new locations ; (3) when the annual cut is less than, say, one million feet per annum.

The band mill is more suitable when the opposite conditions prevail, viz.: (1) Good quality of timber at high value ; (2) a comparatively permanent location ; (3) large annual cut.

From the foregoing data we conclude that the band mill is the most profitable mill where a moderate stock of high quality of logs is to be sawn or a large stock of a general quality, but for small operations the circular mill will always have the advantage in consequence of the small capital investment necessary to install and operate it.

O. G. ANDERSON.

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., Dec. 11.—Regarding the merits of band and circular saws for the manufacture of lumber, as far as my experience goes I can advance several good points for both. First, I will take up some advantages of the band saw. Where there is good timber to be sawn, by all means use a band saw. In logs running from eight to twelve to the thousand feet, there is a saving of ten per cent. over a circular saw ; some claim a greater saving, but I think that in all classes of logs this is an average estimate of what is generally saved. Other advantages possessed by a band saw over a circular are that when properly handled the lumber is so much better manufactured that you can slab much lighter and consequently make into lumber what is generally wasted in slabs with a circular, and with larger logs the band will saw faster and waste much less timber. I have learned since I came into contact with band mills, to take good care of the saws and see that they are properly hammered and teeth kept in proper shape. To accomplish good results from a band saw good filers should be employed, and the way to find out a good filer is to watch that his saws do not crack, that they do not shove back on the wheel when cutting in the log, that all the lumber is sawed straight and even, and, providing the mill is a modern one with latest and most improved machinery, that it saws 50,000 feet in ten hours. Sawyers and filers should command good wages, and it is a mistake to experiment by changing too frequently. The above remarks refer only to single band mills, but as I intend changing one of our band mills here into a double cutter this winter, I will be in a position later on to state more definitely what a double cutting band can do. Now, as to a circular saw. In small and rough timber a circular will do good work and more of it than a band. By using 10 gauge saws the sawdust will not amount to much. In small logs, in double mills where there is a gang, where one side is used for slabbing and logs can be separated on dock, a circular will do good work because it will take the slab off small and rough logs faster than a band saw will do. All good logs are sent to the band saw. One objection to circulars in past years has been the waste in sawdust ; saws were used from six to seven gauge. Now we find good work can be done by using nine to ten gauge, which is a great difference from the old style of circulars. By using two guide pins on a ten gauge circular you can saw faster in small timber than with a six gauge in the old way and do good work.

"OAK."

A new line of steamers will be established next spring between Liverpool and Manchester and a port on the Baie des Chaleurs. One of the chief purposes of the line will be to carry pulp.

CORRESPONDENCE

IMPORT DUTY WANTED.

BRACEBRIDGE, Dec. 18th, 1900.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—Allow me through your valuable paper to call the attention of the Ontario lumbermen to the system of pine lumber export into Canada, and more particularly into Ontario. While our neighbors to the south of us will allow no lumber except basswood to go into their country from Canada unless we pay a duty of $2.00 per M, and $1.00 per M on basswood, they have free access to our market, sending in without duty many woods which compete directly with our native Canadian lumber. These are oak, southern pine, whitewood, balm, white pine, elm, ash, hemlock, and a number of other woods, all of which compete very strongly against the lumbermen of this province. Take for instance hemlock. Owing to cheap water transportation this lumber can be laid down in Buffalo or any other lake or river port cheaper than we can supply it. Hemlock is being freighted to lake and river points and sent inland throughout western and southern Ontario by American firms cheaper than we can supply our own people. Take, as an instance, a vessel carries a load to Sarnia or Windsor, they unload on cars which carry the lumber inland at from 60 cents to $1.00 per thousand, delivering the lumber to the buyer at about $12.00 per M or less, which is about $1.00 per M less than we can possibly deliver the same class of lumber to western or southern Ontario, and about $3.50 per M less than we can lay it down in Buffalo or similar points. It is even reported that the harbor improvements at Port Colborne are being supplied from American sources to the detriment and loss of Canadian producers. This is no small matter, and means a greater loss to Ontario lumbermen than may appear at first sight. Let us meet our neighbors fairly, and if they still bar the door by an import duty they should pay a like duty for the privilege which they enjoy in our markets. Trusting that you will place this matter more forceably than I have done before our lumbermen, I am,

Yours truly,

J. M. BIRD.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 21, 1900.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

SIR,—Some London, Ont., architects have recently been informing Col. Tracey, city engineer of this city, that British Columbia shingles are over dried, and that as a consequence the demand for them is decreasing in Ontario. I wish to most emphatically contradict these statements. British Columbia shingles are not over dried, and the demand for them in Ontario, instead of decreasing, has been constantly increasing since they were first introduced into Ontario. I have spoken to all the manufacturers on the coast who ship to Ontario, and have been informed that they have no complaints whatever about their shingles being damaged by over drying. In a personal experience of over twelve years in shipping B. C. shingles to Manitoba and Ontario, I cannot call to mind but one or two trivial complaints about this alleged damage to our shingles. I may also state that I have recently returned from an extensive tour of Ontario in the interests of our business, and called on all the prominent retail lumber merchants, without hearing a single complaint on this question.

Our shingles have now been in use in Ontario from eight to ten years, and in Manitoba and the North-West about fifteen years, and there are hundreds of buildings throughout these sections of the country which have been covered all these years with British Columbia shingles, and the shingles are lying perfectly flat on the roofs and are as sound and durable now as the day they were put on, and will continue to properly protect the buildings on which they are placed for the next twenty-five years.

While the statements to which I have called your attention are untrue, we as manufacturers have a good many difficulties to contend with, such as the free importation into our markets of United States shingles, the slaughtering of our prices, and the division of a trade which is far and away too small for our own mills.

The production of the shingle mills in British Columbia at the present time is about three times in excess of the demand, and as a consequence competition is very keen, and prices exceedingly low.

As an instance of the large over-production of shingles in British Columbia, one of the largest companies in the Province has closed down its mill, and has gone out of the business of manufacturing shingles ; and unless we get protection against U. S. shingles other mills will have to follow their example, or move to the American side where we can have better markets free.

H. H. SPICER.

QUEBEC MILL PROPERTIES.

THE illustrations on this page represent the saw mills of Messrs. Whitehead & Turner, of Quebec, who are about to retire from the lumber business, and are offering for sale their valuable limits, mills, etc. This is one of the most valuable lumbering properties in the province of Quebec. The situation is unique, having the Lake St. John railway running through the limits and the port of Quebec as a point of shipment, while the Great Northern railway and the Quebec bridge give additional facilities for the delivery of the mill product. The limits consist of about 280 miles, containing a large quantity of spruce, bouleau and birch. The mill at Lake Edward is equipped with circular saws, while that at Pearl Lake contains steam feed circular and gang. The property is being operated, and, we understand, will be disposed of at a moderate price. An advertisement offering the property for sale will be found in the weekly edition.

LAKE EDWARD SAW MILL OF WHITEHEAD & TURNER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"R. W. R.," Wales, writes :—Kindly state whether letters posted in Great Britain will reach the principal towns of Canada by addressing them via Halifax, N.S., earlier than if addressed via Quebec and Montreal.

ANS.—No. Letters from Great Britain to Canada are transmitted most speedily if addressed via New York.

"Mill Owner" writes : Where water power is not obtainable, and where coal can be bought for $1.80 a ton, could electricity be generated and electrically applied by motors to the extent of 500 h.p. as cheaply as by belting and shafts, where said power would be used within a radius of 100 feet of engine shaft.

ANS.—Broadly speaking, the original or capital outlay to cover the cost of the dynamos to convert the mechanical power of the engines into electrical power, the necessary wire to carry that power to the various motors, and the motors to convert it back to its original mechanical shape, will cost considerably more than the belting and shafting necessary for the same work, though in the absence of the detail of the proposed layout, it is impossible to give even approximate figures. The relative cost of operating the two systems will also depend entirely on the details of the particular installation in question, though it is likely to be somewhat in favor of the electric plant, the more so as the average load drops below the full load or rated output of the whole installation. The relative advantage of the two systems, outside of the question of cost, are in every way in favor of the electric, it having the superiority in (1) simplicity and freedom from noise and dirt in the transmitting device (the wires), (2) its great flexibility, (3) facility for future extensions, with but very little change and modifications in the already existing plant, (4) the ability to furnish light as well as power, with a maximum of convenience at a minimum of cost.

NEW SAW SHARPENER.

Mr. Alex. McCool, foreman in the Pembroke Lumber Company's mills at Pembroke, Ont., and who has had a long experience in the care of saws and saw mill machinery generally, has invented a saw sharpener. The machine is suitable for gumming or sharpening all kinds of circular saws by hand, and is especially adapted for trimmers or cut off saws. The saw is hung on a cone of which the centre is directly under the emery wheel. The gate swings at an angle of 60 degrees and is held in place by a thumb nut so as to make the bevel on the tooth perfect.

The machine is so constructed that it can be changed instantly from rip to crosscut grinding, and can be adjusted in a moment to take a saw of any size from 8 to 68 inches in diameter. The reversible cone will fit any size of saw mandrill hole from one to four inches in diameter. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel, is abundantly strong, rigid and handy. It is claimed that one man can do more and better work in one hour with this machine than could be done in five hours with a hand file.

Expert filers who have seen the machine working say it is the most perfect and simple saw sharpener they have ever seen. It is capable of gumming and sharpening any circular, rip or crosscut saw that can be done with an emery wheel. It requires no expert to operate the machine, it being so simple that any ordinary boy can handle it to perfection.

PEARL LAKE SAW MILL OF WHITEHEAD & TURNER.

CANADIAN COOPERAGE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of cooperage stock manufacturers was held at Chatham, Ont., early in December last, to consider the question of organization. The following manufacturers were present : D. R. Menzies, of the Niebergall Stave & Lumber Co., Staples ; W. M. Drader, Chatham ; W. H. Mathews, Trenton ; A. A. Scott, McGregor ; J. B. Coates, Ridgetown ; M. DeCew, Fenelon Falls ; Geo. Hunt, Ruscomb ; J. W. Smith, of Smith Bros., Stewart ; J. L. Reaume, Essex ; and W. C. West and James Innes, of the Sutherland, Innes Co., Limited, Chatham.

Letters of regret were read from a number of manufacturers advising that the short notice prevented them from attending the meeting.

It was decided to form a Canadian branch of the Slack Barrel Manufacturers' Association. Mr. James Innes was elected president, A. A. Scott vice-president and J. B. Coates secretary-treasurer.

The purpose of the association is of a social and business character, to move to redress grievances under which the manufacturers are laboring, such as the exorbitant rates charged by the railroad companies, the poor service given by the railroads, the prevention of exportation of raw material to foreign countries, and general business connected with the manufacturers. The association is one that does not aim to control prices, the Slack Cooperage Association having it as part of their platform that the prices are not to be dealt with at meetings of the association.

REMOVING BOILER SCALE.

The following plan of removing scale from boilers is recommended as being fairly rapid and nearly always satisfactory : After drawing the fires wait till the firebridge is sufficiently cooled down, then blow down the boiler till it is empty. Some recommend a high pressure for this purpose, others a low pressure. When empty, allow the boiler to cool without opening any manhole doors or valves. When cool, the scale should shell off in large flakes. From boilers provided with low-water and high-pressure safety valves, the air cannot, of course, be excluded, as these valves open when the water falls, but even where these valves are fitted the method works fairly satisfactorily.

THE
Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY

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BRANCH OFFICE:
IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

A WORD IN SEASON.

WITH this number, issued upon the advent of a new century, this journal enters upon its twenty-second year of publication. It will not, we hope, be regarded as boastful to state that during its life the CANADA LUMBERMAN has endeavored, faithfully and consistently, to advance the interests of the important and growing industry which it represents. This statement is made almost without fear of challenge, as the steadily increasing patronage from subscribers and advertisers and frequent letters of commendation bear ample testimony to the fact.

Prompted, as in all business enterprises, by pecuniary motives, the aim of the publishers has been to impart useful and valuable information, and thus to produce a paper which would be carefully read by its subscribers. That this object has been accomplished is proven by the above mentioned evidence.

Representing exclusively the lumbering and wood-working industries of the Dominion, THE LUMBERMAN has become recognized as the only direct medium through which to reach these classes. In its advertising pages will be found the announcements of manufacturers of nearly every line of lumbering, planing mill, wood-working and pulp making machinery. It has also become a strong factor in the development of the export lumber trade of Canada, personal visits to Europe having been made by a representative for this purpose. It is the desire of the publishers to promote this branch of trade to the greatest possible extent, and to bring together Canadian manufacturers and foreign importers.

During the first year of the new century it is hoped to further improve the journal by giving a greater volume of information affecting the commercial as well as the practical side of lumbering. To this end we invite the assistance of our readers, and solicit each one to contribute something through our columns to the general fund of information. It is also asked that our readers keep us informed regarding proposed improvements to their saw mills, planing mills and other departments of their business.

To the trade generally we extend the Season's Greetings.

BUSINESS METHODS OF LUMBERMEN.

IF there is one thing which is conductive to the expansion of trade, it is the practice of honest business methods. The exchange of commodities is very largely based on mutual confidence, without which business could not be advantageously carried on. In no branch is this more a necessity than in the lumber trade. The ethics of Canadian lumbermen are, generally speaking, unimpeachable, and their word is regarded as a binding contract. Unfortunately, however, the exception to the rule is always to be found.

No one will deny a person the right of being the architect of his own fortune, but when his course of action affects others injuriously, the law of self-protection demands that it be restricted within proper limits.

In at least two directions unscrupulous persons in the lumber trade have been able to accomplish their ends. One of these is by refusing to recognize contracts arranged verbally when it has been found a pecuniary advantage to do otherwise. A dealer, for instance, agrees to purchase certain lumber from a manufacturer, to be shipped at a given date. In the meantime the market has improved, and the manufacturer finds that he is in a position to sell the same lumber at a higher price, and consequently refues to honor the contract. The buyer, in the absence of a written agreement, is unable to secure judgment against him, although he may have suffered a loss as the result of the non-fulfillment of the contract. It is not intended to imply that the manufacturer is the only transgressor in this direction, as the breach of faith might likewise apply to a dealer who would refuse to recognize a similar agreement in the event of the market having declined, placing him in a position to purchase the required lumber at a lower price. Instances of this kind have been known to occur, and it seems that the only remedy is to have written contracts in every case.

Another manner in which dishonesty is sometimes practiced is in what might be termed the stealing of customers. An instance of this is cited in a letter just received by the CANADA LUMBERMAN from a dealer in a western Ontario town. This dealer sold to a large consumer of lumber in his town a car load of short leaf yellow pine, which he purchased from a Michigan firm. He hoped to secure a considerable trade, but the Michigan firm set to work immediately to discover his customer, and while making the pretense of a social visit to the dealer, learned of the party who was using the lumber. The result was that quotations were given to the customer at the same figure as had been paid by the dealer, who was instrumental in introducing the lumber in the market. That this was an injustice to the dealer is apparent to all fair-minded people. Occasionally, also, millmen will take underhand methods of finding out the destination of lumber bought by dealers and shipped direct to customers from the mill.

It is evident that even the few who adopt dishonest tactics are not confined to any one branch of the lumber trade. But while there are some persons who, in business matters, seem to have no regard for moral obligations, it is equally true that Canadian lumbermen generally conduct their business affairs in a thoroughly honorable manner.

SHIP-BUILDING IN CANADA.

THE lumber shippers of this country suffered severely during the past year on account of the great scarcity of vessel tonnage. This scarcity was felt by all branches of the export trade, but particularly by lumbermen, as it is the policy of some vessel owners to accept lumber only when other freight is not available. This dearth of vessels was common both to the eastern and western seaboards. One of the reasons for this condition was that a large number of vessels were employed for the transport of troops to South Africa. Another reason, which applies to the Atlantic coast, was the scarcity of tramp steamers, which avoided Canadian ports on account of the largely increased rates of insurance for trading to British North America. These rates have been exorbitant and out of all proportion to the increased risk. How these conditions have affected the shipping trade of Canada is shown by a comparison with the previous year. In 1899 801 vessels entered the port of Montreal, whereas last year the number was 726, a decrease of 75 vessels. From this it must not be inferred that the export trade of Canada is declining, as the trade and navigation returns show the reverse condition. The conclusion is that the discrimination against Canadian ports has caused merchants to ship via United States ports.

British Columbia shippers of lumber found it almost impossible during the year to secure tonnage. The situation there is somewhat peculiar. Nearly all the vessels trading on the Pacific coast are owned or controlled by United States parties, who, in many instances, are interested in United States saw mills. The result has been that British Columbia ports have been boycotted, and that charters have been effected only when the circumstances were especially favorable to the shipowner. A discrimination of 60 cents per thousand feet on lumber loaded at British Columbia ports has ruled during the year.

The facts above outlined have brought prominently to the front the question of reviving the ship-building industry of Canada, which was no unimportant industry thirty or forty years ago. In those days wooden vessels were constructed, while the requirements of the present time call for steel crafts. It has been pointed out by a prominent ship-builder that there is more similarity between the construction of steel and wooden ships than is generally believed, and

t at the Maritime Provinces possess excellent facilities for the construction of the former. It is encouraging to learn that the movement has so far advanced that propositions have been made to the Governments for the establishments of a steel ship-building plant at St. John, and that the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, are considering a step in the same direction. Some British Columbia lumbermen have also made representations to the Provincial and Dominion Governments urging that the business of shipbuilding be encouraged by the granting of subsidies for the construction of sea-going vessels. The proposition has met with favor on all sides, and it is announced that both Governments will introduce legislation to this end during next session. Encouraged by the outlook, steps have already been taken for the formation of a company. It is proposed to build a number of wooden schooners of up-to-date model, each to be capable of carrying at least one million feet of lumber. Such a movement would undoubtedly be followed by other shipbuilding, and provided assistance is given by the Federal and Provincial Governments, it will prove a financial success, not to speak of the great boon it would prove to the lumber trade.

THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

Looking back over the year 1900, we find that there was a considerable development of the pulp and paper industry in Canada. The output of Canadian mills now completed is greater than twelve months ago, while mills under construction will very soon further augment the supply. Prices for pulp ruled firm throughout the year. As a result of the existence of somewhat exceptional conditions in Scandinavia, the attention of foreign investors was attracted to the excellent possibilities that exist in Canada for the manufacture of pulp. Available properties were surveyed, and the erection of mills will no doubt follow in due course.

The manufacture of paper received a stimulus early in the year by the destruction by fire of the immense paper mills of the E. B. Eddy Company at Hull. The remaining mills were taxed to their utmost capacity to supply the demand, while large importations were made from the United States and Great Britain. The preference of 33⅓ per cent. in duty in favor of Great Britain has given the British paper makers a marked advantage in competing for the Canadian trade.

During the year it is believed that Canada imported paper of all kinds to the value of over $1,000,000, printing paper, or in other words, newspaper, representing no small portion of this import. While the volume of paper imports was no doubt increased by the fire above referred to, reference to trade statistics shows that Canada has always been an importer of paper. With such an abundant supply of raw material, it should not be necessary to import supplies of paper from other countries ; on the other hand, there is no reason why we should not develop a large export trade in pulp and paper. Some progress in this direction is being made, a new mill is being built to manufacture book paper principally. Heretofore our attention has been given chiefly to the manufacture of newspaper, but now that the better grades are to be produced, a decrease in our imports may be looked for.

The United States, although importing both pulp wood and pulp from Canada, is a large exporter of paper. It is estimated that during last year the exports of paper reached $6,000,000. In the month of November about $200,000 worth of paper was shipped to Australia, while orher shipments were made to Japan, South Africa, Germany, Spain, Great Britain, and other countries. This trade will eventually, we hope, be supplied by Canadian manufacturers, although a few years may elapse before the necessary facilities are provided to furnish the supply.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A LATE enquiry received at the office of the CANADA LUMBERMAN is for box shooks for the German market. Eventually the lumber of Canada will find its way into every importing country in the world.

A SUBSCRIBER asks readers of THE LUMBERMAN to express their opinions as to the relative advantages for a planing mill, of overhead shafting and shafting under the mill, with belts running up through the floor, the same as in a saw mill. Information is also asked regarding plans for lumber storage sheds for a retail and wholesale yard with capacity of from three hundred to five hundred thousand feet. Suggestions from our readers on the above subjects will be welcomed.

A CARGO of British Columbia Douglas fir recently received at Cardiff, England, has attracted much attention. It is the first cargo of this class of timber imported into the Bristol Channel. The timber runs from 90 to 100 feet in length, and is 24 inches square. It is practically free from sap, knots or shakes, and is well suited for railway building and other work where strong material is required. It was inspected by inspectors for some of the leading railway companies in the country, and we understand that the importers have received large orders. The rish involved in making a shipment of timber from British Columbia to Europe will be understood when it is stated that the freight alone on this cargo was $35,000, and that the voyage from Vancouver to Bristol occupied between five and six months.

A CAUSE of some annoyance to shippers of lumber is the refusal of steamship companies in some instances to give a clean bill of lading. The steamship company practically refuses to assume any responsibility for the delivery of the proper quantity of goods or in respect to damage thereto. A shipper may deliver on the ship and pay freight on a certain quantity of lumber, and when it reaches its destination find that the quantity is lacking or that the goods have been damaged on account of being roughly handled and improperly taken care of. The steamship company refuses to recognize any claim in this behalf, contending that they are not concerned as to the number of pieces furnished, and that to their knowledge the goods have not been damaged. The shipper is unable, under these conditions, to obtain any redress, although there can be no doubt as to his right to be recompensed for the loss. Some steamship lines have adopted the policy of granting clean bills of lading, which is doubtless the proper course, and one which we hope will be followed in the near future by all companies.

IN a letter to be found in another column, Mr. J. M. Bird, of Bracebridge, again directs attention to the injustice of permitting United States timber to be imported into Canada free of duty, while Canadians are not accorded the freedom of the United States markets. The views of Mr. Bird are, we believe, those of every lumberman in Canada who is not an out-and-out free trader. And even this class, whether in favor of an import duty or otherwise, will admit that the situation is most unfair. It is of no concern what conditions permit of the timber being marketed here ; the question is one of equal rights. The import of United States timber is apparently on the increase. An immense quantity of Southern pine is being employed in the construction of the interprovincial bridge at Quebec. So with the Toronto harbor improvements, and, we understand, with the Port Colborne improvements about to be commenced. Given the free interchange of forest products between the two countries, there would be no ground for complaint, but it is manifestly unfair to throw open the Canadian market to United States lumbermen when, as stated above, a tariff is imposed by the United States upon the Canadian product. The Dominion Government has evidently no intention of placing a duty on United States lumber. The only hope seems to be for the lumbermen of Canada to band together, and by a strong and proper representation of the situation, arouse the Government to a sense of its duty. In certain sections of the Dominion the lumbermen are not directly affected by importations from the United States, but they should cast aside all selfishness and as a body endeavor to secure that protection for the industry to which it is entitled

THE LATE JAMES ROBERTSON.

IN the death of Mr. James Robertson, president of the James Robertson Company, Limited, which occurred in Montreal a fortnight ago, Canada loses one of her most prominent business men. For upwards of a year he had been in failing health, and was compelled to give up an active interest in the management of his extensive business. Deceased was born at Campsie, in Sterlingshire, Scotland, in 1831, and at the age of 12 years was apprenticed to the hardware trade. When 26 years old he became a partner with Alexander, Ferguson & Lonnie, of Glasgow, and established a Canadian branch for them in Montreal on the 25th of June, 1857. After having been in charge for about five years he bought out his principals and began business on his own account as a manufacturer of lead pipes and dealer in heavy metals and plumber's supplies generally. The business quickly expanded and included, among other things, the manufacture of circular and gang saws and other mill supplies, until to-day it is the largest business of the kind in Canada. The head office remains in Montreal, while branches exist in Toronto, Winnipeg, St. John, N.B., and Baltimore, Maryland.

SOME HINTS FOR MILL MEN.

MILL men are often called upon to get out stuff of various kind for which no provision has been made for working out with the machines at their command. With a band-saw, and the attachments illustrated herewith, a great variety of ornamental blocks may be produced, some of which are shown in the illustrations presented at Fig. 3. The attachment shown at Fig. 1, which is made of wood, and which

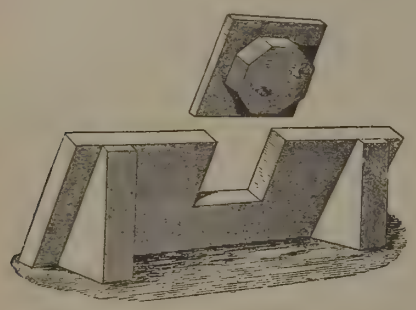

FIG. 1.—ATTACHMENT TO BAND SAWS, FOR SAWING ORNAMENTS.

any mechanic can make, has been used in some shops many years, and in some localities the ornaments produced by it have become quite popular for a variety of purposes. The attachment as shown at Fig. 1 may be made to cut at any angle, but if made to cut at 60 degrees it will be found as useful as any perhaps. By its use hundreds of designs can be produced, the variety being limited only by the taste and skill of the operator. The few examples shown at Fig. 3 give some idea of the character of the work that can be produced, and in case an ornament or a different number of sides from 4 to 8 is desirable, the gain shown and the block may be made to suit. The manner of operating is shown at Fig. 2, when the saw is forming the cross ornament. It is necessary the block should have as many sides as the desired ornament, and that the gain be made to fit the block. It is evident from the foregoing that many designs of center ornaments, rosettes, head-blocks, etc., that have been hitherto cut or carved by hand, may be readily and expeditiously sawn on either a scroll-saw or a band-saw. The size of the device is not material. It should, however, be proportioned to the size of the work to be done. For example, for a 3-inch rosette it would be well to make Fig. 1 about one foot long and four inches high. The gain in the inclined piece should be about 2¼ inches square and the block should fit neatly in the gain of the inclined

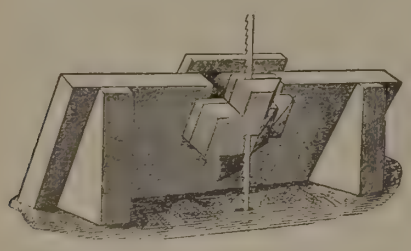

FIG. 2.—ATTACHMENT IN OPERATION.

piece. The gain and the block may be square or semi-circular. The following direction will indicate how the attachment is to be used: Cut the face figure of the ornament first, then fasten it to the block by means of wood screws as shown. Drop the block into the gain in the inclined piece, first laying off the edges as they are to be sawn. It will be noticed in the accompanying sketches of work that the edges are all simply gauged an equal distance from the back. This, however, can be varied sometimes with good effect. The skilful operator will evolve many designs of ornament not even suggested in this brief description when he becomes accustomed to the method of working the attachment.

CUTTING CIRCULAR RAIL WITH ATTACHMENT.

To make a hand-rail for a circular stairway has always been considered quite an achievement for the ordinary joiner to perform, though the expert finds no trouble in laying out and completing the work. The device shown at Fig. 4 was invented so that the process of forming such a rail might be simplified. This device as here presented was patented in the United States many years ago, but it seems never to have come into general use for some reason or another. The plank from which the rail is to be made is set up to the pitch of the stair, and the marker O which slides up and down the standard K makes the lines where the plank is to be cut for the rail. The pencil or scribe is fastened in a socket at A, the socket being moveable on the arm so as to be available at any point within the limit of the arm. The principle is an old one, in fact, as old as the works of Langley, Paine or Moxon. Another device for laying out a rail is shown at Fig. 5, which may be attached to a band-

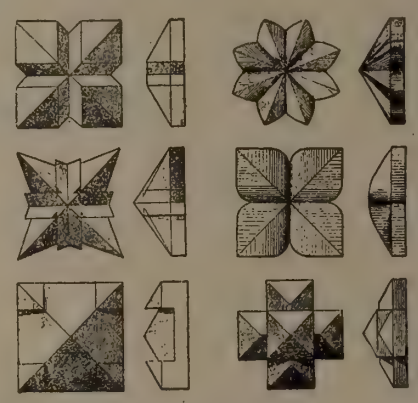

FIG. 3.—SPECIMENS OF WORK PRODUCED BY ATTACHMENT.

saw or to scroll saw. This machine is much simpler than the previous one. It may all be made of wood by any skilful mechanic. A shows the bace of the machine B, an inclined board which may be hinged to the base plank. A, C, is a standard with a cap through which a rod G is fixed. The standard C carries a moveable arm D, which has a slider carrying a pencil attached. This pencil-holder slides along the arm D, in order to suit the diameter wanted. When a pattern for the rail is to be made the hinged board B is raised to the pitch of the stairs, and the pencil point is moved until the proper diameter is reached, when a line like the one dotted is drawn. The inside line is also drawn when the paper or board on which the lines are drawn, are removed and the curver transferred to the plank to be cut. The plank is then cut by the band-saw or the scroll saw, while the plank is set up on a rake which is the pitch of the stairs. By this method the proper curve and the correct bevels are obtained; two very important items in hand-rail construction.

SOME KINKS IN CIRCULAR SAW WORK.

The form of outline of the slot or groove made by a circular saw not only depends on the size and the position it occupies on the saw arbor, but on the direction the material being worked is also moving. If we take a block of wood and move it across the bench lengthwise, the saw will simply cut a slot the width equal to the set, and the depth depending on the height of the table above the saw arbor. If we drive a block at right angles, or square across the saw table, a groove will be formed, having a cross section in the shape of a segment of a circle; any other direction will give a similar part of an ellipse. In Fig. 6 is shown a variety of work cut out

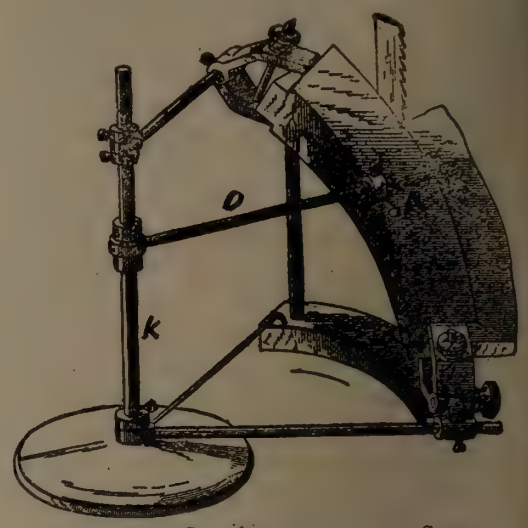

FIG. 4.—BAND SAW ATTACHMENT FOR SAWING CIRCULAR RAILS.

on this principle. No. 1 is a block cut out for lagging a pulley, or similar work; the other figures show various patterns, all of which may be cut out with a circular saw. When it is required to cut a circular groove of a given size at a saw bench, the table can be raised and the saw gauge set to the proper angle by means of the diagram shown in Fig. 7. If it is required to groove out the block A to the line C A D, on the saw bench, using a twelve inch saw, first draw the circle E M D, twelve inches in diameter, the same as the saw, then lay off on the radius E K, E F, equal to A B, and draw a line at right angles for the surface of the table. With F for the center draw the circle T H V, equal in diameter to C D. Now the line passing through M, and touching the circle at T, will make the required angle with the line M I. From the point M, lay off at right angles to S M, M L, equal to D N; set the saw gauge at this point, with the angle already found, and the saw bench is ready for the work. The teeth of the saw, for this

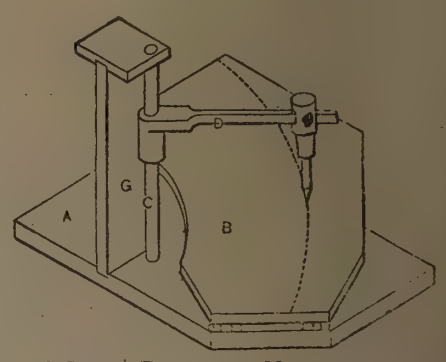

FIG. 5.—A SIMPLE DEVICE FOR MARKING OFF A RAIL.

purpose, should be very coarse, and filed so as to cut the whole length of their sides as well as their points. If three or more of the teeth could be made shorter than the rest, and at the same time given more set, it would improve its working qualities greatly. When the saw is fastened to the arbor by means of two wedge shaped collars, the same will "wobble" or "stagger", and will cut a groove, having parallel sides, but the bottom will be contact in sections,

as shown in the first diagram in Fig. 8. This can be made to give a flat bottom to the groove by jointing the saw while in motion, as shown in the second figure. By setting the saw off from the center, one corner of the groove will be made deeper than the other, but the sides will remain

FIG. 6.—SAWING COVES.

parallel. A dovetailed shaped groove may be made by tilting the stuff first on one side, and afterwards on the other; specimens of the dovetailed groove are shown in the lower sketches. Door stiles and door rails may be plowed for the panels by "wobbling" the saw as shown, and the panels get a better "grip' when fitting in a sawn groove. The size of the groove may readily be obtained by the proper adjustment of the bevelled washers; they can be turned on the arbor to give the saw the proper angle, and when the right position is once found, the washers and the saw can be marked, and the same adjustment can be made with little trouble when the same

FIG. 7.—ARRANGING SAW GAUGE.

size of a groove is wanted. The bevel washers may be made of hardwood—maple being about as good as any—and one pair of washers may be used for several sizes of grooves. The washers, if made of wood, should fit loosely in the arbor and should be true on both face, and each should be the exact counterpart of the other. In fact, it is better, when making the washers, to make the two out of one piece of stuff, boring the hole first, and then sawing them across the hole to the proper bevel. The iron collar and outside washer must be retained on the mandrel. The first bevel washer fits against the collar, then the saw is run on, then the round wooden washer, with its thick end opposite to the thin end of the first washer, then the rim washer, which must be followed by the tightening nut. The saw will then stand at an angle with the mandrel, and this is the object attained.

RAISING BLACK WALNUT FORESTS.

BY THOS. CONIANT.

In May, 1895, I planted about 5,000 black walnut trees on my lands about Oshawa, Ont. The trees are not all in one planting, but in four plantings on as many different farms.

I bought the young black walnut trees at Rochester, N. Y. My choice would have been to buy them at home, but I could not because no one had that quantity to sell. In the nursery these trees had been propogated. These I preferred because the black walnut, like the oak, is sure to have a long tap root, and hence it is usually the most difficult to transplant successfully. At first they were transplanted as grown in clusters from the seed in the nursery. During this transplanting the tap root, although then

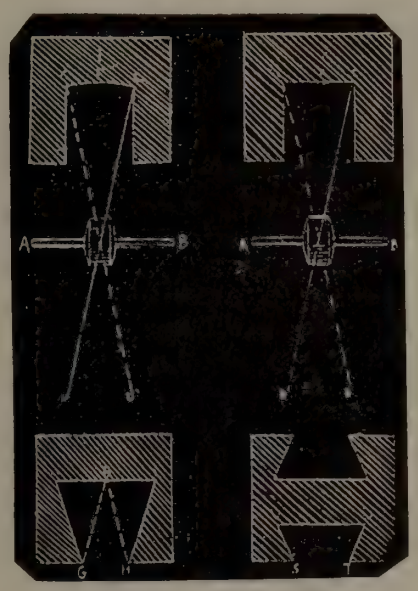

FIG. 8.—SAWING GROOVES AND DOVETAILS.

incipient, had been cut and the tree for itself threw out latent roots which gave it a better chance to live on being transplanted. Hence, by all means I prefer black walnuts for planting which have been previously transplanted.

Only 10 feet apart in rows each way I have set these trees, and if I were planting again I would set them closer. To cause the trees to grow high and produce trunks and not branches is the object, and thick planting will accomplish that most desirable end.

The year 1895 was an ordinary one in the way of rains, and to help them I caused them to be hoed during the hot and dry weeks of midsummer. No matter how dry the weather may be, it is a recognized fact that to stir the surface of the land, ever so lightly, produces moisture. In this manner I produced moisture for the young trees then about four feet high, and not by mulching or costly and tedious watering. At a glance one can see that to water 5,000 trees several times in a summer, would be a herculean task, and I did not attempt it. Not over five per cent. of these trees did I lose, nor have I lost since. From this low average of loss we may conclude that the process of hoeing around the trees served all purposes of mulching or watering, and at only a tithe of the cost.

After six years' growth I must say, in exact truthfulness, that there are about twenty-five per cent. which have not grown at all, only lived. Another twenty-five per cent. have increased in size about double from their originals, and the remaining forty-five per cent. are large trees, fully fifteen feet high and three inches in diameter.

Besides the pleasure which it constantly affords me to see these forests developing, I can already see my pay on a cash basis. Before the trees were set out the lands were worth $100 per acre, and now to-day, after five years' growth of the trees, I would have no difficulty in disposing of these lands at $500 per acre.

In this manufacturing town of Oshawa, any fair quantity of black walnut is worth $180 per thousand feet. And even at that price they can't get it, but use the veneer of walnut got from the mountains of Tennessee, which costs at the rate of $400 per thousand feet.

Not for myself did I plant these trees. As for that, I may remark that we do not live for self in other matters outside of tree planting; but to-day, these black walnut forests are valuable assets, and in thirty or forty, or possibly fifty years from now they will yield a fortune. No alloy or anything in celluloid ever has taken the place of black walnut, and its value cannot depreciate.

Walnuts I do not reckon upon for profit. Probably there will be a little profit from that source, but independent of that the financial venture is sound, and besides I feel that I am doing good to our glorious and beloved country and my fellow citizens.

In another article at some future time I will speak of my labors in planting many acres of the walnuts themselves. A record of my experience in that particular, and also of red cedar planting, will be sufficiently lengthy for a separate article.

Mr. Hiram Robinson has in his garden at Hawkesbury three walnut trees grown from seed planted by himself six years ago. These are the only ones which came up from a considerable number of walnuts which were planted, but they are now vigorous trees of about four inches in diameter, and have attained a height of probably twelve feet. The garden is somewhat sheltered, but the trees have not required any other care, not even a special covering for the roots, which are the chief point of danger for this tree in a climate as cold as that of Hawkesbury.—Rod and Gun.

A SUGGESTED BELT DRESSING.

A recently issued patent for belt dressing contains the following specifications:

Pure tallow	20	parts.
Lard	40	"
Common salt	10	"
Sugar	10	"
Rosin	20	"
Water	40	"

all by weight. The tallow and lard are melted together and the salt and sugar are dissolved in the water, which is then added to the tallow and lard at the same time as the rosin. The whole is boiled for one and one-half hours, by which time the water is all boiled out and the composition becomes froth and foam. A sediment amounting to about 3 per cent. of the solid constituents of the formula settles and is carefully removed. The claim of the patent is for the composition indicated, in the proportions specioed.—American Lumberman.

RELATIVE ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRIC AND SHAFTING DRIVING FOR SHOP USE.*

A comparison of the relative advantage of electric and shafting driving for shop use may be made under the following general headings :

1. Relative economy in cost of power itself.

2. Relative convenience of operation and installation.

3. Relative effect upon shop output and cost of labor.

Referring in detail to the scope of these considerations :

1. Economy.—This has been taken to comprehend only the relative cost of operating the two systems, including expense for fuel, attendance, repairs, interest on investment and depreciation. It is the reason most generally advanced for the installation of electric power, but can only be the controlling one where the cost of power is a large proportion of the shop running expenses.

In order to compare the relative efficiencies of engine and electric transmission, it will be necessary to subdivide the character of shop plants somewhat. To do this completely would lead to endless complication, but for present purposes the typical plants are :

1. Shop plant in which each building has its own power plant.

2. Shop plant in which all the buildings are furnished with power from a central source.

The matter of connection from the prime mover to the tools may be assumed, for an extreme comparison, in either of two ways, viz., (a) shafting method ; (b) individual tool driving method.

Taking the first condition the average efficiency from engine to tools for steam engine transmission is shown to be 50 per cent.; for electric transmission, under condition "a," the shafting losses will be reduced by splitting up long lines and by avoiding cross-belting, so that they will not exceed 20 per cent., or an efficiency of 80 per cent., and in the electrical elements, as before shown, the efficiency from engine to shafting is 65 per cent.; therefore, the final transmission efficiency will be 80 x 65 = 52 per cent., as against 50 per cent. in the purely mechanical method ; or, practically, a stand-off. Under condition "b," much less shafting will be employed, and the electrical portion may also show a better all day efficiency, under certain conditions, by the shutting down of idle machines—say, a shafting efficiency of 90 per cent. and an electrical efficiency of 66 per cent., or a resultant of 60 per cent.—showing a gain for the electrical method.

Taking the second condition and assuming an unfavorable condition for shafting transmission, as in case of a shop having each building with its own boiler plant and one or more engines, and compare this with a central power plant for electrical transmission to all buildings, the possible fuel saving in the latter arrangement will result first, from some small saving in power required for each individual building, as before shown, and second, from some very considerable saving due to the better efficiency of a large engine and boiler plant over that of several small ones. In extreme cases, where large condensing engines displace non-condensing ones, and in large stations having a uniform load, the fuel saving may readily approximate 33⅓ per cent.

The item of attendance will next be considered. If is made up of three classes of labor—engineers and firemen ; care of shafting and belting ; electrical repairs. In an electric system the cost can be reduced by consolidating the engine and boiler plants and by the elimation of large and heavy belts, large shaft bearings and the consequent danger from over-heating, reducing labor probably one-half ; but a new item of expense in care of electric machinery will be introduced, which will about offset the other items, leaving the whole attendance bill practically unaffected by the introduction of electric shop power in plants of any considerable size.

As to repairs of shafting and belting, it is difficult to obtain accurate data, the record of these items being seldom kept separately in shop accounts. The records of one large establishment have, however, been examined by your committee and the saving found in these items, under the electric driving system, is found to be more than sufficient to pay for all repairs to motors and lines. Thus the conclusion seems justified that the repair item will not be materially different under either system of driving.

The remaining items of power cost are depreciation and interest of investment. It is difficult to institute a fair basis of comparison between the first cost of an electric and steam transmission plant, for the reason that the results sought to be accomplished by the former provide additional shop facilities, and are therefore not rightly chargeable in a substitution sense. Considering, however, the case of simple substitution in a single shop, where the power plant and arrangement and number of tools is retained as before, electric driving is certain to involve a largely increased first outlay—approximately double that for shafting method. But in a modern shop plant other considerations are the guiding ones in a selection of the power system, such as the possibility of labor-saving devices, cranes, etc., and the greater cost of the electric system becomes a rightful charge against the advantages so obtained.

Dropping, therefore, any attempt to draw a strict comparison between first costs, it may be said that in estimating the total cost of power machinery it is usual to include an allowance for interest and for a sinking fund, with which to replace the plant when its utility is no longer on an equality with best practice. These items are generally figured together at 10 per cent. on first cost, a sum amounting roughly to one-fourth of the total running expenses of the power system.

CONVENIENCE AND SHOP OUTFIT.

These considerations are so closely interdependent that they can best be referred to together.

The ordinary shop plant with steam power transmission, both in the arrangement of building and of machines, is the slave to the limitations of this system; it must be laid out so that the shafting and engine connection is as direct and simple as possible ; the machines must be compactly arranged in parallel lines, and the ceilings and columns designed with special reference to shafting supports. In other words, the tools must be installed with first reference to the application of power, and not, as should be the case, with reference to handling the work to best advantage. Handling operations are of necessity largely by manual methods, and the shop buildings, even, must be located with first view to getting the power to them with the least awkwardness and expense.

While generalizing in this manner, your committee has not lost sight of the fact that handling and transferring machinery may be operated by other means than electricity, but it is equally true that devices of this nature are of limited practical application, and the broad fact remains that electricity is to be credited with ushering in a new era of labor-saving shop devices.

Electrical transmission places no restriction on the location of the machines, and each shop may be planned with a view to handling its product with least waste of labor and with the greatest convenience of access to the tools. These may even be transported from place to place to the work ; further, the partial or entire absence of overhead line shafting insures better lighting of the shop and conduces to cleanliness. These factors promote cheerfulness and an improvement in both quantity and quality of output.

The clear head room permits the universal application of various forms of travelling cranes for serving the tools and for conveying operations, furnishing the most efficient means yet developed for increasing shop economy, and as a means of communication between buildings, electric cranes and transfer tables have advantages over appliances of the same nature driven by steam and air.

SPECIAL APPLIANCES.

In these, electricity shares a large field with compressed air. It must be admitted that air devices have up to the present time received most attention at the hands of the railway mechanic; a fact in large part due to the lack of practical knowledge of the electrical specialist and to the greater cheapness of air tools. With, however, the general introduction of electric shop power plants and the better acquaintance of practical men with the agency, an extensive application of electric labor-saving devices is certain to result.

Flexibility.—The extension of a shop building or the tool equipment under the shafting system is generally a matter of much difficulty, and the attempt to add to such a plant often results in inconvenient crowding of the tools or to an overloading or complication of the shafting system, a fact which fully accounts for the extremely poor efficiency sometimes quoted for shafting transmission. In an electric system, on the other hand, great flexibility in extension is secured, as new buildings may be placed in any convenient position, and additions made to the driving system without affecting the intermediate links.

Speed Control. — The ease of speed control between wide limits of certain types of electric motors is a valuable feature and will result in more frequently securing a greater adaptability of the tool to the work than is possible where a change in speed involves stopping the tool and shifting belts and gearing.

Increase in Output.—This constitutes, in the opinion of your committee, the chief claim of electric transmission to the attention of shop managers, and follows from the previously mentioned facts, as, by the use of electric handling devices, the tool is quickly served with its work and the product placed in the most favorable position for operating upon and idle time cut down, and, by independent driving, the capacity is increased by reason of the perfect control of speed possible.

*From a report by a committee to the Master Mechanics' Convention, held at Saratoga, N.Y., July, 1900.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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CANADA LUMBERMAN

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IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canaian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 20-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

☞ Subscription price for the two editions or one year, $1.00.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

FOR SALE.—36 in. Wickes Gang, cutting 14 in. deep; located in Canada; price low. WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—500,000 split cedar shingles. Quote price F.O.B. nearest shipping port. Address, HORWOOD LUMBER CO., St. John's, Newfoundland.

FOR SALE—2,000 arpents Hardwood Limits near St. Hilaire Station, only 22 miles from Montreal—Red Oak, Maple, Beech. B. F. CAMPBELL, St. Hilaire Station, Que.

WANTED, BASSWOOD AND SPRUCE, 1", 1¼ in., 1½ in., 2 in. common and better, also 1 in. cull soft elm and basswood. R. E. KINSMAN, Hamilton.

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CEDAR SHINGLES, XXX AND XX; ALSO cedar posts. For particulars address, HARRISON & HAWKE, Shallow Lake, Ont.

FOR SALE—SAW AND SHINGLE MILL, with stock of logs, also a comfortable dwelling and stables in connection. Near the Canada Atlantic Railway. This is a snap for cash, write for particulars.
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WANTED AFTER JAN. 1ST., POSITION AS Manager or General Superintendent of Saw Mill, or to take charge of Construction of New Mill or saw by the M, by man who can furnish unexceptional reference as to experience and ability. Address P. O., Box 497 Ottawa Post Office, Ottawa, Ont.

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GREEN HARD MAPLE SQUARES, 6½x6½ in., 12 feet and up. Cash on delivery at any station in Ontario or Quebec. Address Box 40, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

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IMMEDIATELY, A PARTY ABLE TO FINance the operations of a large spruce limit producing four million feet a year of fully manufactured stock. Operations are now active. Capacity of plant is three thousand feet per hour. There are seven hundred thousand feet of seasoned lumber and one million feet of logs now on hand. Apply, stating terms and interest, to MANAGER, Box 911, Makinak, Manitoba.

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The proprietors having decided to retire from this business, offer their Valuable Limits and Mills for sale. The concern is well equipped in every respect and is in operation. The cost of operation is very moderate, having about 30 miles of railway (Lake St. John) running through it. The Mill at Lake Edward is Circular Saw; that at Pearl Lake is St am Feed Circular and Gang.

The Limits, about 280 miles, have considerable Spruce and Pulp Wood, also Boulean and Birch. These latter have exceptionable quality, and by judges considered the best in the Province of Quebec. For terms, etc., apply to

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Quebec City.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

"Inquiries for bills for next season are already coming in, and prospects for the season of 1901 are considered very bright." This is the manner in which a manufacturer in western Ontario refers to the outlook for the lumber trade, and his views are endorsed by other manufacturers from whom information has been received the past week. Some Georgian Bay mills have already sold their coming season's cut of British deals, while an increased inquiry for the lower grades is reported from all sections of the province. Without being too optimistic, it can be safely said that an active trade in lumber will characterize the early spring, and there is reasonable hope of higher prices at least for certain grades. Michigan consumers of lumber will, in all probability, obtain a greater portion of their supply in Canada this year than ever before, as the production of pine lumber in that State is now of no account.

There are considerable stocks of hardwood lumber in some districts, but it is not anticipated that there will be any general reductions in price, as this is scarcely possible unless sales are made at a loss, owing to the high prices paid for logs. It is expected that there will be a small production of hardwoods the coming season.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The outlook for the lumber trade of the eastern provinces is brightening, although sales for immediate delivery are few. For spring delivery, however, many enenquiries are being made. During the past few months there has been little demand for spruce clapboards, the price of which has remained low. Enquiry has now become more active, dry stocks are getting cleared out, and prices are showing a tendency to advance. British trade is quiet. Shippers are still unable to close contracts on account of the uncertainty of the European marker. New Brunswick cedar shingles are again a little weaker, selling as low as $2.80 for extras, $2.40 to $2.50 for clears, and $1.75 to $2 for second clears.

UNITED STATES.

While there was a falling off in trade towards the end of the year, all kinds of lumber give evidence of continued stability. An encouraging feature is the continued volume of enquiry and the placing of many orders for early spring delivery. The end of the year found stocks at many manufacturing points badly broken. On the upper lakes there is said to be a shortage of 12-inch No. 1, 2 and 3 boards, 10 inch No. 1 and 2 boards, and 2x12 piece stuff in 12, 14 and 16 foot lengths. Laths are also in short supply. A few sales of the cut of 1901 have been made at a slight advance on last season's prices. In the saginaw valley manufacturers, with few exceptions, have little stock in their yards. Log run is quoted at $16 to $18, box lumber at $12 to $16, Norway bill stuff at $16 and upwards, and mill culls at $12 and $14. At Buffalo the stock of pine lumber is not heavy, and a general scarcity of the higher grades is reported. Some efforts have been made by dealers to add to their supply from Ontario, but it is said that prices generally have been found too high. Spruce continues to gain in strength and advances are looked for early in the year. Although hardwoods are quiet, no weakness is shown. More than the usual number of enquiries are reported, and there has been some good buying for January delivery. Plain oak has gone up another $1.50 in New York, now selling at $46 and better.

The tendency of shingles is strong. Buffalo dealers are finding more enquiries for red cedar shingles than for pine, the difference in price being 50 cents. On the Pacific coast cedar shingles have been advanced another 5 cents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Advices from Great Britain tell of an unchanged condition of the lumber market. Importers are declining all overtures, and few sales of importance have been made. One report states that London importers have not yet purchased any deals and battens for next year, but several contracts for special goods, such as slating battens and weather boards, have been closed. There is yet much uncertainty as to the prices whcih will rule for spring shipments. Some Baltic manufacturers are said to have sold 11 and 9 inch deals at the same prices as ruled last season, and 7 inch battens 5 shillings lower. Prices for goods on spot are not improving. Notwithstanding the drop in spruce prices, there is little movement in the sale of deals and planks, and it would seem that consumers are expecting a further decline in prices. A few sales of third pine deals have been made at £11 12s 6d per standard for 3x9 in, 12 to 13 ft. in length. At an auction sale held by Hodson, Mabbs & Company, 3x11 Quebec spruce brought only £9 5s, which is considered a little below market value.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

D. L. Mather, of Rat Portage, Ont., intends taking out 275,000 railroads ties this winter.

The unsold stocks of lumber at Duluth and Superior at the close of the year amounted to 129,000,000 feet.

The South River Lumber Company, of South River, Ont., have sold their 1901 cut of deals at prices about the same as last year.

The bark St. James sailed from Chemainus B. C., last week for Melbourne, Australia, with 1,200 000 feet of lumber, valued at $12,000.

John Carew, of Lindsay, Ont., is getting out a large stock of logs and railway ties in North Victoria and Peterborough county this season.

The Goderich Lumber Company, of Goderich, Ont., are taking out this winter only hemlock and cedar timber, for which they find a ready market.

The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company, of Saginaw, Mich., will, it is said, have 15,000,000 feet of logs for rafting to Michigan next season, these being cut on Indiana reserve lands.

Seaman & Company, of Port Arthur., Ont., contracting lumbermen for the New Ontario and Rainy River railway, have let contracts for 250,000 ties to be taken out this winter between Port Arthur and Steep Rock Lake. They will employ 400 men. Several small saw mills along the line east of Sturgeon Falls will be moved to Seine river and Little Turtle lake, and several million feet of piling and bridge timber will be taken out. Sub-contracts have been let to the following: Bartley & Mosher, 5,000,000 feet of logs; Tierney & Fraser, 5,000,000 feet of logs, 25,000 ties, and a large quantity of piling; Brownlea & Campbell, 30,000 ties, and about 50,000 feet of piling. The building of the road will involve the construction of two bridges across the Rainy River, one near Baudette and the other at Fort Frances.

The failure is announced of the Alexander Timber Company. Limited, of Cardiff, England. Among the creditors are: Bunstall & Co., Quebec; R. R. Dobell, Quebec; R. R. Dobell & Co., Quebec; W. & J. Sharples, Quebec; Farnworth & Jardine, Liverpool; A. F. & D. McKay, Liverpool; Pierce & Pierce, Liverpool.

The tendency of the freight market is downwards. Several steamers have been fixed from Miramichi to w.c. England at 52s 6d for first-open-water shipment and one of 1,500 standards at 52s 6d to Liverpool or Manchester. Four small sailers have been chartered, Bay of Chaleur to w.c. England, at 52s 6d, and two from Halifax to west coast at 50s 6d and 50s. From the river St. Lawrence charters have been effected at 51 3d to 51s 6d.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

The spruce lumber market is steady and featureless. It is possible that the tone is just a shade easier, since one or two small mills have gone to sawing, but values are not changed, with even more than agreement prices paid for frames, if wanted at once or within a few weeks: Ten and 12 inch dimensions, $18; 9 inch and under, $16; 10 and 12 inch random lengths, ten feet and up, $17; 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4. 10 feet and up, $14.50; all other randoms, 9 inches and under, 10 feet and up, $15.50; 5 inch and up, merchantable boards, $15; matched boards, $17 to $17.50; out spruce boards, $12.50; bundle furring, $14.

Hemlock is very steady, with offerings limited: Eastern stock boards, $14.50 to $15.50; random, $13.50 to $14.50; Pennsylvania, $16 to $17; boards, rough, $12.50 to $13.50; planed, $14 to $14.50.

Western pine is firmer, with shippers claiming a stronger market: Uppers, 1 in. $58 to $62; 1¼ to 2 inch, $63 to $64; 3 and 4 in. $68 to $72; selects, 1 to 4 in. $52 to $64; fine common, 1 to 3 in. $45 to $60; sheathings, $38 to $54; barn boards, $28 to $30; coffin boards, $24 to $26.

Hardwoods continue in quiet request with little change. Whitewood is in fair demand: One inch whitewood, $36 to $38; thicker, $38 to $42; ⅝ inch, $30 to $33; saps, inch, $25 to $30; common, $23 to $25; quartered oak, $65 to $75; fancy, $85 to $95; plain oak, $35 to $45; ash, $38 to $45; cherry $90 to $130; maple, $30 to $40; sycamore, quartered inch, $40 to $50; walnut, $100 to $130.

Shingles are considerably irregular. British Columbia shingles are in good request, with dealers behind with orders. Eastern orders are irregular. Dealers say that they are offering a good many New Brunswick shingles at $2.75 for extras, without buyers. Other dealers say that the market is better cleaned up at $2.85. It is certain that the present demand is light, and that building will have to be better than last year to take care of even a small cut: Extra cedar, $2.75 to $2.85; clear, $2.45 to $2.50, second clear, $1.75 to $2.10; clear white, $1.65 to $1.85; extra No. 1, $1.85; British Columbia, 16-inch, five butts to 2 in. $3.10 to $3.15.

Clapboards continue in small supply, with a dull market: Extra spruce, $29 to $30; clear, $27 to $28; second clear, $24 to $25; pine, extra, $36 to $38; clear, $33 to $37; second clear, $28 to $30; California redwood, clear, $42.50 to $45; second grade, $40 to $42.

Laths are fairly firm, but trade is quiet: 1⅝-inch, $2.80 to $2.85; 1½-inch, $2.60 to $2.70.

Boston, Dec. 31st, 1900.

The output of hemlock in Michigan this winter will be much less in quantity than last season, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the hemlock market. Hemlock logs are said to be offering at $3.50 and $4.00.

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ALL KINDS OF

LOGS AND LUMBER

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PINE LUMBER — Get our Prices — HARDWOOD LUMBER

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. . . . Shortest and Quickest Route from . . . . OTTAWA, ROCKLAND, HAWKESBURY, ARNPRIOR, PEMBROKE, PARRY SOUND and other Lumber Centres, TO BOSTON, PORTLAND, NEW YORK, DETROIT, TONAWANDA, ALBANY, &c., MONTREAL, TORONTO, QUEBEC, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, &c.

W. P. HINTON, Ass't General Freight Agent, Ottawa.
C. J. SMITH General Traffic Manager, Ottawa, Ont.

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

Blank forms have been sent to lumber manufacturers requesting certain information regarding the lumber trade of 1900, to be used as a guide in the preparation of our annual review to appear in the February LUMBERMAN. It is hoped that every manufacturer will furnish the information asked for. If you have not received a form, please advise us, so that you may be supplied.

WANTED

Hardwood Lands in Ontario and Quebec.

Freehold Lands suitable for Pulp Manufacture in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces.

As I give special attention to

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If You have any Spruce Pulpwood to Sell write to me.

JAMES W. SOUTHERN

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Wants 1st quality Oak Planks; also 1st quality Pine, 12 and 13 × 6 × 3″

Cable Address: LIGNUM, Manchester; A B C Code.

WANTED

MESSRS. JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also prime fresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.

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Spruce Deals and Battens, Spruce and Pine Floorings Shooks, Sashes, Mouldings, Dowels, Broom Handles or any Woods suitable for English Market.

Telegraphic Address: FELBER, MANCHESTER

A CORRECTION.

Robert Cox & Company, of Montreal, send us corrected figures of the lumber shipments in 1900 from that port in which they are interested. Those of Robert Cox & Company were 26 826,629 feet, and of Cox, Long & Company 6,643,901 feet.

JOHN ANDERSON

WOOD AGENT

2 EDEN QUAY - - DUBLIN.

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North Tonawanda, N.Y.

Cable Address, "Swan Donogh—Tonawanda." Lumbermen's Code.

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LESS IN PRICE
PINE OR HARDWOODS
BETTER IN QUALITY

Guaranteed Superior to any other make of door. Hardwood for Oil Finish, almost as cheap as Pine.

CAPACITY, 1,000 DOORS PER DAY

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(Manager to the late firm of Messrs. King Bros.)

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Douglas Fir Timber in any size or length up to 120 feet long, Timber Planers face up to 24 inch x 30 inch.
Dry Kilns of large capacity. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Douglas Fir, Cedar, Spruce.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN TIMBER COMPANY LIMITED.

AGENTS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER — 57 GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON, E. C. — ADVANCES MADE TO SHIPPERS.

We scarcely realized the great sacrifice that was made by the selling of lumber at the low prices which ruled during the recent years of depression. I am told that about the year 1896 Michigan manufacturers hauled lumber in sleighs across into the Canadian Soo and sold it at $4 per thousand feet. This same class of lumber now brings $12 per thousand. Even the refuse of the woods has now become valuable. The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company, for instance, are said to be buying the refuse of pine, spruce, balsam and temarac, and paying $2.50 per cord delivered at the Soo. Until recently this material was regarded as worthless.

* * *

From a resident of Blind River, Ont., I learned something of the work under way which promises to make that point one of the most important lumber producing centres in Canada. In July last Eddy Bros. & Co. of Bay City, Mich., commenced the erection of a saw mill there, and up to the present time $100,000 has been spent in construction work. The machinery of their Michigan mill is being used, it being transported to Blind River by vessel. Some 400,000 brick have been used in the construction of the mill and accompanying buildings, and 600,000 feet of lumber was brought over from Michigan for the purpose. There will be boiler capacity of 1,000 horse power, installed in a stone power house. The capacity of the mill when completed will be 1,000,000 feet per week. Upwards of 150 men are now employed in connection with the building of the mill, a large boarding house, and a number of smaller houses. These figures will give an idea as to what such an establishment will mean to the village of Blind River. I understand also that the Michigan Land & Lumber Company, who purchased the mill of the Blind River Lumber Co., intend to double its capacity, bringing the output up to 120,000 feet per day.

* * *

The natural conclusion would be that the high ocean freight rates which ruled during last season would have caused a reduction in the quantity of trans-Atlantic lumber shipments. In the aggregate this is true, as statistics prove; but there seems to have been exceptional instances in which the result was different. Talking with an exporter of hardwoods recently, I could readily discern that he was not altogether satisfied with the final summing up of his first year's business. The question "How about your British trade?" gave him an opportunity to explain. "The British trade is alright, but circumstances are against us. Freight rates are enormously heavy, and we must compete with other countries more advantageously situated. Just because freights were high we shipped a good deal of stock this year, thinking there would be very little on the market, but we found that others were playing the same game, the result, of course, being an overstock. We also find difficulty in getting stock manufactured to British specifications. In my opinion, the only way to handle the old country trade is to invest heavily in special mill equipment for the purpose, and the question is, will it pay, or will the quantity of available hardwood timber in this country warrant the outlay. I tell you," he concluded, "the British specifications are severe."

* * *

A couple of weeks ago I met in Toronto Mr. J. M. Bird, who manufactures lumber in Bracebridge, Ont. Referring to conditions in the Georgian Bay district, Mr. Bird said that he could not recollect such a flood in the fall of the year as that which occurred in November last. The streams were raised many feet, the North river rising fully eight feet. Millions of feet of logs that were hung up were carried into safe waters, and some of these logs have ere this been manufactured into lumber. He estimates that fully 200,000,000 feet of logs were stranded before this freshet occurred. In Mr. Bird's opinion hemlock lumber will bring high prices during this year, as logs in lengths of 26 to 30 feet are selling at $6 per M, 16 to 18 feet lengths at $5.25, and hort lengths at $4.50. The output this winter, he says, will be unusually small, owing to the scarcity of timber and the difficulty in securing men to peel the bark. Last summer it was found almost impossible to get men to go into the woods to peel bark and put up with the unpleasantness of mosquitos and other inconveniences. As showing the strength of the hemlock log market, Mr. Bird cited a case in which the son of a farmer had sold their logs for a certain figure, but when the buyer met the father he was advised that the purchase must be made through him, and that the price was $1 per thousand higher than had been quoted by his son.

WIRE HOOPS FOR COOPERAGE.

OWING to the great scarcity of elm, of which most of the hoops for slack barrels have been made, Canadian manufacturers of cooperage stock will be interested in the experiments with wire hoops which have been conducted by the American Steel & Wire Company. We learn from the Barrel and Box that late experiments with wire bilge hoops and neck hoops on all kinds of slack cooperage demonstrated the fact that wire hoop of proper gauge and the right grade a of wire was much stronger than elm, and if properly driven would be superior in every way. The trouble was that the driving, being done by hand, was uneven and not sufficiently tight.

As a result of still more recent experiments, the company above mentioned is said to have succeeded in producing a steel wire hoop of proper grade, and also a machine for driving the hoops upon the barrels. With this machine it is claimed that one man, without any help, can put two wire bilge hoops in a single day of ten hours on 2,400 barrels, every hoop being driven on perfectly tight and even around the entire circumference of the barrel.

In order to test the hoops a severe trial was ordered in the way of using the wire hoops on a cargo of 8,000 salt barrels. The cargo arrived at its destination in the best condition, the barrels on the bottom tiers holding their shape perfectly. The percentage of barrels caved in on account of the great weight on the lower tiers was less than in the case of barrels hooped with wood.

An illustration of the cargo as it was being unloaded is shown herewith.

The cost of the wire hoops is said to be consideraby less than that of wooden hoops. It is the intention of the American Steel & Wire Co. to supply the machine free of charge to the trade using wire hoops.

UNLOADING A CARGO OF BARRELS HAVING WIRE HOOPS.

TRADE NOTES.

Mr. R. H. Cronkhite, of Bay City, Mich., recently visited Georgian Bay lumbering points in the interests of the M. Garland Company, manufacturers of saw mill machinery, of Bay City.

The Canadian Oak Belting Co., of Montreal, have removed their belt factory to Brockville, Ont., having purchased the tannery there formerly owned by MacLaren & McCrady. This tannery is equipped with modern appliances for tanning a superior quality of oak tanned leather, especially suitable for the manufacture of leather belting. The tannery and belt factory will be under the direct management of Mr. J. D. McArthur, who has had twenty-eight years' experience in the business. They will continue their office at 771 Craig St., Montreal.

J. W. Bowden & Co., 67 Adelaide street east, Toronto, have furnished the following parties with Talismanic belt clinch: Grand Trunk Railway system; Montreal Street Railway Co.; Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto; James Stewart Mfg. Co., Woodstock; Thompson Paper Mills, Napanee; Parmenter & Bullock, Gananoque; Ottawa Car Co.; London Machinery Co., and others.

The firm of W. Doherty & Company, organ manufacturers, Clinton, Ont., is among the largest consumers of lumber in Canada. Their new premises cover an area of 20 acres of land and represent an investment of upwards of $250,000. Their supply of timber is obtained chiefly from their own limits, and their manufacturing department embraces saw mills, dry kilns and prospective veneer mills. The saw mill is steam power and equipped with modern machinery. The dry kiln has a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber and is one of the largest and most efficient in Canada. It is constructed on the department fan and coil blast system, and heated by both exhaust and live steam. The company also deal in lumber.

The subscription price of the CANADA LUMBERMAN (including weekly edition) is but one dollar per year to subscribers in Canada and the United States.

NOTES FROM THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

The building boom in Sydney, C. B., is causing quite a run of lumber in that direction, but at present it is almost impossible to secure what is wanted at the proper time. At this season the importations by water have stopped, and now none can be obtained by that method from the north shores or Gaspe, nor from the Atlantic coasts of Nova Scotia, owing to the enormous pressure recently placed upon the Intercolonial Railway by reason of the supplies to be carried, not only to the towns and vicinities, but especially to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, who have to import enormous quantities of building equipment. It is almost impossible to secure anything by rail on time. Stocks in Sydney do not seem to be very large nor at all adequate to the demand, and the consequence is delay and annoyance to the builders while waiting for the receipt of the lumber. Cars are delayed on the road for all lengths of time. One recently received from Windsor, destined to Chappell Bros., came through in the phenomenal record time of six days—the quickest delivery experienced by that firm in their imports here. The freight on this carload was $60.35, it being a large box car of kiln dried stock. The average shipment from Windsor requires about 15 days, it is said, and one carload took 26 days in transit. The delay, however, must be considered excusable under the circumstances, and the I. C. R. is now placing sidings and improving facilities as fast as possible to meet the requirements of trade.

Another large lumber dealer in Sydney states that cars of lumber destined to him from Amherst recently took between seven and eight weeks in transit. One car from Dalhousie, which left there on October 19th, arrived on December 9th. Considering this delay, the charges for transportation seem excessive. Some of the dealers have stated that the rates are exorbitant. It should, perhaps, be considered that builders in Sydney are making a better thing out of their operations than under old or ordinary circumstances, and in view of the I. C. R. being so over-rushed with traffic, they should be allowed some latitude. The rates, are, however, undoubtedly high. In November they were raised two cents per cwt. between Sydney and Amherst, and now are 10½ cents per cwt. on lumber.

Lumber is brought by rail principally from Colchester, Cumberland and Hants counties in Nova Scotia, and a large amount comes down from Sackville. Up to a few weeks ago, the north shore of New Brunswick supplied its lumber by schooners, and a large amount was brought from Gaspe by water.

It is to be regretted that Cape Breton, which has so many natural resources of all kinds, seems to be so meagrely supplied with merchantable lumber. What is on the island seems to be stubby and stunted, and the country is too rough to allow of its being procured with profit. There are some mills, but the largest dealers say that they have never had any satisfaction in handling Cape Breton lumber. It will not saw up advantageously for trade purposes. At the same time there is reason to believe that the forests have not been properly exploited, and that some trade will yet result. Inquiries made of all the dealers in Sydney result in the information that hardly any C. B. lumber is being used here.

It would seem that the growth is much better adapted to pulp manufacture, being of such short and stubby growth, and it is to be hoped that the pulp mills now projected in the neighboring counties will be built.

A glance at the map shows the possibilities open to lumber shippers in Newfoundland, and it is strange that so little lumber comes from there, only a few cargoes having been received so far. Newfoundland is much nearer than the shores of New Brunswick, and especially the Gaspe coast, and a local trade should be easily worked up. Mr. Reynolds Harrington reeently procured a few schooner loads from there and expects to turn his attention in that direction more in the coming season. Other dealers state that prospects are good for lumber trade there. Messrs. Schurman, Lefurgey, Clarke & Co. intend to import from there.

Retail prices in Sydney are high. Hemlock, which last year was worth about $8, is now selling at $11 and $12.50. Scantling ranges from $13 to $15. There is not much demand for spruce in boards. Pine can hardly be obtained at all, and is high, varying from $20 to $25. What spruce is sold brings about $12 for rough, and air dried flooring, edged, brings $15, matched $16. Hardwoods are very scarce and can hardly be obtained, though sold in small lots. Birch and maple retails at $20. Cedar shingles, which come down from Gaspe, Dalhousie and Campbellton by boat, have maintained the same prices all summer—Extras, $2.60; Clears, $2.40; 2nd Clears, $2.00; Clear White, (3 star) $1.80; Extra No. 1, $1.40. Spruce shingles sell at about $1.50 and $1.60. Last year they were about $1.25. Laths are worth about $2; No. 2 pine clapboards, $12; No. 1 pine clapboards, $18; Extra No. 1, $24-25.

Messrs. Schurman, Lefurgey, Clarke & Co., Limited, the well known contractors and builders of Summerside, P. E. I., who have now an important branch in Sydney, are large importers of lumber. They buy largely of the Jardines in Richibucto, N. B. They have been buying pine doors from the Rathbuns of Deseronto, and find they get them cheaper and of better quality than from any manufacturer down this way, the freight amounting only to about 10 cents per door. Reynolds Harrington is perhaps the largest dealer in this line, and does not manufacture in any way. He has a number of vessels of his own in the trade. Besides buying in New Brunswick and Gaspe he gets a large amount from Sheet Harbor, Sherbrooke, Bridgewater and Liverpool, though the bulk of his trade is to the northward, and he brings lumber in by rail from northern Nova Scotia. The rates by boat from the north shore and from the south shore of Nova Scotia vary between $1.50 and $2.00. Rhodes, Curry & Co. retail lumber also.

Chappell Bros., who are large contractors and builders here, import lumber largely. They are now forming a limited stock company under the name of Chappell Bros. & Co., the arrangements of which will be completed in a few days. They will go largely into the manufacturing of building material and will begin early in January the erection of a three-story factory about 60 x 100 feet. This is to be equipped largely with machinery from their old factory in Windsor, N.S., but they will put in a new resaw, planers and moulding machinery and an up-to-date sand papering machine. They are undecided whether to buy in Canada or the United States. They will also put in a new engine of about 80 h. p.

John J. Grant has a lumber yard and shops in New Glasgow, N. S., and deals largely in lumber, buying mainly in the county. He imports white fir from Newfoundland. He does a large amount of contracting and has just completed a contract for building the stations along the new Midland railroad from Truro to Windsor.

The firm of Donald Grant & Sons, also in New Glasgow, have a good reputation as contractors and builders, and run a sash, door and blind factory in which they also turn out house finishing of all descriptions and office and church fittings.

Barry Bros. have a saw mill about a mile outside of Pictou, N.S., both steam and water power, which contains a rotary and shingle machine and a full line of sash and door machinery. As they have to rail all logs they work under some disadvantage and use their mill only for order work. They do a general business in lumber and building material of all kinds.

The Oxford Foundry and Machine Co., of Oxford, N. S., have been doing a good business recently, and apart from their manufacture of railroad switches, marine and electric light engines, etc., have been turning out a large amount of mill machinery. They have a $15,000 plant and stock, opened up but a few years ago, after a disastrous fire which left them almost nothing. Alfred Dickie is using a mill built by this firm, in his mill at Ship Harbor. They recently shipped an edger to Sumner & Co., of Moncton, which is to be used at Red Pine. They also sent one to Monroe & McKenzer at River John, N. S. Among recent contracts might be mentioned: A portable mill for Logan & Sutherland, Ship Harbor; an engine for the American Furniture Co., Oxford; and an engine of 60 h. p. for the same company. The firm has been employing about 30 hands and has been working night and day since early summer. This factory has an equipment of large machinery, including a three-ton hand-crane, which is most convenient.

Wm. A. Robertson, now in Sydney, C. B., intends to build and equip a wood working factory in Bridgewater, N.S., where he will turn out all lines of builders' supplies and material, making a specialty of doors and sashes. He intends to put in, among others, a new moulding machine, buzz planer, turning lathe, band saw and saw table, and an engine for power purposes. He would be pleased to hear from manufacturers of these goods.

The firm of L. M. Poole & Co., in Charlottetown, P.E. I., handle a large portion of the lumber importations to P. E. Island. They buy largely in New Brunswick and generally keep about $18,000 worth of stock on hand. At present they say their stocks are low, and that they must buy largely in the spring. They suffered a loss of $90,000 when the Mary Elder was wrecked in the middle of November. M. P. Hogan imports a large amount of lumber from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, and gets his whitewood, cyprus, oak, etc., in the States. His business is largely as a manufacturer of doors, sash, and building materials. He is thinking of retiring from business in the spring and is completing arrangements to dispose of the business, plant and stock. He has been in business for 26 years.

A. P. B.

A LARRIGAN FACTORY.

Our Maritime Province correspondent sends the CANADA LUMBERMAN the accompanying illustration of the factory of Mr. J. S. Henderson, of Parrsboro, N. S., who manufactures larrigans, shoe packs, moccasins, etc., and to whose business reference was made in last issue. For some years Mr. Henderson has had a small tannery in Parrsboro, but he only recently went into manufacturing on a large scale. Last summer he enlarged the tannery, putting in ten new vats. Two years ago he built a new factory and equipped it with modern appliances, but the growth of his business has been such that further additions are necessary and will be made this year. Mr

FACTORY OF J. S. HENDERSON, PARRSBORO, N. S.

Henderson employs about seventy-five hands. His goods have obtained an excellent reputation and are regarded as second to none in the market.

REBATE ON EXPORTED TIMBER.

THE British Columbia government gave notice on August 23rd last that the rebate on all timber exported beyond the limits of the province was discontinued on July 1st, 1900. This regulation was afterwards amended so as to provide that the rebate be allowed to and discontinued from December 31st, 1900, on all timber shipped to foreign ports without the Dominion. The lumbermen of British Columbia contend that they would benefit little by this change, as much of the lumber and shingles is shipped to the eastern provinces, and consequently would not be allowed the rebate. They hold also that the drawbacks surrounding the manufacture of timber in British Columbia are such that the rebate should be allowed as heretofore. The representative lumbermen of the province held a conference with the members of the government on December 11th and presented their views. The delegation included: John Hendry and C. M. Beacher, of the Hastings mills; William Sully, of E. H. Heaps & Co.'s shingle mill; L. A. Lewis, Brunette mill; J. W. Hackett of Robertson & Hackett; J. M. Poitris, North Pacific Lumber Co.; A. Haslam, Nanaimo; Joseph Sayward Victoria; E. J. Palmer, Chemainus; J. G. Woods Moodyville; T. Kirkpatrick, Vancouver; J. A. McNair Hastings Shingle Co.; T. F. Patterson, Canada Pacific Lumber Co.; H. H. Spicer, of Spicer's shingle mill; and W. T. Stein, secretary of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturer's Association. The result of the conference has not been learned.

—Henry Lloyd has built a new saw mill at Walkerville, N. S.

THE NEWS

—W. W. Carter is rebuilding his stave mill at Fesserton, Ont.

—William Attig, saw miller, Newton, Ont., has sold out to M. L. Jantze.

—J. B. Poisson & Company will deal in pulp wood, with headquarters at Gentilly, Que.

—Tanner Bros., of Waubaushene, Ont., are making extensive repairs to their saw mill.

—William Halliday, of Wingham, Ont., has purchased a saw mill at Dobbinton, Bruce county.

—The erection of a new planing mill at Midland, Ont., has been commenced by John Munro.

—Vallee & Jobin have registered a partnership in the saw milling business at St. Thecle, Que.

—J. Guardhouse is opening a lumber yard at Rathwell, Man., and will handle United States lumber.

—The Georgia Logging Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., has been incorporated, with a capital of $10,000.

—R. P. Legate & Company, of Ceylon, Ont., desires to engage a head sawyer and a competent man for planing mill.

—It is reported that N. Wilkes is organizing a company to manufacture wooden specialties at Brantford, Ontario.

—The saw mill at Shebashekong owned by Dillon & Thompson has been purchased by McKinnon & Company, of Parry Sound, Ont.

—The Truro Foundry & Machine Company, of Truro, N.S., have built a portable saw mill for McKenzie & Graham, of Riverside, N.S.

—The Bryan Manufacturing Company and D. G. Cooper, of Collingwood, Ont., are about to make extensions to to their saw and planing mills.

—The C. Beck Mfg. Company purpose enlarging their box factory in Toronto and installing the most modern machinery and labor-saving devices.

—The Rider & Kitchener Company, Limited, of Lindsay, Ont., has been incorporated, with capital of $100,000, to deal in lumber, veneer, excelsior, etc.

—It is reported that John E. Moore and William Rivers, of St. John, N. B., contemplate rebuilding the Barnhill mill at Pleasant Point, near that city.

—It is understood that some Quebec parties are forming a company to build a saw mill between St. Julie and Somerset, Que., on the line of the G.T.R.

—A. Gareau, of Pembroke, Ont., is offering for sale valuable timber limits on Trout Lake, Que., containing 3,000 acres, timbered with pine, spruce and hardwoods.

—Frederick McIntyre lost an arm in Chisholm Bros.' mills at Belleville, Ont., and has entered action for $5,000 damages, alleging negligence on the part of defendants.

—As a result of the Canadian exhibit of railway ties at the Paris Exposition, a considerable trade in that line between this country and the continent is likely to spring up.

—During the past year the William Cane Manufacturing Company shipped from Penetanguishene, Ont., to their mills at Newmarket, upwards of 700 carloads of saw logs.

—S. C. Wiggins is building a saw mill at Meductic, N.B., which will be equipped with shingle and lath machines also. He expects to have it completed early in the new year.

—Laurie Bros., of Parry Sound, Ont., are building a large shingle mill on the shore of Owl Lake, on the line of the Canadian Atlantic railway, about twelve miles from Parry Sound.

—W. R. Thompson, of Teeswater, Ont., has purchased 80 acres of timber land in Bruce county, and purposes putting up a mill for the manufacture of maple rollers for the British market.

—William Stuckey, of Grand Valley, Ont., has selected a site at Day Mills, Algoma, on which he will erect a large sash and door factory, planing mill and shingle mill, and will manufacture all kinds of building material.

—The ratepayers of Penetanguishene, Ont., will vote on a by-law on January 7th to grant a bonus of $25,000 to the Firstbrook Box Company, of Toronto, for the construction of a box and box shook factory in that town.

—A report from Victoria, B.C., states that the Chemainus Lumber & Manufacturing Company have purchased the Discovery mill from the Bank of British Columbia, and that it is the intention to overhaul the plant and operate the mill.

—A meeting for the advancement of the interests of forestry will be held in the Canadian Institute, Richmond street, Toronto, on Saturday evening, January 12, under the auspices of the Institute and the Canadian Forestry Association.

—The firm of Blue, Fisher & Deschamps, of Rossland, B. C., is now engaged in the erection of a saw mill on Rock Creek. The mill will be 150 x 40 feet, besides dry kilns, planing mill, etc., and will have a capacity of 25,000 feet per day.

—A new lumber concern is the Theo. A. Burrows Lumber Company, Limited, of Dauphin, Man. It is composed of T. A. Burrows, M.P.P., J. E. Hedderley, and William J. Osborne, of Dauphin, H. E. Crawford, of Winnipeg, and I. Cockburn, of Winnipeg.

—The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Moody, B.C., have for some years been conducting a lumber yard in Vancouver, with Mr. McLennan as manager. This property has been purchased within the past month by E. H. Heaps & Company.

—At the annual meeting of the Fredericton Boom Company, held at Fredericton recently, changes in the directorate included the election of G. B. Dunn to replace the late E. G. Dunn, and A. H. F. Randolph to succeed the late Charles F. Woodman.

—The Chambre de Commerce, Montreal, has received a letter from Nicholls & Notman, of Durban, South Africa, calling attention to the fact that it would be advantageous to export Canadian lumber to South Africa, and that there is a good market there for it.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Company have completed their new office building in Winnipeg, and J. M. Chrisholm has been installed as manager. It is the intention to commence the erection of sheds at once, which, it is said, will be the largest in the province.

—The Northern Pacific Railway has made a rate of forty cents per 100 pounds on fir lumber from the state of Washington to Manitoba. A few shipments have been made to that province of late years, and it is expected that the reduction in rates will further stimulate trade.

—Some thirty carloads of timber to be used in the construction of the bridge over the St. Lawrence river at Quebec have recently been received from Savannah. The claim is made by the contractor that the southern timber can be obtained at a lower cost than for a suitable grade of Canadian lumber.

—The Anderson Furniture Company, who recently acquired 20,000 acres of good timber land in the Muskoka district, have removed their sawmill from Woodstock to a convenient site in that district. They are this winter taking out a considerable quantity of logs to be manufactured into lumber for furniture purposes.

—Reference is thus made in a British timber journal to a shipment of lumber from New Brunswick to Grimsby: "A noticeable feature of the imports is a cargo of red pine from Miramichi, discharging for Bennetts & Co., a commodity which does not often find its way to this port. We understand two or three cargoes of these red pines have been diverted from London, owing to the block there, and have been sent to various ports around the coast."

—Extensive logging operations are in progress in the vicinity of Elgin, Albert county, N. B. Manning Caldicott will cut over 1,000,000 feet, with his new mill at Church Hill. Other operators are Thaddeus Graves at Gibson Brook, Steeves & Company at Mapleton, and S. R. White & Company on Pollet river. Jacob Steeves, jr., and Benjamin Colpitts, each with a crew of thirty men, have gone to Nova Scotia to log there, the former in Halifax county and the latter in Colchester.

—The last of the exploration parties sent out by the Ontario Government into New Ontario has returned. Their investigations seem to show that the northern portion of the province is much richer in arable, mineral and timber lands than was at first supposed, and it has been estimated that there is spruce sufficient to supply the world for many years to come. Taking only one section of the country, that north of the height of land, explored by a single party, it reveals the existence of nearly 3,000,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture and well timbered with spruce.

—James I. Harris has just completed a modern circular saw mill at Day Mills, Algoma, to be operated by water power. The machinery was supplied by the Waterous Engine Company, of Brantford, and includes a four block Sterns rope feed carriage, double edger, trimmer, cut-off saw, live rolls, and other equipment necessary for an up-to-date mill. Its dimensions are 100 x 34 feet. The water wheel is a 50 inch Canadian turbine manufactured and installed by C. Barber, of Meaford, Ont. With six men this mill will turn out 25,000 feet of hemlock lumber in ten hours.

—The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Victoria, B. C., are about to commence extensive improvements to their large saw mill at Chemainus. The manager, E. G. Palmer, states that it is proposed to erect three dry kilns with a capacity of 20,000 feet each, to install planing mill machinery and a shingle mill plant, and to build three large storage warehouses. The old stables stores, hotel, and other buildings will be removed so as to increase the wharf accommodiation, and a slip will be constructed for the transfer barn. A railway spur will also be built into Horseshoe Bay connecting the mills with the E. & N. railway system. A rough estimate of the cost of the improvements is $100,000.

NEW COOPERAGE MILL.

At Castleford, Ont., which is situated about eight miles from Renfrew, the Southerland Innes Company, of Chatham, have commenced the construction of a plant for the manufacture of cooperage stock. This company is the largest cooperage concern in the world, operating no less than fifty-seven plants. The mill in question will consist of a boiler house, with 230 h.p. capacity in boilers; saw mill and hoop works, driven by a 75 h.p. engine; stave and heading department, with 100 h.p. boiler capacity; dry kiln 18 x 125 feet, heated by a Buffalo blast fan; steam box building containing eleven compartments, wherein all material for staves is steamed and cut while hot; blacksmith shop, fitted with all the necessary appliances for repairing machinery; store shed 26 x 300 feet; and two stave sheds 26 x 300 feet each.

The capacity of the stave department will be 40,000 daily, the sawmill 20,000 feet of lumber, the heading room 3,000 sets per day and the hoop works 50,000 per day. The annual consumption of lumber will be upwards of 3,000,000 feet, and employment will be given to about 50 men. A branch line of railway will be constructed from the main line to the mill.

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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

WET AND DRY PULP.

By W. A. Hare.

In preparing mechanical pulp for export in nearly every mill in Canada and the States, the percentage of 50 per cent. pulp to 50 per cent. water seems to be considered the standard of dryness. Why this limit has been adopted is not generally known, for the simple reason that it is non-existant. By present methods this percentage is about the limit, and instead of changing the methods the owners of mills seem to have been content to lose thousands of dollars annually by exporting water. That pulp can be cheaply and easily made, containing not more than 5 to 10 per cent. water by weight, has been already proved by at least one mill in Canada, and there is no reason why nine out of every ten mills should not be equipped in this way.

When pulp is supplied to the wet machine it is less than 1 per cent. by weight of the water in which it is carried. This is as it should be, because the solution of water and pulp is easy to handle by means of centrifugal or plunger pumps When it is delivered by the ordinary wet machine in the form of a sheet, the pulp will comprise from 35 to 45 per cent. of the total weight, the remainder being water. In many mills where poper making is carried on as well, the presence of water in the pulp is practically of no consequence ; in fact in many cases it is considered a decided advantage, as the pulp and water can be pumped directly to the paper mill, thereby entirely doing away with the wet machine. In other places the pulp is delivered to the paper mill in the form of a sheet with a percentage of 25 to 35 per cent. pulp. The presence of water in the pulp in this case enables the sheet to be more easily reduced to a solution again. In the case of a mill which manufactures for export, however, the conditions are entirely different. Freight is paid per hundred pounds, and is the same if you ship water or pulp. When pulp is shipped at 50 per cent. the transportation charges are double what they should be. As this item in any case would not be by any means a small one, the effect of doubling it is apparent. This will explain the reason why some United States pulp mills can import their wood sawn and barked instead of moving the mills to the forests and railing their pulp to the paper mill. Air dried spruce can be more cheaply transported than the same quantity when manufactured into pulp at 50 per cent. dry.

The usual method of increasing the percentage of pulp from 35 or 40 per cent. as deliverd by the ordinary wet machine to 50 or 55 per cent. for export, is by means of hydraulic presses. The method is briefly as follows: On the platen of the press are placed thick felts or bagging, then folded sheets of pulp, then more bags or felt, and more pulp, and so on until the press is full. On applying the pressure the water is pressed out and runs down the outside. After sufficient pressing the platen is lowered and the pulp and bags removed. In nearly every case the pulp will vary in dryness according the position it occupied in the press, that which was near the edge being very wet, while the interior is fairly uniform. By folding the sheets as is done in some mills, a great deal of water is retained. When the pulp is under pressure it is saturated with water, but as it is occupying a much smaller space some water is driven off, nevertheless there is considerable water still in the pulp and bagging and between the sheets of pulp. If the pressure be now removed the pulp will expand and soak up this water again. The result is that to produce 50 per cent. pulp we are required to produce a higher percentage when in the press which we get no return for.

It is quite evident, then, that we cannot obtain dry pulp by this method unless we greatly reduce the capacity of our presses by using higher pressures and allowing more time for pressing. In any case, the limit of the hydraulic press would probably be in the neighborhood of 70%, which, according to our new standard, is still wet pulp. The question has been raised by some paper-makers as to the advisability of making dry pulp As it has to be all reduced to a solution again the paper-maker would rather get his pulp wet so it can be easily beaten up. The problem then, is to produce a pulp at least 95% or 97% dry, and put up in such a form that there will be no difficulty experienced in reducing it again to a solution by mixing with water and beating when it has arrived at the paper mill.

It is claimed by some makers that their wet machines will produce 50% pulp directly from the rolls, but in nearly every case the capacity will have to be reduced to obtain this percentage the machine being run slower to allow the water to escape.

There are a number of mills that find the transportation charges so high that they are practically prevented from exporting. If they would put in machinery capable of producing dry pulp they would be able to market their product twice as far from the mill as at present with a correspondingly enlarged market, and with greater opportunities to avail themselves of changes in foreign prices.

One of the chief sources of difficulty with Canadian pulp in the English market is the variation in the moisture test, and therefore some ambiguity as to the exact weight of pulp shipped, leaving the way open for disagreement between purchaser and shipper. All this could be avoided if a standard of 95% or 99% were adopted—preferably the latter ; but in this case great care must be taken in shipping to prevent water or moisture getting at the pulp, as it will absorb 10% to 15% from the air, reducing it to 90% or 85% dry. This does not present any great difficulty, as with the amount gained in the reduction of the freight charges, more could be expended in securing an efficient and cheap wrapper for the bundles, thereby ensuring the arrival of the pulp in a perfectly dry and clean condition, which would at once claim an advance in price over the product shipped under present methods.

There is talk of the Rathbun Company, of Deseronto Ont., building a pulp mill at Bancroft.

William Lancaster, a prominent paper manufacturer, of England, recently made a tour through the spruce districts of the Dominion. Mr. Lancaster expressed himself as being highly pleased with what he seen particularly in the province of Quebec. Formerly his supply or pulp has been obtained from Holland and Norway, but he expected to close contracts for a considerable quantity of Canadian pulp.

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COTTON-SEED HULL PAPER.

N American is said to have discovered ocess for treating cotton-seed hulls so the fibre attached may be utilized for er making, and a company has been hed for testing the process experiment- . Regarding the system an exchange arks that it is doubtful whether it is pos- le to so destroy the hulls, either me- nically or chemically, as to make the e suitable for printing papers. The cessful resolving of cotton-seed hulls uld be a matter of great importance to pulp and paper industry. There is an mense quantity of cotton-seeds produced ually, and attached to these seeds e is a considerable quantity of valuable e. Hitherto they have been crushed the extraction of oil, but their value in direction would not presumably be ected by their use in paper making, as the shed seeds would be quite as valuable, ot more so, for the paper maker. The ds are also very largely used—especial- in India—for cattle-feeding purposes, l of course there are large quantities of cake used in England made from them, hough linseed is also used for this pur- se. The Egyptian seed, however, is the instay of this trade, as it is larger and s less fibre attached than the American Indian. The result of the experiments out to be tried in the United States will looked forward to eagerly.

It has been announced that the Carnegie eel Company will ship steel by an all ter route from Lake Erie ports to Europe the St. Lawrence route. As the ves- ls cannot be loaded to their full capacity til the locks are passed, it is expected at they will complete their cargo at ontreal, taking on considerable pulp.

PULP NOTES.

The Waterous Engine Works, of Brantford, Ont., have already secured orders for $40,000 worth of pulp making machinery.

It is again stated that McKenzie & Mann, railway contractors, have decided to erect large pulp mills at Fort Frances, Ont., next summer.

It is said that the Canadian Electric Light Co., of Quebec, have completed arrangements for the construction of a large pulp mill at Chaudiere Falls.

It is reported that Mr. W. J. Hill, M.P. P., of Toronto, has secured the contract for building a large pulp mill at Shawinigan Falls, Que., for Belgian capitalists.

Mr. H. G. Fuller, of Portland, Me., is negotiating with parties in Canada in regard to establishing a plant for the manufacture of felts used in paper and pulp mills.

Eastern capitalists are proceeding with arrangements for the establishment of the proposed pulp mill in British Columbia. The mill will be tributary to Vancouver, the site chosen being but a few miles from that city.

The company which proposes to build a pulp mill at Musquash, N.B., will shortly apply for incorporation. The capital stock will be $100,000. Geo. McAvity, H. R. McLellan, Geo. W. Jones and F. Stetson, of St. John, are interested.

The town of Woodstock, N.B., wants a pulp mill, and has offered a bonus of ten per cent. of the cost of the mill, the bonus not to exceed $50,000. Mr. Henry Upham, of that town, has decided to donate a suitable site for a mill.

Mr. Thomas Malcolm, contractor for the building of the Restigouche and Western railway in New Brunswick, states that he has received propositions from capitalists who purpose erecting pulp mills along the railway as soon as it is completed.

Chas. Lionais, civil engineer of Montreal, recently sold an iron pyrites mine at Garthby, Que., to a New York syndicate who have in view the erection of a sulphur factory at Levis. It is proposed to use the sulphur for the manufacture of pulp.

About three years ago Randolph & Baker, of St. John, N. B., discovered magnesia lime in the lime rock about their quarry. Recently they have commenced to burn it and have shipped large quantities to the United States for use in pulp mill digestors.

Sweden has 88 mechanical pulp mills, producing yearly 144,000 tons, dry weight, of pulp. She also produces 125,000 tons of sulphite, and 38,000 tons of soda pulp. Norway has 61 mechanical pulp mills, with an annual output of 180,000 tons of soda pulp. The total production is, therefore :

	Dry tons.
Mechanical pulp.....	324,000
Sulphite.....	212,000
Soda.....	46,000

Reporting on the wood pulp market in France, M. A. L. Grondal, of Paris, states that prices of chemical wood pulp are wel maintained. Considerable activity has been experienced in the renewal of contracts for 1901, and at the moment nearly all important buyers are covered. In regard to mechanical wood pulp prices remain high, especially for delivery during the winter months. The demand, however, is insignificant, and consumers who have not contracted for next year show a disposition to await future events.

A West Hartlepool correspondent of the Timber Trades Journal thus refers to a shipment of Canadian pulp : "We have just received 1,971 bales Canadian sulphide wood pulp per steamer via Liverpool for local consumption, which we believe is the first lot we have had, hitherto it having come from West Hartlepool. The bales, we notice, are very compact, and well bound with hoop steel, and as our cousins, the Canadians, are evidently pushing this article in England, this new departure may mark an epoch in the pulp trade, as the supply of whitewood in Canada is pratically unlimited. Baltic exporters take note ! The shippers are Becker & Co., London, and the shipping agent here is Mr. Andrew Farmer.

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CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Forestry Association has been in existence for less than a year, but already it has made sufficient progress to demonstrate that its success is assured. It now has a good representative membership in every province in the Dominion, and new additions are steadily being made to the list.

Owing to the attention of the public being taken up by other important matters during the present year, the Association has been doing its work quietly, but the report of the first annual meeting has been widely distributed and the foundations of a strong movement have been laid. More active steps will, however, be taken during the coming year, and it is expected that meetings in the interests of the Association will be held at a number of important points. A conference has been arranged for at Toronto on the 5th inst. and following that will be the second annual meeting at Ottawa in the early part of March. The arrangements for the annual meeting were under discussion by the Executive Committee of the Association at a meeting held at Ottawa on December 7th. It is intended to have papers read representing the forestry interests of all the provinces of Canada as far as possible, and it is also hoped to obtain the services of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of the United States, for an evening lecture.

CUBA NOT WELL WOODED.

JOHN Gifford, the founder of the Forester, who recently journeyed across Cuba from Cienfuegos to Havana, says it is not a well wooded island, notwithstanding many printed statements to the contrary. The marketable lumber is being cut so rapidly that in a few years it will be extirpated. Considerable quantities of mahogany, cedar and lignum vitæ have been shipped from Cuba in the past, and the large number of structures on the island containing mahogany shows that it must formerly have been much more plentiful than it is now. Both the mahogany and cedar trees are far apart and are becoming rarer every year, so that Mr. Gifford predicts their disappearance in a short time. In the mountains lignum vitæ is still abundant, and is exported largely, being used for pulleys, blocks, croquet mallets and balls and many other purposes. In the forests of Western Cuba the Cuban pine is abundant and is much used for timber. The finest tree of Cuba is the royal palm, which grows in fields and plantations and along water courses, without which the Cuban would be hard put to it for building material. It is not a very ornamental wood, but it is peculiarly fitted for building purposes, as it has the valuable quality of shutting out the heat, and houses built of it are cool. The nuts of the tree are good food for swine. The mango is rather common and its fruit is very popular with the natives, who eat it so inordinately that "mango belly" is a recognized ailment all over the island—not dangerous but unsightly, as it causes a remarkable and ridiculous distention of the abdomen, particularly in children. The mango is a splendid shade tree. Another magnificent shade tree is the ceiba or silk cotton but it is worthless in any other sense, as the wood is too soft for use. The great ceiba tree under which the surrender of the Spanish commander was received near San Juan Hill, Mr. Gifford notes, has been so chipped and hacked by souvenir vandals that there was danger of its being destroyed, and now a barbed wire fence protects it. In the cities the common shade trees are the Spanish laurel; the beefwood, Ficus Indica, which is the sacred Bo tree of India, and is something like a poplar, though not so tall and majestically erect; the West India almond, which is not an almond at all, and the sandbox tree, which has the peculiar trait of exploding its fruit with a sharp report and scattering its seeds far and wide. Because of this the natives call it the monkey dinner bell, as they say that at the sound of the report the monkeys rush in from all sides to eat the delicate seeds.

NEW MARKET FOR TIMBER IN GREECE.

THE American consul at Athens writes to his department that "owing to the tariff troubles between Turkey and Greece, the Greek importers of timber are considering the question of importing from some other country the large quantities of timber, lumber, staves, etc., which they have heretofore annually brought from Turkey, and I think it well to inform American exports of this fact that they may have a chance to make a bid for the custom of the Greek market. As Greece does not produce any timber for manufacturing purposes, and very little for any use, she is obliged to import nearly all she consumes. In 1898, the latest year for which Greek import statistics have been published, Greece imported woods for building and manufacturing purposes valued at 7,709,746 francs ($1,511,710.98) from Austria, Turkey, Germany, Roumania, Russia, Italy, France, United States, Belgium and England, these countries furnishing portions of the whole in the order named. Austria and Turkey produced the largest part of all the woods imported, while the United States furnished a few thousand staves for current barrels.

"The demand for woods of all kinds is rapidly increasing in Greece, and the local prices are very high. The great distance will make the freight on timber from the United States much higher than from any other of the countries named; but with a direct line or lines of steamships connecting Greek and American ports, there would be a good chance to open up the Greek market for our native timbers—a market in which the demand for good qualities will annually increase."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Joseph Oliver, president of the Oliver Lumber Company, Toronto, is a candidate for aldermanic honors in Ward No. 2, with good prospects of success.

Mr. Lewis A. Grant, of the British & North American Timber Company, of London, Eng., is at present visiting United States and Canada for business purposes.

Mr. C. A. McCool, the well known lumberman, of Geneva Lake, Ont., was on November 28th elected by acclamation as the member of the Dominion Parliament for Nipissing district.

Hon. R. R. Dobell, lumber dealer, of Quebec, is now on his annual visit to England. Mr. H. R. Goodday, of Quebec, and his son, Mr. H. G. Goodday, are also on a business trip across the Atlantic.

Mr. David Whitney, president of the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company, of Boston and Ogdensburg, died last month at his home in Detroit. Mr. Whitney was the founder of the present business.

The death occurred in Ottawa on December 26th of Mrs. John Chitty, mother of Mr. Charles Chitty, of Chitty & Johnston, an employment firm well known in lumber circles. The deceased lady was one of the oldest of the Capital, being 97 years of age.

Mr. Charles Grant died on December 11th at his home in the township of Elizabethtown, ner Ottawa. Many years of his early life were devoted to railroad contracting, while he also engaged extensively in lumbering in the Ottawa district. For the past twenty years he followed the life of a farmer.

Lieut. W. T. Lawless, a popular employee of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., who was second in command of the Ottawa company first contingent, returned to the Capital on Christmas day. He was given an enthusiastic reception. During his year's absence in South Africa Lieut. Lawless was continued by the well known lumber concern on half pay. His position was also kept open for him.

Mr. E. Stewart, chief inspector of timber and forestry for the Dominion, was in attendance at the recent annual meeting of the American Forestry Association at Washington. Mr. Stewart looked carefully into the working of the plan adopted by the Division of Foresty of the United States for the encouragement of tree planting, it being the intention of the Department of Interior to apply a similar plan to portions of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Mr. Stewart proposes to hold a number of meeting in the prairie sections of Manitoba and the Territories for the purpose of laying the plan before the people and asking their co-operation in carrying it out.

The machinery firm of Carrier, Lane & Company, Levis, Que., was dissolved recently, and a new partnership registered under the same style, with Messrs. C. H. Carrier and J. E. Roy as proprietors.

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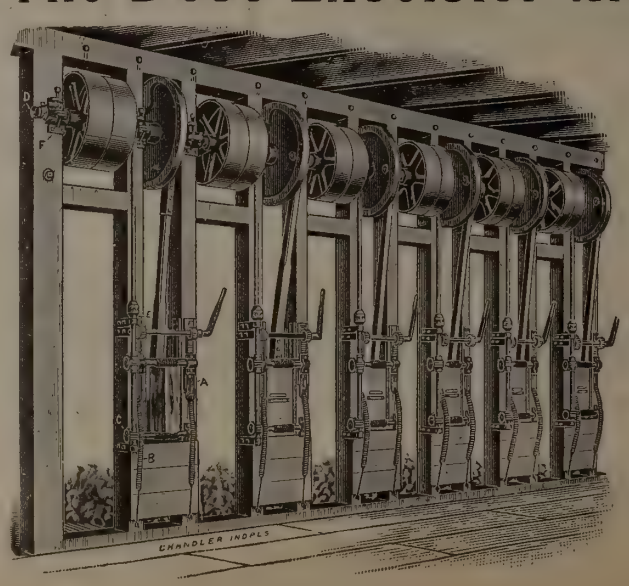

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FORESTRY FOR PROFIT.

Mr. James Ballantyne, of Ottawa East, recently cut into cordwood a soft maple tree which grew from a seed planted by himself in 1874. The seed came from Hurdman's Bridge, and when the tree was a few feet high it was transplanted for the sake of room. In 26 years it grew to be 18 inches in diameter at the base and yielded a cord of wood without reckoning the small branches. Mr. Ballantyne says that an acre will grow 40 such trees, and he draws the conclusion that the forest growth of Canada is such as to insure us forever against a wood famine. The results of another calculation of his is that 40 cords of wood at three dollars per cord gives an annual rent of $4.50 per acre, which is not below consideration.

It is reported that the extensive lumber firm of C. K. Eddy & Sons, of Saginaw, Mich., are considering the removal of their saw mill to the Georgian Bay district, where they own about 200,000,000 feet of timber.

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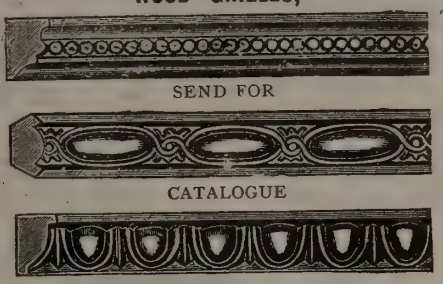

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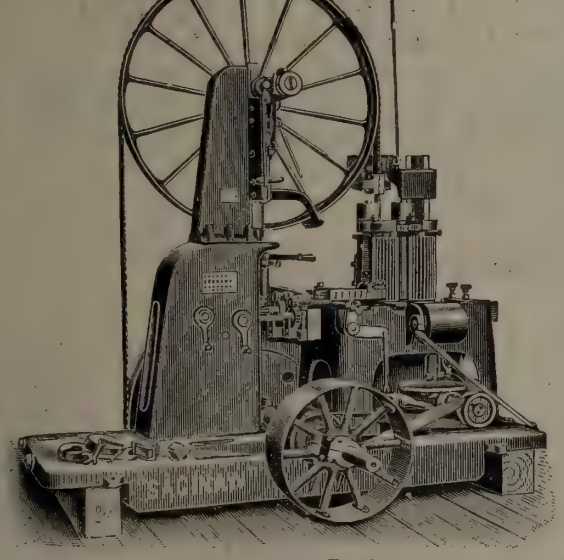

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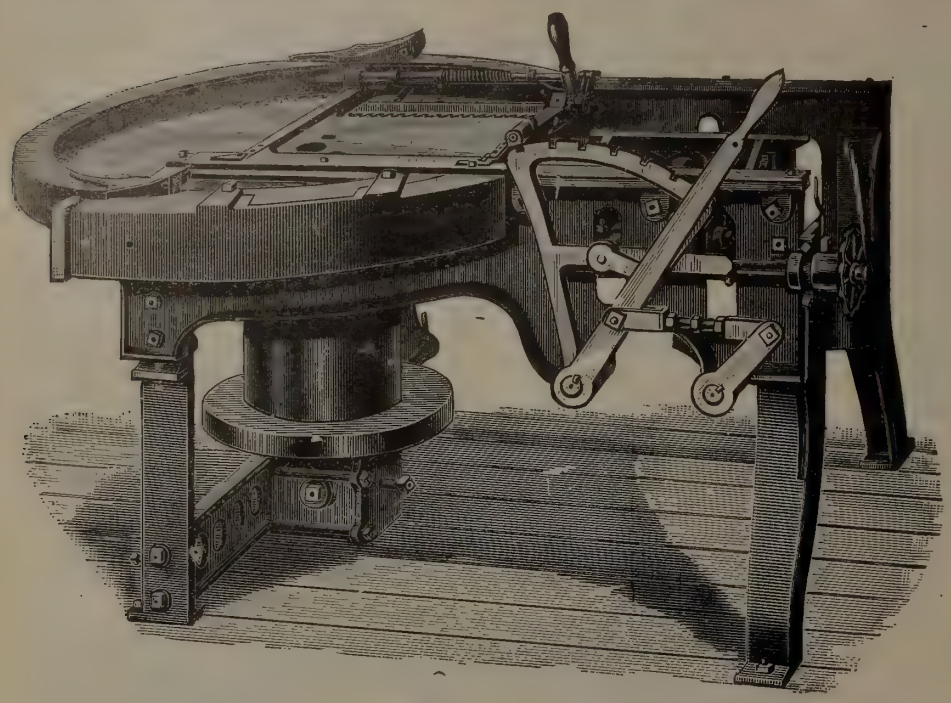

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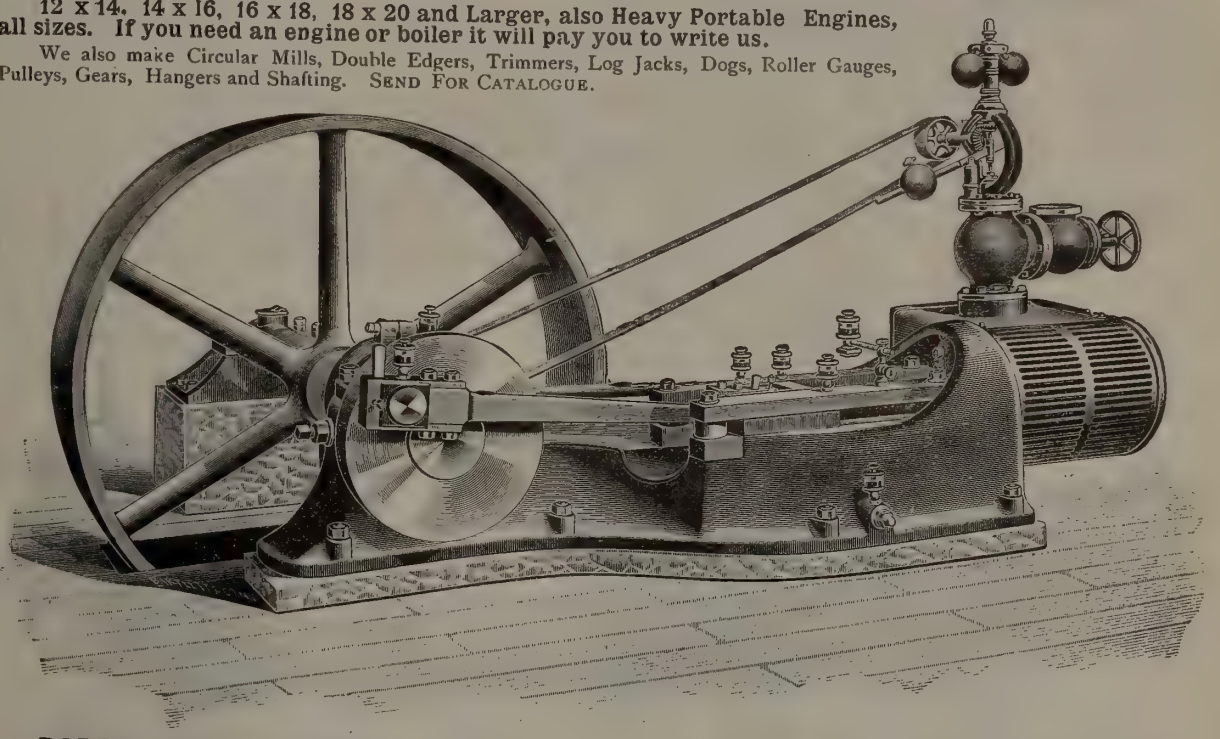

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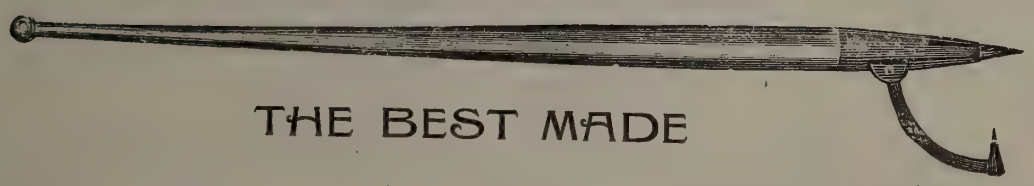

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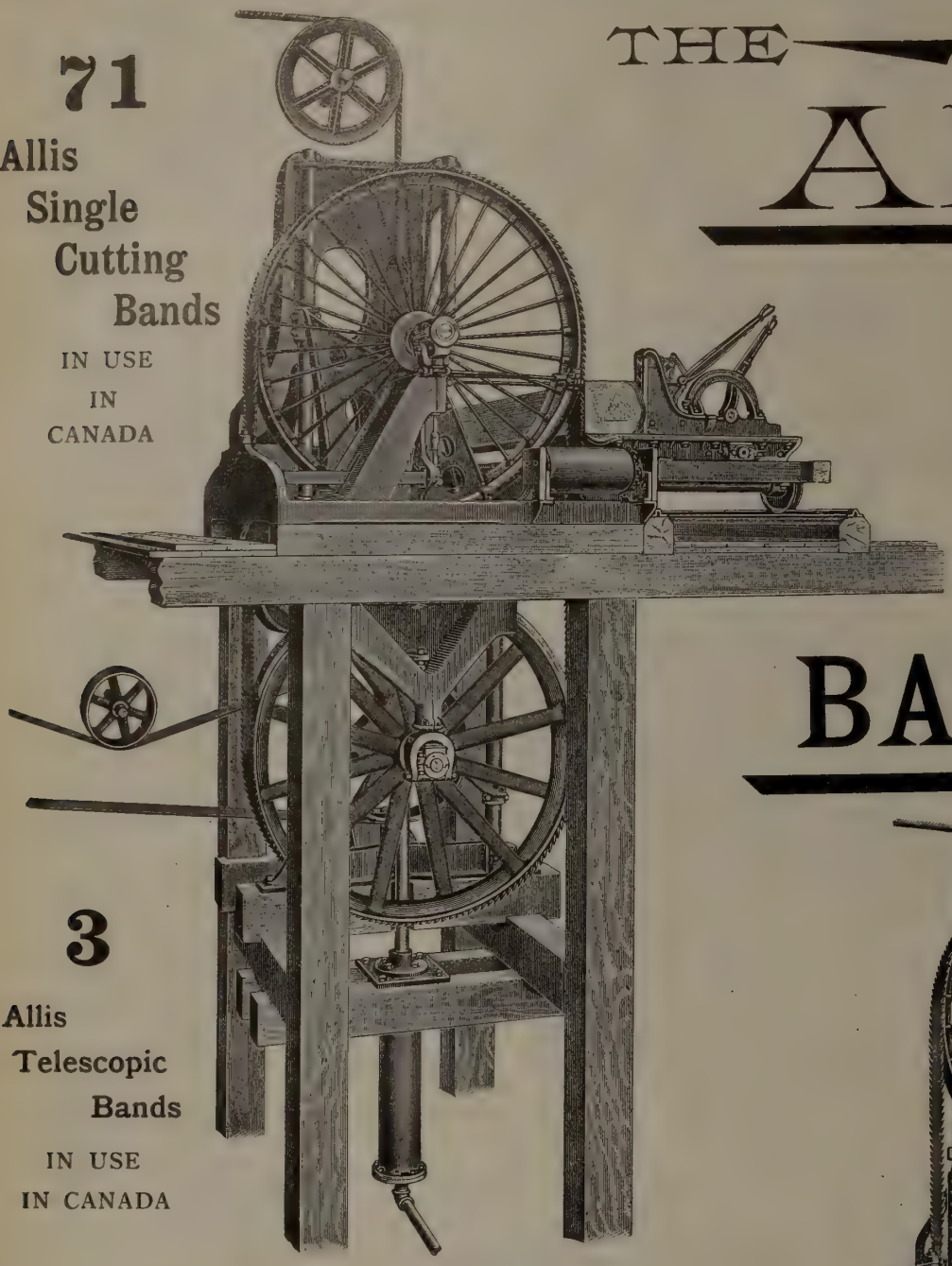

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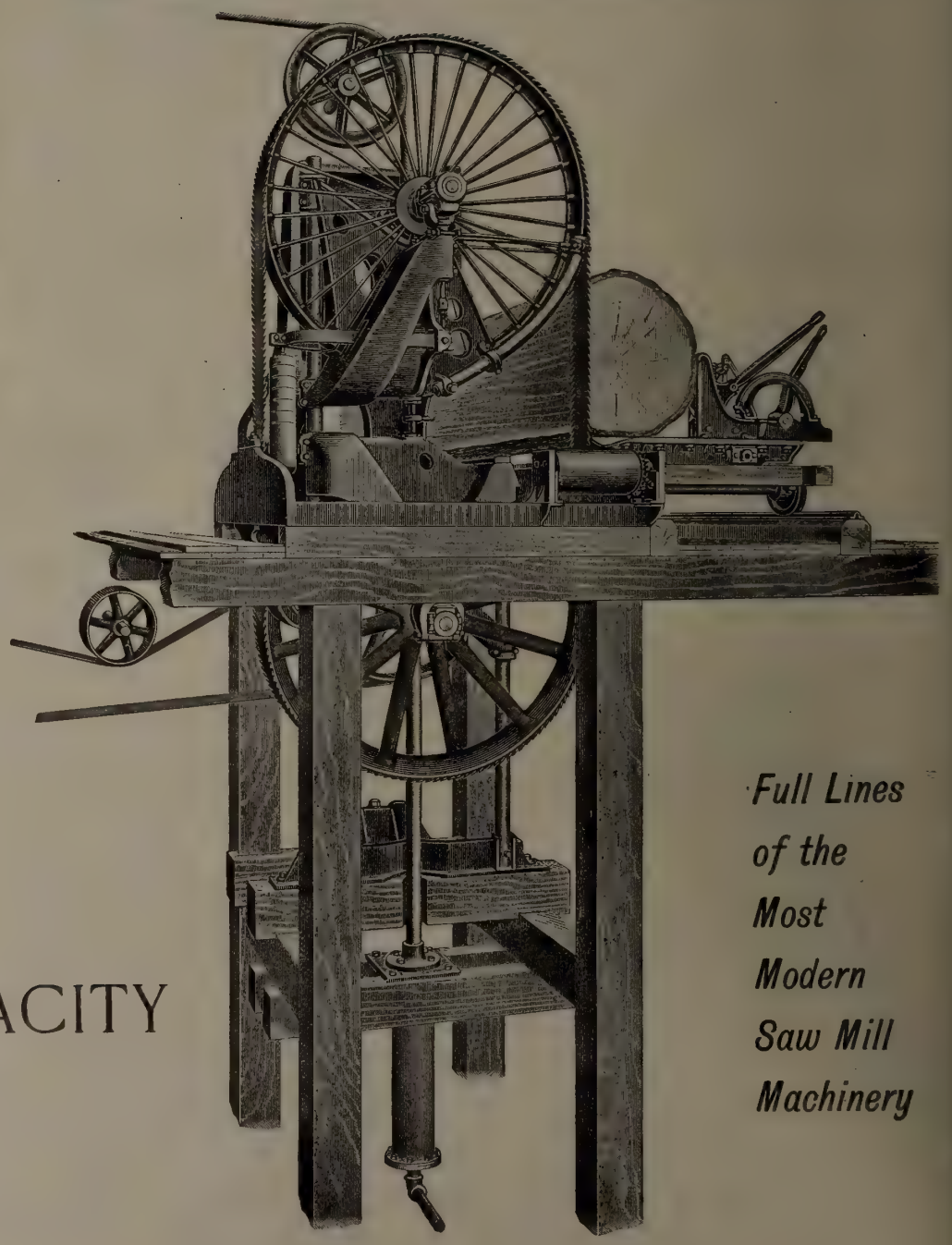

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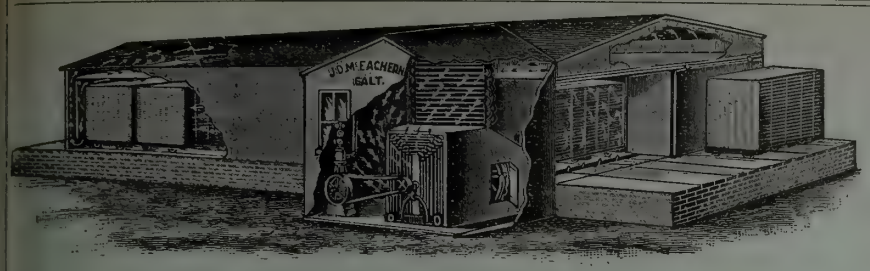

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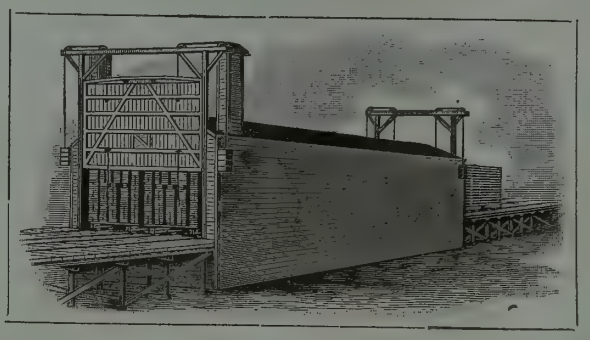

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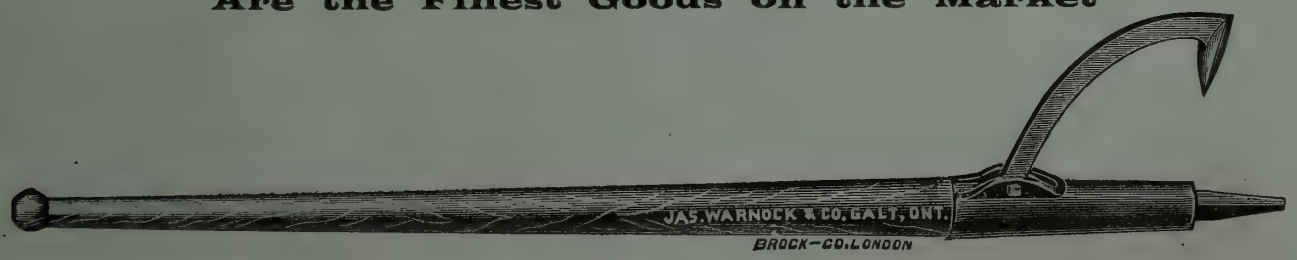

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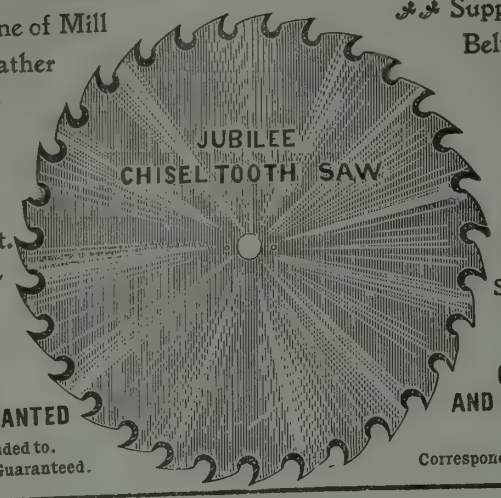

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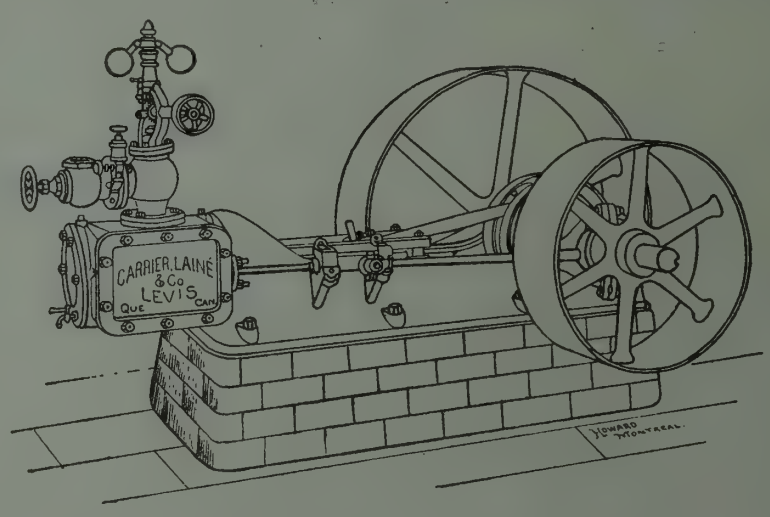

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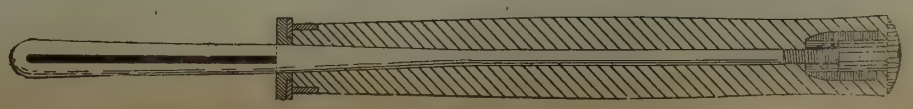
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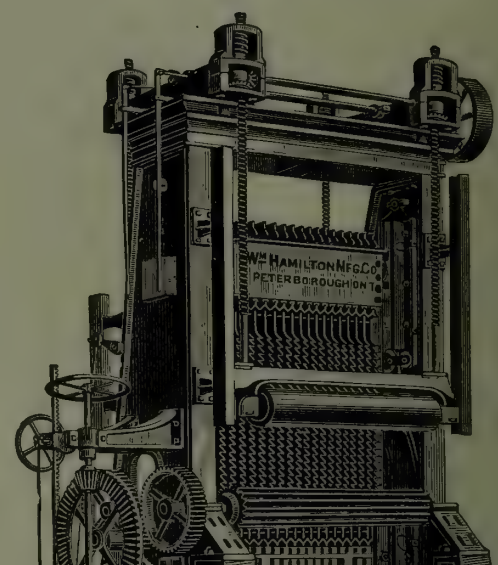

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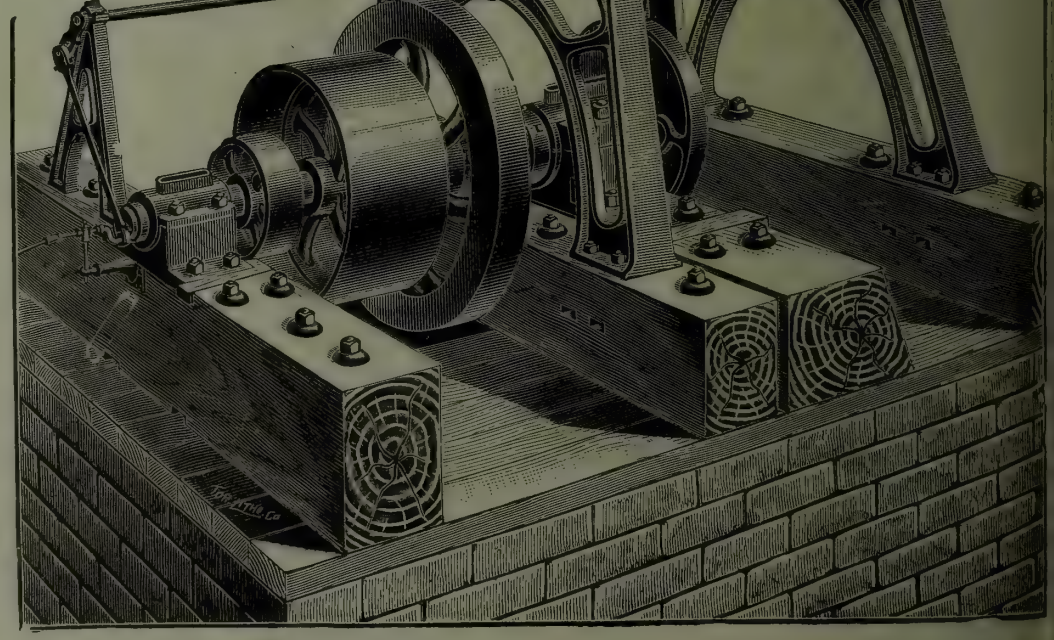

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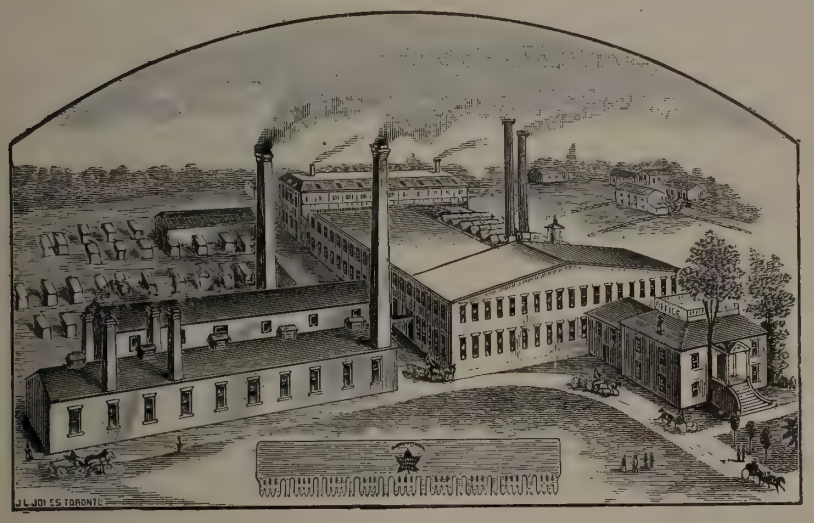

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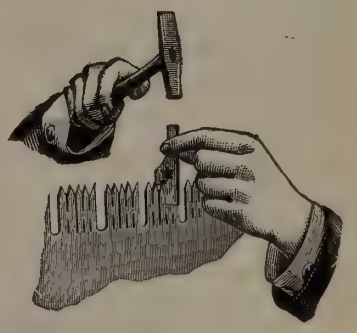

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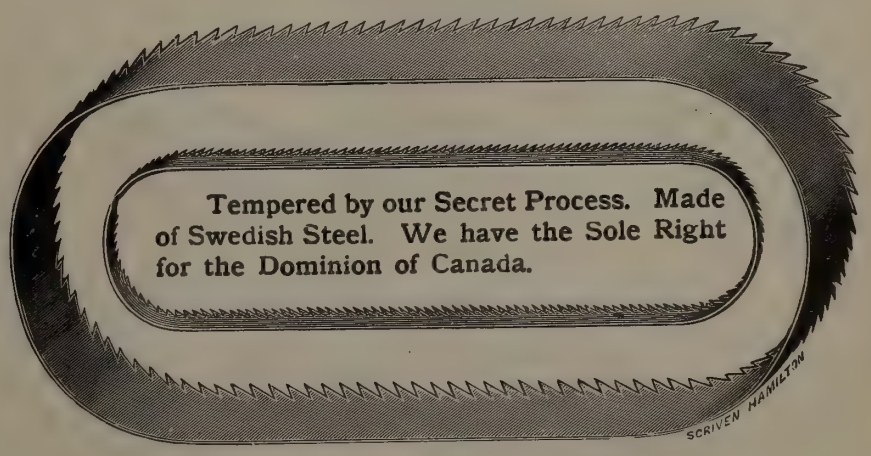

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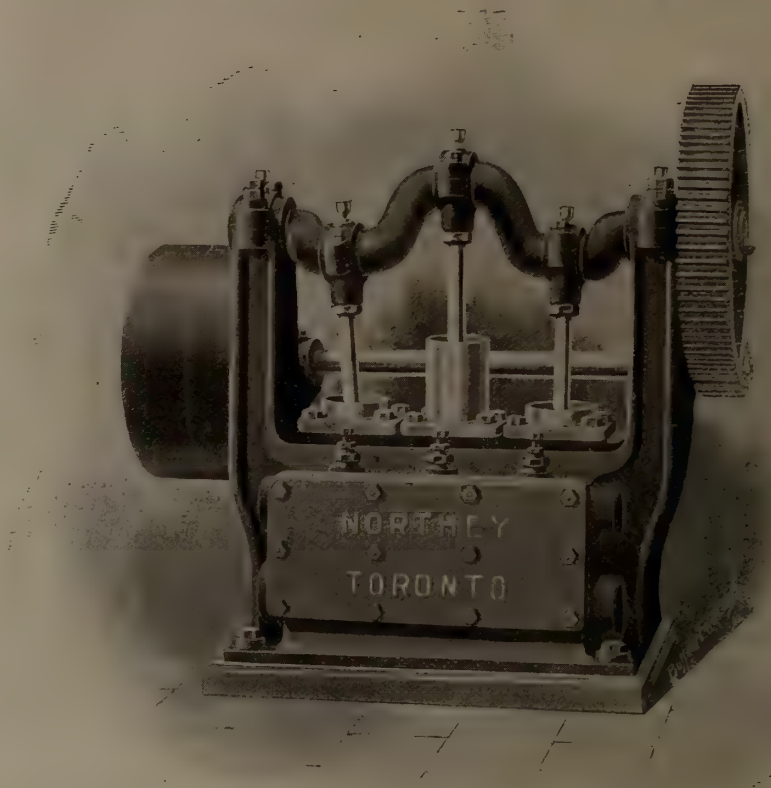

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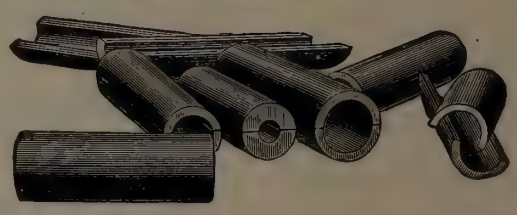

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THE LUMBER TRADE OF 1900

Tables Showing the Shipments from the Different Provinces.—Year of Satisfactory Progress.—High Freight Rates the Feature of Export Business.

FOLLOWING our usual custom, a review of the lumber trade of the year 1900 is presented in this issue. By means of the data given, the extent of the lumber industry of the Dominion may be estimated, while the tables are of particular value as showing comparisons with previous years. Some advancement was made by the lumber industry during the year. The volume of home consumption was as large as in the previous year, while the exports to foreign countries show a slight increase. The shipments of lumber from British Columbia were 30,000,000 feet greater than in 1899, those of New Brunswick 70,000,000 feet greater, and of Nova Scotia 20,000,000 feet greater. From the province of Quebec the exports were slightly less, and although statistics covering the province of Ontario are not available, it is believed that the shipments were about the same as in the previous year.

The output of lumber during the year exceeded the production of 1899, and at the close of the season manufacturers and dealers held slightly larger stocks. The Presidential election in the United States was a disturbing factor, causing a falling off in the demand from that country.

Prices ruled firm throughout the greater part of the year, although towards the close there was a slight depreciation in the price of hardwoods. The figures at which lumber was sold, however, show that there is a growing appreciation of lumber values, consequent upon the decreased timber supply. This is especially true in respect to hardwoods, of which the supply has become greatly diminished.

Excessive freight and insurance rates and a scarcity of tonnage from both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts were features of the export trade. Vessel charters were effected at the highest rates on record, 62 shillings 6 pence being paid from Montreal to London. Early in the year the export demand was very brisk, but towards the close the British market became somewhat depressed. The stock of export lumber held over at shipping ports is greater than at the close of the previous year.

ONTARIO.

When the mills in Ontario commenced operations last spring, the stock of unsold lumber held by dealers and manufacturers had been reduced to very small proportions. The active demand which characterized the trade of 1899 continued during the first half of last year, with lumber prices generally quite as high, and in some instances higher. The probability of a weaker market as midsummer was approached was removed by the fire in the lumber district of Ottawa which occurred in April, and by which over 150,000,000 feet of lumber, chiefly pine, was destroyed and thus taken out of the market. While more directly affecting the Ottawa district, the result of the fire was to cause manufacturer throughout the province to hold prices firmly, as it became evident that all the lumber manufactured was likely to be required for local and export purposes. Sales of the most active grades of pine lumber were made at prices about one dollar per thousand higher than in 1899, and although some stocks were allowed to accumulate at the mills towards fall, there was no depreciation of values, and the year on the whole was characterized by high prices, especially for white and red pine. The Presidential election in the United States was the cause of a temporary cessation in the demand from that quarter. Larger shipments were made from the Georgian Bay district to Michigan than ever before.

The quantity of lumber manufactured was equal to, if not greater, than in 1899. Many of the Georgian Bay mills were employed in sawing for firms which had in previous years rafted their logs to Michigan to be manufactured. The Ottawa Valley production of pine was slightly increased. While prices during the year were high, it is understood that the profits of lumbermen were no greater than in the previous year. This is due to the increased cost of production, brought about by the higher cost of labor and supplies and by high freights and insurance in transporation.

The early part of last year was phenomenal in the remarkable demand for hardwoods of all kinds. Prices were then the highest that have been known for years. Later in the season this demand fell away. Many of the hardwood lumbermen did not avail themselves of their early opportunities to sell, and consequently the stocks at the close of the year were rather heavy. In the winter of 1899-1900 extreme prices were paid for hardwood logs, so that it was necessary to hold lumber for high figures. Beech lumber came into unusual demand during the year in some localities. There was also a greater use of hemlock, which sold at $9 per thousand at mills in western Ontario.

The shingle market did not seem to gain in strength in common with lumber. The white pine variety encountered severe competition from red cedars.

Lath was in fair demand, but the high price of $3.75 for No. 1 white pine which ruled in the fall of 1899 did not hold. Towards the close of the year there was greater firmness.

On a conservative estimate the cut of the Ottawa and Ottawa Valley mills for 1900 will total 588,000,000 feet. This is an increase of 56,000,000 feet over the cut of 1899. This may seem surprising, in view of the fact that fire played havoc with the Ottawa lumber interests. The Hull Lumber Co.'s mill was completely destroyed, but this company had the use of the Mason and Bronson & Weston mills at Ottawa and an Aylmer mill, the combined cut of which was greater than that in 1899 at the old mill. The Booth mill at the Chaudiere was only interfered with early in the season by the fire, though the standing supply of lumber was wiped out. As the mill was worked day and night till late in the season the cut was large. Gillies Bros., Braeside, also had a large cut at their mill, amounting to 30,000,000 feet. The cut at the other mills was about the same as in the past year. The Ottawa Valley production for two years is given below :

OTTAWA VALLEY PRODUCTION.

	1899—Feet	1900—Feet.
J. R. Booth, Ottawa	125,000,000	125,000,000
Gilmour & Co., Trenton	25,000,000	25,000,000
Hull Lumber Co., Hull	25,000,000	35,000,000
McLachlin Bros., Arnprior	65,000,000	70,000,000
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury	50,000,000	45,000,000
W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland and New Edinburgh	70,000,000	85,000,000
St. Anthony Lumber Company, Whitney	43,000,000	42,000,000
Gillies Bros., Braeside	13,000,000	30,000,000
Gilmour & Hughson, Hull	30,000,000	35,000,000
R. & W. Conroy, Deschenes Mills	3,000,000	.....
Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke	11,000,000	14,000,000
Ottawa Lumber Co., Calumet	10,000,000	8,000,000
Ross Bros., Buckingham	10,000,000	10,000,000
McLaren Estate, Buckingham	16,000,000	15,000,000
J. R. & J. Gillies, Arnprior	3,000,000	3,000,000
A. Hagar & Co., Plantaganet	6,000,000	6,000,000
A. & P. White, Pembroke	5,000,000	5,000,000
Bailey Bros., Aylmer	8,000,000	4,000,000
McLaren & McLaurin, East Templeton	10,0000,00	6,000,000
G. H. Perley Co., Calumet	.....	25,000,000
Total	532,000,000	588,000,000

QUEBEC.

Nearly every lumber manufacturer in Quebec catering to the local and United States markets reports a very satisfactory year's business. Particularly in the early months in the year was there an active demand from the United States, and as stocks became scarce prices were advanced. One manufacturer writes that the average prices of spruce and hemlock lumber were three dollars higher than in 1899. There was also an increased demand for hardwoods, and the season closed with stocks of lumber suitable for the United States market practically cleaned up. The higher prices offered by shippers to the United States was an inducement

to manufacturers to cut for that market rather than for Great Britain, and consequently the shipments to the latter country show a considerable falling off. Another drawback to the British trade was the high freight and insurance rates from the St. Lawrence. Owing to the Ottawa fire only about 40 per cent. of the shipments from the port of Montreal came under summer insurance rates, while 60 per cent. were under extreme autumn rates. The opening spring rates of freight ranged from 45 to 50 shillings, according to port of destination; summer and autumn rates ranged 60 shillings and upwards, as high as 75 shillings having been paid for special ports.

The trans-Atlantic shimpments from the port of Montreal were approximately 239,000,000 feet, a decrease of 50,000,000 feet as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the respective shipments of the different firms from the port of Montreal for two years :

	1899—Feet.	1900—Feet.
Watson & Todd	52,152,000	55,574,000
Dobell, Beckett & Co	54,852,000	39,429,408
W. & J. Sharples	52,166,308	37,735,855
R. Cox & Co	35,732,949	26,826,629
McArthur Bros	24,368,952	19,302,370
Charlemagne Lumber Co	19,079,315	16,135,965
J. Burstall & Co	26,887,315	14,843,496
Cox, Long & Co	.....	6,643,931
McLaurin Bros	5,385,000	5,214,061
E. H. Lemay	5,934,000	4,339,925
D. Cream	1,268,840	955,526
Harold Kennedy	961,838	613,800
The Robert Reford Co., Ltd.	207,900	524,708
Imperial Lumber Co	.....	289,020
Montreal Lumber Co	.....	228,189
Sundry Shippers	9,876,804	3,328,537
Railways, etc	.....	7,236,960
Total feet	288,826,512	239,222,380

Only one shipment of lumber was made to the River Plate, consisting of 463,765, the shippers being the Export Lumber Company.

From ports east of Montreal, exclusive of Quebec, the following shipments were made :

	Feet.
Dobell, Beckett & Co	97,153,332
W. & J. Sharples	41,601,780
McArthur Bros., Limited	12,946,959
J. Burstall & Co	7,919,143
Price Bros. & Co	60,000,000
King Bros. & Co	25,000,000
Total	159,621,214

This brings the total lumber shipments from Montreal and eastern ports to 484,307,339 feet. The two largest shippers were Dobell, Beckett & Company, with a total 136,582,740 feet, and W. & J. Sharples with 79,337,635 feet.

The returns from the port of Quebec show a considerable falling off in the export of square and waney timber and pine and spruce deals. The annual timber trade circular of J. Bell Forsyth & Company reviews the timber trade of the port of Quebec in the following manner :

WHITE PINE.—Even with the diminished export, which is the lightest on record, the wintering stock has fallen far below that of any previous year since the trade was established. The production will be small in spite of the advanced prices, and the sources of supply seem almost exhausted.

		Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	Square	570,818	2,754,920	804,417 Square.
	Waney	1,504,625		506,001 Waney.
1899	Square	592,088	3,085,560	1,147,817 Square.
	Waney	1,793,281		1,014,344 Waney.

RED PINE.—The supply, export and wintering stock all show reduced figures. Canadian red pine deals being in good demand in the markets of the United Kingdom, the manufacture of this wood as timber will be exceedingly light this winter.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	63,780	133,640	85,880
1899	159,977	234,240	142,078

OAK.—The export shows some falling off, but the light supply has left a very small stock on hand. The production will be very restricted this winter, and seems likely to cease altogether shortly, unless a very marked advance in price takes place.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	488,100	779,040	303,413
1899	607,965	877,320	615,520

ELM.—The marked advance in price has brought out a good supply, but the demand even at the increased figures has been so good as to leave a lighter stock than the moderate figures of last year.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	712,468	682,600	65,311
1899	472,889	555,360	100,373

ASH.—This wood continues in good demand at full prices, and although the advance in value has increased the production, the stock is again almost nominal.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	91,745	84,880	2,211
1899	58,212	58,360	2,950

BIRCH.—The export has again been large, almost clearing stock. As business in this wood has been very unprofitable, the production will be much reduced.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	441,019	371,240	11,486
1899	253,039	328,440	3,331

PINE DEALS.—The advance in value noted last year has been maintained; the Ottawa mill cuttings having been disposed of at similar figures for next season's cut. Prices continue good in the United Kingdom, but the diminished consumption shows a necessity for caution. It must be remembered the following figures are for Quebec only, and represent a very small proportion of the deal trade.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	182,367	233,540	15,720
1899	396,000	353,000	66,003

SPRUCE DEALS.—Values have been maintained on this side of the Atlantic, but owing to the large supply of Baltic whitewood, a drop of price from the highest point has taken place in the United Kingdom, and the stock wintering there is greatly in excess of last year.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	5,414,171	4,965,468	904,863
1899	5,403,000	6,563,000	516,160

SAWN LUMBER.—Shipments have been almost nil during the past season to the River Platte, that market having been unable to respond to the increased value recommended by the shippers.

FREIGHTS.—Opened for steam at about forty-seven and sixpence for deals for Montreal liners, and steadily advanced, owing to the scarcity of tonnage, to seventy shillings. For steamers for Quebec timber cargoes eighty shillings for timber and fifty-five shillings for deals was paid in the spring. For sailing vessels loaded at Quebec, twenty-five shillings per load was paid for the Clyde in June.

It is interesting to compare current prices for timber with those ruling five years ago. The advance in the price of square pine timber is shown to have been about six cents per cubic foot, that in waney pine about four cents, red pine eight cents, ash six cents, while in elm the advance had been fully fifteen cents per foot. Oak, birch and tamarac are selling at about the same figures as five years ago.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Manufacturers of lumber in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia disposed of the greater portion of their product at very satisfactory prices, as early in the year there was a very active demand for stock for shipment to Great Britain and the United States. Spruce deals which in 1899 sold at $10 per thousand were freely contracted for in the early spring of last year at an advance of one dollar over this price, while South American specifications were taken at $11.50. While prices of deals were higher, the margin of profit was no greater, owing to the increased cost of production and higher ocean freights. The shipments to the United States, while active early in the year, decreased in the fall, and the total from the port of St. John shows a decline in value of $347,048.59. Clapboards were a drug upon the market, and such sales as were made were mostly of an unprofitable character. The cedar shingle market was also depressed, the average selling price being 25 to 50 cents lower than in 1899.

The trans-Atlantic shipments from the Maritime provinces were of large volume. From New Brunswick they reached 489,000,000 feet, which is within 5,000,000 feet of the largest export on record, that in the year 1897. The exports were chiefly to Great Britain; France and Spain took about 9,000,000 feet each; Australia, 6,000,000 feet; and Italy a little over 1,000,000 feet.

Although accurate statistics are not available, it is believed that a fair estimate of the lumber exports from Nova Scotia would be 200,000,000 feet. The shipments to trans-Atlantic ports have been given as 146,000,000 feet, showing an increase of 18,000,000 over the previous year. Probably 20,000,000 feet was shipped to South America and about 10,000,000 feet to Cuba and the West Indies. The principal shippers to South America were E. D. Davidson & Sons, of Bridgewater; Dickie & McGrath, of Tusket; Parker, Eakins & Co., of Yarmouth; Blackadar Bros., of Yarmouth; S. P. Benjamin, of Wolfville; Alfred Dickie, of Lower Stewiacke; and I. T. Freeman, of Jordan River.

Below is given a table showing a comparative statement of lumber shipped from St. John to the United States in the years 1899 and 1900, a division being made in the lumber manufactured from New Brunswick logs and that from Maine logs :

EXPORTS OF ST. JOHN TO U.S.—1899.

NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBER.

	First Half Year.	Sec nd Half Year.	Total.
Long lumber	$32,935.43	$65,075.88	$98,011.31
Laths	28,561.72	66,095.94	94,657.66
Shingles	23,283.75	41,957.87	65,241.62
Piling	4,327.40	13,263.32	17,590.72
Kilnwood	2,879.00	2,424.00	5,303.00
Staves	132.08	340.66	472.74
Pulp		54,615.29	54,615.29
	$92,119.38	$243,772.96	$335,892.34

MAINE LUMBER.

Long lumber	$519,150,96	$277,377.30	$796,528.26
Laths	45,182.41	40,213.73	85,396.14
Shingles	17,170.50	49,978.47	67,148.97
Clapboards	865.00	3,918.37	4,783.37
Staves		196.94	196.94
Shooks		681.50	681.50
Planers		3,428.24	3,428.24
	$582,368.87	$375,794.55	$958,163.42
Total	$674,488.25	$619,567.51	$1,294,055.76

ST. JOHN EXPORTS—1900.

	First Half Year.	Second Half Year.	Total.
Laths	$ 56,133.59	$ 55,772.84	$111,906.43
Lumber	58,749.06	54,207.85	112,956.91
Piling	11,886.64	9,652.46	21,539.10
Wood pulp	90,307.63	80,708.76	171,016.39
Kiln wood	3,011.25	3,437.50	6,448.75
Shingles	1,602.50	16,554.75	18,157.25
Staves	235.54	533.70	769.24
	$221,926.21	$220,867.86	$442,794.07
AMERICAN LUMBER.			
Lath	$ 32,744.98	$ 33,899.81	$ 66,644.79
Lumber	247,258.65	106,396.79	353,655.44
Shingles	33,153.00	43,468.75	76,621.75
Clapboards	3,544.00	3,099.00	6,643.00
Shooks	1,648.12		1,648.12
	$318,348.75	$186,864.35	$505,213.10
Total	$540,274.96	$407,732.21	$948,007.17
Grand total for 1899			$1,294,055.76
Grand total for 1900			948,007.17
Decrease in 1900			$346,048.59

The export trade of the province is carefully reviewed by Hon. J. B. Snowball in his annual Miramichi Wood Trade Circular, from which the following details are extracted :

Advanced freight and high insurance rates had a curtailing effect on fall business, producers refusing to ship without seeing a prospect of realizing first cost; consequently wintering stocks at this port are slightly larger than last year and shipments proportionately less.

Shippers from this port are not able to keep pace with the cheaper productions from Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy ports, as the latter largely escape the high stumpage taxes to which lumbermen in the northern portions of New Brunswick are subject ; and in view of the fact, also, that cheaper supplies and labor are available for their operations.

The stock of merchantable spruce and pine wintering here is 33,000,000 superficial feet, against 32,000,000 last year and 40,000,000 in 1898—4,500,000 superficial feet being pine, against 6,293,000 superficial feet last year.

SHIPMENTS FROM MIRAMICHI FOR 10 YEARS, FROM 1891 TO 1900, INCLUSIVE.

1891–72,000,000	1895– 82,000,000	1899–129,000,000
1892–95,000,000	1896–106,000,000	1900–122,000,000
1893–83,000,000	1897–102,000,000	
1894–96,000,000	1898–113,000,000	

Shippers.	No Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. ft, d als, ends, s antling, boards, etc.
J. B. Snowball	32	28,715	31,570,617
F. E. Neale	21	18,858	23,052,382
W. M. Mackay	15	17,100	22,528,463
D. &. J. Ritchie	15	10,926	12,112,500
Wm. Richards Co	4	7,457	11,460,977
Ernest Hutchison	9	7,602	8,083,213
Geo. Burchill & Sons	4	5,126	6,377,800
Fredk. Dyke	6	5,503	6,357,019
Clark, Skillings & Co	1	1,079	
James A. Rundle	1	1,127	
Total	108	103,493	121,542,971

Spoolwood and shooks—Clark, Skillings & Co., 2,312,955 sup. feet; James A. Rundle, 1,393,933 sup. feet; Thos. Flett, 243,000 ; total. 3,949,888 sup. feet.

DISTRIBUTION OF MIRAMICHI SHIPMENTS.

Country	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, e ds, scantling, boards, etc.
Great Britain	65	66,557	81,505,563
Ireland	37	32,673	36,380,110
France	2	1,001	901,000
Spain	2	1,552	1,358,000
South America	1	1,037	733,078
Africa	1	673	665,220
Total	108	103,493	121,542,971

Spoolwood and shooks—Great Britain, 3,949,888 sup. feet.

ST. JOHN, N.B., SHIPMENTS OF DEALS TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS, DEC. 1ST, 1899, TO DEC. 1ST, 1900.

Shippers.	Sup. ft. deals, boards, scantling and ends.	Timber (tons) Birch.	Pine.
W. M. McKay	158,233,243	4,716	71
A. Gibson Ry. & Mfg. Co.	34,180,849		
Geo. McKean	34,135,332	834	
Other shippers	9,910,414	301	
Total	236,459,838	5,851	71

DISTRIBUTION OF ST. JOHN, N.B., SHIPMENTS, DEC. 1ST 1899, TO, TO DEC. 1ST, 1900.

Ports.	Sup. ft. deals, boards, scantling and ends.	Timber (tons) Birch.	Pine.
Avonmouth	2,186,782		
Barrow	2,326,084		
Bristol Channel	41,626,383		
Belfast	3,509,717	219	
Bantry	506,065		
Clare Castle	237,607		
Cork	5,350,855		
Dublin	11,127,356		
Dundalk	510,831		
Drogheda	453,180		
Glasgow	26,032,511	200	
Greenock	2,322,530		
Grangemouth	685,575		
Galway	918,059		
Kilrush	331,693		
Liverpool	44,200,171	4,685	
London	17,454,919	125	
Limerick	4,684,569		
Londonderry	934,891		
Larne	343,149		
Manchester	29,098,915	622	
Mersey, f.o	14,474,839		
Newcastle	2,585,880		
Newry	473,479		
Preston	886,459		
Sligo	877,524		
West Hartlepool	1,204,439		
Other British ports	5,629,360		
France	1,946,211		
Italy	526,719		
Spain	5,344,501		
Australia	4,552,891		
Africa, Algerian Coast	3,115,694		
Total	236,459,838	5,851	71

SHIPMENTS FROM ST. JOHN TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

	Total sup. ft. deals etc.	Timber (tons) Birch.	Pine.
1891	122,242,682	5,004	
1892	146,529,309	10,200	
1893	156,653,334	5,294	
1694	153,473,076	5,015	
1895	126,449,706	8,374	324
1896	167,249,707	9,892	128
1897	244,399,066	9,454	92
1898	184,954,343	6,636	95
1899	184,192,435	5,859	131
1900	236,459,838	5,851	71

SHIPMENTS FROM OTHER NEW BRUNSWICK PORTS.

MONCTON.

Shippers.	Deals, scantling, ends and boards.
J. Nelson Smith, Hillsboro	3,204,623 sup ft.
John L. Peck, Hillsboro	1,905,000 "
W. M. MacKay, Hopewell	14,814,043 "
Geo. McKean, Hopewell	6,505,329 "
Thos. W. Ford, Hopewell	1,042,535 "
W. M. Mackay, Harvey	6,486,258 "
Geo. McKean, Harvey	4,361,656 "
C. J. Willis, Harvey	3,190,000 "
Total	41,509,444 "

DALHOUSIE.

Geo. Moffat & Co	6,969,452 sup. ft.
King Rros	6,720,711 "
Price Bros. & Co	2,801,617 "
Prescott Lumber Co	3,484,950 "
Nath. McNair	1,398,001 "
G. J. Vaughan	1,180,276 "
Geo. Dutch	387,523 "
Geo. Montgomery	422,694 "
Wm. Currie & Co	674,000 "
Total	24,060,224 "

SHEDIAC.

M. Wood & Son	1,913,781 sup. ft.
T. B. Calhoun	674,831 "
C. J. Willis & Co	1,497,389 "
Geo. McKean	2,155,768 "
B. J. Smith	1,517,589 "
J. L. Black & Sons	3,296,173 "
Total	11,055,531 "

SACKVILLE.

M. Wood & Son	2,306,330 sup. ft.
C. J. Willis & Co	2,205,974 "
J. & C. Hickman	2,839,285 "
Geo. McKean	2,075,386 "
J. L. Black & Sons	415,262 "
Arthur B. Copp	519,655 "
Total	10,361,892 "

CAMPBELLTON.

F. E. Neale	10,864,106 sup. ft.
Geo. McKean	5,962,458 "
Kilgour Shives	4,141,581 "
Total	20,968,145 "

RICHIBUCTO AND BUCTOUCHE.

J. &. T. Jardine, Richibucto	3,151,000 sup. ft.
Edward Walker, Richibucto	300,000 "
J. D. Irving, Buctouche	1,011,000 "
Total	4,462,000 "

BATHURST.

W. M. Mackay	16,094,485 sup. ft.
P. G. Mahoney	2,574,618 "
Total	18,669,103 "

TOTAL TRANS.ATLANTIC SHIPMENTS OF NEW BRUNSWICR 1900, COMPARED WITH 1899.

— 1900 —

Ports.	Sup. ft. deals, etc.
St. John	236,459,838
Miramichi	121,542,971
Moncton (Hillsboro, Hopewell, Harvey)	41,509,444
Shediac	11,055,531
Dalhousie	24,060,224
Campbellton	20,968,145
Bathurst	18,669,103
Richibucto and Buctouche	4,462,000
Sackville	10,361,892
Total	489,089,148

— 1899 —

Ports.	Sup. ft. deals, etc.
St. John	184,192,435
Miramichi	128,802,030
Moncton (Hillsboro, Hopewell, Harvey)	27,858,508
Shediac	10,411,578
Dalhousie	27,240,080
Campbellton	18,146,988
Bathurst	9,627,308
Richibucto and Buctouche	9,285,900
Sackville	10,683,583
Total	426,248,410

The trans-Atlantic shipments from the Province of New Brunswick for the past ten years were :

	Sup. feet.		Sup. feet.
1891	253,000,000	1896	386,000,000
1892	325,000,000	1897	494,000,000
1893	512,000,000	1898	412,000,000
1894	326,000,000	1899	426,000,000
1895	291,000,000	1900	489,000,000

SHIPMENTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA, 1900.

Ports.	Sup. ft. deals, etc.
Halifax	64,107,000
Parrsboro	30,389,360
Pugwash	21,467,780
Hubbard's Cove	3,898,117
Liscomb	5,39 ,909
Pictou	3,107,000
Ship Harbor	7,247,063
Sheet Harbor	3,026,000
Yarmouth	7,219,000
Mahone Bay	451 881
Total	146,294,110

DISTRIBUTION BY PORTS OF HALIFAX SHIPMENTS, 1900.

Ports.	Sup. ft. deals, etc.
Bristol	508,000
Belfast	4,992,000
Cardiff	484,000
Dover	484,000
Dundalk	425,000
Fleetwood	234,000
Glasgow	3,238,000
Hull	1,296,000
London	9,305,000
Liverpool	16,579,000
Manchester	4,320,000
Maryport	624,000
Newport	828,000
Penarth Roads	1,465,000
Preston	1,712,000
Swansea	2,520,000
Other British ports	2,678,000
Continent of Europe	9,117,000
Total	64,107,000

The shipments of deals from Nova Scotia to trans-Atlantic ports for the past ten years were :

1891	78,603,742	1896	123,116,389
1892	87,861,398	1897	185,362,562
1803	109.255,930	1898	148,239,804
1894	106,327,250	1899	128,009,504
1895	109,324,393	1800	146,294,110

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A moderate local demand for lumber was experienced by the manufacturers of British Columbia during the year, although the consumption for domestic purposes was not as great as in 1899. There was less activity in building and mining operations and consequently a falling off in the demand for lumber. The Manitoba and eastern trade compared favorably with the previous year, a feature of eastern orders being the

call for large timber. Unfortunately, however, the consumption in Manitoba and the Territories is still partially supplied by United States manufacturers, the Dominion Government having as yet taken no action towards placing a duty on the United States product. British Columbia manufacturers report that the difficulty of obtaining raw material is steadily increasing; loggers demanded higher prices for logs, which reduced the profits of manufacturers.

If the domestic trade was not all that could be expected, the loss in this respect was more than offset by the increase of cargo shipments to foreign countries. It was a banner year in the export lumber business, the shipments being greatly in excess of any previous year. The total value of the lumber shipped from the province by vessel was $767,121, as compared with $432,151 in 1899 and $406,001 in 1898. These figures show an increase of more than 53 per cent. A still greater volume of export business would have been done but for the lack of tonnage, it being found almost impossible in some instances to effect charters. Freight rates ruled very high, 92 shillings being paid from Vancouver to a South African port; 82 shillings to the United Kingdom; 63 shillings to Melbourne, Australia, and 62 shillings to west coast of South America. The quantity of lumber exported to foreign countries was 76,208,087 feet. The following table shows the point of shipment, destination, and value of the various cargoes:

FROM CHEMAINUS.

Vessel.	Destination	Feet.	Value.
Hawaiian Isles	Melbourne	1,929,442	$ 19,317
Glenalvon	London	1,872,368	16,231
Renee Rickmers	U. K.	1,820,956	17,149
Peru	Cork	1,800,382	16,203
Nymphe	U. K.	1,628,202	17,556
Arethusa	Havre	1,554,967	15,796
Drummuir	Melbourne	1,508,649	14,165
Fort George	Sydney	1,505,895	14,342
J. B. Thomas	Adelaide	1,443,465	13,337
Glenesslin	Cape Town	1,425,972	12,206
Marion Chilcott	Adelaide	1,400,652	14,001
Emilie	U. K.	1,393,217	13,360
St. David	Delagoa Bay	1,212,871	12,934
Victorius	Sydney	1,201,460	11,640
St. James	Melbourne	1,198,984	12,519
J. B. Brown	Sydney	1,187,731	11,753
James Drummond	Sydney	1,164,711	12,185
Creedmoor	U. K.	1,156,540	12,095
Silo	U. K.	1,156,308	12,979
J. B. Brown	Melbourne	1,136,690	11,674
Elwell	Cape Town	1,099,524	10,026
Rufus E. Wood	Adelaide	1,090,304	11,495
Great Admiral	Sydney	1,066,218	6,315
Republic	Melbourne	898,813	8,993
Lyman D. Foster	Australia	887,130	7,761
Antofagasta	Antofagasta	800,454	8,400
Hesper	Melbourne	790,059	6,893
Admiral Tegetthof	Antofagasta	706,024	8,081
Transit	Sydney	617,561	6,175
James H. Bruce	Sydney	592,228	2,650
Wrestler	Melbourne	574,631	5,179
Defender	Fiji	465,724	5,600
Corona	Santa Rosalia	76,701	1,330
Totals		38,365,833	$370,340

FROM VANCOUVER.

Vessel.	Destination.	Feet.	Value.
Paul Rickmers	London	2,503,827	$ 22,252
Lindfield	London	1,724,895	22,585
Bandaniera	U. K.	1,580,925	20,374
Wilhelmine	South Africa	1,379,305	12,102
Star of France	Sydney	1,180,293	10,240
Pallas	Callais	1,141,275	17,174
Louisiana	Melbourne	1,109,949	9,665
Errol	U. K.	1,069,195	9,099
Caesarea	U. K.	1,031,450	9,200
Guy C. Goss	Philadelphia	1,030,625	16,861
Lakemba	Iquique	890,968	8,166
Chas. F. Crocker	Sydney	880,405	8,762
Ivy	Shanghai	867,713	9,950
Atalanta	Callao	831,236	8,513
Fred J. Wood	Kobe	786,205	8,923
Sonoma	Melbourne	720,732	6,794
Arnold	Newcastle, Eng.	632,617	10,516
Tartar	Hongkong	449,002	7,085
John D. Tallant	Guayaquil	327,995	6,400
Totals		20,138,612	$224,661

FROM MOODYVILLE.

Vessel.	Destination.	Feet.	Value.
Falls of Garry	Sydney	1,655,847	$ 14,390
William H. Smith	Sydney	1,508,365	14,070
Marie	London	1,312,375	13,611
Nixe	London	1,297,438	11,677
Sea King	Sydney	1,107,485	10,033
Adderly	Sydney	1,080,349	10,038
Senator	Callao	1,074,518	10,139
Altcar	Callao	992,307	9,090
Thistle	Fremantle	942,943	8,515
Condor	West Coast	892,658	9,018
Latona	Valparaiso	788,359	6,571
Bertha	Valparaiso	673,333	6,196
Rose	Geraldton	613,217	6,282
Garibaldi	Callao	410,075	.....
Elena	Callao	351,198	3,301
Totals		14,700,467	$132,931

FROM ESQUIMALT, PORT MOODY, COWICHAN, NEW WESTMINSTER AND VICTORIA.

Vessel.	Destination.	Feet	Value.
Onaway	Adelaide	687,353	$ 6,900
John Smith	Nagasaki	673,447	10,987
Defiance	Sydney	659,003	2,240
Ellzabeth Nicholson,	Shanghai	638,653	6,678
Expansion	Santa Rosalia	132,011	2,681
Defiance	Santa Rosalia	120,133	3,000
Olympia	Japan	63,975	1,275
Fred J. Wood	Santa Rosalia	14,440	3,178
A. J. West	Santa Rosalia	14,160	2,250
Totals		3,003,175	$ 39,189

The value of shipments to the different countries in comparison with the previous year is shown below:

	1899.	1900.
Australia	$152,329	$298,323
United Kingdom	.....	222,887
South America	52,621	83,875
South Africa	58,563	47,268
China	113,348	23,713
Japan	24,284	21,185
United States	17,000	16,861
France	.....	32,970
British India	29,306	.....
Fiji Islands	.....	5,600
Mexico	.....	12,439
Totals	$432,151	$767,121

It will be observed that the shipments to China show a large falling off, while increased shipments were made to South America, Australia, and the United Kingdom. Those to Australia were approximately 32,000,000 feet, or double the previous year, and to the United Kingdom there were shipped 21,000,000 feet, as against no exports to that country in 1899. Notwithstanding the war in South Africa, the lumber shipments to that country show but a slight decrease. South America took about 9,000,000 feet.

Seventy-six vessels were employed in carrying the lumber. Of these, 33 loaded at Chemainus, 19 at Vancouver, 15 at Moodyville and 9 at New Westminster. Below is given a summary showing the gain of each port:

From	1900 Lumber, F.	1899. Lumber Ft.	Per Cent Gain.
Chemainus	38,365,833	24,952,042	53.8
Vancouver	20,138,612	12,553,087	60.4
Moodyville	14,700,467	9,615,655	52.9
Esquimalt, etc.	3,003,175	2,620,180	14.6
Totals	76,208,087	49,740,964	53.2

British Columbia shingles were in fair demand throughout the year, but the production is too great for the limited market, and steps were taken towards the close of the year to curtail the output. The volume of business with eastern jobbers was about the same as in 1899. Towards the fall there was a slight weakness in the market, although few sales were made below the regular price list.

The outlook for 1900 is not altogether promising. The export demand is expected to keep up, but as the Government has discontinued the rebate on timber exported from the province, there will be a smaller margin of profit in this branch of the industry. The hope of the lumbermen of the province is that the Dominion Government will impose a duty on United States lumber similar to that placed on Canadian lumber entering the United States.

MANITOBA.

There was considerable activity in the manufacture of lumber in Manitoba and the Territories in 1900, although the bulk of the consumption in these provinces is imported. The report of the Department of Interior for the year ending June 30th last states that in Manitoba the saw mills were run to their fullest capacity, the output being about 24,000,000 feet b.m., an increase of 4,000,000 over the previous year. The output in the Territories was 13,510,287 feet b.m., in the railway belt in British Columbia 29,684,003 feet b.m., and in the Yukon Territory about 9,000,000 feet b.m. In addition to the lumber sold by mill-owners in Manitoba, it is reported that no less than 132,669,083 feet of lumber was sold in Manitoba and at points as far west as Regina, the bulk of which came from the mills at Lake of the Woods and Rainy River. Although the shipments from the United States still continue large, there has been a falling-off as compared with last year's business. The number of timber berths under license in Manitoba and the Territories is 171.

The anticipations of lumber dealers that the year would witness an exceptionally good demand for lumber was not altogether realized. The market after midsummer was inclined to be quiet, and the practice of cutting prices was indulged in to some extent, thus reducing the profits of the business. The prospects for the coming season are of a satisfactory character, the hope of increased building operations in Winnipeg and the provincial towns being a favorable feature.

ANOTHER FOREST RESERVE.

THE Ontario government has announced the creation of a forest reserve in the vicinity of Lake Temagami. The reserve embraces about 2,000 square miles of territory, equal to 1,400,000 acres, surrounding Lakes Temagami and Lady Evelyn. The location of these lakes is to the west of the Upper Ottawa river, in the district of Nipissing. It is proposed by this reservation to preserve the head waters of the chief rivers in the Nipissing district; the timber on these lands will also be preserved intact, and the native game that their abides will also have a safe resting place.

Until the government see fit to grant special permission, no one will be allowed to cut timber on this area, although there are said to be there on 5,000,000,000 feet of white pine. If, however, permission should be granted to cut the timber, part of the plan will be to reforest what is cut over in order to keep a succession of forest growths in the reserve. Rangers will be appointed to take precaution against the spread of fire.

There were previously in existence in Ontario two smaller forest reserves, one in the rear of Addington and Frontenac counties, containing 80,000 acres, and the other on the point of land ending in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, containing 45,000 acres.

AXE AND SAW COMPETITIONS.

OUR readers will no doubt be interested in some particulars of the axe and saw competitions which are held annually in Tasmania, an Island belonging to the Australian federation. It will be necessary first to refer to the conditions which brought about these contests. The majority of inhabitants are either settlers cutting out homes for themselves, or men earning a living by felling timber for saw mills, by splitting timber into post rails or palings, or by felling the scrubs by contract for the more wealthy class of settlers who are making clearings in the forests. Many of the settlers have but little education. Their best loved weapon is the axe. From their desire to excel in their work arose the Australasian Axemen's Association, formed for the purpose of demonstrating the skill to which the settlers in the colonies have attained with the axe and saw. Since June, 1891, annual contests have been held. The ninth of these was held last year.

FIG. 1.—THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH—LYING BLOCKS.

For the championship of the world in standing block chopping, i.e., logs placed just as though the trees were still growing, there were about a dozen contestants, and the blocks were of stringy bark, freshly cut, and trimmed to exactly 6 feet 4 inches girth, the work of cutting being accomplished by the winner in 4 minutes and 8¼ seconds.

A second event was the underhand championship chop, i.e., chopping through a log 6 feet 4 inches in girth whilst it was in a lying position such as is occupied by a tree when it has been felled. Another interesting event was the championship sawing match, the men to cut through a similar sized log, 6 feet 4 inches. This was accomplished by the winner in the marvellously quick time of 1 minute 49 seconds. In the double handed sawing match, one man on each end of saw, a log 2 inches in diameter was cut through in 34½ seconds.

The most interesting features of the competition were the contests in axes and saws by international teams. These contests were inaugurated for the purpose of giving the manufacturers of Great Britain an opportunity to prove to the world that they could produce axes and saws equal to the tools made by the Americans, the latter having practically monopolized the trade of Australia in late years. The winning manufacturer in each case was to receive a gold medal. Each manufacturer who entered sent in his lot of axes or saws, and these were sharpened to correct pitch prior to the day of the contest. The result was that a victory was gained for English axes by three points. Not so with the saws. Three American saw manufacturers and one English manufacturer entered, but the latter failed to come to the starting point and the award was given to the Atkins' saws, with the Simonds' saws second.

The above particulars and the accompanying illustrations are taken from the Chicago Hardwood Record.

MERITS OF DIFFERENT SAWS.

The following opinions regarding the merits of different saws came to hand after our January number had gone to press :

NANAIMO, B.C., Dec. 24th.—My views on the relative merits of the circular, band and gang saws are as follows : The circular will get out more timber into the several kinds that the log is suited for, and with less care, but more waste, than the band. The band takes less power and less kerf than the circular and has the same advantage that the circular has for picking lumber of different sizes and qualities out of the same log. It requires more care, but when fllers become impressed with the fact that the mill will work even if they quit, the band will be the mill of the future. For quality and quantity without regard to the suitability of the log for the lumber cut, the gang takes the lead.

A. HASLAM.

OTTAWA, ONT., Jan. 5th.—My experience goes to show that the gang or Wickes gate is the most desirable for the cutting of all kinds of lumber say 3″ and under in thickness, making the lumber more even in thickness than the band or circular saws. But I prefer the band saw for cutting 4″ and up in thickness or dimension timber of any size, owing to the small waste in saw-dust. The twin circulars I consider the best for slabbing small logs, but for no other sawing, as the waste in saw-dust is too great. The band saws cannot be beaten for getting the most good lumber out of a log.

J. R. BOOTH.

RAT PORTAGE, Jan. 1st.—There is, as you know, much difference of opinion concerning saw mill machinery, and especially with regard to the different kinds of saws which should be used. I have arrived at the conclusion, after twenty years' experience, that circular saws are a thing of the past, especially where logs are worth seven dollars per thousand or upwards ; the waste in sawdust is altogether too great to allow of their being used successfully in competition with band saws. The band saw under all circumstances reduces the waste to about one-third, and where two-way cutting band saws are used the capacity of the band saw is greater than that of the circular, with very little extra expense for the running of it. Gang saws can be used successfully where mills of large capacity are required ; for example, where a capacity of one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day or upwards is required, a gang may be used in connection with one or two band saws, but where smaller mills answer the requirements, I should say a band saw or a band saw and a band re-saw should be used. With a two-way cutting band mill and band re-saw workedin connection with it, nearly one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day can be produced with the greatest economy both as to labor and saving of the log, owing to the thinness of the plate of the band saw.

D. C. CAMERON.

Manager Rat Portage Lumber Co.

GRAPHITE AS A LUBRICANT.

GRAPHITE is a good lubricant when it can be placed and kept where it is needed. A shaft running in a graphite bushing is perfectly lubricated, and needs no oil or grease. Such a shaft will also run with very little friction. But, in ordinary bearings, the problem with graphite is to place it where the friction is. When oil is used, it will insinuate itself into a pretty small place between the bearing surfaces, and will flow readily through long and crooked passages. With graphite, on the other hand, there is a pretty big problem as to how the stuff is to be gotten into a bearing. A powdered material cannot be made to flow like oil, no matter how it is tried, and there seems to be no means of using graphite except by mixing it with a liquid that shall act as a vehicle for the powdered material. By doing this the object of using graphite is largely lost sight of, for oil has to be used in the bearings as before. Before graphite will displace lubricating oil, there will have to be devised some means of blowing the substance into the bearings, and of keeping it there when once in the right place. When that is done, all hail to graphite.

FIG. 2.—THE SAWING MATCH IN FULL SWING.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

CANADIAN FORESTRY EXHIBIT AT THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

THE Canadian forestry exhibit at the Paris Exposition was one that did credit to Canada and to the Exposition commissioners under whose instructions it was got together, but it is understood that a larger and more complete exhibit will be sent to the Glasgow Exhibition, which is to open on May 1st of this year and continue until November. Everything that was shown at Paris, with the exception of a few manufactured articles which will be replaced by new material, will be on view at Glasgow, and an effort is being made by the Minister of Agriculture to secure additional material from Canadian producers and manufacturers.

The value of such exhibitions cannot be overestimated, and none of the objections made by manufacturers to exhibiting at Paris apply to Glasgow. Users of wood and articles manufactured from wood from all parts of the world will visit the exhibition, and Canadians who are interested in the manufacture of wood products can find no better advertisement for their products than will be afforded by this exhibition.

It is noteworthy that the international exhibition held at Glasgow in 1888 was attended by over six millions of people. It is only reasonable to suppose that at the forthcoming exhibition this number will be exceeded. The international character of the exhibition can best be shown by giving the names of the countries whose official support has been secured, in addition to the exhibits of the United Kingdom. They are: Russia, Denmark, France, India, Australia, Japan, Morocco, Queensland, Mexico, British South Africa, Persia, South Australia and Canada. Canada is to have a special building, covering about 12,000 square feet, wherein to make exhibits.

MEANING OF BRITISH TERMS.

Two terms in general use in the British timber trade ate "f. o. b." and "c. i. f." The former is commonly used in this country, meaning, of course, the delivery of goods on board a ship, car or other appointed place. The latter term is seldom made use of by the lumber trade of Canada, excepting by shippers to foreign countries. We have occasionally been asked to give the meaning of the term, and our explanation has been that a contract made on a "c. i. f." basis would provide for the delivery of the goods at the port named, the costs of the merchandise in the country to which it is exported, freight to port of unloading, and insurance being paid. To illustrate, we will assume that an importer in London, England, enters into a contract with a Quebec shipper to supply a cargo of lumber at a certain price c. i. f. London. The shipper, therefore, becomes responsible for the delivery of the goods at that port, and for the payment of all costs, freight and insurance until that time.

Notwithstanding that this term has been in use many years by British timber merchants, there still seems to exist some ambiguity of meanin, as well as regarding the obligations which it places upon sellers and buyers. This is illustrated by a recent occurrence. A Manchester merchant purchased a quantity of goods in Calcutta, to be shipped to Larnaca, in Cyprus, the contract stating that cost, freight and insurance was to be borne by the shippers. Owing to the plague in India the authorities at Port Said, where the goods were to have been transferred to a steamer for Larnaca, would not allow them to be landed, and they were taken to London. They were put on board a steamer for the East Mediterranean, and after some further difficulties and a second trans-shipment reached their destination. The question naturally arose as to who should bear the extra cost of freight incurred by the incidents above mentioned. The seller contended that having put the goods on board at Calcutta in good condition and paid the insurance premium and freight to the proper destination, his responsibility ceased. The buyer, on the other hand, held that the acceptance of the c. i. f. terms imposed upon the shipper the responsibility of assuming all the actual expense incurred to the port of destination. The dispute was referred to arbitration, and the award was finally given in favor of the shipper, thus making it incumbent upon the buyer to assume the extra expense.

The decision in this case has not been generally accepted by the timber trade, many of whom are strongly of the opinion that the shipper, in agreeing on the c.i.f. terms, accepts the responsibility of just such accidents as the one in question. The difficulty was encountered before the shipper had finally completed his contract, and it would seem unfair to place the responsibility upon the importer, who, according to the contract, does not come into possession of the goods until delivered at the port called for.

THE PRESERVATION OF CANADIAN FORESTS.

UNTIL recently it could truly be said that no steps had been taken to preserve the forest supply of the Dominion. The Federal Government apparently had not recognized the necessity of providing for future needs in this respect, and of the Provincial Governments, only that of Ontario had shown a proper recognition of the subject. The recent action of the Ontario Government in creating a forest reserve of 1,400,000 acres in the vicinity of Lake Temagami is but following up the commendable policy of establishing such reserves which was inaugurated a few years ago.

It is a source of satisfaction to learn that the Dominion Government has now under consideration the adoption of a system of forestry, and that an effort is to be made to provide an ample timber supply for Manitoba and the Territories. It is not generally known, as pointed out by the Dominion Superintendent of Forestry at a meeting in Toronto recently, that there are in the North-west, north of the prairie region, 1,186,000 square miles of timber lands under the control of the Dominion Government. This is a larger area than the combined territories of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Colombia. Of course much of this territory is north of the height of land, and as the streams flow northward, the timber thereon can only be made available by the construction of railways. Nevertheless, these forests are an asset of great value, and should as far as possible be preserved from fire.

In the preservation of her timber Canada should profit by the experience of the older countries of Europe. Germany and France were among the first to apply scientific forestry. In 1740 Frederick the Great promulgated laws regulating the cutting of timber in Germany. He established rotations of seventy years, and also prescribed methods of thinning so that the young and healthy growth of trees would be better protected. He established forests under the care of wardens, forbade private owners from wasteful cutting, and placed under the care of the State a portion of the forests in Silesia. Yet with these precautions, established at such an early date, we find that in 1899 Germany imported 36,000,000 cubic feet of timber, and forestry experts admit that the Empire will never be in a position to supply her own market.

The total area of state forests in France is 2,700,000 acres, which yield annually to the state a total of 96,100,000 cubic feet of timber, equivalent to nearly 46 cubic feet per acre of productive forest. The gross annual income is £1,100,000, or about 10 shillings 6 pence per acre. The high trees are cut down at periods ranging from 120 to 150 years, the work being directed in a way that will insure natural re-forestation from the seeds that fall from the standing trees.

Great Britain, as is generally known, possesses no forests of any account. This is well demonstrated by the fact that last year her importations of hewn and sawn timber, not including manufactures of wood, reached in value $125,000,000.

The United States has of late made marked advancement along the line of forestry, having established several important reserves. A bill is now before Congress providing for the purchase

of 2,000,000 acres of forest land in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, and appropriating five million dollars for the purpose. The reserves previously established have been in the northern and western States.

The setting apart of forest reserves and the adoption of a system of scientific forestry are questions which should at once be taken up by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The proposal to establish a forestry department in connection with one or two of the leading universities of the country is a step in the right direction.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is not unlikely that the Dominion Government will be petitioned to remove the duty on cooperage stock coming into Canada from the United States. This duty is 25 per cent. on manufactured stock, cooperage material in the rough being admitted free. The reason for this movement is claimed to be that the Canadian manufacturers of cooperage stock are unable to supply the local demand, and that it has been necessary to import considerable material from the United States. It is by no means certain that the government would accede to this request if asked to do so, as while it would result to the advantage of one or two large Canadian firms who have mills across the border, it might seriously affect the smaller producers of cooperage stock in Canada. It is at least fair to point out that such action is under consideration, and to give all who are likely to be affected an opportunity to place their views before the Government.

In the past more or less reliable estimates have been made of the quantity of pine timber standing on the Crown lands of Ontario. The provincial estimate of 1893 showed the quantity to be 26,000,000,000 feet, of which 10,000,000,000 feet were under license. The territory explored for the purpose of this estimate did not include a large tract of country north of the height of land. Of the other varieties of timber owned by the Crown no estimate has ever been made. The necessity of securing a more accurate statement of the Crown timber has been felt by the Government of the province for some time. It was recently decided to make explorations with a view to securing the necessary data and accompanying maps, showing the quantity and location of both pine and spruce timber, the latter now having a merchantable value that it did not possess at the time previous estimates were made—due to the growth of the pulp industry in Canada. It is hoped that the plan of the Government will include also the collection of data concerning the hardwoods of the province. It is quite a common thing to receive inquiries regarding the location of hardwood timber of certain varieties, but the imformation which it has been possible to impart has been a very uncertain character. If more accurate data were available it would greatly assist the development of the hardwood industry.

WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Although the date has not been definitely arranged, it is expected that the annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association will be held in the city of Winnipeg on or about February 16th. Mr. Henry Byrnes, of Winnipeg, is president of the Association.

THE CULTIVATION OF FORESTS.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING IN TORONTO. — INTERESTING ADDRESSES AND VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS REGARDING TREE PLANTING.

A meeting under the joint auspices of the Canadian Institute and the Canadian Forestry Association was held in the Canadian Institute, Toronto, on Saturday evening, January 12th. The meeting was very largely attended by members of the Institute and persons specially interested in the subject of forestry. Mr. James Bain, jr., presided, and after a few opening remarks called upon Mr. E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion, to give an address. His remarks in full are given below:

FORESTRY AS IT RELATES TO LANDS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

BY E. STEWART, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry.

In the few remarks that I shall make I purpose confining myself to forestry as it relates to Dominion territory as distinct from that of those Provinces which control their own land and the timber growing thereon.

According to the agreement entered into at the time of Confederation, each of the Provinces, namely, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, retained the ownership of any ungranted lands within its limits, and when Prince Edward Island and British Columbia subsequently came in they did so on the same conditions. Shortly after the union the Federal Government became possessed of the Hudson's Bay Territory, a district of vast extent in the interior of the Continent, which now forms the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, the latter being now divided into a number of territorial districts. Subsequent to this the Province of British Columbia handed over to the Dominion as her contribution for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Province, a tract of 20,000 square miles of great value for its timber along the line of the railway. This tract is forty miles in width each side of the track. So that the territory of which the Dominion was first owner embraced these great areas, with the exception of a small percentage retained by the Hudson's Bay Company, and though the aggregate of land and timber that has so far been granted by the Crown to private parties, corporations, etc., is very considerable, yet in a relative sense it is a mere trifle as compared with the total area.

Let us endeavor to obtain some idea of the total area of this territory. I shall first give a few figures which must be taken as only approximately correct, though it is believed that the errors will be in under-estimating, not in over-estimating, both the area of the land and the timber thereon. The total area of Dominion lands, including that owned by the Hudson's Bay Company and that of the railway belt in British Columbia, is estimated at 2,456,500 square miles. The total area of the five Eastern Provinces and British Columbia, less the railway belt, is 860,000 square miles. That is, the total area of the territory under Dominion control is about three times that which is owned and controlled by the Provinces.

But our subject is confined to the timber and not necessarily to the extent of land that either the Dominion or the Provinces possess, and it will be said that inasmuch as we have included both the prairie lands of the Dominion and the barren treeless areas of the far north in our calculation, it is of no value for our purpose. This is true enough, and we must now attempt to ascertain as nearly as possible the extent of that land which is not timbered and deduct the same from the total area.

The general impression of those whose only information is derived from a trip across the Continent on the Canadian Pacific Railway will be that most of the North-West consists of prairie land, and that after leaving Ontario on the east till we reach British Columbia on the west, there is no timber worthy of notice. Now, this is not incorrect so far as the country through which the railway runs is concerned, but we must remember that this railway traverses the full length of the prairie section of the country. If, however, the traveller, instead of continuing straight on along that line, would at almost any point within this prairie section turn at right angles and go north, he would not be able to proceed more than two hundred or three hundred miles at most from the United States boundary before he would have left the prairie behind and entered what is known as our great northern or sub-arctic forest belt, which extends from there far north to the limit of tree growth.

This prairie section may be roughly estimated at 250,000 square miles, and the treeless land of the far north at 1,000,000 square miles; and this taken from the total of 2,436,000 square miles will leave 1,186,000 square miles as the area of the timbered lands, or over 300,000 square miles more than the total area, both cleared and timbered, contained in the six Provinces above referred to.

It must not be inferred that this immense tract is a solid forest, but what is not covered by lakes or streams on the one hand, or is not too mountainous on the other, will be properly classed as wooded country, the prevailing species of the northern belt being the white and black spruce, tamarac, balsam fir, Banksian pine, poplar and birch. Of these the spruces are the most widely distributed, and considering the great number of uses to which wood pulp is now being applied, and that spruce is of all varieties the one best adapted for that purpose, it seems very probable that this timber will in the future take the place so long held by the white pine in this country as the chief variety sought after by the lumbermen. It should be borne in mind that a large part of this wooded area of the north is better fitted for the growth of timber than for any other purpose.

There is no one who has ever travelled through the woods of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, or in fact any of the Canadian provinces or territories, who has not been impressed with the immense destruction that has resulted in forest fires. It is not an extravagant estimate, but well within the mark, to place the proportion of pine trees destroyed by fire as compared with those cut by the lumbermen as ten to one, while the value of the timber which has thus gone up in smoke would be more than sufficient to pay our national debt. And this destruction will continue to render barren and worthless a large portion of that vast area above referred to as under the control of the Federal Government unless very great care and attention is bestowed on its preservation. In fact, the conditions existing in the northern region are such as to render forest fires most destructive. A large part of the country is rock with scarcely any soil covering, but covered with moss and also hanging from the branches of the coniferous trees are thick bunches of moss. In a dry time every particle of moisture is evaporated from the forest floor, the moss on the rocks and also that on the trees is as dry as tinder, while the gum on the trees helps to make a more lasting fire. With such conditions it is not difficult to imagine the immense destruction produced when a fire gets started in these woods. Now the question is, can anything be done to stop or even lessen the destruction from this cause.

The Royal Commission on Forestry in Ontario, appointed in 1897, in their reports say :

"While there have been even within recent years extensive and devastating fires, destroying large amounts of timber, the saving to the province effected by the system of fire-ranging adopted in 1886 has nevertheless been very great. During the course of their investigations, your commissioners had brought to their notice a great many instances in which incipient fires, that unchecked would have been disastrous in their consequences, were successfully fought and suppressed by the rangers.

"Wherever the system has been employed by the various limit-holders, the results have been very marked. It is to be noted, however, that as the employment of fire-rangers is optional with limit-holders, some of them have failed to take advantage of the system, at the risk not only of their own limits but of those of their neighbors in addition.

Again in the Interior report we find the following :

"All unregulated fires must be strictly guarded against and prohibited. Every acre of forest lands under license, and all government lands in their immediate vicinity, or wherever prospectors or tourists are allowed to go, should be under the supervision of competent fire rangers, strictly under government control, and clothed with full power to call to their aid needful assistance to extinguish fires."

"Young growing trees too small to cut profitably and often neglected by licensees as of no value, should be zealously guarded as the source of future wealth, and all isolated pine trees or small groups of trees still living after a fire has passed over a district, should be taken care of as the parents of future forests."

Mr. W. C. Edwards, one of the leading lumbermen of

the Ottawa Valley, writes as follows: "Imperfect though the system of fire protection now in vogue in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec may be, at the same time the result has been the saving of millions of dollars worth of timber to these provinces. Previous to the employment of fire rangers in the Province of Quebec, annual serious fires took place in the Ottawa region, destroying enormous quantities of timber. Since the adoption of the fire ranging system, there has not been, so far as I am aware, one very serious fire."

I may say that within the past year a system of forest fire guarding has been undertaken by the Dominion Government, differing in some respects from that adopted by the province, but it is believed that it is one well adapted for the purpose, and so far seems to work well. The plan is as follows: Forest fire rangers are selected from men residing in or near the district where they are to be employed. They are notified that they will be under the direction usually of the crown timber agent, regular forest ranger or homestead inspector for the land agency in which they are employed. When this supervising officer considers their services are required he notifies them to commence work, furnishes them with a copy of the Fire Act, a copy of general instructions defining their duties, and also with notices, for posting up and distributing warning, the public against the careless use of fire. Where horses can be used they are to supply themselves with them. Their remuneration in such case is $3 per diem, which includes expenses for both man and horse. When the supervising officer considers it unnecessary for the ranger to continue the work he recalls him and instructs him to make out his account, which the former certifies to as correct, and on forwarding the same to the department with a diary detailing how he was employed each day, the account is paid. By this system the ranger is employed only when his services are considered necessary, and in case the season is very wet he may not be employed during the whole season. Where there are timber limits under license within the area guarded the holders pay a proportionate amount of the cost, but the greater part of the country is still held by the crown and consequently the government bears the larger part of the cost of guarding it.

There is another point in this connection that properly belongs to the forestry branch which I desire briefly to notice. The country should be explored in advance of settlement, and such portions as are unsuited for agriculture, but which are adapted for the growth of timber, should be permanently set apart for that purpose and not even surveyed into farm lots. Again, as one of the great uses of the forest at the sources of rivers and streams is to hold back and regulate the even flow of the water much in the same way as a reservoir does for towns having a waterworks system, in no case should these districts be denuded of their forest covering, but retained for this, if for no other purpose.

Another duty devolving on those having charge of the forests is to regulate the cutting of the timber on tracts set apart for timber purposes. There is no reason why the element of growth should be disregarded, or why by a proper system of cutting a continuous supply should not be maintained, provided the fire can be kept out of the woods. The indiscriminate cutting of the young saplings struggling to attain a sufficient size when they would be of value is a sin against nature and a crime against the community that should not be tolerated.

But I have dealt with only that portion of the subject that related to those districts on which there is a natural growth of timber, and I wish very briefly to refer to those areas of the North-West wbich are now devoid of tree growth, to those treeless plains where the many comforts and advantages which trees afford do not exist.

As this phase of the subject will be dealt upon by others well qualified to deal with it, I shall refer only to one or two points in connection with it. It is admitted by everyone that it would be of the greatest benefit to the prairie settler to have wind breaks and shelter belts of trees on his homestead. I will grant that there is a peculiar charm in viewing those great undulating meadows, especially when they are covered with flowers in the spring time, but there is also a dreary monotony akin to melancholy which becomes oppressive when its novelty is gone. The silence is unbroken. The old familiar bird songs are not there to cheer the pioneer settler in his oneliness, but instead he is oppressed with the almost constant wind which has no obstacle to break its force. In summer the cool shade which our woods afford, and in winter the protection they render, are both denied to him. The advantages that belts of timber growing on the homestead confer on the prairie farmer are various. In addition to the beauty they bestow on the landscape and the comfort they afford to the settlers, they are of direct value in the shelter they provide for both man and beast, decreasing the quantity of fuel used in the dwellings in the winter and the amount of feed necessary for the stock. As windbreaks they prevent the snow from drifting off the fields, leaving them so dry in spring as to be unable to withstand that scourge which the western farmer fears more than any other, the summer drouth. And this is not all; they are also a protection against the destructive dry, hot winds that blow so frequently over those parched plains during the summer season. Mr. S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon, in one of his reports says: "The last week of May and June were noticeable for very low temperatures and high windstorms which were very disastrous to the crop in exposed situations. The benefits of hedges and shelter belts are very clearly demonstrated at this time. The grain growing on portions of the farm protected ever so slightly by a hedge or breakwind escaped injury from drifting soil, and when this was followed by severe frost the unbruised plants in the protected areas were not frozen, while the exposed grain was in many instances completely killed."

Our various governments have long recognized the wisdom of assisting the agriculturist, and it is believed that the whole aspect of our prairie country may be changed by the co-operation of the government with the farmers. It is beyond doubt that where grain can be raised, there also some varieties of forest trees can be successfully grown, and I may be permitted to state that it is expected that during the coming season a regular system of afforestation will be commenced by which the government will endeavor to do its part in co-operation with the settlers to bring about the desired results.

One feature of this work will be the instruction of the people regarding tree planting. It is well known that careless planting and want of attention after planting are frequently the cause of failure in growing trees, not only on the plains but nearer home, and I would like to make just one suggestion here, and that is that more attention might be profitably given to the subject of forestry in the schools of the country.

Now, it may be asked why we should come to the city of Toronto to discuss the forestry problem. You say it may be of interest to the lumberman or to the prairie farmer, but what interest can the towns and cities of Ontario have in the subject.

My reply to this is that there is no citizen of Canada, no matter whether he reside in the rural or urban districts, who should not be interested in the forestry of the country. It is well known that this province derives a very large proportion of its revenue from the timber growing on its public domain. So as citizens of the province you are directly interested in the management of the forests on the Crown lands of the province. Again, as previously pointed out, as citizens of Canada you are the possessors of vast forest wealth in the ungranted lands of the Dominion, but more than this, if you will but take a glance at the countries of the old world you will find that many large districts owe their decline to the ruthless destructions of their forests. The effects of over-denudation of the forests even in Ontario is now witnessed almost every spring in the disastrous floods that occur and which are becoming annually more and more frequent and destructive.

In the countries of Southern Europe bordering on the Mediterranean, in Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and also in Northern Africa, there are large areas of barren waste, which in the middle ages were fruitful, cultivated valleys. This has been caused by the destruction of the forests and the consequent drying up of the country. So great is the influence of the forest that several writers attribute the decline of many of the nations of the earth to the aridity of the land, brought about by the wholesale depletion of the forests.

When all this is considered, I think we may ask you to urge your representatives in parliament to use their influence to promote a judicious system for the protection and management of the existing forests and for the encouragement of tree planting wherever such is desirable.

I may say in conclusion that within the past year, in order that those who felt an interest in this subject might most effectually exert their influence, a Canadian Forestry Association has been formed and is doing most excellent work, and I would commend it to you as worthy of your membership.

Prof. John Macoun, of the Geological Survey of Ottawa, who has for many years been a close observer of forestry principles, was the next speaker. He opened his remarks by relating an incident which occurred sixteen years ago, when he was invited to Rideau Hall by Lord Lansdowne, then Governor-General. Being asked by His Excellency what was the chief occupation of Canadians, he replied that it was the destruction of our forests. At that time, he said, this seemed to be the sole aim of the people, but conditions have changed. Prof. Macoun spoke extempore, but we give below the address which had been prepared, and which may differ in detail from the remarks of the speaker:

ON CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO REFORESTING.

By Prof. John Macoun.

Three factors are always necessary in successful tree growth or culture. These are heat, moisture and altitude. Winter cold is injurious and in many cases is an insuperable barrier to success, but is not prohibitive to reforesting. Before seeking to reforest any section of the country the first thing to be considered is the existing conditions, and secondly, those which pre-existed. The pre-existing conditions are those shown by an old forest. The proper species to replant are those found in such a forest, but the cutting away of the forests may cause summer droughts, and if so care should be taken to counteract these before planting is commenced.

I have heard it asserted that after a forest has been burnt over the same species of trees will not cover the ground again. This is only a seeming truth, and if it were said that they generally do not, it might be nearer the truth. Let us enquire why the same species do not usually cover the ground after a forest fire. There are doubtless many in the audience who have been in a piece of unburnt maple and beech forest left by the farmer for firewood. From many of these firewood has been taken for thirty of forty years, and yet young maples and beeches are found in myriads unless eaten down by the cattle, and this forest being in all stages will continue for untold generations, because what is taken from the soil is returned to it by the constant decay.

Should a fire run through these very woods, and a young growth spring up, instead of maple or beech we will find poplars and cherry predominating, and in the north birch. A little thought will show that it is the burning of the seeds that is the drawback in the case of maples. The same reasoning will apply to every case. The sole cause of this is the want of seeds. Pine forests when burnt over are also spoken of as not replacing themselves, but this also is a fallacy, except in the case of repeated burnings where all the seeds are destroyed. All woodsmen know that the seeds of conifers are stored by ground squirrels and mice in old logs and around roots, and after one burning of the forest the seeds germinate in myriads, and a close observer about the second year after the fire will find seedling conifers on every old log and by every old stump, and this is one of the most important factors in the reforesting of pine lands by nature. The ground is then covered by weeds, shrubs and trees which are of quick growth, and not a pine is to be seen, but within ten years after the fire the pine begins to assert itself, and in 50 years we have a pine forest. The whole of this is well shown along the Petewawa River and Catfish Lake in the Algonquin Park.

The reforesting of the prairie region is a different question and needs more careful treatment. I will state a few facts and later draw a few conclusions from these facts. The beech ceases to grow before we reach Lake Superior. Sugar maple ceases on McKay Mountain, a few miles from Port Arthur. Basswood comes up the Red River and extends westward to Morden. Overcup oak remains as a forest tree for 200 miles and more west of Winnipeg. Red or green ash was formerly abundant in the Red River valley and extends westward to the foot of the Dirt Hills, 400 miles west of Winnipeg. The elm—a river bottom tree—was found four years ago in the

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Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canaian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

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CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The lumber trade for the month of January has been of satisfactory volume. While it could not be called active, the demand has been sufficient to call for a considerable quantity of lumber, and to indicate that the stocks of retail dealers and consumers have become somewhat depleted. The prospect is that there will be a liberal spring trade. The figures regarding the production and stock of pine lumber submitted at the annual meeting of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association, and published in the report thereof, are of peculiar interest to the trade. The total production in the Georgian Bay district last year was 476,000,000 feet, an increase of 125,000,000 feet over the previous year. The stock on hand December 31st last was 216,000,000 feet, as against 120,000,000 feet one year ago. Of this stock 92,000,000 feet had already been contracted for, leaving but 124,000,000 feet of unsold lumber at the mills. This is less than the increased production of 1900, and indicates the extent of the demand during last year. When it is considered that at the close of 1896 the stock of lumber at Georgian Bay mills was over 400,000,000 feet, it will readily be seen that the present supply is not large. The decreased production in Michigan is also a factor to be reckoned with. The estimated production of pine lumber in the Georgian Bay district this year is 500,000,000 feet, but in the Ottawa valley a decreased cut is looked for. Operations in hardwoods are on a very limited scale. The statement was made at the meeting in Toronto that the output this season would not exceed one-half that of last year. Some manufacturers are taking out no hardwood logs this winter. The production of hemlock will also be curtailed. The above facts lead to the conclusion that the lumber market is in a healthy condition, and that the demand is likely to be sufficient to consume the entire supply.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The situation in respect to export trad has not changed, and as far as can be learned the shippers on this side have purchased a much smaller quantity of stock than usual, as they have been unable to close contracts with British importers. The local demand is a little more active, as dealers are commencing to stock up for the spring trade. The reconstruction of burned buildings in Montreal will call for a considerable quantity of lumber. Cedar shingles are firm, but the demand is light. Stocks are small, and with a more active demand prices would be likely to advance. Extra cedars are quoted, on Boston rate of freight, at $2.75 to $2.80, clear at $2.50 to $2.60, and second clear at $2.00 to $2.10.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The position of the British market is practically unchanged. Importers are still holding off, and the opinion seems to be that the prices which shippers are asking are higher than the conditions of trade will warrant. The consumption of lumber is of average volume, and the outlook for the year is of a satisfactory character, but the tendency of prices seems to be downward, particularly for the smaller sizes. Spruce deals in 11-inch widths are in good demand, but this is not the case with the narrow widths. One report states that within the next two months the price of battens, of which there is a large stock, is likely to decline from ten to twenty shillings per standard. At a recent London sale third quality Quebec spruce, 3 x 9-11 inch, sold at £9 15s per standard, and 2 x 9-12 inch at £12 6s.

UNITED STATES.

The developments in the United States lumber market during the past week have been of a decidedly favorable character. Eastern dealers visited producing points and made considerable purchases of lumber for shipment when navigation opens. The opinion is that while lumber prices may not advance to any extent, there is not likely to be any weakening. The stocks of pine lumber at Tonawanda show a decrease of 20 per cent. as compared with those of one year ago. The eastern trade seems to be quite promising, a heavy demand for building material being looked for. At Buffalo there is a scarcity of the higher grades of pine and of 10 and 12 inch boards in almost all grades. The demand for hardwoods is more encouraging. White ash is being purchased by agricultural implement manufacturers, there is a better condition in the maple trade, and basswood appears to be gaining strength. It is expected that with a larger demand prices will stiffen. Shingles and lath are strong, with a fair demand. It has been predicted that lath prices will be very much higher within the next ninety days.

The ship Alsterthal sailed from Moodyville last week for Valparaiso, Chili, with 1,467,071 feet of rough lumber, valued at $14,000.

The bark Brookside sailed from Digby, N. S., on January 31st for Buenus Ayres, with 700,000 feet of lumber, shipped by Harry Crowe, of Bridgetown. The bark Ethel Clarke sailed from same port for Cuba, with lumber shipped by Clarke Bros.

At an auction sale held by Foy, Morgan & Company, London, England, on January 16th, birch timber from Montreal sold at the following prices: 8 logs, 18 to 23 inch, 10 to 15 feet long, 80s per load of 50 cubic feet; 60 logs, 18 to 23 inch, 10 to 17 feet, 80s; 7 logs, 19 to 28 in., 10 to 15 ft. long, 87s 6d; 16 logs, 15¼-19 in., 9 to 15 ft., 70s; 16 logs, 15½-20½ in., 10-16 ft., 72s 6d; 16 logs, 15½-23 in., 11 to 14 ft., 72s 6d.

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Qu'Appelle valley, north of Regina, and is still a large tree in the valley of the Red Deer river flowing into Lake Winnipegosis.

By the foregoing it will be seen that maple and beech do not reach Manitoba, and that basswood is sparingly found in that province, on the first prairie steppe. Elm, oak, and red or green ash, extend well across the second prairie steppe, but do not ascend to the third prairie steppe. Tamarack is abundant in a swamp near Brandon, and spruce is occasionally met with in the sandhills in that vicinity.

Twenty years ago the Cypress Hills at their eastern end were covered with fine aspen and balsam-poplar, white spruce, and some canoe birch. On the western end of the hills where the elevation rose to over 3,500 feet there were large quantities of lodge pole pine, which is abundant in the Rocky Mountains. In the valley of the South Saskatchewan there were many cottonwoods, and these extend all the way up to the foothills in all the tributaries. At Lethbridge two species of poplar are found that are peculiar to that part of Alberta and Montana. These are the only species of trees found on the third prairie steppe.

The reforesting of that part of Manitoba included in the first prairie steppe, with spruce, various species of poplar, elm, Manitoba maple, over-cup oak, tamarack, and green ash, will be a very simple matter, as all the above species of trees flourish there now. The chief drawback in parts of Manitoba is the presence of sodiac salts in superabundance in the soil, but local knowledge will soon overcome this difficulty.

A rise of a few hundred feet brings us to the second prairie steppe, which with increased elevation becomes drier and less wooded and hence more difficult to reclothe with forest. Much of the country between Brandon and Indian Head, including Brandon Hills, the Oak Lake District, around Fort Ellice, and south of Indian Head and north to the Touchwood Hills, was within the last forty years covered with heavy forests of aspen and balsam-poplar, with oak in the sandy tracts. This region will also soon become largely forest again, if care be taken to keep out fires and protect the young growth. For 400 miles west of Winnipeg there is no reason why the whole land should not produce trees. Neither climate nor altitude is against them, and if the trees of the country are used, with certain species of Russian poplar, there can be no failure.

After passing Moose Jaw, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, we ascend to the third prairie steppe, and here the conditions change at once. The rainfall is lighter and the altitude has increased so much that fewer species are available and less ground is suited for present tree culture. Owing to the light rainfall and certain peculiarties of soil, trees would not succeed in many locations, but by the aid of windbreaks to catch the snow and by judiciously damming all the water courses, those which dry up during the summer as well as those that have permanent water, large reservoirs of water could be held that would irrigate considerable areas. On all sides of the Cypress Hills perennial streams descend to the plain, chiefly over gentle slopes, and these streams could, at little expense, be made to irrigate large areas for wheat growing; they would also serve to create a central forest that would change the climate over a large area and very much improve the whole country as far east as Regina. Enough water falls over this region, if only conserved, to reforest where necessary and make farming profitable. It is only necessary to mention that in Alberta irrigation over large area has begun, and besides the pioneer ditch at Calgary, the St. Mary's canal from the boundary to Lethbridge will revolutionize an extensive district in Southern Alberta, and grain areas and forest belts will be scattered all over this region.

HOW TO REFOREST THE PRAIRIE.—The reforesting of the whole country from Winnipeg to Moose Jaw is only a matter of detail. There are no climatic conditions to be overcome, and trees or seeds suitable for planting or growing can at once be obtained in necessary quantities. It is not my purpose to give advice in this matter, but only to indicate the lines in which, in my opinion, success lies. The trees of the country alone should be used at the start; experimenting with recommended species and varieties should be shunned. Manitoba Maple (Negundo Aceroides), Cottonwood (Populus monolifera), Balsam Poplar (Populus Balsamifera), Aspen Poplar (Populus Tremuloides)—these four trees with a judicious sprinkling of known hardy conifers, birches and Russian poplar, will be quite sufficient for all purposes.

The ground should be thoroughly prepared as if for a wheat crop and laid out in drills far enough apart to suit the person making the venture. Then seed of the species should be sown in the drills and covered. If poplar of any kind be planted, all that is necessary is to lay down in the drills pieces of wood fresh cut, or better still, the surface roots of the poplars found growing in the neighborhood, and cover them up. If the soil is fairly damp these billits or roots will soon throw up shoots and a quick and strong growth will follow. If four farmers having lots adjoining each other would plant five acres of ground on adjoining corners, a block of twenty acres would be grown in one locality, and these groups scattered over the country would add much to its beauty as well as to its fertility.

On the third prairie steppe most of the trees spoken of above would be available, but the poplar and spruce would be the surest. Where water is not constantly available no attempt should be made, except where the soil is constantly moist, as in the vicinity of springs or dams made for the purpose. As soon as nuclei are established, more can be added as the moisture increases owing to the accumulation of snow caused by the windbreaks at these points.

Windbreaks for the gathering of snow in the winter in the young plantations could be grown by the planting of tall growing corn for that purpose.

Mr. R. F. Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of Toronto, followed with an address showing what part the chinook plays in forestry in Alberta. By means of some lantern views of weather maps he showed that the chinook has its main point of entry into the plains at a point near the international boundary. Its existence was a great barrier to tree growth. He pointed out that the difficulty of making the trees grow would be greater further west, and claimed that the rainfall and snow-fall was about the same in the prairie country as in the wooded country.

Mr. John Bertram said that he had no doubt as to the success of practical forestry. Forestry was no new thing, but had been practised by some lumbermen for a considerable time, and scientific men were now coming into line with practical observers. Fortunately, in Ontario the ownership of the land still remained with the Government, making it easier to apply forestry methods. He said that the State of Michigan was endeavoring to solve the problem of forestry, but under far less favorable circumstances than in Ontario. The area there fit for reforestation was about 4,000,000 acres, or 70 per cent. There are a great many gravel ridges and sand flats, and after cutting the timber the lumbermen had abandoned the land and fires had swept over it. There are no trees for miles, making it difficult to reforest. Regarding the growth of trees, Mr. Bertram said that the pine usually occupied the higher land, and did not seed more frequently than every three or four years. The trees that have flying seeds would reforest most quickly. The problem was how far will pine seeds fly. That the pine tree would out-grow the other varieties could be proven by an examination of a forest sixty or seventy years old, where the hardwood trees would be found to be dead. Mr. Bertram commended the Ontario Government in its action in setting aside forest reserves, and hoped that further steps towards securing a permanent forest supply would be taken.

In reply to a question Prof. Macoun said that the gall louse was destroying spruce trees in the east, and that tamarac in Algonquin Park was suffering from the same cause.

Some remarks relating to the scientific side of forestry were made by Mr. Gilchrist, who advocated that greater success would be obtained in reforestation by planting smaller trees.

Nr. Arthur Harvey said that he did not believe that deforestation had any effect upon the climate, but the climate might affect the growing of trees. He instanced Ireland, England, Quebec and even Ontario, where the climate had not changed as a result of the cutting away of the forest. He said that it took a longer period of moisture to start pine seeds to grow than was the case with hardwoods.

Mr. E. C. Jeffries, in a few remarks, advocated the establishment of a school of forestry by the provincial university, and Prof. Doherty, of the Royal Agricultural College, Guelph, referred briefly to the diseases with which trees are threatened. As a means of destroying the gall louse he said that spraying had been resorted to with very doubtful results.

Mr. Thomas Southworth, chief forester for Ontario, pointed out that the work of reforestation was really only commenced. The point had now been reached where a considerable expenditure of money was necessary in order to make the forest reserves profitable. He referred to the forthcoming meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association and to the conference upon forestry to be held in Kingston.

Mr. Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, was called upon, but owing to the late hour declined the invitation to address the meeting.

THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

THE Labour Gazette for December, issued by the Department of Labour of the Dominion government, contains a lengthy review of the lumbering industry in Canada, under the following divisions: 1, Canada's Forest Areas; 2, Regulations Governing Lumber; 3, The Export Trade; 4, Conditions Affecting Employers; 5, Lumbering Methods; 6, Conditions Affecting Workmen. The last chapter contains much information of an interesting character which has not been published heretofore. It is stated that reports from every quarter go to show that, looked at from a wage-earner's point of view, the present is probably the most favorable period in the history of the lumbering industry. Wages have increased materially; there is a strong and general demand for men, and the standard of living provided by the lumbering companies has been raised. In next issue we may publish some of the statistics given.

CORRECTION.

SOME typographical errors occurred in the letter of Mr. J. D. Shier, on the relative merits of different saws, printed in last issue. Referring to the double band saw it was stated that "it will cut from ten to fifteen thousand feet in an hour more than a single band, and will not make shaky lumber." This should have read "it will cut from ten to fifteen thousand feet in a tour more than a single band and will not make snaky lumber," atour, of course, usually representing 10½ hours. A similar error occurred in Mr. Shier's reference to a gang saw, the word "hour" being printed instead of "tour."

ANNUAL MEETING OF ONTARIO LUMBERMEN.

THE annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario was held at McConkey's Restaurant, Toronto, on Tuesday, January 29th. The business session was preceded by a luncheon tendered by the President and Board of Management, which was of excellent character and much enjoyed. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. John Waldie.

Those in attendance included: Messrs. John Waldie, Toronto, president; Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto; Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner Toronto; D. Miller, Manager Merchants Bank, Toronto; Robert Watt, Wiarton, second vice-president; W.B. Tindall, Toronto, secretary; John Bertram, Toronto; W. A. Charlton, M. P. P., Toronto; N. Dyment, Barrie; W. T. Toner, Collingwood; R. Laidlaw, Toronto; George Thompson, Goderich; Hon. John Charlton, M. P., Lyndoch; Thomas Charlton, Tonawanda; R. Cook, South River; D. L. White jr., Midland; Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon; J. T. Conlon, Thorold; J. L. Hotchkiss, Victoria Harbor; C. Beck, Penetanguishene; A. A. Wright, Toronto; W. Laking, Hamilton.

At the conclusion of the luncheon the health of "The King" was proposed by the president and drunk, also that of the "Ontario Government." Responses to the latter toast were made by Hon. Mr. Davis and Mr. Aubrey White. Mr. Davis referred to the importance of the lumber industry. He said the history of the province owed much to the lumbermen. It must be recognized that the clause prohibiting the export of saw logs has been of great advantage to the province. When this legislation was enacted the time seemed to be fully ripe for such a step. Mr. Davis spoke briefly regarding the difficulties that were being encountered with settlers in districts where lumbermen were operating. He appealed to the lumbermen to assist the Government as far as possible in avoiding trouble with the settlers.

Mr. White also spoke of the obstacles that had arisen in regard to settlement. The interests of the lumbermen should not be sacrificed, but the opening up of the country was the paramount interest.

The toast of "The Lumbering Industry of Ontario" was proposed by Mr. Robert Watt. Hon. John Charlton, in responding, suggested that action should be taken by the association and by the lumber interests of Canada to secure the imposition of an import duty on United States lumber. He thought it was but proper that our Government should impose duties corresponding to those imposed by the United States. In 1899, he said, the importation of United States lumber amounted in value to $3,000,000, while last year it was still greater.

The business of the meeting, was then commenced. The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting and the financial report, which were adopted.

The address of the president was then read, as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Lumbermen's Association of Ontario, which meets to-day, is not an organization conducted on purely selfish lines, but rather one that looks forward to placing the industry of the manufacture of our forest products in a position to assist in the upbuilding of the whole country. With this end in view, we organized and supported the movement which brought about legislation that all logs taken from lands under license from the Crown should be sawn in Canada, and it was one which has resulted in the greatest good to the greatest number. The workman's wage from the tree to the car has improved. Not a single machine shop from Ottawa to Sarnia but has had increased work supplied, giving reasonable profits divided amongst all trades, as mills which were rotting down are now employing men and using supplies and machinery.

The year 1899 was, and will continue to be, a banner year to lumbermen. The stock at the mills, the product of the low prices prevailing in 1898 and previous years for labor and supplies, gave a low cost, and the active demand and real scarcity forced prices to the highest point at the end of the year. When stock-taking arrived a year ago, the balance of profit was not only satisfactory to the operator, but to his banker who had looked upon the manufacturing conditions as endangering the trade with the United States. We are glad to say all those fears have passed away. The year 1900, while reasonably profitable, does not show such good results, owing to the enhanced cost of production and to a higher price for stumpage where this had to be purchased, but on the whole the result was satisfactory.

We enter the new year and a new century with a very limited stock of sawn lumber to meet the ever increasing local and foreign demand, and for the next six months, at least, there need be no drop in prices.

Owing to the advance in wages and supplies we need not look for a profit in the future such as the past two years has given us. Others are now sharing in the prosperity. Wages in the woods have advanced in two years from $16.00 to $26.00 a month, with board. This is 60% advance. Supplies have shared the general advance, and the farmer who pays more for his lumber to-day gets it back from the lumbermen in the higher prices current to-day for bacon, butter and horses.

To illustrate: A lumber company purchased two carloads—say 30 horses—in 1897 at any average of $65.00 each. The same company bought two carloads—say 30 horses—within the past three months, and the average cost was $135.00 per horse, and the woods foreman pronounced the purchase at the low price as the best horses.

Lumbermen have always been free distributors of money, and as another result of the manufacturing condition attached to the business, it has elevated the people of Ontario in the eyes of our neighbors and strengthened the sentiment of national self-reliance amongst our people. We must continue to insist that our Dominion Government shall adopt a tariff against lumber and all wood products entering into competition, remove them from the free list, and relieve the lumber industry from the unequal competition of lumber manufactured and freighted under more favorable conditions. To-day, labor, machinery and mill supplies are higher in Canada than in the United States, and when low transportation rates on lumber are given from the Southern States, we in Ontario are placed in competition with the cheap colored labor of the south; and lumbermen in New Ontario and British Columbia are at a disadvantage when competing with Oregon and Washington Territory for the trade of our Prairie Province. The advantages given and favors shown by the whole country to Manitoba while a young and struggling Province, are surely entitled to consideration, and that province now being of age, may fairly be asked to accept the general policy of the government equally with the other provinces.

Ontario industries are paying a million dollars a year by way of a duty on soft coal, which is a tax local in its application owing to distance from our coal mines, and this tax is either for revenue or the protection and advantage of the coal industry of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. So that if Manitoba should pay a tax on a portion of her lumber consumption, it is only fair, and it is an eror to suppose that Manitoba alone would pay the duty on lumber, as to-day Ontario imports lumber as extensively as the west.

The railway facilities afforded to the lumber trade have not kept pace with the improvement for transportation in other directions. Old light capacity flat cars are too often all we get, and even those too frequently during our busiest season are largely withdrawn to be used for ballasting the roadbed of the railway, and the box cars are withdrawn for grain when that trade demands. We would urge upon the railways the need there is for an increase of their stock of large and heavy flat cars.

The difference in freight rates charged between hardwood of the same value as pine and pine lumber, which the hardwood section urged this association to try and get removed, has been accomplished. The Freight Agents' Association, with their usual foresight, saw the unfairness (and their opportunity at the same time), and they "raised the rate on pine." There have been, since the advance in lumber, relative advances in freights, so that to-day contractors for the public works of Canada find it to their advantage to purchase hemlock in the United States, and for pine they largely use the pitch pine of the south. Even in these good times lumber will not stand a freight rate of $4.00 per M feet from mill to consumer, with prices of Canadian stumpage, labor and supplies brought into competition with cheap labor and stumpage in the Southern States. Twenty years ago the Northern Railway carried lumber into Toronto at $1.00 per M feet, and the old Midland Railway did the same to Port Hope. To-day the average is over $2.00 per M feet. Rates have been steadily advanced on lumber as well as other lines, and the tendency of railway management in this new century, with the large accumulation of wealth in few hands, used not for benefitting mankind, but in the absorbing of transportation companies, so as to make those who are rich richer, by increasing freight rates to the highest point the traffic will stand, will in the end be met with an outburst of socialism, to the injury of all. We believe this can be averted in Canada if our Dominion and Provincial governments stop granting subsidies to promoters for the purpose of building railroads to open up the country. Let the governments, both Provincial and Dominion, build and own the roads the same as the municipalities do the highways. Let transportation companies operate on terms to be agreed upon, either by allowing a portion of the gross earnings to go to the governments, or on some other terms to be adopted; in each case the people owning the road, through their representative, will have a say. This will come, and whether through a Ross, a Whitney, a Laurier or the yet unknown, the man who has courage to adopt it will be considered a patriot and a statesman.

In this period of combines and monopolies this association is to be congratulated that no effort has been made by them with a view to raise prices, but have contented themselves with the market price given them by the ordinary law of supply and demand.

We are pleased to notice that the Ontario Government have taken up the subject of perpetuating the white pine lumber industry by a system of reforesting and fire-ranging. Our own observations confirm those of the government officers, that pine follows pine, and where soil is good the growth of young pine is from 1½" to 3" increase in diameter in 10 years. These measurements were taken from trees 8 to 13 inches in diameter. We hope all lumbermen will heartily co-operate with the government by leaving all healthy young trees standing where too small for logs, instead of stripping the ground as some do.

The secretary presented the following statistical report:

STATISTICAL REPORT.

I beg to submit herewith the following ssatistical information, based upon the best replies received to circular letter of January 12th, 1901:—

PRODUCTION—WHITE PINE LUMBER:

The total production of mills in north-western Ontario, embracing all mills on Georgian Bay, northern division of Grand Trunk Railway to Callender, and C. P. R., North Bay to Rat Portage:

Total quantity produced, 1900.....	476,000,000 ft.
" " 1899.....	351,000,000 ft.
Increase.....	125,000,000 ft.
The decrease in production of mills in Saginaw Valley and Lake Huron shore of Michigan hitherto supplied by Canadian logs.....	92,282,000 ft.
Net increase.....	32,718,000 ft.

entering into market usually supplied by these mills.

The decrease of United States mills in the north-west district of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which competes in the same market for 1900, was 478,603,000 feet.

STOCKS ON HAND—WHITE PINE LUMBER, PRINCIPALLY :

On hand Dec. 31, 1900	216,349,000 ft.
" " 1899	120,000,000 ft.
Increase for 1600	96,349,000 ft.
Of the stock on hand on Dec. 31, 1900, there was sold waiting delivery	92,109,000 ft.
Unsold	124,249,000 ft.
In the year 1896 the stock at mills in pile (exclusive of Rat Portage) was	406,000,000 ft.

EFFECT OF THESE FIGURES ON PRICES :

Taking into consideration the large decrease in the United States mills, and also the fact that the increase in production is offset by the reduction of the output of Michigan mills hitherto supplied by Canadian logs, one naturally comes to the conclusion that workings of the law of supply and demand should tend to a maintaining of present prices firmly, if not an increase, particularly as it is likely that large demands on the source of supply referred to will be made from the English market.

TRADE OF 1901 :

In regard to the volume of next year's trade, the estimated production of 1901 is	501,900,000 ft.
The production of 1900	476,000,000 ft.
Increase	25,900,000 ft.

The following figures are given of the volume of trade in the United States :

NORTH WESTERN MILLS :

The highest year was 1892, the production being 8,594,222,802 feet.

For the years	Production.	Stocks on hand.
1896	5,725,763,035	4,053,937,435
1899	6,056,508,000	2,728,271,000
1900	5,485,261,000	2,839,705,000

In regard to the hardwood trade, the information I have received is imperfect and not full enough to compile any figures that would be a guide.

W. B. TINDALL, Secretary.

Mr. Bertram complimented the president upon his able address, stating that he was particularly interested in his reference to tbe forestry problem. It seemed to him that lumbermen should take an interest in the perpetuation of their own business. His observations had convinced him that if a sufficient quantity of pine timber was left standing to seed the country, pine would invariably grow, although the first growth was usually poplar and white birch. He urged his confreres to give attention to the preservation of the young pine. He was also in favor of an import duty on United States lumber, contending that the conditions between the two countries should be equalized, and that Canadian lumbermen should be given fair play. Our lumbermen, he said, were not afraid of competition, but they should be allowed to sell their product in the United States if the manufacturers there were allowed free entry into the Canadian market.

Mr. Dyment said that he was strongly in favor of a duty on the American product. He had found great difficulty in shipping lumber to the United States at a profit.

Mr. J. T. Conlon also spoke on the duty question, urging the lumbermen to take a fair stand. He said they were not asking it as a matter of protection, but as a matter of equal rights.

The suggestions in the president's address regarding forestry and an import duty on lumber also met the views of Mr. W. A. Charlton, M.P.P. He had been an observer of forestry matters, and was certain that pine would grow after pine. The poplar and white birch to which Mr. Bertram referred were peculiar to the northern districts. On the Moose river he had found sufficient small pine to reforest the land. Mr. Charlton strongly urged the employment of a greater number of fire rangers as an effective means of protecting the forests.

Messrs. M. Boyd, Robert Watt, C. Beck, William Laking, W. T. Toner, and Hon. John Charlton also spoke in sympathy with the movement to secure an import duty on lumber. Mr. Charlton said that the justification of the policy is that it would be an advantage to the country and give us proper protection. He pointed out that Canada buys three times as much from the United States people as she sells to them.

Mr. Bertram said that heretofore the lumbermen had not been organized in Canada to cut hemlock bill stuff ; it had been taken out by the farmers and cut at small local mills. The situation was changing. The lumbermen find that on their land they have large quantities of hemlock, and if the United States hemlock was kept out of the Canadian market, it would be found profitable for Canadian lumbermen to manufacture the hemlock on their berths.

The following resolution was then submitted to the meeting :

"Moved by Hon. John Charlton, seconded by M. Boyd, that the address of the President be adopted by the Association and a copy forwarded to the Dominion and Provincial authorities and that the president be instructed to adopt such a course as he thinks fit to have a duty placed on lumber coming into Canada."

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election Mr. John Waldie as president and Mr. James Scott as 1st vice-president. Mr. N. Dyment, of Barrie, was chosen as 2nd vice-president, and the following as the executive committee : D.L. White, jr., Midland; John Bertram, Toronto; W. A. Charlton, Toronto ; J. B. Miller, Toronto ; Robt. Laidlaw, Toronto ; C. Beck, Penetang ; R. Watt, Wiarton ; J. T. Conlon, Thorold.

The question of the number of hours which mill employees should work was brought up. On the south shore of the Georgian Bay it is ten and one-half hours, and on the north shore eleven hours. The opinion of the meeting was that it is a question which must be governed by local conditions.

Mr. J. L. Hotchkiss was introduced to the meeting as an American who had come to reside in Canada. Mr. Hotchkiss has assumed the management of the lumber interests of Pitts & Charlton at Victoria Harbor. He stated that the resolution which had been adopted in favor of an import duty on lumber was one which appealed to him as proper. He did not think that the interests of the inhabitants of Manitoba would suffer thereby, as there was an immense supply of timber tributary to the Rainy river which could be drawn upon.

Before adjourning the members were addressed by the president and secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, inviting the association to join that organization. The matter was left to the executive committee.

SOME USES FOR OLD FILES. — There are many uses to which old files can be put. A good flat scraper can be made from a flat file, a half round scraper from a half round file, and from a three cornered file a good centre scrape can be made for use in scraping centre of work in order to make them run true. Drill drifts, cutters for arbors, etc., can also be made. When it is desired to remove a pipe nipple that has been broken off close to the threads, grind the corners of a square file sharp and drive down into the broken nipple. Unless it is rusted in very tight, it can be unscrewed. Broken cap screws can be removed this way, first drilling in hole for the file.

THE USE OF EMERY WHEEL.

The following advice to users of emery wheels by one of the largest emery wheel headquarters will be of interest to many. Too great a variety of work should not be expected from one grade of wheel. If the amount of grinding will warrant it, several grades can be profitably employed, each carefully selected for its particular purpose. Wheels should be kept perfectly true and in balance. In order that they may not become in the least out of true an emery wheel dresser should be used to dress up the wheels a little each day, or as often as they require it.

In mounting emery wheels never crowd them upon the arbor. Use flanges at least one-third the diameter of the wheel. Flanges should always be concaved and fitted with rubber washers between the flange and wheel. Have wheels slip easily on the arbor and screw flanges only tight enough to prevent wheels from slipping. Stands on which wheels are mounted should be heavy and strong, and solidly bolted to a firm foundation. Keep machine well oiled, so that arbor will not become heated, otherwise there is danger of wheels breaking from expansion of arbor.

Users of wheels are particularly cautioned not to run wheels on shaky machines, or on machines in which the arbors have become loose in the boxes from wear. See that rests are properly adjusted in relation to the wheel, otherwise accidents may occur owing to work being drawn between the wheel and the rest. Never run wheels at a higher speed than the maker recommends. Don't try to grind malleable iron with a wheel that was made for brass, as no one wheel can be made which will be just wright for grinding all kinds of metals.

To obtain the best results, emery and corundum wheels should he run at a surface speed of 5,500 feet per minute. Wheels, if run too fast, will heat the work and glaze, and if run too slowly will wear away rapidly and do but little work. The same speed should be maintained as the wheel wears down, and the speed of the spindle should be increased correspondingly as the diameter of the wheel is decreased. Where there is a different amount of grinding to warrant the use of more than one machine, this can be accomplished by transferring from the first or larger grinder to smaller ones as the wheels wear down, otherwise by means of cone pulleys.

SAVE YOUR OLD FILES.

The Globe File Mfg. Company, Port Hope, have recently added to their large manufactory a re-cutting department, which will enable them to re-cut and make equal to new promptly, files of any make or size at low prices. They have a special price list for this work which they will mail to any large consumer of files on application. The output of their factory is 600 dozen new files daily, which are shipped from Halifax, N. S., to Victoria, B. C.

The current (January) issue of the International Monthly, published at Burlington, Vt., is one of unusual interest. Emile Reich, of London, writes on "England at the Close of the XIX Century." He gives a comparative and most interesting study of the true status of Britain's interests, military and diplomatic. Bernard Bosanquet, of London, writes on "The English People" : Notes on National Characteristics," the first of a most interesting series of papers on the national characteristics of the greater nations. Prof. Geikie, of Edinburgh, the geologist, describes "Mountain Structure and Its Origin." Dr. F. H. Williams, of Boston, writes on "The X Rays in Medicine," Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, on "The Public Library in the United States."

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

COST OF PRODUCING SULPHITE PULP.

A meeting of the sulphite pulp manufacturers of Canada and the United States was held in Boston on December 28th last. Those present included Messrs. M. F. Mooney, of the St. John Sulphite Pulp Company, St. John, N.B.; P. V. Gascoigne, of the Laurentide Pulp Company, Grand Mere, Que.; and Chas. Riordan and George E. Challes, of the Riordan Pulp and Paper Mills. A question under discussion was the cost of producing sulphite pulp. Figures were submitted representing the cost of three sulphite pulp mills that were built in localities with advantages in the manufacturer's favor, and the figures went over $10,000 per ton of production. Two of the mills cost $300,000, and the daily production of each was 30 tons. An estimate is as follows: 2¼ cords of wood at $6 per cord, $13.50; coal, $3; sulphur, $3.30; lime, 70 cents; labor and salary in office, $7; wear and tear, $2.50. These figures are based on the cost for manufacturing a ton of pulp, and do not include insurance, interest, taxes, freight or commissions for selling pulp, and yet they show a total cost of $30 per ton.

The Sulphite Pulp Manufacturers' Association represents a daily production of 650 tons of pulp, only 50 tons being made by manufacturers not represented in the Association.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF SULPHITE PULP.

"A prominent sulphite manufacturer who has been collecting data concerning new sulphite mills now in course of construction, figures that there is going to be a surplus on hand in America by June, 1901," says the Paper Mill. "It is estimated that within the next six months there will come into the American market from new plants now building, and not counting the proposed increases in capacities of the mills at present engaged in making sulphite, 370 tons of sulphite pulp. This increased production is divided up as follows: Malone Paper Company, Malone, N.Y., 10 tons; Avalomink Paper Company, Minsi, Pa., 10; Jefferson Paper Company, Carthage, N.Y., 30; Gould Paper Company, Lyons Falls, N.Y., 30; Traders' Paper Company, Lockport, N. Y., 20; Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, St. John, New Brunswick, 50; J. Henry & Sons, Lincoln, Me., 30; St. Regis Paper Company, Great Bend, N.Y., 40.

"This list, representing 220 tons, shows the new plants which will be in operation by January, 1901. The St. Regis pulp is to be sold outside until April or May, when it is expected the paper mill will begin to run. But even then it is not expected that the paper mill will use all the sulphite product, and it is thought to be the intention of the St. Regis management to supply the felts mills and Taggart's plants with the surplus.

"Between January and June, 1901, the following plants will begin operations:—Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., 60 tons; Bayliss Mill, Williamsport, Pa., 30 tons. To this list is to be added several new mills in the Fox River Valley, which some time between now and June 1 will add 60 tons to the grand total.

"There is little foreign sulphite imported today. Probably 10 tons a day would cover the amount coming in on contracts. During the boom last fall as high as 100 to 150 tons per day were imported.

"It is thought unlikely that even with a greatly increased consumption and the substitution of American pulp for the foreign article, that the domestic demand will be able to care for the increased production."

BEATING WOOD PULP.

Of all pulps wood is perhaps one of the most susceptible to altered manipulation in the beaters, though the chemical processes necessarily have much to do with its properties, says the Paper Maker (England). Sulphite pulp can be beaten to produce a paper exhibiting the high breaking strength of a rag paper, with an almost equal amount of expansion. This does not mean that the best rag papers can be equalled by sulphite, but that experienced and careful beating will materially affect the strength of the fibre. It is well known that wood pulp may be made tough and strong, or soft and porous, capable of being used as a substitute more or less for cotton and linen, and, on the other hand, for suitable the uses of esparto in the manufacture of art papers. The most striking point of difference between rag pulp and sulphite is the resistance to crumpling—a very important quality. Sulphite pulp, even when exbibiting the highest possible breaking strain, is brittle and unable to withstand any extraordinary amount of friction. Rag pulp, on the contrary, is especially suitable for paper which may have to put up with rough handling. The brittleness of wood pulp cannot be greatly modified by the beating, as it is determined by the chemical treatment, and if too much attention is given to making the pulp soft the strength suffers accordingly. The question of adjustment of conditions thus bccomes a very delicate one. As far as the paper maker is concerned, his judgment is called into requisition to decide on the merits of various brands of pulp in order that the pulp most suitable for use may be selected. A raw material consisting of fibres of maximum length is easy to manipulate or to reduce to a given standard in the beater, while a softer pulp is not so capable of alteration, the fibre being already shortened by the chemical process.

Whatever may be the ultimate use of the pulp, its manipulation in the beater must be carried out intelligently. It should be a gradual process, the roll being let down on to the bedplate, not all at once, but bit by bit, so that for the first half hour or more the engine acts as a breaking machine. In this way the best qualities of the pulp are brought out and the fibres are drawn properly. The roll can then be lowered as much as may be necessary to reduce the pulp to a right consistency. For fine printings the rate of beating is important, as a fast speed gives the paper a mottled appearance, which is highly undesirable in this class of paper, and an evil peculiar to wood pulp. Seeing that wood is now being used as a substitute for all sorts of fibres, and that by careful treatment it may have imparted to it the qualities which at one time were thought to be the particular property of other pulps, it follows that the operations of beating cannot be effectively managed by any hard and fast routine, demanding, as it does, the highest skill in modifying the action of the

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knives to suit the pulp on the one hand, and the paper on the other. There is no question that the marketable value of a paper depends very largely upon the proper manipulation of the pulp in the beater, in view of the fact that the strength, handle and bulk of the finished article are qualities best brought out by the beater man. It is obvious that careless treatment at this stage of the manufacture cannot be put right by the machine man.—The Paper Trade Journal.

PULP NOTES.

J. C. Wilson & Company are placing orders for machinery for their new pulp mill at St. Jerome, Que.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company will have about 6,000 carloads of pulp ready for shipment to England early in the spring.

The Fraserville Pulp Company, of Fraserville, Que., will seek incorporation at the coming session of the provincial legislature.

It is stated on excellent authority that work on the proposed pulp mill at Grand Forks, B. C., will be commenced early in the spring.

The Ottawa Power & Manufacturing Company are expected to commence work in the spring on the building of a pulp mill on the company's property at the Chaudiere, Ottawa.

Mr. E. S. Jenison has been in consultation with American capitalists regarding the erection of pulp and paper mills at Port Arthur, the necessary power to be obtained from Kakabeka Falls.

The municipalities of Shipton and Danville, Que., on January 17th last granted a loan to Messrs. Angus & Whiteford, of Montreal, to asssist them in building a paper mill on the Nicolet river, near the town of Danville.

Messrs Crocker & Company, manufacturers of paper making machinery, of Pittsburg, Pa., are considering the establishment of a branch in Canada. One of their representatives recently visited Sherbrooke, Que., in this connection.

The St. John syndicate which has secured the Knight lumber property at Musquash, N. B., will erect a sulphite pulp mill and a paper mill, the latter for the manufacture of the higher grades of paper. Mr. H. H. McLean, of St. John, N. B., is acting for the company.

A meeting of the Keewatin Power Company was held in the city of Ottawa on January 10th, at which it was decided to proceed at once with the erection of pulp and paper mills at Rat Portage, Ont. The pulp mill will have a daily capacity of 100 tons, and the paper mill of 50 tons.

It has been necessary for pulp manufacturers in the northern and western part of New York state to secure a large part of their supply from Canada. This winter nearly 20,000 cords of spruce will be taken from the vicinity of Sherbrooke and Brompton Falls, Que. Of this 10,000 cords will be required for the Freidenburgh Falls Company, 5,200 cords for the Treadwell Pulp & Paper Company, and 3,000 cords for the Plattsburg Paper Mill & Bag Company.

The plans for the pulp mills of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company are now complete and provide for a plant with a daily capacity of 100 tons of ground wood pulp, 50 tons of bleached sulphite, and 100 tons of paper. The product will all be shipped to Brussels, 50 tons of the ground wood pulp being about 45 per cent. dry and 50 tons 88 per cent. dry, in sheets 24 by 36 inches and .012 inch thick. The work under contract now, and to be in operation not later than June 1st, 1901, is the ground wood mill, 64 by 270 feet, two storeys high ; boiler house, 50 by 64 feet, and shipping storehouse, 100 by 252 feet, one storey and basement, with two standard guage railroad tracks running through the centre, so the pulp can be loaded in the cars from one side and the paper from the other. The contract for the buildings was given to Mr. W. J. Hill, of Toronto, Ont., and that for the steel structural work and steel feeder to the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A. The special turbine wheels and feeder gates will be supplied by the Holyoke Machine Co., Holyoke, Mass.; the grinders, screens and wet machines by the Friction Pulley and Machine Works, Sandy Hill, N.Y.; the drying machines by the Black & Clawson Co., Hamilton, Ohio, and the boilers and steel chimney by the Sterling Co., Chicago., Ill. The contract of Mr. A. C. Rice, consulting engineer of Worcester, Mass., with the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Co. is to take the natural conditions of the location, furnish all plans and specifications, place all contracts, and build modern mills in every respect, with a complete organization to operate them.

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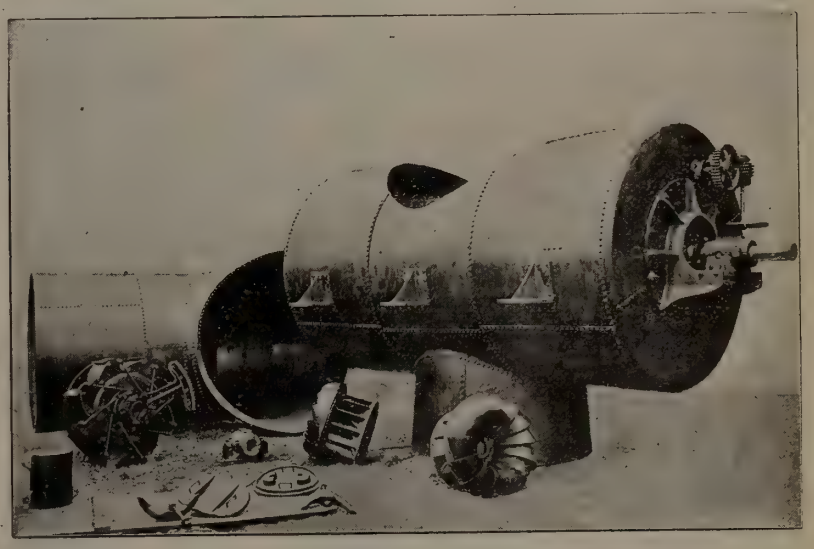

THE above view shows one of the many styles of setting and case to which our
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may be adapted. This plant was built for direct connection to Wood Pulp Grinders.
We invite correspondence from those contemplating the erection of Ground Wood Mills. Estimates submitted for complete equipments.
Let us have your address and we will send you a copy of our new 1900 Turbine Catalogue, also circulars of the Port Henry Grinder, etc.
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THE NEWS

—A. J. Stepan is building a saw mill at Loring, Ont.

—D. Cote, of Otterburn, Man., has recently purchased a portable saw mill.

—Josiah Keane, of Fesserton, Ont., intends converting his saw mill into a stave mill.

—J. D. Shier, of Bracebridge, Ont., is enlarging his planing mill and wood working factory.

—Drake & Mackon, lumber merchants, Innisfail, N. W. T., have dissolved partnership, H. Drake continuing.

—Peter Nadeau, of Port Daniel Centre, Que., has in view the erection of another saw and shingle mill at Grand River.

—The Conger Lumber Company, of Parry Sound, Ont., are building a new brick engine house and putting in another boiler.

—The Rathbun Company are said to be negotiating for the purchase of the saw mill near Bancroft, Ont., owned by the Flint Estate.

—It is the intention of McNab & Ryan, of Cranbrook, B. C., to establish a saw mill at Jaffray, with a capacity of about 20,000 feet per day.

—D. C. Cameron, president of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, states that his company have definitely decided to build a large saw mill in Winnipeg.

—The settlers of the Lake Temagami district, in Northern Ontario, are receiving $2.25 to $2.50 per cord for their pulp wood delivered at the banks of the Blanche river.

—Incorporation is being asked for "The St. Lawrence Lloyds," for the purpose of carrying on an ocean and inland marine insurance business in competition with the Lloyds of London, Eng.

—For the first ten months of the year 1900 the exports from the United States to Germany reached in value $27,000,000. Of this lumber represented $1,213,479, and timber and manufactured wood $1,278,933.

—Dr. J. W. Good and P. W. Ireland, of Toronto, are interested in the Klondike Lumber and Fuel Co., now seeking incorporation. The head office will be in Winnipeg and the capital $100,000.

—Pelford & Townsend, of Leduc, N. W. T., have established a saw mill on the south west side of the Conjuring lake, 19 miles south west of Leduc. Lumber is being sold at the mill at $14 per thousand.

—Mr. Finger, of the lumber firm of Finger, Arpin & Scott, of Port Arthur, Ont., was in Toronto recently on business with the Ontario Government. It is understood that his firm are seeking to acquire additional timber limits.

—A new shingle cutting machine has been invented by Mr. Frank Johnstone, of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, New Westminster, B.C. It is on a solid iron frame, with no woodwork attachments, as is the case with most of the shingle machines in use to day.

—The annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumbermen's Association will be held in Pittsburg, Pa., on March 6th and 7th. The meeting promises to be an interesting one, as important questions affecting the lumber trade are to be brought up and discussed.

—The Ontario Government has decided to have a forestry exhibit at the forthcoming Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Special attention will be given to spruce suitable for pulp wood, and to hardwood for the manufacture of furniture. Mr. Thos. Southworth, clerk of forestry, visited Buffalo recently to make final arrangements.

—Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, has procured and sown in Victoria seeds of hardwood trees not native to British Columbia, such as butternut, black walnut, white and green ash, red oak, etc. He states that in British Columbia they are well supplied with soft wood trees, but need the hardwood species.

—The timber exports of England for the first ten months of 1900 had a total value of $105,700,000, against $92,500,000 for the same period of 1899, a gain of 14.3 per cent. The exports of lumber from the United States to England during the ten months show a gain of 41.4 per cent. over the previous year, while Canada increased her exports but 9.7 per cent.

—Ritchey & McDonald, of Makinak, Man., have purchased a saw mill plant from the Stuart-Arbuthnot Machinery Company, of Winnipeg, Man. The mill will have a capacity of about 30,000 feet per day. Manning & McClure, of Stonewall, Man., are putting in a saw mill plant in the Gimli district, Lake Winnipeg, having purchased the machinery from the same firm.

—Messrs John Nicholson and David Clark have purchased the veneer mill which for some time has been standing idle at Eugenia Falls, Ont. They will immediately put the mill in operation and manufacture veneers, heading blocks, staves, etc. Mr. Nicholson was for thirty years in the employ of the Gilmour Company, of Trenton. Mr. Clark was also in the employ of the same firm for about nineteen years.

—Action has been commenced to decide the ownership of Deadman's Island, adjoining the city of Vancouver, B. C. It will be remembered that Theodore Ludgate obtained a lease of the island from the Dominion government on which to build a mill. After work had been commenced the provincial government put forth a claim to the property involved, and as a result operations towards building the mill ceased. The injunction still stands, and now the matter of the title to the island is about to be adjudicated upon.

—The Pigeon River Lumber Company, composed of members of the firm of Arpin, Scott & Finger, of Grand Rapids, Wis., have purchased the saw mill and accessories of Graham, Horne & Company, at Fort William, Ont. They have also taken over the entire winter cut of logs of Graham, Horne &Company and the tugs and other property of the Lake Superior Tug Company. Graham, Horne & Company retain their logging outfit, with booms and chains complete, and also their standing pine. It is their intention to continue in business in Fort William, confining their operations chiefly to work in the woods.

—A dispatch from Grand Forks, B. C., states that the largest body of timber in that section, and probably one of the most important in British Columbia, occupies the valley of the north fork of Kettle river, north of that city. Commencing at Cedar creek is a cedar belt which extends for a distance of over fifty miles north in an almost unbroken body. The cedar is interspersed with merchantable tamarac and pine, and at the mouth of Franklin creek the white pine commences. This is of the same variety as the Michigan pine, and is abundant in the river valley for fifteen miles above the mouth of Franklin creek.

An American syndicate, represented by F. J. D. Barnjum, have acquired large timber areas in Cape Breton, and have commenced preliminary work preparatory to the erection of a large pulp mill on the North river, in Victoria county. The syndicate will be known as the North River Lumber & Pulp Company.

COVERING A SAND BELT.—Have good glue hot, says Louis Hurd, in the Blacksmith and Wheelwright, also have a 2½ inch flat brush; have the dry sand nearby; give the belt a good stiff coat of glue, then put on plenty of sand and set into the glue with a hand roller or hand block and pack it down. Do about 2 feet at a time. When done hang up to dry for a day or more.

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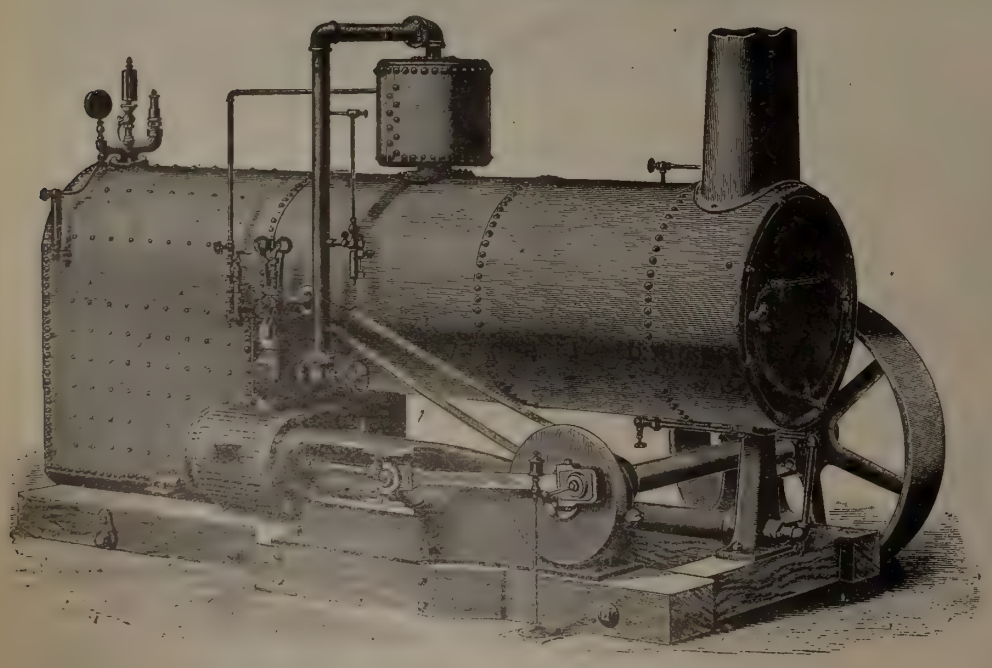
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suitable for Band or Circular Saws, Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Gearing.

PERSONAL.

Many readers of THE LUMBERMAN will regret to learn of the recent sudden death of Mrs. Ward, wife of Hon. J. K. Ward, of Montreal.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, manager of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, has been elected Mayor of Rat Portage by acclamation for the year 1901.

Mr. Alex. McCool, foreman for the Pembroke Lumber Company, has accepted a position with Booth & Gordon as manager of their mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Mr. T. Whaley has resigned as manager of the Whaley Lumber Company, of Huntsville, Ont., and will retire from active business life, although continuing as president of the company.

Mr. Arthur D. Campbell has been appointed Canadian commercial agent in the Argentine Republic and Uraguay, to succeed Mr. D. M. Rennie, who resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Campbell's headquarters will be at Buenos Ayres.

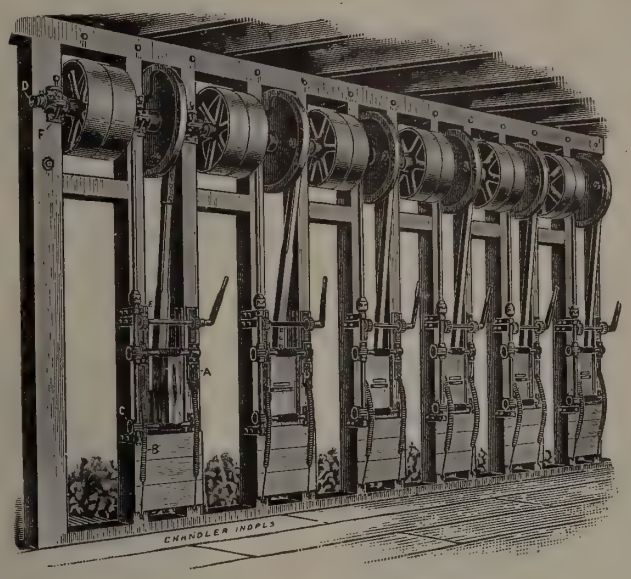
The sympathy of many friends has been extended to Mr. J. W. Maitland, of Maitland, Rixon & Co., lumber merchants, Owen Sound, Ont., upon the death of his eldest son, Mr. F. B. Maitland, which occurred on January 1, in his 21st year.

Mr. J. C. Shook, formerly of Toronto, and lately of British Columbia, has been appointed manager of the Dickson Company of Peterboro, as successor to the late T. G. Hazlett. Mr. Shook has had a large experience in the lumber business and is well qualified to assume the management of the important interests of the Dickson Company.

Mr. J. G. Scott, the well known lumberman, of New Westminster, while on a visit to eastern Canada recently received a telegram advising him of his re-election by acclamation as Mayor of New Westminster. This may be regarded as the highest possible testimonial to the value of the public services which Mr. Scott has rendered to his adopted city.

Mr. James G. Maclaren, son of Mr. David Maclaren, lumberman, of Ottawa, arrived home from South Africa last month. At the outbreak of the war he was employed in the lumber district at Johannesburg for the Lingham-Maclaren Trading Company, who also have lumber yards at Pretoria and Lorenzo Marquez. At Durban he enlisted in Methuen's Horse and served as a trooper for one year and eighteen days. Notwithstanding the dangerous duties in scouting and outpost work, Mr. Maclaren escaped injury.

The Best Excelsior Machine in the World



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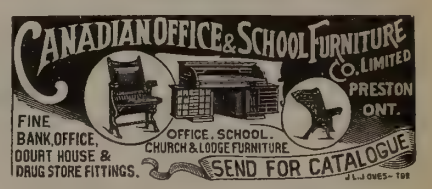
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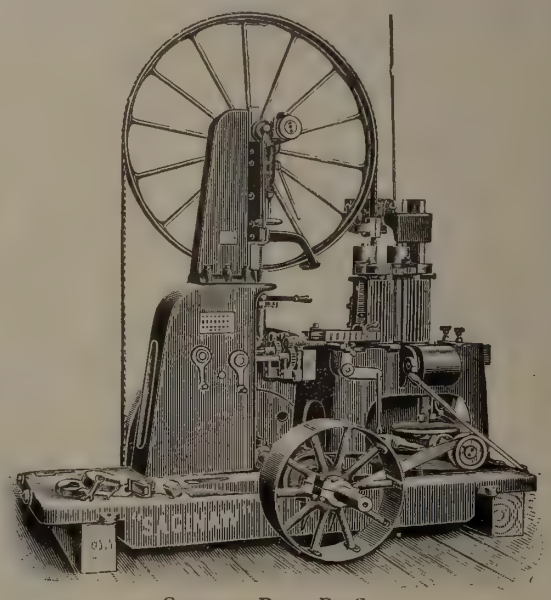

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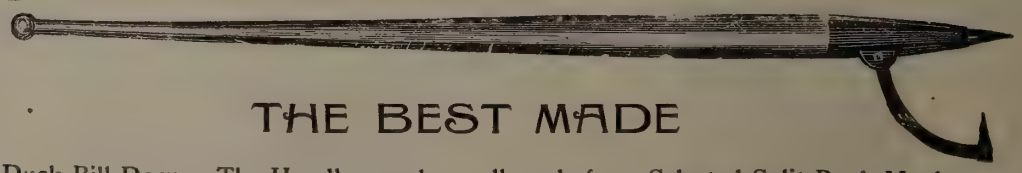

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The Socket is forged steel and welded solid to the eye, making it far superior to the malleable band.

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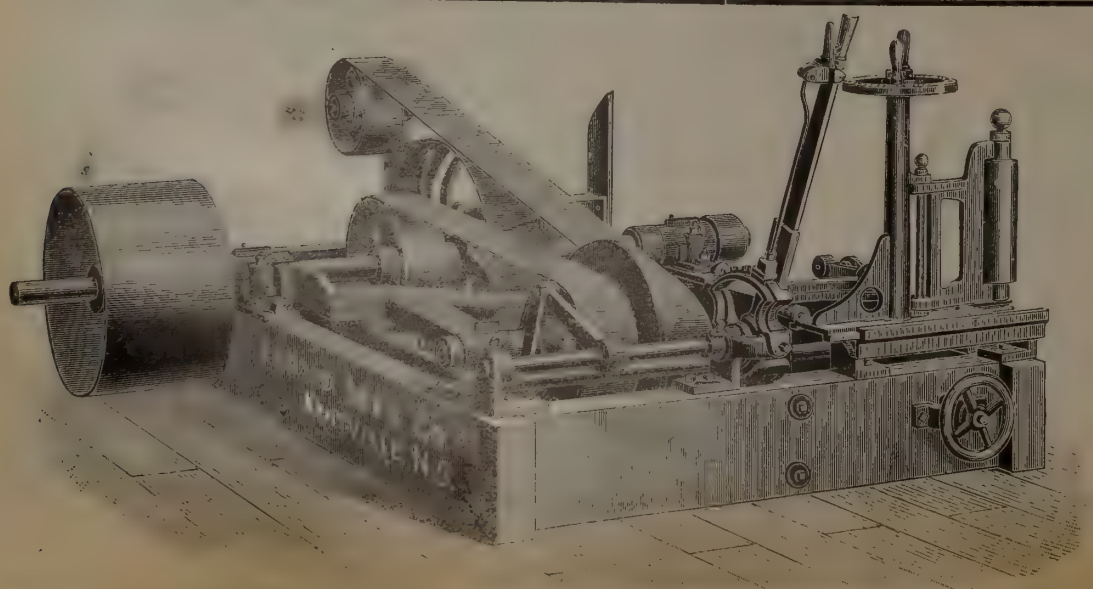

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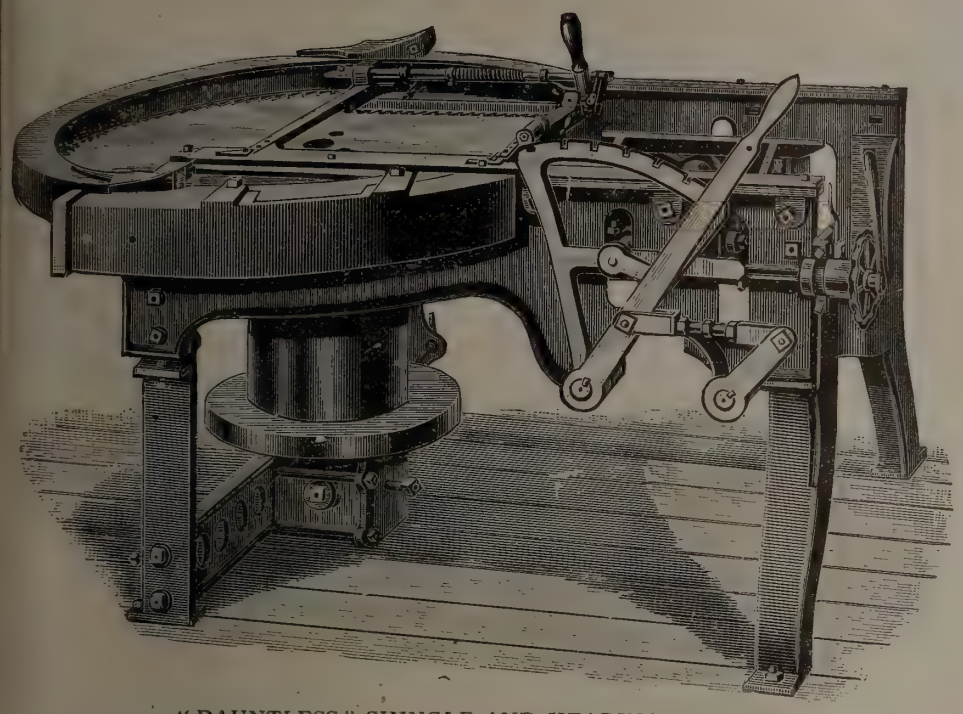

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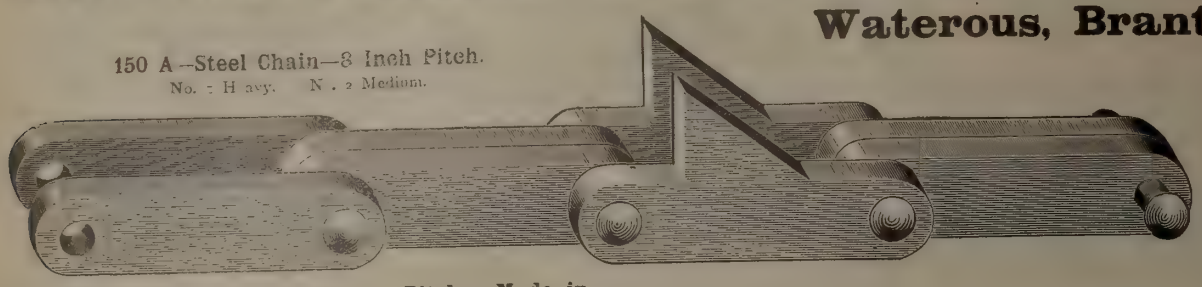

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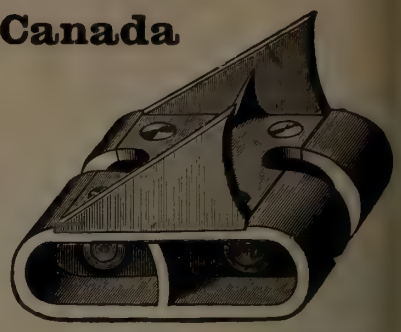

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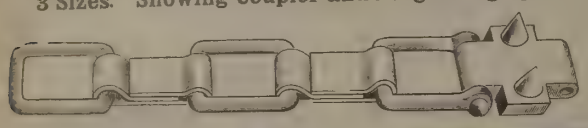

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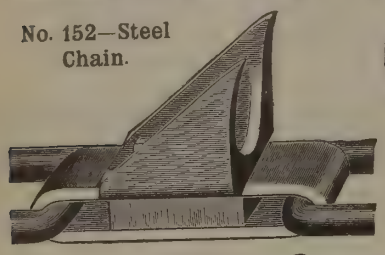

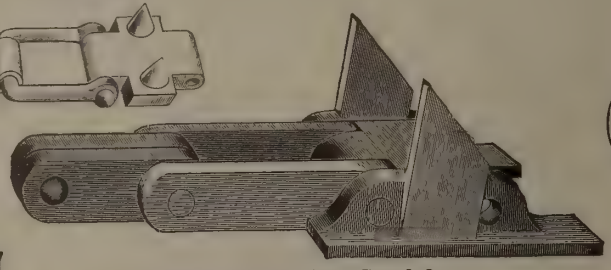

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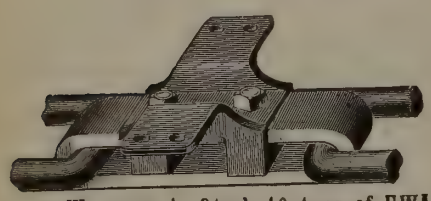

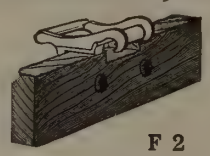

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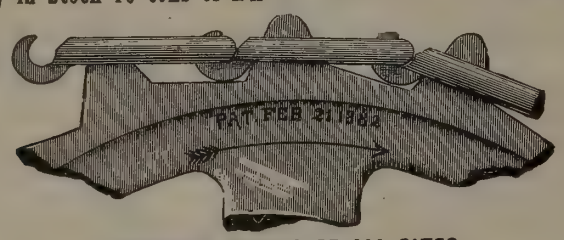

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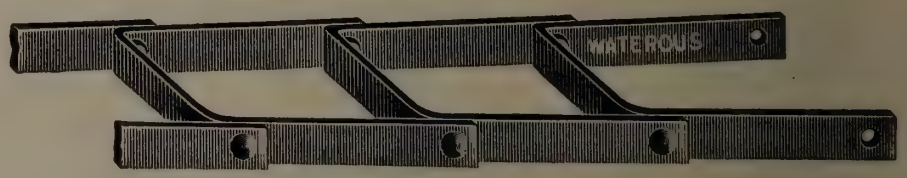

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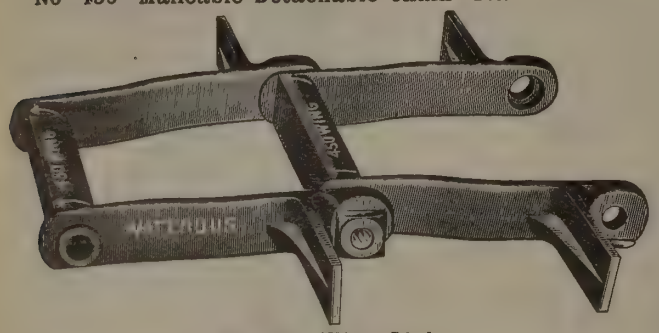

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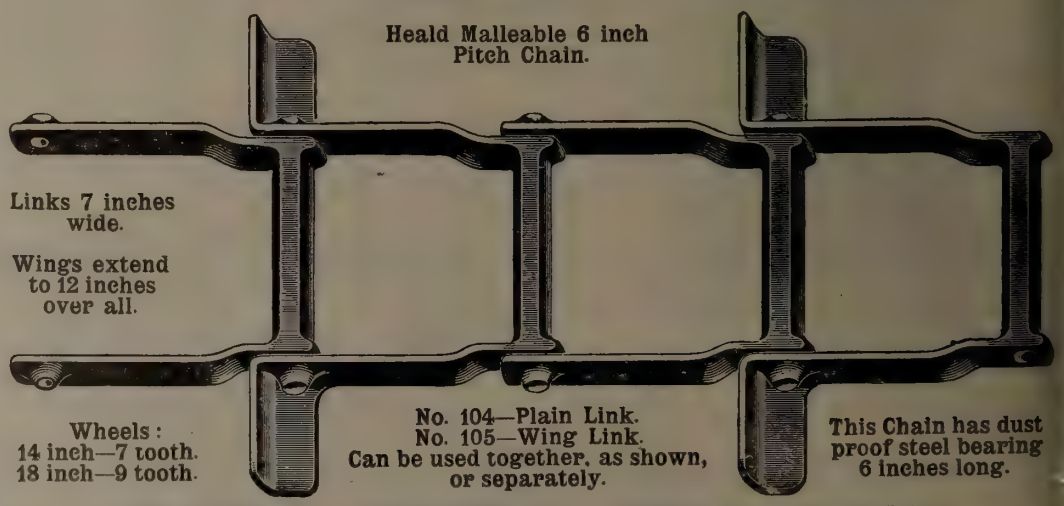
Heald Malleable 6 inch Pitch Chain.



Links 7 inches wide.

Wings extend to 12 inches over all.

Wheels:
14 inch—7 tooth.
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Can be used together, as shown, or separately.

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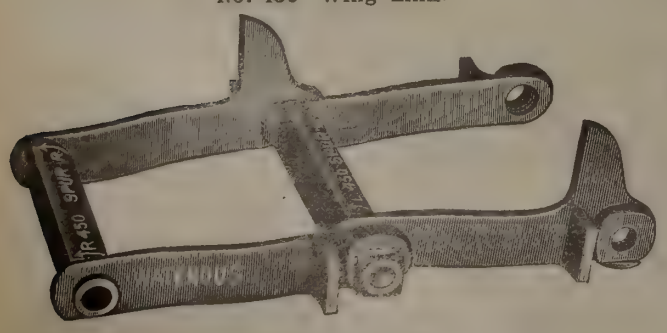

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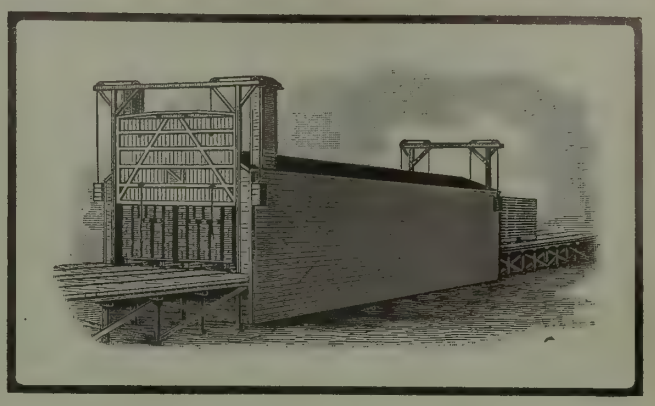

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Write us about it. We can put you in a complete drying plant promptly, and you needn't accept it till we prove to you that it will do just what we claim for it.

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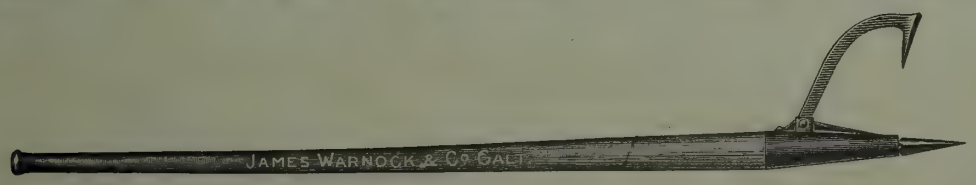

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Note the improvement in the socket—a fin running from the base of the hook to point of socket.

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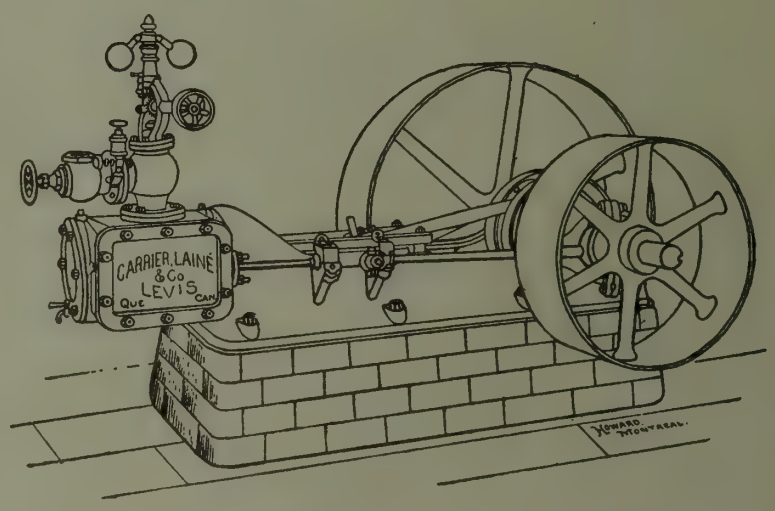

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 3. | TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH, 1901 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

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SANVIK SWEDISH STEEL

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For Stationary, Traction and Marine Boilers.

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Overalls, Top Shirts, Sox, Short Driving Pants, Long Stockings, Hats, Underwear, Blankets, Tarpaulins Axes, Moccasins, Driving Shoes and all other Lumber men's Supplies.

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SHINGLE SAWS

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No. 1 IRON FRAME OSCILLATING GANG

SAW SASHES OF ALL WIDTHS

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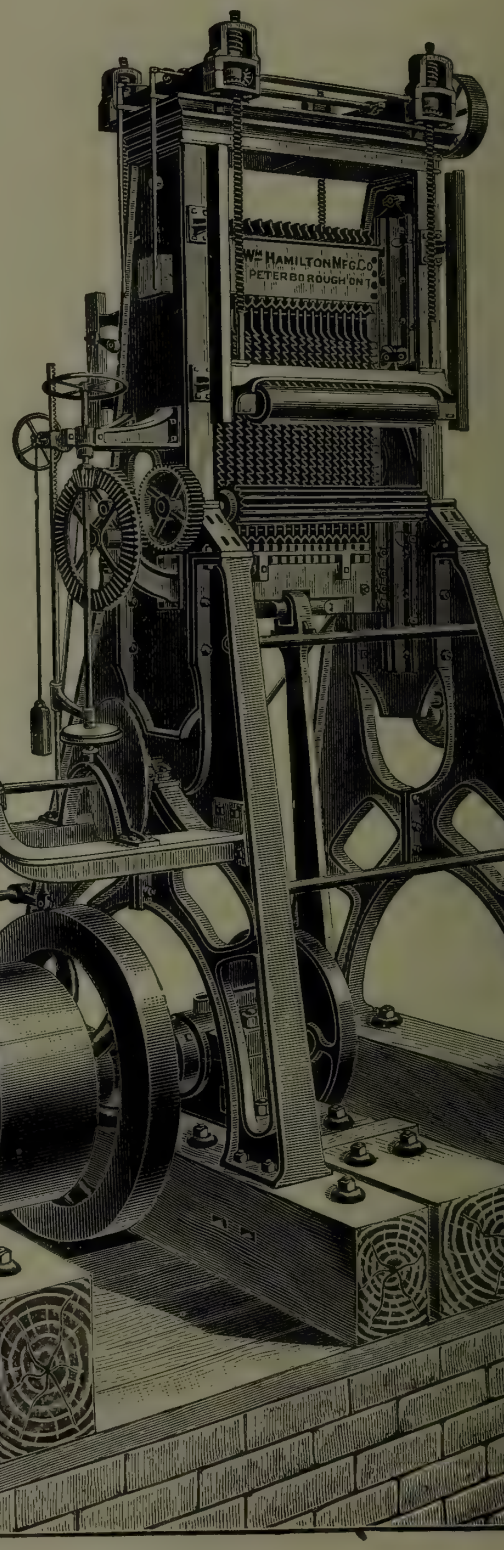
HIGH GRADE SAW-MILL MACHINERY



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We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simonds' Process** in the Dominion of Canada.

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.

MILL STREAM, QUE., on I. C. R'y, December 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—Driving a 20 in. 13 gauge saw into frozen hardwood, using a 9 in. 4-ply belt, if it can be done satisfactorily, is a very severe test. Your saws have stood that test better than any I have tried. I have been experimenting with different makes—both home and imported—during the last five years, and give yours the preference. Last order is just to hand and will report on them by and bye.

Yours very truly, JAMES McKINLAY.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—In regard to your Shingle Saws, you can say that I have been using Shingle Saws of your make (Simonds) for the past four years, and they have given good satisfaction. I am running nine machines and use a good many saws, but have never had a saw yet that did not work satisfactorily. Before using your saws I used saws of American make, which worked well, but after giving your saw a trial have continued to use yours, as they are cheaper, and in regard to working qualities are all that is needed.

Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

CLAVERING, ONT., May 3rd, 1897.

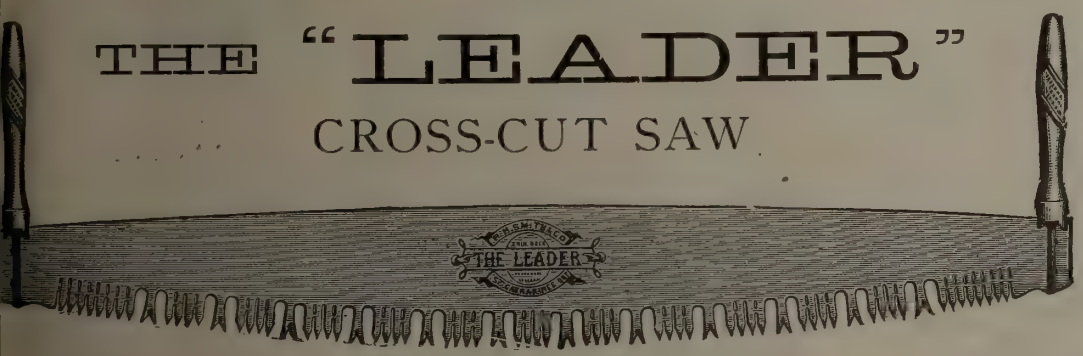
R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I have ever had in my mill, and would recommend the SIMONDS' Process Saws to all mill men in need of circular saws.

Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one. W.G.S.

THE "LEADER" CROSS-CUT SAW



These Saws are made from the best DOUBLE REFINED SILVER STEEL, warranted four gauges thinner on back than front, and the only Saws on the market that are a perfect taper from the points of the teeth to the back, and require less Set than any other Cross-Cut Saw.

They are tempered by the Simonds' Patent Process, insuring a perfectly uniform temper throughout the plate, and stand without a rival as the BEST, FASTEST, AND EASIEST-CUTTING SAW KNOWN. A gauge to regulate the clearing teeth is furnished with each saw.

Directions for Setting and Filing are plainly Etched on every Saw. None genuine without our Registered Trade Mark as shown in cut.

THE "LEADER" SAW SWAGE

Made in 3 Sizes—$2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Net.

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Northey Triplex Power Pump

FOR BOILER FEEDING AND GENERAL PRESSURE PURPOSES

In the Northey Triplex Power Pump we offer a machine put together with the skill brought by years of experience in pump building, and with full provision made for the varied demands likely to be made upon a pump of this character. A feature of value is that the three cranks are placed 120 degrees apart, thus giving a practically constant flow of water—minimizing strain on pump and economizing power. The pump can be readily repacked and taken up, and all details are carefully worked out. It can be conveniently operated by electricity, by water power, or by belt from engine. Different styles and sizes made to suit all duties.

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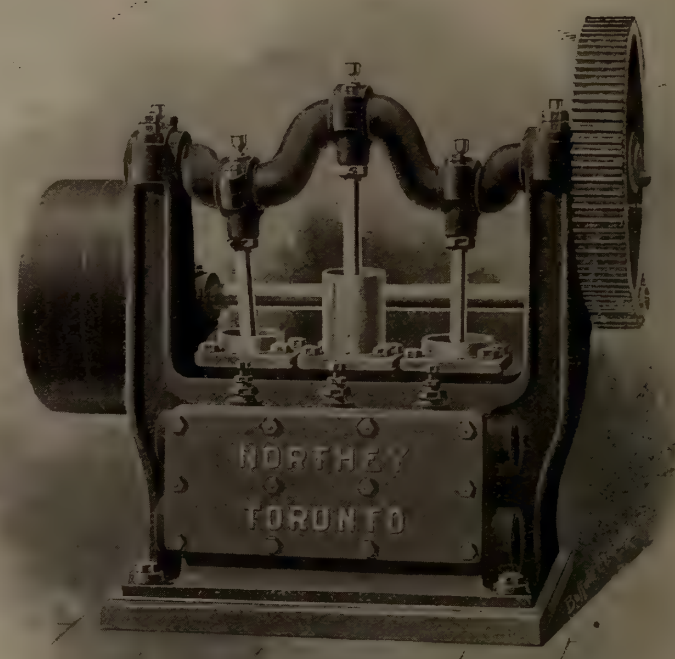

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SYRACUSE BABBITT METAL
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"CAMEL" BRAND BELTING
More Durable, Efficient and CHEAPER than Leather Belting
Not affected by Dampness or Heat Does not Stretch

"CAMEL" BRAND BELTING

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
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Dodge Pulleys

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 3. | TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH, 1901 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

MR. JOHN ARBUTHNOT.

THE present chief municipal officer of the city of Winnipeg is an esteemed representative of the lumber trade, in the person of Mr. John Arbuthnot, whose features are portrayed on this page. Mr. Arbuthnot was born at St. Catharines, Ont., and was educated at the public school there. Leaving St. Catharines in 1882 he engaged with the late John Ross, contractor, with whom he worked on C.P.R. construction on the north shore of Lake Superior. In 1885 he carried out a contract on the Northern Pacific Junction Railway in Muskoka, and in 1887 another on the Milwaukee Northern Railway in Wisconsin.

In the year 1889 Mr. Arbuthnot started in the lumber business in connection with the Western Lumber Company at Rat Portage, Ont., and in the spring of 1892 established a wholesale and retail lumber business in the city of Winnipeg, which he still conducts.

Mr. Arbuthnot served as Alderman for Ward 5 in 1897 and 1898, and in the latter year was chairman of the Board of Works. He was elected as Mayor of the city at the last municipal elections.

CONSUMPTION OF RAILWAY TIES.

How many railroad ties are used annually in the United States is a question which is often propounded, but on which there are no exact statistics. There are about 205,000 miles of main line track in the United States at the present time. It is estimated by railroad men that about 400 ties to the mile are each year required for replacements; the average number of ties to the mile is 2,800, and the average life of a tie is seven years. There is therefore required on the present railroad mileage of the country about 82,000,000 ties annually for replacements, with another 14,000,000 needed for new track, assuming that the construction is about 5,000 miles annually. There is thus a total use in sight of about 96,000,000 ties a year. Something over a year ago it was estimated that of the 80,000,000 ties then said to be used for renewals each year, 45,000,000 were of oak, 12,500,000 of pine, 3,500,000 of chestnut, 5,000,000 of cedar, 2,500,000 of hemlock and tamarac, 2,500,000 of redwood, and 1,500,000 of cypress.

Ross & Taylor, of Exeter, Ont., intend building a new planing mill in the spring.

A suit involving about $400,000 was recently heard in the Superior Court at Hull, this sum being the amount claimed to be due Mrs. F. Dezouche, of Bryson, by Alex. Fraser, of Ottawa, for the alleged improper sale of a timber limit. Mr. Fraser maintains that the limit was legally and advantageously sold.

REQUISITION FOR IMPORT DUTY.

FOLLOWING is a copy of the memorial presented to the Dominion Government by the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association asking for a duty on lumber imported from the United States:

Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., P.C.
Premier, and Members of the Dominion Government:

Sirs,—On three former occasions in 1898, 1899 and 1900, we, the Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers of British Columbia, have addressed you on the subject of the anomalous and unfair conditions under which we have to carry on our trade, in the hope that some alleviation of these conditions would be effected by legislation in the direction of the imposition of customs duties on lumber and shingles imported into Canada from the United States.

MR. JOHN ARBUTHNOT, WINNIPEG.

We have to regret that so far nothing has been done with reference to this matter, which is of so much vital importance to us that we are forced again to bring the subject to your notice, in the hope that conditions may now permit of a favourable consideration of our desires.

The chief burden of our complaint is that our trade is unfairly discriminated against under the present tariff, being, we believe, the only manufacturing industry in Canada which is left totally without protection in our own home markets, whilst contributing largely to the more prosperous conditions of other manufacturers and producers whose manufactures we use, and for which we pay enhanced prices consequent on the protection which they enjoy under the present existing tariff from the competition and cheaper price of like manufactures and productions in the United States.

Our industry contributes largely to the revenues of both Dominion and Provincial Governments in timber dues and by customs duties on all machinery and supplies used in the production of our commodities, or, as we have already pointed out, we contribute to the prosperity of manufacturers of machinery and saw mill supplies of all kinds, and to that of millers and farmers by paying to them higher prices as before refrered to, and to that of railways by the carriage of these supplies and of our own productions. On the other hand, when a contractor requires timber for some important Government work such as a canal or bridge, a railway for bridge or trestle work, a manufacturer for a new factory or mill, or a farmer for a new barn or dwelling, and we ask for our production a mere living price, we are met with the reply that pitch pine from the United States can be obtained at cheaper prices, or pine from Minnesota can be got at less cost, and that even our own description of lumber can be bought cheaper on Puget Sound, which may be possible, as they can produce cheaper, because all their supplies cost less.

The above is not a distorted representation, but the true state of our trade, and we trust that it may clearly show the injustice of the conditions under which our business lies.

We have had to base the prices of our productions on those of producers who have advantages towards cheap manufacture which we do not possess. The imposition of a duty on lumber and shingles is not sought for as a means of increasing prices, and competition between the many Canadian producers would prevent this if attempted, but the United States manufacturers having a protected home market of their own in which they make every effort to maintain prices, regularly disturb our conditions and prices by using our Canadian markets as a dumping ground in which to unload their surplus stock at prices below what they will accept in their own markets, or at which we can, under present conditions, manufacture, and it is from this unfair competition we ask protection.

The unfairness and anomaly existing in the before described condition is still further intensified by the position that not only is our Canadian home market open and free to the manufacturers of the United States, from whom neither Dominion or Provincial Governments derive any financial support, nor do they aid in the development of our country ; but our products are shut out of their country by the duties imposed on them of $2 per 1000 feet of lumber, and 30 cents per M. on shingles.

It is a recognized fact that the extension of this market and consequent increase of the volume of business done, assists the manufacturer in reducing the cost of production, and it is to this that we look for an improvement in our condition if our own markets are protected from invasion, but it can never be attained under present existing circumstances.

While we have to compete with our neighbors to the south in the markets of the world common to us both, a considerable portion of our product not suited to foreign trade must be disposed of at home, and this our mills cannot do, so that in foreign trade also we are handicapped, as the lumber produced for that branch of the business has to bear to some extent the loss on the other, and producers find themselves loaded with an ever increasing surplus for which it is impossible to find a sale.

On the other hand, the manufacturer in the United States has the markets of the world at large and of Canada open to him on the same terms as ourselves, and in addition has his large home market from which we are practically debarred.

We are not afraid of competing with the United States manufacturer on even terms, that is to say, on the terms of free lumber between both countries, but we must denounce in the strongest terms the unfairness of the one sided relations which now exist.

Instead of the manufacture increasing in our own country, the tendency is towards establishing new plants in adjoining United States territory, and this has already been done, the raw material being derived from British Columbia, manufactured in the United States, and thus has the advantage of both United States and Canadian markets. The inducement towards such a course must be so evident that we trust your Government will see the advisability of taking measures to obviate Canadians being driven to such an alternative.

We would respectfully again urge the propriety and necessity of imposing a duty on lumber and shingles entering Canada from the United States equal to that levied by the United States on the same products when entering the United States from Canada, which at present is $2 per 1000 feet on lumber, and 30 cents per M. on shingles ; to be lessened or abolished when it is made to appear to the Governor General in Council that such course has been taken by the Government of the United States.

We feel that the imposition of an import duty on such terms should be due to our own dignity as a country, would be of general benefit not only to the trade, but to the people and country at large, without inflicting a hardship on any.

We again beg to urge on the Government through you that the unanimous wishes of our industry throughout the Dominion receive your practical consideration during the coming session of Parliament.

We have the honor to be, Sirs,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) JOHN HENDRY, President,
HILTON KEITH, Act. Sec'y,
B. C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association.

VANCOUVER, B. C., January 16th, 1901.

INCREASED COST OF PRODUCING LUMBER.

The increase in the wages paid in the lumbering industry in the past three or four years has been very marked, as is shown by the statistics published by the Labour Gazette, which we give below. The standard of living has also been raised, and the cost of producing lumber seems to be increasing each year.

The following summary of the wages list of a leading firm on the Georgian Bay shows an increase of nearly 60 per cent. in the wages of woodsmen between 1896 and 1900, as follows :—

IN THE WOODS.

1894-5-6	wages about	$16 to $18	with board	per month.
1897-8	"	18 to 20	"	"
1898-9	"	26 to 28	"	"
1900-1	"	26 to 30	"	"

IN THE WOODS— Average wages per month with board.

Foremen.....	$ 60	60	60	60	70	70
Log cutters.....	18 to 22	18 to 22	18 to 22	18 to 22	24 to 26	24 to 26
Teamsters	20 to 26	22 to 26	22 to 26	24 to 26	26 to 30	26 to 32
Road makers and shanty hands..	16 to 20	16 to 20	16 to 20	16 to 20	22 to 24	22 to 26
Cooks	40	40	40	40	50	50
On the Drive.						
Tug hands	30 to 35	..	..	..	40	40
River drivers...	28 to 32	..	..	..	35 to 40	35 to 40

PREVAILING RATES OF WAGES.

The wages of workmen in the several departments of the lumbering business and in different parts of Canada are set forth in the following tables. In each of the three groups of men there are a number specially skilled who command high wages. Thus in the mills there are the men in charge of the saws, the men who keep the saws in repairs, and the men who have to use considerable judgment in the matter of selecting lumber of different grades. So also in the woods and on the drives skilled men command relatively high wages. Besides the saw mills there are large numbers of small mills engaged in sawing up hard wood and other logs generally obtained locally and in working up special products. In such cases a somewhat different division of labour is observed requiring separate treatment. A large number of mills, especially in central and western Ontario, from which returns have been received, are of this class.

MONTHLY WAGES (WITH BOARD) OF MEN EMPLOYED IN THE WOODS AND ON THE DRIVES.

DISTRICT.	IN THE WOODS.					ON THE DRIVES.	
	Foremen.	Log-cutters.	Teamsters	Road-masters and Shanty hands.	Cooks.	Tug hands.	River Drivers.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia (generally).....	40	20 to 26	20 to 26	12 to 20	25	.....	1.00 to 2.00 (per day)
New Brunswick (generally).....	50	24	24	20	28 to 30	35	1.75 "
Quebec (generally).....	40 to 50	18 to 26	24 to 26	19 to 22	25 to 40	20 to 55	30 to 36
Ottawa Valley.....	50 to 75	26 to 28	25 to 26	18 to 24	40 to 45	.....	.....
Parry Sound	70 to 75	24 to 26	26 to 28	20 to 26	40 to 50	30 to 40	35 to 40
Muskoka.....	45 to 50	24 to 26	28	24 to 26	40 to 50	.....	40 to 45
Georgian Bay.....	45 to 60	24 to 26	26	22	45 to 50	25 to 75	36
Rainy River.....	75	26 to 30	26 to 30	26 to 30	45 to 50	2.00 (per day)	45
Manitoba	80 to 100	26 to 32	26 to 32	25	40	1.50 to 1.75 (per day).	1.75 to 2.00 (per day)
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In the case of river drivers, the increase has been nearly 50 per cent. in the past two years. Where two years ago they were paid from $28 to $30 per month with board, they were paid last year $40 per month with board.

In the mills the increase in the case of the employees of this firm appears from the following summary :—

	1897-8.	1898-9.
Foreman.....	$ 2.50 per day	$ 3 per day
Sawyer.....	2.50 to $3 per day	3 to $4 per day
Filer.....	2.50 to 3 "	3 to 4 "
Setter.....	30 to $35 per month	35 t $40 per month
Edger.....	30 to 35 "	35 to 40 "
Trimmer.....	32 to 35 "	35 to 45 "
Pilers.....	30 to 35 "	35 to 40 "
General labourer.....	26 per month	1.25 to $1.50 per day
Firemen.....	1,50 to $1.75 per day	1.50 to $1.75 per day

The following statement of the wages bill on the Parry Sound district, supplied to the Department by a lumberman of experience, shows that in that region the sharp advance has taken place within the past year :—

IN THE MILL—Average wages per month without board.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Sawyers	70	70	70	75	85	85
Edgers.....	40	40	40	45	50	50
Setters.....	40	40	40	45	50	50
Filers	100	100	100	100	100	100
Book-keeping ...	40	40	40	40	45	45
Foremen.....	75	75	75	75	80	80
Yardsmen.....	28	28	28	28	32	32
Inspectors	50	50	50	50	55	55
Engineers.....	45	45	45	45	50	50

In above table of wages in the woods and on the drives, quotations are given of the amount paid in several of the best known groups of occupations. A number of special cases exist, as for example in the 'square' timber or 'waney' timber camps, where men with a special training in the selection and cutting of the trees required for this class of timber are paid more than ordinary woodsmen. Thus in the Ottawa Valley 'square' and 'waney' timber camps, the 'hewer' receives $60 per month and the 'liner' $40. In addition to the groups of woodsmen above given, there are the 'loaders' who receive $24 per month. The camp blacksmith usually received about $35 per month, and the 'handy man' (carpenter, &c.), from $28 to $30.

In British Columbia the divisions of woodmen are different. The following statement shows the wages paid per hour to the several classes of men employed in the woods by a company operating in Vancouver :—

Head skidder, 30 cents per hour ; hock tender, 35 cents ; undercutter, 30 cents ; head faller, 35 cents and 30 cents ; second faller, 27½ cents ; head loader, 27½ cents ; donkey engineer, 27½ cents ; bucker, 27½ cents ; second loader, 25½

cents; sniper, 27½ cents; second hock tender, 27½ cents; head barker, 22½ cents; head swamper, 30 cents; skid road man, 22½ cents; labourer, 20 cents.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

One of the marked changes in the lumbering industry in recent years has been the improvement in the standard of living provided for the men in the camps. The reports received from the employers in this regard appear to be borne out fully by the men themselves. A wholesome diet and plenty of it, is the general verdict. The following summary of the bill of fare in the several districts has been supplied by the companies themselves :—

Nova Scotia.—Beef, pork and beans, molasses, codfish, tea, coffee, sugar, &c. Living expenses of mill hands who support themselves cost about $2.50 per week.

New Brunswick.—Pork and beans, fresh beef, codfish, potatoes, bread, ginger bread, butter, granulated sugar, molasses, tea.

Quebec.—Beef, pork, beans, peas, bread, cakes, canned goods, molasses, tea.

Ontario.—Bacon, fresh beef, fresh pork, pastry, bread, butter, pudding, syrup, tea, sugar, beans, rice, currants, raisins, figs, prunes, dried apples, potatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions, turnips, &c. (Some of the firms give a greater variety than others, but few complaints come from the employees of any.)

Manitoba.—Beef, pork, beans, potatoes, carrots, turnips, soups, bread, cakes, dried apples, apricots and occasionally pies.

British Columbia.—Food supply reported as good as average hotel in district; fresh meat, fish, vegetables, canned and dried fruits, &c.

Generally, excepting for clothing, tobacco and incidentals, the men have everything found for them and there is a good prospect of saving. In many cases, however, the men tend to be extravagant upon coming out from the camps and spend much of their savings before securing further employment. Others manage to save from $40 to $80 and sometimes more as the result of the season in camp.

There is no general rule regarding hours of labour, the duration of daylight being the chief determining factor regulating the working day. In the mills, the usual day's work covers from 10 to 11 hours. In the woods and on the drives the working day lasts from daylight until dark. In some cases where the field of operation is some distance from the camps, the men start from the shanty before daybreak and return after nightfall.

Wages (daily) of Men Employed in Saw Mills.

District.	Sawyers.	Setters.	Filers.	Edgers and Trimmers.	Book-keepers.	Foremen.	Sorters.	Yardsmen.	Engineers.	Inspectors.	Others.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia (generally)	1.50 to 3.00	.....	2 to 3	1.25 to 2	600 (per year)	700 to 1,000 (per year)	.....	35 to 40 (per month)	40 (per month)	.....	.....
New Brunswick (generally)	2.50	.....	2.50	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	1.80	2.25	2.00	1.50
Quebec (generally)	1.75 to 2.50	.....	1.25 to 2.25	1.10 to 1.75	1.50 to 3.50	1.50 to 2.50	0.90 to 1.50	1 to 1.50	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00	90 to 1.25
Ottawa Valley	2.75 to 3.50	1.50 to 2.50	2 to 4	1.25 to 1.75	1.50 to 3	1.25 to 3	1 to 1.75	1 to 1.60	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.25	1.00 to 1.25
Parry Sound District	3.50	2.00	2.50 to 4	1.50 to 1.75	1.50 to 2.50	2 to 3.50	1.35 to 1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.25
Muskoka District	3.00	1.85	3 to 4	1.75	2.00	2.50	1.50	1.40 to 1.50	2.00	2.50	1.35 to 1.50
Georgian Bay District (Simcoe County)	50 to 80 (per month)	42 to 48 (per month)	65 to 130 (per month)	45 to 63 (per month)	75 to 150 (per month)	75 to 125 (per month)	45 (per month)	32 to 50 (per month)	50 to 55 (per month)	50 to 75 (per month)	28 to 36 (per month)
Georgian Bay District	3 to 4	35 to 40 (per month)	3 to 4	35 to 45 (per month)	.....	3.00	35 to 40 (per month)	.....	.....	.....	1.25 to 1.50
Rainy River District	4.00	2.25	4 to 5	2.75	.....	4 to 5	1.75	1.80 to 2	2.45	.....	1.60 to 1.75
Manitoba	3.60 to 4	.....	3.60 to 4	2.25 to 2.50	900 to 1,200 (per year)	3.00	.....	50 to 65 (per month)	3.00	.....	1.50 to 1.75
British Columbia	5.00	2.50	3.50 to 6.50	2.50 to 3.00	75 to 100 (per month)	75 per mth. to 2,000 per year.	2.50 to 3.00	2.50 to 2.75	2.50 to 3.50	2.50 to 2.75	1.75 to 2.00

THE NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

The Inspection Bureau Committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association held a meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 24th, at which an interesting report was submitted by Mr. M. M. Wall, of Buffalo, the surveyor-general of the association. This report in part is given below :

Four million six hundred and seventy-five thousand feet of lumber has been inspected to date by Association inspectors, mostly in small shipments, and for our members who have had a few cars done at a time, mostly in the way of experiment, but the amount of work for the inspector is increasing daily, as our members who have used the Association inspectors express themselves as highly pleased.

In pushing this work, I find all classes of lumber men appreciate the value of the Inspection Bureau. We are filling a long-felt want in the trade, but I wish to impress upon the honorable chairman and members of this committe and of the hardwood lumber trade at large, that they owe it to themselves and to me to support this movement by giving us every bit of work possible. The Inspection Bureau is doing a great work for the hardwood trade, a work that is of benefit to every legitimate trade interest, and all that is required to make a success of our undertaking is that the members of the lumber trade, manufacturers, dealers and consumers, shall lend this bureau their support.

It has been difficult to secure the services of men of the standing and ability which the bureau requires, to act as inspectors, and it is absolutely necessary that the members of this association shall give them every bit of work possible, as there are no salaries attached to any of these positions; and as the inspectors are paid entirely by the fees, it remains with the members to make their positions remunerative, and if they are not made remunerative, the services of the best men cannot be had. I cannot too strongly impress this matter upon the attention of our members. If the inspection bureau, with all of its great possibilities for good, is to become a permanency, the members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association must assist the inspection bureau and myself, by lending us the strongest support possible.

Our inspection bureau has been indorsed by every lumber market in the United States with the exception of New York and Boston. In these two markets I have spent a great deal of time and effort, without having as yet produced any tangible results. I earnestly recommend this committee to take some action at this meeting which it believes will have the effect of bringing these great markets into line with our movement.

If we cannot secure the co-operation of the lumber trade associations of these markets, I believe it would be advisable to establish national inspectors, duly licensed and bonded in these markets, who shall have the unqualified support and backing of our Association.

In working out the details of organization, I have found it necessary to make certain changes in our plans outlined by this committee for the government of the bureau. Different conditions exist in different localities, and I have taken the liberty to make such changes as I have considered advisable, and I trust that my action in these matters will meet with the approval of your honorable committee. In pushing this work I have received the hearty support and co-operation of the trade press, which has rendered me every assistance possible, and which has shown itself fully alive to the great importance of the work which we are doing. For this assistance I wish, on behalf of the association, to extend thanks. The members of the lumber trade in all markets also have shown me every courtesy possible, and I feel very much encouraged that the task of establishing a national, uniform and guaranteed inspection of lumber, is almost an accomplished fact. There is one criticism that I have to offer, however, and that is regarding the tendency of some members to use our inspectors and this bureau only when they are in trouble. This places on the inspection bureau the responsibility of settling the difficult matters, to which we do not object, as we are here to help our members when in trouble; but if our members would use the national inspectors when making their sales and shipments of lumber and for the general run of their business, it would materially assist the work in which we are all so much interested, and at the same time save themselves any possibility of misunderstandings, loss and litigation.

In conluding my report, I wish to state that the work of establishing an inspection of lumber which shall be on a par with the inspection of other commodities; which shall do justice to the buyer and seller; which shall guarantee that the goods sold shall be delivered as sold; which shall make a lumber contract mean what it says, is progressing satisfactorily. It is a great work and may not be done in a day or a year. Our members must remember that the inspection bureau was evolved from nothing, and they must bear with our mistakes and shortcomings patiently. We are doing the best we can. When our members make their contracts, let them be based on national inspection and the work be done, when possible, by a bonded national inspector.

I am convinced that our work can be made a success. Our plan is right, and all we need is the undivided support of the good people in the lumber trade.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

A little booklet has been issued entitled "Library Extension in Ontario," giving a brief history of the movement to establish travelling branch libraries in lumbering and mining camps, a statement of the work so far undertaken, and expressions of opinions from the Minister of Education, the leading lumbermen and others as to the advantages to be derived from such libraries. Objections were raised by a few that many of the men engaged in these industries could not read intelligently, and that the hours of labor were necessarily too long to admit of reading or study. To give the experiment of good literature in the camps a fair trial an extra building has been put up at two camps, five and twelve miles respectively from Nairn Centre, and a third twenty-one miles south of White Fish station. The first mentioned is at a camp operated by the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, the second at one of Edmund Hall's camps, and the last at J. J. McFadden's camp. Branch libraries in French and English from the Nairn Centre public library have been placed in these reading camps, and one of the McGill University travelling libraries will be circulated in the Victoria Harbor camp No. 2. Weekly and daily newspapers, illustrated magazines, and other suitable literature have been placed at the disposal of the men, who are being urged to improve their spare moments and to ask help from the nearest neighbor.

The shanties in question are built of different sizes and designs so as to ascertain the most suitable building for the purpose. The movement, in which Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick, of Nairn Centre, is largely interested, is meeting with success from all directions, and promises to be of great benefit to employees in lumber and mining camps.

The public is given an opportunity of co-operating in the movement by sending contributions of money or literature to Mr. W. J. Bell, lumberman, Nairn Centre, who is acting as treasurer pro tem.

—The lumber surveyors of St. John, N.B., have formed themselves into an association. F. E. Hill is president, F. Langan vice-president, Herbert McAloon secretary, and C. Robinson treasurer.

THE
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

IN COMMON WITH LOYAL SUBJECTS OF THE EMPIRE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, WE DEEPLY DEPLORE THE LOSS OF THE GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN WHOSE LONG AND GLORIOUS REIGN CAME TO A CLOSE AT OSBORNE PALACE ON JANUARY 22ND, 1901. "SHE WROUGHT HER PEOPLE LASTING GOOD."

JUSTICE FOR CANADIAN LUMBERMEN.

MR. W. H. Bennett, M. P., has given notice in the Dominion Parliament that he will introduce the following resolution: "That in the opinion of the House a duty should be levied upon lumber imported into Canada corresponding with the existing United States duties." How this resolution will be received by the legislators cannot even be surmised. The fact that the Government has turned almost a deaf ear to the representations of the lumbermen in this direction in the past is not a hopeful indication; but the sentiment in favor of an import duty is gradually growing stronger, and the lumbermen are daily making new converts from among the thinking public. As in the case of recent legislation by the Ontario Government affecting lumbering, it may prove that the Dominion authorities will conclude that the time has now arrived when the legislation asked for should be granted.

It is almost unnecessary to again review the situation and point out the unfair conditions resulting from the free importation of United States lumber. These conditions must already be known to our legislators. The situation was clearly set forth in the address of Mr. John Waldie before the Ontario Lumbermen's Association. In this country the cost of labor and mill supplies is greater than in the United States, while that country enjoys the advantages of cheap transportation by railways, which is something unknown in Canada.

A memorial printed in another column gives the views of the lumber and shingle manufacturers of British Coulumbia, and in our opinion makes out such a strong case in favor of an import duty that it will be difficult for the Government to conscientiously ignore the request. The statements contained in this memorial are a fair representation of the situation, and are actually bonre out by facts. The manufacture of lumber in British Columbia is so handicapped by the free import of the United States product (while the Canadian product is shut out of the United States by an import duty), that some manufacturers have already removed their mills to the United States, where they may enjoy the advantages of both markets. Proof of this is to be found in the following letter, unsolicited so far as it relates to the question of an import duty:

VANCOUVER, B. C., January 31, 1901.

CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—Replying to yours of the 13th inst., would say that at the present time we do not care to put an advertisement in your paper, for the reason that our territory called Canada is well covered at present with men, and on the other hand, there being no import duty on shingles from the United States, it leaves us so that we are not pushing very particularly for business in Canada. It seems that on account of this duty and the importation of wooden goods from the United States to Canada, we are compelled to go to Washington, as you will see by our advertisements in those papers.

We are building another mill at Sumas, in Washington, and anticipate building still another in the course of two months. We do not understand the unfair treatment to the lumber industry in Canada, and we have got tired trying to remedy matters in that way, and are simply going where we can do business and where the lumber industries are protected as well as others. We are neither strong Conservatives nor Liberals, but we look at the unfairness of the matter.

At the present time the capacity of the Canadian mills, according to the Canadian trade that is left us, exceeds the demand about three times if all mills run full time.

We are sorry to have to write in this way to practically the only lumber paper in Canada, but we are compelled to.

Yours very truly,
HASTINGS SHINGLE MFG. CO.

The injury wrought tothe lumber manufacturing industry of British Columbia is apparent and Canadian workmen are thus deprived of the employment which it should be the duty of the national government as far as is expedient to provide for them.

The suggestion which has been made in the Dominion House to nationalize the railways of the Dominion is one bearing an important relation to the proposed import duty on lumber, inasmuch as the inability to obtain reasonable freight rates has been one of the great drawbacks to Canadian lumbermen. The opposition to an import duty on lumber will come from the inhabitants of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, who may fear that they would be called upon to pay exorbitant prices for the necessary lumber for building and other purposes. At the present time a large quantity of lumber is imported into these provinces annually from the United States, the railways of that country fixing the freight rate at such a figure as will permit the manufacturers in northern Minnesota to supply certain sections of Manitoba and the Territories, to the exclusion of the Canadian product. There is no reason, however, why the consumers of lumber in these provinces should be called upon to pay excessive prices for building material unless it be the arbitrary position now taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway. There is an abundant supply of timber in the Lake of the Woods district, and with the United States product excluded from the Canadian market, the facilities for producing lumber in this district would be increased so as to furnish an ample supply for the western markets. If more equitable freight rates were obtainable, the manufacturers of the north shore of the Georgian Bay would also make a bid for the trade of the prairie province, so that there seems no reason to doubt that competition would prevent the consumer from being called upon to pay more than a reasonable price for his lumber. Some of the mills of the north shore of the Georgian Bay have, we understand, already made shipments of lumber to the city of Winnipeg.

Reasonable freight rates, however, are necessary, and whether these are secured by the nationalization of the railroads or by the appointment of a commission to regulate freight rates and like matters, they would prove a great benefit to the lumber trade, and would solve the problem of a lumber supply for the prairie provinces from the Canadian forests.

THE ASSESSMENT OF LUMBER.

THE latest design to burden the lumber industry of the country is a proposition to assess all lumber piled within corporation limits. The city council of Ottawa is responsible for having originated this movement. A motion was recently introduced in the council of that city "to petition the Ontario Legislature to make such provision in the Assessment Act as will ensure the taxation of lumber piled within the city limits; and also that all lumber piled or stored on any land within the city limits be assessed to its full value against the person assessed for such land, without regard for the ownership of such lumber or any indebtedness against the same, in order that such lumber and land may be placed upon the same basis with regard to taxation as other property and made to bear its fair proportion of taxation."

It is difficult to understand why, in the eyes of these municipal authorities, lumber should be singled out to be dealt with in a manner different from other lines of manufactured goods. Is not the product of the farm, the mine, and the fisheries equally liable in the matter of taxation with that of the forest?

No business or industry is more helpful to the farmers of Canada than the lumber trade, nor is there an industry which has done more to build up the villages, towns and cities of the Dominion. Such a proposition as has been made comes with bad grace from the city of Ottawa, which owes much of its commercial importance to-day to the lumber industry and to lumbermen who have invested their money in establishing saw mills and other enterprises.

For some reason there seems to be an eternal enmity towards the lumberman. He is already taxed to the utmost, while he is not afforded a corresponding measure of protection. Every article used in his business that it is necessary to import is subject to a duty imposed by the

ominion Government. He is charged a Crown nt and Crown dues to the full extent that the usiness can pay and permit of its continuance. is plant is assessed by the municipalities, which, nally, now propose to tax the output of this ant.

Perhaps one reason why the business of lumber- en is unduly burdened is that their operations e necessarily large and represent a large mone- ry investment. Yet is there another class of anufacturers whose operations involve greater sk?

There seems to be an impression by the public hat lumbermen are accumnlating vast wealth, t it is a fact that there have been only two ears in the past ten in which the business has een found profitable.

We do not apprehend that the Ontario Govern- ent will sanction the proposition to place a x on lumber and thus cripple an industry which lready bears more than its fair share of taxation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A CONVINCING proof that the people of the nited States believe that Canada, in her vast mber resources and water powers, holds the ey to the pulp and paper trade, is found in the rge amount of space given to Canadian matters y the American publications. Column after olumn in each issue of the leading pulp and aper trade journals are devoted to chronicling the ovements for the development of the pulp and aper industry in Canada, and frequently far- tched arguments are advanced in the endeavor o show that the United States will continue to ontrol the situation for many years to come. et between the lines one can easily discern that he statements are inspired more by a feeling of ealousy than by faith in the future supremacy of he United States.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN has been asked to xplain what steps should be taken by Canadian anufacturers wishing to make an exhibit of ood products at the Glasgow exhibition. Mr. J.M. Macoun, who had charge of the Cana- ian forestry exhibit at Paris, is looking after he collection of the articles for the Glasgow xhibition, which will include all kinds of anufactured articles made from wood alone. here is ample space for such exhibits of what- ver kind. The Dominion Government pays all osts of transportation, installation, etc. All hat is necessary for exhibitors to do is to write o the Minister of Agriculture asking for shipping abels and directions for shipment. The Glas- ow exhibition following so closely after the one t Paris, should serve to clinch many profitable ranches of trade that were suggested by the aris exhibit. Mr. Macoun states that if Cana- ian producers could only realize the extent of he business to be done in Europe, they would ot be content with the United States market.

THE Inspection Bureau of the National Hard- ood Lumber Association of the United States s apparently meeting with considerable success n its work, as will be seen by reference to the eport of the Surveyor-General, Mr. M. M. Wall, o be found elsewhere in this issue. Every lum- er market in the United States, with the excep- io of Boston and New York, have indorsed the nspection Bureau. Mr. Wall is of the opinion that it would be a great advantage to our hard- wood manufacturers if an arrangement could be made to have national inspectors stationed at the central manufacturing points in Canada, and that sales of lumber could be made where the orders are now lost to our manufacturers. He points out that there are times when all the hardwood people in the east could use a few cars of Cana- dian stock, but our manufacturers usually desire that the question of inspection shall be settled at point of shipment, and it would be entirely too expensive to send an inspector to inspect a few carloads, with the chance of a disagreement between the inspectors when they got on the pile to ship. Under the system of the National Association an inspection made by one of its in- spectors would be final between buyer and seller. Mr. Wall is a strong advocate of the benefits to be derived from this Inspection Bureau, and believes that in a short time such progress will have been made as to make it of great benefit to the hardwood manufacturers of both Canada and the United States.

THE extent of the trade in hardwood lumber with Europe is limited only by the ability of our manufacturers to supply the stock required at satisfactory prices. That dealers in Great Britain, Germany, and other countries are not only willing but anxious to obtain supplies from Canada is proven by the frequent receipt, by the publishers of this journal, of letters enquiring for certain specified stock. The latest is from a reliable London firm who are desirous of arranging for a regular supply of hardwoods, chiefly basswood, soft elm, and maple. Some of our manufacturers seem averse to taking hold of the British trade, but it is possible that they might find it more profitable than they anticipate. It would be well for each manufacturer to accept at least a trial order. When trade with the United States be- comes a little quiet, a British connection might be found very acceptable. Certainly during the past year some of our hardwood manufacturers could have made a few shipments across the water without losing any of their local or United States business.

BAND VERSUS CIRCULAR.

A United States saw mill owner gives to the American Lumberman his experience regarding the merits of band and circular saws. He says: "We built a circular saw mill about twelve years ago, costing with dry kilns and necessary build- ings $7,000. We operated it nearly five years, when it was burned down. Its capacity was 25,- 000 feet of scaled logs, Doyle rule, a day. It was rebuilt carefully as a band mill, with about the same capacity, and has been running steadily ever since. As a circular there was no overrun; as a band the overrun of sawed lumber shipped has averaged 30 per cent. From March last till Christmas the overrun was 32 per cent., and there were not 5,000 miscuts during that time. I should say, however, that in building the band mill extra pains were taken to have good founda- tions and a very solid, heavy frame. In conse- quence the work done by the mill has been ex- cellent and scarcely any alterations or repairs have been necessary, except on account of wear. This mill cost $25,000 with sheds and outbuild- ings. This year we have added a band resaw, which has increased our capacity one-third, and our overrun much more. The cost of this im- provement, entire, was $2,550. Included in the overrun were about 7 per cent. of common bark strips which net about $3. Our inspection shows 24 per cent. No. 1 and No. 2 with all counted that is shipped. The logging outfit and expense is extra. My opinion is that whiskey is largely to blame for losses in the small circular saw mills. Lumber is badly manufactured, thick and thin, no dry kilns and therefore stained. Bad manufacture almost always results from bad foundations; unless they are perfectly solid good lumber cannot be made. Usually a basin where wells can be sunk is selected, heavy rains come and water remains about the mill; there are no drains, the roof leaks and does damage; they cannot afford to stop and make needed repairs, so patch up and go on sawing poor lumber, which drags all the markets down. The foregoing is my opinion. Of course the amount of timber to be cut has much to do with it—not less than 25,- 000,000 would justify the building of a band. The writer has had fifty years' experience in manufacturing and dealing in lumber in various sections and has been successful in a fair way."

Concerning the subject the editor of the Ameri- can Lumberman makes the following remarks: "The matter of overrun by use of the band is an extremely important one. If the object be to produce 25,000 feet of lumber per day, and there is an overrun of 30 per cent. from log scale by use of the band as compared with no overrun by use of the circular, the band will produce the 25,000 feet from a little over 19,000 feet of logs. If logs are worth $5 a thousand there is there- fore a saving of $30 a day from that one factor. On the other hand, there should be some over- run with a well managed circular, which nowa- days can be run successfully on an 8-gage kerf. There is lacking in the above any statement as to the comparative cost of operation. The origin- al cost of the band mill was $18,000 greater than that of the circular, interest on which at 6 per cent. will be $1,080 a year; whereas the saving by overrun during 200 days' operation will be $6,000. This whole problem is one which must be figured out in every case according to the character of the timber, the class of work to be done, the amount of work required, taking into account the difference in the cost of the two characters of mills, both originally and in opera- tion."

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF FORESTRY.

Prof. B. E. Fernow, director of the New York State College of Forestry, on January 21st last gave a lecture at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., on "Forestry." The lecture was mainly of a botanical character. The following day a conference was held with the authorities of the university and representatlves of the govern- ments, at which the establishment of a forestry department in connection with Queen's Univer- sity was considered. Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Ontario Minister of Edncation, strongly favored the inauguration of such a school, and it is prob- able that some action in this direction will be taken in the near future.

The Harbor Commissioners of Toronto have made a reduction in harbor dues equal to about four cents per thousand feet, board measure, on lumber.

WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual meeting of the above association was held in the city of Winnipeg on February 19th. There was a large attendance of members and visitors. Mr. Henry Byrnes, of Winnipeg, president of the Association, occupied the chair, and after opening the meeting called upon the secretary, Mr. Isaac Cockburn, to read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

The annual address of the president was then presented as follows :

[Gentlemen and Fellow Members of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association :]

I deem it an honor to be privileged, as your president for the second time, to welcome you here in attendance at this annual meeting. I regret that it is not my good fortune, owing to the effect of a disappointing harvest, to be able to offer you congratulations of prosperity in the lumber trade. I, however, can compliment you upon the wisdom exercised in your business under the existing circumstances, in anticipating so closely the effect of a short crop, by retricting your business in purchasing with caution commensurate with the absolute necessity and requirement. The farmers also have evinced a worthy caution in delaying expenditure in building and improving as much as possible, until the return of an assured good crop. Being interested in the working of the association, and wishing to acquire more personal knowledge of it, I accompanied the secretary on two trips into districts where some complaints had been formulated against some dealers for violating the price list established.

On visiting the dealers in question, we were able to harmonize the differences complained of, and start them anew to sell at the established price list, and the result was an apparent feeling to adhere to the established list. My observation has led me to believe that the association is doing much to promote a better understanding among the dealers in the conduct of business generally, and the advantage of an established price list is well borne out. Unfortunately, there has existed in the city a disruption of the price list, and lumber has been sold at no profit to the dealers, and the demoralized and slaughtering prices here have been quite injurious to members having yards in the proximity of the city, and even at considerable distances out. I may say that after an unsatisfactory experience there appears now to be a united effort on the part of the dealers of Winnipeg to make such an arrangement and agreement as will lead to reorganization and selling on an established price list in future.

You will notice that the balance on hand has increased considerably, which may be a matter for your consideration whether the annual dues may not be reduced some.

In closing, I desire to state that at the last annual meeting it was my purpose to suggest to you that it would be a fitting thing for us to join with other organizations in contributing to the patriotic fund, but this was overlooked. However, at the first meeting of the directors, the board and myself thought it proper to vote $100 to the fund then being established for the relief and benefit of such families requiring consideration and assistance on account of our gallant fellows who volunteered to take part in the South African war, on behalf of our then gracious, beloved and revered Queen, and for whose recent death we all mingle in sorrow and are touched with pride in having had so worthy, illustrious and good woman as a sovereign. We pray God to bless her noble son and successor, our soverign, King Edward VII, who has already stamped himself an able and worthy ruler, and has declared himself in giving expression of affection and reverence for his mother in language so worthy of a dutiful son to a wonderful mother, to closely follow in her footsteps in constitutional government.

Then followed the secretary-treasurer's report as given below :

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I am pleased to be able to present to you such a favorable financial statement, showing a balance on hand to the credit of the association of $2,034,21.

There are still 34 dues unpaid, many of which will be paid, but it will be necessary to purge the membership list of some names, as it will not do to inculcate carelessness in the paying of dues. The membership stands at a gain of twenty-three over that of last year. There is a total of two hundred and four yards, and thirty-four honorary members. During the year I removed from the list seven members for directly refusing payment of their dues.

I have to report that shortly after the annual meeting I proceeded to establish price lists for the various points, and continued doing so until pretty thoroughly completed, with the exception of points west of Minnedosa, where I was advised that lists were not wanted. I did not visit the Northern Pacific points, knowing that it would be of no service, as there were non-members in competition. I have to acknowledge the active interest taken by the dealers throughout in arranging the prices, and the kind courtesy extended to me by the members, many dealers travelling considerable distances to attend meetings called for that purpose. I am glad to believe that the prices so established were generally adhered to, although there were some cases of complaint for violation of the price list, in which cases I was successful in harmonizing the difficulties which had arisen, by meeting with the dealers in question and discussing with them the grievances complained of, and securing a new start in selling on the established price list. In nearly every case a better feeling was engendered between them as a result.

At one point where I was asked to investigate a charge for selling at less than the price list, I knew the parties were not on speaking terms over some business difficulties. I first had an interview with the complainant, and told him I would bring them together, so as to sift the charge, and that he must make up his mind to discuss it with the dealer complained of, and in a friendly way. This he consented to do. I then interviewed the dealer complained of, who frankly admitted the charge, and after some discussion bearing upon the matter he gave me the strongest assurance that hereafter he would maintain the established prices. Upon calling the parties together a full discussion was had upon the charge made, and the dealer in the wrong having acknowledged the same, I then called the other dealer aside and mentioned to him that should he press the charge a penalty of $25 or over would have to be levied from his opponent, and that it would be of no direct benefit to him. To the credit of the party thus appealed to he at once replied, "I do not wish to be the cause of making my opponent pay that amount, and if he now agrees to maintain the price established, I consent not to proceed against him." I did not fail to impress this good act on the mind of the other party. This happened early in the spring, and no complaint has reached me from that point since. I merely state this case in giving my experience that this is a better mode of settling matters of complaint than referring the matter to the executive committee, when doing so can be avoided, but of course there will arise exceptional cases hichw make it imperative to do so.

The president in his address has referred to the state existing among the Winnipeg dealers, and I need not dwell upon it further than to say it affected members disastrously at points in the vicinity outlying the city. Those dealers have my warmest sympathy in the disturbance and loss of their business therefrom, and I do hope that upon the restoration of a price list for Winnipeg good business will again be brought about to the dealers referred to.

I feel called upon to make reference to a pernicious business coming under my notice which is being carried on by what is termed on the other side as poaching. I mean someone who is not a manufacturer and a non-member of the association, procures lumber from parties other than honorary members, and disposes of the lumber as best he can, and I am sorry to say that such a person has succeeded in making trouble and demoralizing prices in some instances to the serious detriment of some active members. I trust no member of the association will be found purchasing or supporting such a system as referred to, and if possible that some means may be brought to bear that will stamp it out.

This is an opportune time to discuss these phases on their merits, and I would like to impress upon the members present to do so fully and to go forth from this meeting resolved to act up to the resolution and by-laws of the association, and to be fellow workers together for mutual benefit.

The suggestions in the secretary-treasurer's report created a lively discussion in regard to the practice of cutting prices.

Several members stated that business in their particular localities had been adversely affected during the year by the action of non-members who purchased lumber in the United States and from western manufacturers who did not belong to the Association. The result of the discussion was that an understanding was arrived at that as nearly as possible hereafter the rules of the Association would be adhered to by all parties. The manufacturers and the wholesale men agreed to assist the members of the Association in this direction. The address of the president and the report of the secretary-treasurer were approved.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Henry Byrnes, Winnipeg ; vice-president, J. L. Campbell, Melita, Man.; directors, D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg ; T. Turnbull, Manitou, Man.; W. S. Burley, Neepawa, Man.; A. M. Stewart, Morden, Man.; J. K. Robson, Treherne, Man., and R. H. Williams, Regina, Assiniboia.

On motion of Mr. J. L. Campbell it was decided to arrange with the railway companies for an excursion to the Pacific coast during the coming summer, after which the meeting adjourned.

REDUCTION IN SHINGLE DUES.

The Dominion Government has issued the following proclamation affecting dues on shingle timber taken from Dominion lands in British Columbia :

"Whereas it is found that the rate of twenty cents per thousand chargeable on shingles under section 11 of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion lands established by order-in-council of 1st July, 1898, and amending orders-in-council, is not excessive in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, where shingles sell at from $2.50 to $3 per thousand, but in British Columbia, where they only sell for $1 per thousand, it is quite apparent that the rate is too high :

"And whereas the timber used in making shingles in British Columbia is of a class that cannot be used for the manufacture of lumber, being the hollow butts of trees cut down in logging, and therefore if not used for shingles will be burnt in the process of clearing the land; and it is thus deemed advisable to modify the said rate ;

"Therefore, His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that instead of dues being charged in the province of British Columbia at the rate of twenty cents per thousand on the manufactured shingles, the said dues shall be and the same are hereby made chargeable on the shingle bolts at the rate of fifty (50) cents per cord."

End piling under sheds is probably the best method of stacking hardwoods for seasoning. A Michigan concern has used this method several years, and finds it very satisfactory. Its sheds are 30 feet wide, 200 feet long, and high enough to take in a 16-foot board. The capacity of such a shed, the stock being end-piled, is 200,000 feet. The sheds are, of course, built especially for such work. End piling costs 15 to 25 cents per thousand feet more than cross-piling, but the results are claimed to counterbalance this.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN NEW ONTARIO.

In his financial statement made to the Ontario Legislature on the 21st of February, Hon. G. W. Ross presented in a clear and forcible manner the requirements of New Ontario in the matter of railroad construction, and threw out some important suggestions as to the methods to be pursued in supplying this need which have given rise to considerable discussion. The Premier fully realizes the necessity and the justice of so controlling the building of railway lines as to secure for the people of this province the full commercial and industrial advantage accruing from the development of the country, instead of allowing them to be diverted into other channels by means of the corporations subsidized by the people's money. The question of the powers exercised by railroad corporations and often abused to the detriment of those conferring them, is yearly becoming a more serious one. It is the uppermost issue to-day in Dominion politics, and it is well therefore that Premier Ross is showing a disposition to grapple with it in earnest with the view of avoiding those errors of judgment in dealing with railways in the past which have largely counterbalanced the great benefits of the railroad system.

The particular project considered in the Premier's speech was the proposed line running north from North Bay to open up the rich agricultural region lying north-west of Lake Temiscaming, where colonization has already been going steadily forward for some years. Eventually this line, the construction of which is now practically assured, may be pushed northward to James Bay, but its principal importance lies in the fact, developed by last year's explorations, that the clay belt of the Temiscaming region, which is considered fully equal in fertility to any farming district in the province, extends west and northward throughout the Nipissing and Algoma district, comprising a continuous tract of over 13,000,000 acres. The traffic of this extensive region to which the tide of settlement will shortly be directed, will find its natural outlet by means of the Temiscaming railway and be rendered tributary to Toronto and the other commercial centres of this province. The Premier threw out the suggestion that the House should seriously consider whether the best and most efficacious way to provide against the diversion into eastern channels of this enormous and profitable trade was not for the government to construct the line themselves, instead of bonusing a corporation to build it. He avoided committing the government to the general principle of public railroad ownership, dealing only with the special case of this purticular enterprise, and emphasizing the point that it was the gateway to this vast and productive territory, and that it was our imperative duty to guard against its being controlled by interests adverse to our commercial prosperity. The construction of the road by the government does not necessarily involve its operation by them. In fact, the Premier pointed out that after the work was completed the track could profitably be leased to the Grand Trunk Railway, connecting with their present lines, which would bring the traffic to be created down to Toronto and the western parts of Ontario. Merely to bonus a company after the usual fashion would leave them free to make the connections most profitable to the promoters and would probably result in our interests being sacrificed to those of Montreal.

A consideration to which the Premier did not refer presents itself as an additional reason in favor of public control in this instance, namely, the saving likely to accrue in the rates of transportation. The usual system pursued by railroad promoters is to build the line so as to cover the greatest mileage in the shortest time in order to be able to float bonds at the rate of $20,000 per mile. This increases considerably the amount upon which interest has to be paid out of the traffic, as the bonds usually have to be disposed of at a heavy discount. Other manipulations, such as the letting of contracts to construction companies, increase the load of liabilities which must in the end be borne by those who use the roads, in addition, when it is possible, to the payment of dividends to stockholders. Under government construction the amount might be greatly minimized if the traffic rates were adjusted so as to meet the actual cost of construction and operating expenses merely.

Another matter which ought not to be overlooked is the need of preserving from the ever present danger of fire the extensive pine areas of the Temagami Forest Reserve, estimated as containing about three billion feet, board measure. The railway will pass through the reserve and the pine forests immediately adjoining it for a distance of fifty miles. Railway construction under the ordinary system has almost invariably been attended by extensive forest fires, owing to the negligence of large bodies of men employed in the work. The value of this body of timber renders it only right that extraordinary precautions should be taken to guard against such a calamity, and it may be urged this can be done more effectively when the building of railroads is undertaken as a government work than if relegated to a company regardless of other interests than their own, of whom a formal and perfunctory compliance with set regulations would be all that could be expected.

While there is much to be said on both sides of the abstract question of the state ownership of railroads upon which the Premier wisely, as we think, refrained from entering, it must be admitted that the proposed Temiscaming railroad occupies a somewhat exceptional position, and that the magnitude of the interests involved may justify some departure from customary methods. Whatever may be the precise direction which this may ultimately take, we trust that the Legislature will support the position of administration in insisting that the development of the unsettled territory shall be pushed so as to secure the legitimate commercial interests of the people of this province, and that in railroad construction every possible safeguard shall be resorted to to prevent the diversion of the traffic into other channels.

THE DODGE CALCULATOR.

We are in receipt of a very ingenious device called the "Dodge Calculator," issued by Dodge Manufacturing Co., of Toronto.

The device is not only a novelty, but it is also an instrument of considerable value and assistance to all mechanics, foremen, superintendents, etc., whose duty it is to figure up speeds of pulleys, gears, etc. We are informed that the Calculator is one of the many uses to which the slide rule principle may be applied.

The Dodge Manufacturing Co. will be pleased to mail the Dodge Calculator free for the asking.

CORRESPONDENCE

OPERATION OF CIRCULAR SAWS.

WALTON, Jan. 11, 1901.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—In reading over the opinions published in your January issue as to the merits of different types of saws, I was much interested in the letter signed "Oak." I would like to ask your correspondent what he considers the proper speed for a 9 gauge and 10 gauge circular saw, and to explain what he means by two guide pins, also state in what position he would place them with regard to the saw.

Yours truly,
L. MCDONALD.

ROSSEAU FALLS, Jan. 12, 1901.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—In the letter signed "Oak" in your Jannary issue, the writer speaks of using two sets of guide pins for guiding thin circulars in cutting lumber. As I have had some experience with thin circulars, even down to 12 gauge, 68 inches diameter, upon which I tried the two sets of pins, but without satisfactory results, I would be glad to have particulars as to size of saws used and a simple sketch showing where the guide pins should be placed on the plate.

Yours truly,
ISA MUTCHENBACKER.

In reply to the above letters our correspondent at Rat Portage writes as follows:

"With regard to the best speeds to run a 9 and 10 gauge circular up to 60 inches in width, the speed that I found to give the best satisfaction is about 800 revolutions per minute. I have always asked the sawmaker to build or grind the plate one to one and one-half gauges thicker from the centre out to the rim. I never depend on the hammering that comes from the saw factories. I always change it to suit myself, and I find since I have used my own way of hammering that I always have good results, making good lumber, and seldom ever break a saw.

"We use 9 gauge saws in this part of the country (where 75 per cent. of the timber is red pine) with good results. In the east, where the logs are white pine, there should be no trouble in using 10 gauge. Red pine is much harder to saw with a circular, especially the butt-log, than any other kind of soft timber I know of.

"I may say that before we found out what was the matter with the saws coming from the factories, we had lots of trouble in the way of making bad lumber, and also by breaking saws faster than they could be shipped to us from the east. The difference now is that we do good work and break no saws, and make a larger cut per day.

"In reply to Mr. Mutchenbacker's letter, as to where I would place two guide pins on a circular. They are placed one below the log in the usual way; the other guide is placed above the log about four-fifths of the distance from the collar to the rim. This plan is used more where they have double mills with a band on one side and a circular on the other side, the larger logs going to the band and the smaller logs to the circular. One of the fastest mills in the world has adopted this plan. The one I have reference to is Heckley's mill in Minneapolis, where they are sawing more lumber in a day for the amount of plant and number of men employed than any mill in the world. The rate that a 10-gauge circular runs in that mill would surprise a man who has been used to thick saws. We are going to try two guide pins here the the coming sawing season in one of our double mills."

ADVANTAGES OF SUPERHEATED STEAM. — A recent authority thus sums up the advantages of superheated steam: First—A slight gain at the boiler, although a less gain than can be obtained by increasing the boiler heating surface, or by the use of an economizer. Second—A large gain in economy at the eugine, while as a disadvantage there is: Third—An increased loss in the steam pipes, due to increased radiation, fall of pressure and increased leaks. With from 500 to 700 degrees temperature of the steam, the following results were obtained:

	Per Cent.
Gain at boiler	2
Gain at engine	10 to 20
Extra loss in pipes	4½
Net gain	7½ to 17½

THE LATE W. H. HURDMAN.

The oldest and one of the most extensive lumber operators of the Ottawa Valley died on Wednesday, February 20th, in the person of William Henry Hurdman. For over half a century deceased was actively engaged in the lumber industry with his brothers, of which Robert alone survives. He was a son of the late Charles Hurdman, who emigrated to Canada from County Caven, Ireland, in 1818. The family settled in Hull township, where William was born the same year, he being the first child of old country parents born in this section of the Ottawa Valley.

At the age of 23 deceased, in 1841, took a contract with his brother Charles to grade a section of the Aylmer and Bytown Turnpipe road. Later in the same year he entered the lumbering business, drawing timber for John Egan, then one of the leading operators. He continued in this branch of the business till 1860, when he secured a limit, 50 miles in extent, on the Chalk river above Pembroke. This limit was worked for square timber till 1864. Mr. Hurdman next secured a limit on the Mattawa, part of one formerly owned by A. H. Baldwin. This was part of the old E. B. Eddy limits, and it is now worked by Mr. Hill. Square timber likewise was secured on this one, as the distance was too great to permit of logs being cut and hauled down.

In 1865 Mr. Hurdman secured a limit, 150 miles in extent, bounded by the Mattawa, Petewawa and Amable du Fond rivers. The present limits of Wm. Mackie, M. P., adjoins the old Hurdman limit. The square timber cut on this limit had to be drawn to the Ottawa river and there formed into rafts, which were floated down to Quebec by wind and current.

Mr. Hurdman was one of the first lumber operators to go up the north branch of the Petewawa river. This was in 1866, and work was carried on above Cedar lake. At this time the late Richard McConnell had limits alongside Mr. Hurdman's on the Petewawa. Wm. Morris, the late Andrew Irving, of Pembroke, and A. & P. White were operating on the south branch. That season the square timber rafted at the mouth of the Petewawa at the opening of navigation did not reach Quebec by way of Ottawa till September 29th. The following year, 1867, Mr. Hurdman pushed on still further and took out square timber on Hurdman's creek, a branch of the Petewawa river. He improved the waterways, but on account of the low water was unable to get his rafts of square timber to Quebec till the following season.

There were five of the Hurdman brothers, William being the oldest. The others were Charles, John, George and Robert. In 1857 the well known Hurdman farm on the outskirts of Ottawa, at Hurdman's Bridge, was purchased, and on this George took up his residence, farming in the summer and lumbering in the winter. He died last summer. The farm, which contains 160 acres, was purchased in 1857 for $2,700. The price now placed on it is $24,000. John Hurdman died in 1861, and the lumbering operations were carried on by William, Charles and Robert. They were known as "square timber men" till 1879, when they commenced taking out logs for the mill men. Previous to this, in 1872, they purchased limits on the Kippewa from John Wilson. In 1879 the partnership known as Sherman, Lord & Hurdman was formed. In it with the Hurdman brothers were T. E. Lord, of Albany, and Augustus Sherman, of Postdam, N. Y. The firm operated the Cromwell mill in the Chaudiere district, between Hull and Ottawa, the logs being cut by the Hurdman brothers on their limits. In this same year a limit was secured on the Coulonge. From the foregoing it can be seen that the Hurdmans were extensive operators. Each season they forwarded to Quebec four rafts containing about 500,000 cubic feet of white and red pine. The timber cut by them was always select stock, mostly white pine. The last square timber was cut in 1878.

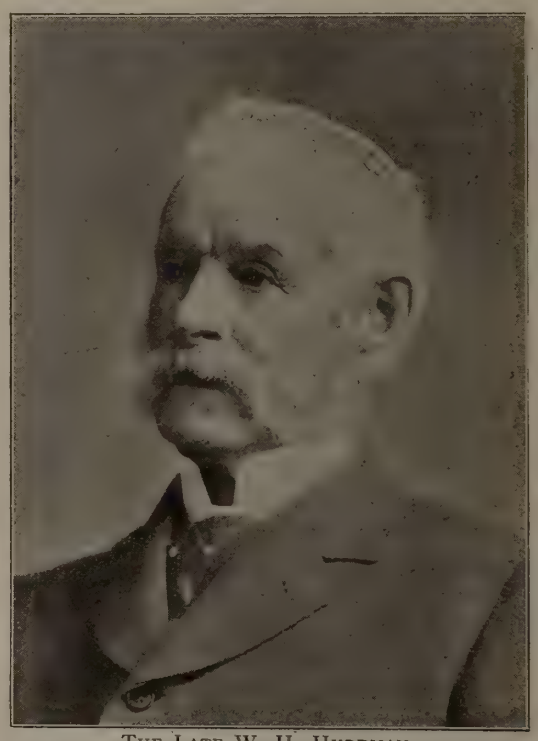
In 1879 Charles G. Hurdman, of Mattawa, and W. H. Hurdman, jr., of Ottawa, entered the partnership, buying out the share of their father, Charles Hurdman. In December, 1884, Sherman died and his son-in-law, Lemon Thompson, succeeded him in the business. About this time a yearly cut of 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 superficial feet was made. The firm was known as Lord, Hurdman & Co. till 1886, when Mr. Lord died. His share was bought out and the firm name changed to R. Hurdman & Co. Mr. Robert Hurdman acted as manager at the mill, and William Hurdman managed the "up river" business, assisted by his nephews.

Previous to Mr. Lord's death, however, the firm made extensive purchases of limits. These were situated on the Maganasippi on the Ottawa at Deux Rivieres, at Bois Franc, and on the Kippewa lakes up the Ottawa. Part of these limits were secured from A. & P. White and J. & G. Bryson.

In 1891 another change was made in the firm, when A. E. Buell, of Burlington, and John C. Orr, of New York, secured part interests. The firm name became Buell, Orr, Hurdman & Co. Other gentlemen who became identified with the business were W. G. White, Albany, F. W. Avery, Ottawa, and C. E. Read, Ottawa, son-in-law of W. H. Hurdman, the subject of this sketch. The latter retired, but was further identified with the Hull Lumber Company till 1896. Charles Hurdman died in 1893.

About this time the celebrated and complicated legal proceedings between the Hurdmans and the other parties mentioned were instituted. The Hull Lumber Company, it is said, was formed under protest from the Hurdmans, who claimed an interest therein, although not recognized as holding any interest by the other parties. The case was not settled till last March. One of the last acts of the late Wm. Hurdman, it is said, was to sign the final document in this celebrated case.

Mr. Hurdman was active despite his 82 years of almost continuous service in the lumber business. He was a man of unimpeachable character and stood high in the esteem of the hundreds who knew him. Up to 1873 he resided in the family residence on the Aylmer road. In that year



THE LATE W. H. HURDMAN.

he moved to Hurdman's Bridge, and in 1885 he took up his residence in Ottawa. He was actively identified with municipal politics and was reeve of Gloucester township and a member of the county council. He was a staunch Conservative, and at one time recognized as a lieutenant of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. Mr. Hurdman's intellect was clear and his powers unimpaired till the last.

The generation of lumbermen to which he belonged has narrowed down to few representatives. On the list at different times were Richard and Benjamin Rinaldo, Richard McConnell, John Egan, James and Robert Skead, Wm. Morris, Andrew Irving, Pembroke, John and A. Dunlop, Wm. Mackie, M. P., A. and P. White, Alex. Fraser, Wm. Faicuhney, Daniel McLachlin, P. Supple, Pembroke, John Poupore, R. H. and James Klock. Mr. Hurdman leaves a family of one son, W. W. Hurdman, of Hartford, Conn., and three daughters, Mrs. (Dr.) J. F. Kidd, Mrs. C. E. Read, and Mrs. (Rev.) H. H. Stevens, of St. Henri, Montreal. Mr. Geo. C. Hurdman, of the lumber firm of Hurdman & Elmitt, is a nephew.

The annual meeting of the Tracadie Lumber Co., of Tracadie, N.B., was held in Bangor last month, at which F. W. Hill was elected president, C. D. Standford treasurer, and H. B. Foster general manager. It was stated that prospects for this year's business are as good as could be wished for. The cut of logs this winter will be about 11,000,000 feet. These, it is expected, will be driven to the mill at a cost of $1.90 per thousand feet.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

When King Edward VII visited Ottawa as Prince of Wales and heir apparent in 1860, he was given a royal welcome by the lumbermen. The arrangements were in the hands of Allan Gilmour, J. M. Currier, John Egan, and other well known lumber magnates, and they were carried out on an elaborate scale. The Prince came to Ottawa by steamer, and a few miles down the river he was met by a flotilla of canoes and river boats manned by about 500 lumbermen and Indians, who cheered lustily when the Prince appeared. These smaller craft raced the steamer up the river landing. Many of the canoes were built for the occasion, and the men, all of whom sported red shirts, were brought from a considerable distance. While in the city the lumber workers were entertained at the expense of their employers. Hugh bonfires were built and meals cooked and served to them in the open.

The following day the royal visitor and the members of his distinguished suite enjoyed the unique and exhilirating pleasure of a trip through the government slides at the Chaudiere on a raft of square timber. He afterwards witnessed a series of boat races. In these crews of assorted strength competed, two oar up to ten oar races being on the programme. The different lumber firms were represented by crews, and the keenest good natured rivalry prevailed. In one race an Indian crew won out, however, from the timber hewers.

The lumbermen also erected an immense and imposing arch near the Suspension bridge at the Chaudiere district, then as now the centre of the industry. This arch was built of square timber, as were several others erected on the principal streets. The future King was presented by Mr. Allan Gilmour with an address from the lumbermen and settlers of the Gatineau district. At the Chats rapids on his way to Arnprior the distinguished tourist was presented with another address on which were conveyed the loyal wishes of 13,000 river men and lumbermen. This presentation took place on a raft, and the address was written on birch bark. The address was unique from the fact that it contained the expression "may you long remain the Prince of Wales." The loyal river men while wishing the heir apparent all joy and a long life, thus showed their love for his royal mother, whose reign they desired to see long continued. The true hearted fellows had their wish realized, as the Queen reigned for another 40 years. At the time of the Diamond Jubilee one of the gentlemen interested in preparing the address and presenting it, forwarded another copy to the Prince of Wales renewing the sincere wishes of 1,860 therein contained. The Prince in reply stated that he remembered and treasured the circumstance of the first presentation, and would convey to the Queen the renewed loyal wishes of the Ottawa lumbermen. The Prince and suite were conveyed from the Chats rapids up the Ottawa river to Arnprior in canoes manned by hardy river men. At Arnprior this distinguished guest was entertained by Mr. McLachlin, whose name is also prominently identified with the lumbering interests of the Ottawa Valley.

CHECKING OF BASSWOOD.

A correspondent writes to the American Lumberman as follows: "Would you please give me advice as to how to keep basswood from checking both in logs and squares? I have tried different ways, such as putting in a shed out of the rain and sun and keeping it with the bark on it, but it does not seem to help the difficulty very much." The answer given is that painting the ends, if the prevention of checking is of enough importance to warrant the expense, will be the best means of overcoming the difficulty.

It is reported that the Ship Harbor Lumber Company, owned by the estate of the late Hon. A. R. Dickey, has been sold to a pulp-making concern.

W. E. Kelley & Company, of Portland, Me., are to start a planing mill to be operated by electricity, and expect it to be second to none of its size. The shavings exhauster is to be run from a countershaft; instead of tight and loose pulleys the motor will be connected direct to counter, so that when the machine is stopped the exhauster will also be idle. This construction is with a view to economy in not having to pay for extra power. There will not be a piece of shafting in the mill, except in the filing room, where one piece, 12 feet long, will be run by one motor, the filing room tools being belted from this shaft.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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☞ Subscription price for the two editions or one year, $1.00.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

WANTED

Market for—
27,000 ft. 1 in. dry Soft Elm, mill run, culls out.
8,000 ft. 1½ in, dry Soft Elm, mill run, culls out.
5,000 ft. 2 in. dry Soft Elm, mill run, culls out.
32,000 ft. 1 in. dry Hard Maple, mill run, culls out.
13,581 ft. 1½ in. dry Hard Maple, mill run, culls out.
28,352 ft. 2 in. dry Hard Maple, mill run, culls out.
27,784 ft. 3 in. dry Hard Maple, mill run, culls out.
Prices on application. W. DOHERTY & CO., Clinton, Ont.

FOR SALE ONE CAR OF INCH DRY, 1ST and 2nds Hickory. WILSON LUMBER CO., LTD., Toronto.

WANTED—Position as Manager, Superintendent or Foreman of saw mill. Unexceptiona reference furnished as to experience and ability. Address P. O. Box 497, Ottawa, Canada.

WANTED — SOUND, CLEAR, WHITE Spruce, 1¼ inch thick, in 10 or 16 foot lengths. Dry stock preferred. Address MASON & RISCH PIANO CO., LTD., 642 King street west, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

Large Tract of Timber

THE PRORERTY OF

The Canadian Land and Immigration Company of Haliburton, (Limited).

This company has a larger tract of well timbered land about 125 miles north-east of Toronto. There are large quantities of Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam, Basswood, Beech, Cherry Birch, Maple, also considerable Pine, Elm and Ash on this tract. It is well served by two railroads, one of which is about to be extended through the centre of the property. The company are prepared to sell this timber in blocks ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 acres, or more if desired.

There are several good mill sites on the property. This would be a good opportunity for parties who are at present cut out and are looking for a new location.

Maps and plans and further particulars can be had by applying to

W. H. LOCKHART GORDON,
Managing Director,
157 Bay Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE.—36 in. Wickes Gang, cutting 14 in. deep; located in Canada; price low. WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED.

ONE CAR OF PUMP LOGS, TAMARACK. Shipment in March or April. Correspond with R. J. DOUGALL, Hallville, Ont.

WANTED FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS BUILDING and Carpenter Work. One who can run Sash and Door Factory preferred. Address, stating terms, experience, &c., LEQUIME & POWERS, Midway, B.C.

WANTED

GREEN HARD MAPLE SQUARES, 6½x6½ in., 12 feet and up. Cash on delivery at any station in Ontario or Quebec. Address Box 40, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

For Sale—The following Red Pine Lumber

120 M 1 in. x 4 in. and up x 6/19 ft., only 5% 6/11 ft.
25 M 6/4 in. x 4 in. and up x 12/19 ft.
207 M 8/4 in. x 4 in. and up x 6/19 ft., only 3% 6/11 ft.
Quality Log Run. Mill culls out. Cut 1900 For particulars apply to MASON, GORDON & CO., 589 Temple Building, Montreal, or Mason Mills, Ottawa.

FOR SALE

30,000 ft. 1½ in. soft and hard elm, cut last June.
7,000 ft. 1½ in. soft elm, cut last June.
6,000 ft. 4 in. elm " "
10,000 ft. 1½ and 2 in soft maple, cut last June.
20,000 ft. 1 in. soft maple, cut last June.
4 000 ft. 1½ in. red oak, " "
30,000 ft. hardwood, mill cut mostly, 1 in. and 1½ in., cut last June.
50,000 ft. dry 1 inch pine, mill run and dressing and better, cut last June.
Also a large quantity of dry cordwood and hardwood slabs.
Address STEELE & GIBSON, Humberstone, Ont.

Virgin Timber Berths

BY AUCTION

TOWNSHIP OF "ERMATINGER"

(North Shore of Lake Huron)

The Timber Licenses for the above Township will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on

Thursday, April 18th, 1901, at 2 p.m.

At the Board of Trade Rooms, Toronto,

subject to the terms and conditions which will be announced at the time of sale.

Lot 1.—The South-East Quarter of the Township, 9 square miles, more or less.
Lot 2.—The South-West Quarter of the Township, 9 square miles, more or less.
Lot 3.—The North-West Quarter of the Township, 9 square miles, more or less.
Lot 4.—The North-East Quarter of the Township, 9 square miles, more or less.

The Township of Ermatinger is one of the best berths in the province and can be cheaply lumbered. It has been recently examined for the owners by James Barclay, Cheboygan, and the estimates will be furnished to lumbermen who wish to examine the berths.

Terms of payment.—One fourth in cash at the time of sale, and the balance in one, two and three years with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable annually.

For further particulars and maps, apply to E. R. C. Clarkson, Ontario Bank Chambers, or to

PETER RYAN,
Toronto.

WANTED—A FEW CARS OF DRY PINE lath, No. 1 or good No. 2; also hemlock lumber—for spot cash—on C.P.R. points preferred. Box 17, LUMBERMAN.

WANTED--POSITION AS BAND SAW FILER. Capable of taking charge of same. Can give good reference as to experience and ability. Address MEDERIC LAFONTAINE, Charlemagne, Que.

A BOOK-KEEPER IN CHARGE OF A LARGE lumbering office desires to make a change; good reasons. Will be open for engagement April 1st. Best references furnished. Apply Box 207, Barrie.

WANTED— PARTY WITH $2,000 WANTS interest in a good saw mill, or a small mill with established business to buy. Will entertain any scheme in the way of lumber manufacturing. Give full particulars. Address W. B., CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WANTED TO REPRESENT LUMBER FIRM, either British Columbia or Ontario, commission or salary, by man experienced twenty years. Having experience in both provinces as well as the American grading Address Box 20, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD SOUND Tamarac lumber in standard sizes, 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, etc.; Dimension timber, 16 ft. long, 4x4, 4x6, 6x8, 8x8, etc. Also other sizes cut to order. Apply to EDWARD LLOYD, Limited, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

WANTED

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT, BIRCH LUMber, Dry—two cars each 1 in., 1¼ in. and 1½ in.—half car each 2½ in. and 3½ in. Will buy common and better, but width must be all seven inches and wider. Address with price, and state point of shipment. THE BRITISH CANADIAN TIMBER & M'FG. CO., Limited, Kearney, Ont.

1000 CEDAR POLES WANTED

FOR DELIVERY AT CORNWALL, ONT., and Milleroches, Ont., not later than May 1st, 1901. Write giving price per pole for good merchantable poles 7 in. tops, of the following lengths: Fifteen, 50 feet; 25, 45 feet; 50, 40 feet; 750, 35 feet; 60, 30 feet and 100, 25 feet. Address T. PRINGLE & SON, Montreal.

FOR SALE.

SAW AND PLANING MILL COMBINED, AT Acton, Ont.; well equipped and machinery in perfect order. Plenty of timber with which to operate for many years; wood business in connection. Business well established and profiitable. For further particulars and terms apply to the proprietor.

JAMES BROWN,
Acton, Ont.

FOR SALE

Three-quarters of a Million feet of Birch to be cut to order. This Birch must be sold log run culls out. Apply at

H. LAPOINTE & CIE,
Montreal.

TIMBER LIMITS SALE.

Persons in the market for timber limits will be given an opportunity of purchasing valuable berths on Tuesday, April 18th, when Mr. Peter Ryan will offer for sale by public auction virgin limits in the township of Ermatinger, on the north shore of Lake Huron. These comprise four lots of nine square miles each, being one of the best properties in the province. The sale will take place at the Board of Trade rooms, Toronto, at 2 p.m. on the date named, and should bring together a large gathering of lumbermen. The advertisement of the sale appears in another column.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The severe weather has not been conducive to a heavy demand for lumber, and such buying of small lots as has taken place has been chiefly for filling up purposes. Retail dealers are apparently keeping out of the market until they are better able to estimate the volume of the year's building operations. The fact is generally admitted, however, that both retailers and consumers are carrying light stocks, and that sooner or later they must add materially to their stocks. From a wholesale standpoint the volume of business is quite encouraging. Sales are being made freely for shipment by vessel upon the opening of navigation. One transaction reported involves ten million feet of lumber, but, while generally credited, the details have not been learned. Logging conditions in the pine districts are most favorable, and the outlook is that nearly all operators will succeed in getting out their contemplated cut. The hardwood situation is but a repetition of past weeks. The consuming industries are operating to their full extent, but are evidently deferring the purchase of their lumber supply in the hope of getting some concession in price. Whether or not they will be succesful in this depends entirely upon the hardwood manufacturers, who up to the present time have positively refused to yield. Lath and shingles are strong. At Georgian Bay points as high as $2.75 is being asked for No. 1 lath and $2 for No. 2.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The outlook for spruce lumber seems to be improving as the season advances. Representatives of Quebec houses are meeting with considerable success in effecting sales in Great Britain, and there now seems to be reason to believe that about the usual quantity will be marketed there. There is a greater number of enquiries for stock from the Eastern States, especially for clapboards and shingles. Cedar shingles, on Boston rate of freight, are generally held at $2.85 to $2.95 for extras, and $2.60 for clears, although as might be expected, sales are being made below these figures by dealers who are anxious to realize immediately. Logging operations are proceeding satisfactorily, although in some parts of Nova Scotia deep snow is interfering with successful work.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The demand for lumber in Manitoba and the Territories is showing more ac-

tivity, due to the improved outlook for building operations. In Winnipeg a number of quite important buildings are projected, and in smaller towns and villages the volume of building promises to be greater than last year. British Columbia shingle manufacturers report that the consumption of red cedar shingles in the east is on the increase and that orders are coming in freely for spring and summer delivery. The demand from Manitoba is quiet and will be inactive until good crops are assured.

Current quotations for red cedar shingles delivered in Ontario are as follows: No. 1, 6 butts to 2 inches, $2.75 per M; No. 2, $2.25; No. 1, 6 butts to 2 3/16 inches, $2.90.

UNITED STATES.

The volume of trade in white pine lumber has shown a decided improvement during the past week. Heavy sales have been made at Duluth, Ashland and other points, the buyers being from Chicago and eastern wholesale distributing points. It is estimated that by the opening of navigation there will be practically no dry lumber at Duluth, while the recent sales have included much of the coming season's cut. The demand for building materials for immediate consumption has been confined largely to the coarser grades. The supply of box lumber seems to be comparatively heavy, but a scarcity of cutting up stock is still reported from Buffalo. The secretary of the Buffalo Lumber Exchange has compiled statistics which, in comparison with one year ago, show a shortage of 14,000,000 feet in white pine and 6,000,000 feet in Norway. Shingles and lath are both firm and high in price, with a tendency towards higher values, especially for white pine lath.

There is an apparent improvement in the hardwood trade, although prices are not altogether uniform. Red birch is scarce, and commands $30 to $32 on cars at Buffalo. Quotations on Albany rate of freight are $40. Brown and white ash are also firmer, the former selling at $26 to $28 for No. 1 and 2, and the latter at $30 to $32 for inch firsts and seconds.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Business in the timber trade in Great Britain is less active than at the corresponding period one year ago. Negotiations are under way, but shippers are finding some difficulty in closing contracts. This applies particularly to pine, as importers apparently believe that, considering the stocks on hand, the prices asked are too high. Nevertheless, shippers seem to be a unit in holding out for their present asking prices, even if such a course should restrict the volume of business. Spruce is selling now more liberally at good prices. Sales of 3x9 third regulars have been made at £8 10 shillings per standard c. i. f. London, and 3x7/8 inch battens at £8. The consumption of lumber at the leading ports is about normal for this season of the year. Large quantities have been sold by auction and have brought fair prices; 3x11 first pine sold at £22 to £23; thirds at £13 10s; and a parcel of Quebec pine boards at £25. First quality Quebec spruce, 3x9 brought £11 10s; second quality £9 15s to £10, and 3x11 thirds £9 5s.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

Kent & Campbell, of Duluth, last week sold 7,000,000 shingles to the Arthur Gourley Company, of Chicago.

The schooner Prohibition has just sailed from Sydney, N. S. for Demerara with a cargo of 156,000 feet of lumber.

The steamer Alatina is loading lumber at Hastings, B. C. for the Orient. She will carry about three million feet.

The base price for Hemlock in New York continues at $14.50. For 10 and 12 inch boards $15 can be obtained.

A two mile timber berth on Young's Brook Gloucester county N. B., was sold by the New Brunswick Government last week to J. J. Riordon at $85 per mile.

With the old logs being carried over, the Holland & Emory Lumber Company, of Bying Inlet, Ont., expect to have 50,000,000 feet of logs for the coming season's operation.s

The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company expect to have 20,000,000 feet of logs to take over from the Georgian Bay to Saginaw this season. These were cut in Indian reserve lands.

No. 1 pine piece stuff is selling in the Chicago market at from $14 to $16, 6 inch No. 1 strips at $20, 4 inch at $17.50, and No, 1 Norway strips at $18. There is a scarcity of all grades of good lumber.

The Eastern Lumber Company, of Tonawanda recently purchased 2,000,000 feet of C selects and better from the Bay Shore Lumber Company, of Marionette, Wis., and 1,500,000 feet of same stock from the Sawyer—Goodman Company. These two deals involve a consideration of $140,000.

In the Barbadoes market according to Clairmonte, Mann & Company, there is a good demand for both spruce and white pine lumber. Latest sales have been made at $24 for merchantable pine, and $18 for second quality; $21.50 for merchantable spruce, $17.50 for second quality. The

(Continued on page IV.)

WANTED

Hardwood Lands in Ontario and Quebec.
Freehold Lands suitable for Pulp Manufacture in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces.

As I give special attention to

TIMBER PROPERTIES

of every description I invite correspondence from Buyers and Sellers.

H. FAWCETT HARTLAND
309-310 Merchants Bank Building,
205 St. James Street, MONTREAL
If You have any Spruce Pulpwood to Sell write to me.

FOR SALE.

A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to
P. McDERMETT,
Box 177, South River, Ont.

KILN-DRIED BIRCH FLOORING SHEETING ..and.. CEILING Flooring from $14.00 Ceiling " 12.00 SAMPLES BY MAIL KNIGHT BROTHERS CO. Burk's Falls, Ont.

PINE LUMBER Get our Prices HARDWOOD LUMBER
THE ORILLIA EXPORT LUMBER CO.
LATH ORILLIA, ONT. SHINGLES

MASON, GORDON & CO.
WHOLESALE TIMBER
Montreal, Quebec
Eastern Agents The B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vaucouver, B. C.
DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

FOR SALE
TIMBER LIMITS on the Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing. Price moderate.
H. M. SIMPSON
29 Canada Life Building, 189 St. James Street, Montreal.

THOMAS PITTS, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. JOHN CHARLTON, LYNEDOCH - ONTARIO. W. A. CHARLTON, LYNEDOCH OR TORONTO, ONTARIO.
Our Manufacture, Drying Yards and Grades are Excellent.
PITTS & CHARLTON
MANUFACTURERS OF
Band and Gang Sawed White and Red Pine Lumber and Lath
Office: ROYAL VICTORIA, VICTORIA HARBOR, ONT.

Gilmour's PATENT LUMBER Doors
LESS IN PRICE
PINE OR HARDWOODS
BETTER IN QUALITY
Guaranteed Superior to any other make of door. Hardwood for Oil Finish, almost as cheap as Pine.
CAPACITY, 1,000 DOORS PER DAY
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
WRITE OR WIRE FOR SAMPLES.
GILMOUR & CO. Limited
TRENTON - CANADA

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO. LIMITED
WATER SHIPMENT ONLY
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE PINE LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.
35 and 36 Freehold Loan Building TORONTO, Ont.
MILLS: French River, Georgian Bay.

FOR SALE! FREEHOLD PULP WOOD LANDS AND TIMBER LIMITS

About 85,000 acres of Freehold Lands, all within 50 miles and west of the City of Quebec, along the lines of the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways.

All pulp wood can also be delivered by rail or driven by water to the River St. Lawrence and shipped thence by boat.

These lands are most favorably situated as regards low rates or railway freight to all points reached by above mentioned railways and their connections.

Also 217 square miles of limits on the North Shore of the River St. Lawrence, below Quebec, and 155 square miles, the logs on which latter limits would go to the Bay des Chaleurs by the Restigouche River.

For full information apply to

H. M. PRICE & CO. Quebec, Canada

Cash Buyers or Shippers' Agents for wholesale Distribution of Lumber or Manufactured Wood Goods . .
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM RESPONSIBLE FIRMS.

BUDGETT BROS.
Cable Address, "Budlets London. 70 and 71 Bishopsgate Street Within, LONDON, E.C.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO. LIMITED

We can offer a nice lot of Pine Joist—68,000 feet 2x6x18 to 34 feet; 42,000 feet 2x8x18 to 35 feet; 20,000 feet 2x10x18 to 39 feet, and 77,000 feet 3 and 4 inch by 7, 8, 9 and 11 inch by 12 to 30 feet Outs Red Pine Deals. A large assortment of other lumber and timber on hand. Write for prices.

Pembroke, Ont.

A. F. BURY AUSTIN
WHOLESALE LUMBER and TIMBER
CANADA PINE

Room 507, Merchants Bank of Canada Building - MONTREAL, CANADA

SPECIALTIES: Railway Bridge Timber and all kinds of Hardwoods; Ship Decking, Norway and White Pine, Dimension Timber, Norway Car Sills, Car Flooring, Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Oak and Whitewood, Planed and Rough Lumber, British Columbia Pine, Southern Pine, &c.; Birch Flooring, hollow back, end butted.

Sole Eastern Agent for The North Pacific Lumber Co., Limited, Barnet, B.C., Vancouver.

Douglas Fir Timber in any size or length up to 120 feet long, Timber Planers face up to 24 inch x 30 inch. Dry Kilns of large capacity. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Douglas Fir, Cedar, Spruce.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

A. TAIT, President. WM. TURNBULL, Secretary. O. D. TAIT, Treasurer

HUNTSVILLE LUMBER CO., LIMITED

We have in stock all grades of HUNTSVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA

WHITE PINE LUMBER, LATH AND 16" SHINGLES

Price List furnished on application, per return mail.

WHAT have you got, or what can you make in 4 x 4 Cedar Scantling this next season? State quantity and lowest price to

REID & CO., ESPLANADE TORONTO.

Wholesale Dealers in

ELM, ASH AND BASSWOOD

The Oliver Lumber Co. of Toronto, Limited

WHITE PINE LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES

Correspondence Solicited. CANADA LIFE BUILDING

A. A. SCOTT - McGregor, Ont.

MANUFACTURER

HARDWOOD LUMBER, HOOPS AND STAVES

A large stock of Cement Barrel Staves, jointed and ready for shipment. Write for quotations. Correspondence Solicited.

MOHR & RYAN

KILLALOE STATION ONT.

Are prepared to fill limited orders during the winter season for . .

DIMENSION TIMBER

Sawn to Sizes in PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK and CEDAR. . . Contractors for Cedar Telephone and Telegraph Poles, Tie Posts, etc. . . Red Pine Piling Timber a specialty. . . Mills at Wilno and Killaloe Station, Canada Atlantic Railway.

GODERICH LUMBER CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Of Goderich and Owen Sound

PINE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

Cedar Posts, Shingles, Etc.

E. H. LEMAY
Wholesale Lumber Merchant

Buys and Sells LUMBER of all Description.

New York Office, 81 New St. Office, Imperial Building, MONTREAL

Wm. M. Crombie & Co., Selling Agents. Telephone Main, 2712.

The Bonfield Lumber Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Basswood, Ash, S. Elm & Birch Lumber

Hemlock Bill Stuff. All sizes cut to order a specialty. Pine and Cedar Shinglos. Dressed Lumber.

Mills at BONFIELD, ONT., on the C. P. R.

J. H. Still Mnfg. Co. St. Thomas, Ont.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

HANDLES AND WOOD TURNED GOODS

Including Cant Hook Handles, Pike Poles, Neck Yokes, Whiffletrees, Doubletrees, etc.

Established 1876. Write for Price List

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.

TORONTO

SARNIA BUFFALO

FAIR DEALING OUR AIM. GIVE US A SHOT.

JAS. PLAYFAIR & CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

LUMBER • LATH • SHINGLES

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty . . . MIDLAND, ONT.

A. & P. WHITE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in.....

Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting Car Sills, Car Flooring, Shingles and Lath.

PEMBROKE, ONT.

Robert Watt - Wiarton

MANUFACTURER OF AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LUMBER

of all kinds, Pine Lath, Cedar Shingles and Posts Dressed Pine and Hardwood Flooring, Lumber resawn into Dimension Stuff such as Crating, Table Legs, Chair Rungs, Etc.

Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff Cut to Order.

Shipment by Rail or Water. Correspondence Solicited.

MAITLAND, RIXON & CO. OWEN SOUND ONTARIO.

Manufacturers and Dealers

LUMBER, LATH, TIES, POLES, SHINGLES, ETC.

Make a Specialty of Long Pine, Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff.

WE SHIP BY C.P.R., G.T.R. AND BY WATER

Veneers, Hardwoods, Ash, Elm, Birch, Basswood—Clothboards—Cheese Box Bands and Rims.

THE PATENT CLOTHBOARD CO., of Parry Sound, Limited, Parry Sound, Ont.

AUGER & SON - Quebec

:: DIMENSION TIMBER ::

Sawn to Sizes—Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Spruce and Poplar Pulpwood.

Siemon & Bros. Mfg. Co. - Wiarton, Ont

LUMBER MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS

We have in stock Maple, Beech, Basswood in different thicknesses, also some Cedar, Cedar Posts and Shingles. Correspondence Invited.

Shipping Facilities, Rail or Water.

WILLIAMSON & MORRISON

Mills at L'Orignal, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE:
30 St. John Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

LUMBER

WHOLESALE

Turner Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS

LUMBER and LATH

Shipments by Rail or Water. • Midland, Ont.

GEORGE GORDON & CO.

. . . Manufacturers of . . .

Sawn Red and White Pine Lumber and Lath

Also Hewn Square and Waney Timber *Mill at CACHE BAY, ONT., C.P.R.* 23 miles west North Bay.

JOHN P. NEWMAN

Wiarton, Ont.

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALER

Has for sale a quantity of Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Soft Elm in good shipping condition. Cedar Shingles and Bill Stuff a Specialty

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

schooner Mercensede from Belloveau Cove, N. S., arrived on February 12th with 178,000 feet of spruce and a small quantity of white pine. Gaspe cedar shingles of best quality are worth 3.50, cedar laying $2.16, and spruce laying, $2.09.

The ship Great Admiral arrived at Sydney, Australia, from Chemainus, B. C., on February 18th with a cargo of 1,066,218 feet of lumber. The barque St. James which sailed from Chemainus on December 22nd with a cargo of 1,198,984 feet of lumber arrived at Melborne, Australia, on February 21st.

The Dublin Timber Company, of Dublin, Ireland, held au auction sale of wood goods on February 14th. For Canadian stock the following prices were obtained, per Irish standard: 2nd Quebec spruce, 10ft. 5 x 3, £13; 12ft. 9 x 3, £14 10s., £15; 14ft. 9 x 3, £15. 3rd, 10ft. 9 x 3, £14; 12ft, 9 x 3, £13 17s. 6d.; 16ft, 9 x 3, £15 2s 6d. Unassorted, 12ft, 9 x 2, £13 17s 6d.; 12ft. 9 x 1½, £13, 17s. 6d., £14 2s. 6d.; 16ft. 9 x 1½, £14; 13ft. and 14ft. 5 x 2, £13 2s 6d,; 10ft. and 13ft. 5 x 2, £13 10s. Miramichi spruce 10ft. and 11ft. 9 x 3, £14 10s.; 12ft. and 13ft. 9 x 3, £14 5s.; 13ft and 14ft. 9 x 3 £14 12s. 6d.; 15ft., 16ft., 17ft., 18ft. and 19ft. 9 x 3, £14 12s. 6d.: 19ft. and 20fi. 9 x 3, £14 15s.; 18ft., 19ft. and 20ft. 11 x 3, £14 15s.; 10ft and 11ft., 6 x 3, £13; 10ft., 11ft. and 12ft. 9 x 2, £13; 14ft. to 19ft. 8 x 3, £14 15s.; 11ft. to 20ft. 10 x 4, £14.

BRITISH AUCTION SALES.

The following prices were obtained for Canadian deals, etc., at an auction sale held by Churchill & Sim, London, England, on February 19th and two following days:

PINE.—Ex. Forest Holme, from Quebec: 10-18 ft. 2x8 in. unassorted red, £10 per standard; 11-17 ft. 2x7, £9; 10-17 ft. 2½x6, £8 10s; 11-17 ft. 2x6, £7 15s; 10-15 ft. 2x6, £7 15s. Ex. Huelva, from Montreal: 12 ft. 3x9 in. second quality, £14; 12-13 ft. 3x9-10, £14 5s; 10-11 ft. 3x9, £13 5s. Ex. Oceano, from Montreal: 12-16 ft. 5x10-23 in. first quality, £22 15s; 12-16 ft. 4x10-23, £22 15s; 16 ft. 2½x12-21, £20 10s; 12-14 ft. 2½x12-23, £21 10s; 12-16 ft. 2½x11, £25 10s; 12-16 ft. 2½-10, £17 15s; 12-13 ft. 3x9, second quality, £14 10s; 12 ft. 3x9, £14 5s; 13 ft. 3x7-8, £13; 12 ft. 3x8, £12 10s; 12 ft. 3x7, £12 10s; 12-13 ft. 3x6, £11 10s and £11 5s; 12-13 ft. 3x5, £11. Ex. Oceano, from Quebec: 12-16 ft. 1x10-18 in., first quality, £19 5s; 12-16 ft. 1x9, £16 15s; 12-16 ft. 1x8, £15 15s; 12-16 ft. 1x8-21 (damaged), £12 10s. Ex. Ramilles, from Quebec: 12 ft. 3x13-27 in., first q2ality, £25 5s; 12-13 ft. 3x12-20 in., third quality, £12 10s. Ex. Mab, from Montreal: 16 ft. 3x12-20 in., first quality, £22 5s; 12-15 ft. 3x12-20, £22 5s; 16 ft. 3x11, £22 and £22 5s; 15 ft. 2x11, £22 5s; 14 ft. 3x11, £22; 13 ft. 3x11, £22 10s to £23 5s; 12 ft. 3x11, £23 5s; 9-11 ft. 3x11, £21 10s; 16 ft. 3x9, £17 15s; 11-15 ft. 3x10, £17 10s; 11-14 ft. 3x9, £17 10s; 16 ft. 3x5-8, £17 15s; 10-15 ft. 3x5-8, £17 15s; 6-8 tt. 3x7-19, £22 10s; 6-8 ft. 3x11, £21 10s; 12-13 ft. 1½x11-25, £19 15s; 12-13 ft. 1½x11, £19 10s; 12-13 ft. 1½x10, £17 5s; 12-13 ft. 1½x9, £17 10s; 12-13 ft. 1½x8, £17; 12-13 ft. 1½x7, £17; 12-13 ft. 1x10, £17; 12-13 ft. 1x9, £16 15s; 12-13 ft. 1x8, £15 5s; 16 ft. 2x12, £12 10s; 16 ft. 3x11 in., third quality, £13 10s; 15 ft. 3x11, £13 10s; 14 ft. 3x11, £13 15s.

SPRUCE.—Ex. Forest Holme, from Quebec: 12 ft. 3x11 in., third quality, £9 5s; 12-13 ft. 3x11, £9 10s; 9-11 ft. 3x11, £9 5s. Ex. Birgit, from Dalhousie, N B.: 9-16 ft. 3x11 in., first quality, £12; 9-18 ft. 3x9, £11; 9-18 ft. 3x8, £9; 17-21 ft. 3x8 in., nassorted, £8 5s and £8; 18-21 ft. 3x7, £8; 6-13 ft. 3x12 in., third quality, £9; 16 ft. 3x8, £8; 15-16 ft. 3x8, £8; 9-14 ft. 3x8, £8; 16 ft. 3x7, £8; 17-21 ft. 3x6, £7 10s; 9-15 ft. 3x6, £7 10s; 12-18 ft. 3x8, £8; 9-18 ft. 3x7, £8; 9-18 ft. 3x6, £7 15s; 9-16 ft. 3x6, £7 10s; 6-8 ft. 3x6-8 in., second quality, £17 15s; 4-7 ft. 3x6-9 in., unassorted, £7 5s. Ex. Greta Holme, from Quebec: 8-13 ft. 2x7-9 in., second quality, £8 5s; 12-15 ft. 2x6, £7 15s; 8-11 ft. 2x6, £7 15s; 8-13 ft. 2x5, £7 10. Ex. Bravo, from Bay Verte: 14 ft. 3x9 in., unassorted, £8 5s; 12 ft. 3x10, £8. Ex. Simonside, from Quebec: 13 ft. 3x9 in., second quality, £10 10s; 13 ft. 3x9 in., third quality, £10 5s. Ex. Isel Holme, from Quebec: 13 ft. 3x9 in., first quality, £12 15s; 13-16 ft. 3x9, £12 15s.

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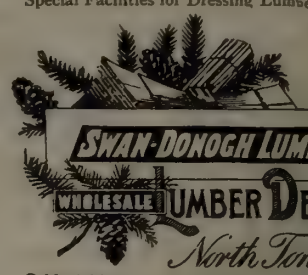

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1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4 common		15 00
2x8 common		15 50
2x10 common		16 00
2x12 common		16 50
3x10 common		16 00
3x12 common		16 50
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1 inch siding common		15 00
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X white pine shingles		75
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts	1 60	1 70
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" 1½ " 2	20 00	22 00
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1½ to 2	20 00	22 00
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" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00	26 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 " 1½	16 00	00
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Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m.	$31 00	42 00
Pine, good strips,	26 00	28 00
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Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b.m.	18 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips,	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts,	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s.c. and better stock,	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better stock	14 00	15 00
Pine, 8 & up s.c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine, s.c. strips	13 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 00	13 50
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath per M No. 1		2 75
Lath per M No. 2	2 00	2 50
xx Cedar shingles, 18".	1 40	1 75
Cedar Shingles, Clear Butt	2 00	2 25
Cedar Shingles, xxx	2 50	2 65
xx Pine Shingles	1 10	1 25
Pine Shingles, Clear Butts	1 60	1 75
xxxx Pine Shingles	2 75	3 00

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Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average,	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	36	45
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Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

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By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

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By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	35	40
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14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

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14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
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Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$53 00	Selects, 1 in., 8 in. and up wide	$47 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	53 00	1¼, 1½ and in.	47 00
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4 in.	65 00	4 in.	60 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	38 00	2½ and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	44 00
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2 in.	36 00		

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1½ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	42 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	38 00
6 in. wide	40 00	6 in. wide	40 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	32 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	35 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	36 50	in., 6 in. wide	36 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	25 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	24 00	No. , 9 in.	18 00
10 in.	20 00	8 and 7 in.	18 00
9 in.	20 00	No. 3, 12 in.	17 50
8 and 7 in.	20 00	10 in.	17 00
No. 2, 12 in.	21 00	9 in.	17 00
10 in.	19 00	8 in.	17 00

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$13 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$16 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	14 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 7 in. and up wide	16 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	14 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 in. wide	22 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	25 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	24 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 8 in. and up wide	24 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Country brands, XXXX	3 00	Standard brands, river made, XXXX	3 50
Clear Butts	2 50	Clear Butts	2 75

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	2 75	No. 2. White Pine	1 50
		Hemlock	2 25

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$63	$65	1x12 inch shippers $	$23
2½ in.	63	65	4/4 inch " 13" & up.	22	23
1 to 2 in.	55	57	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17	18
4 inch uppers	65	67	10-in. dressing and better	28	30
Selects, 2½ in. up		55	10-in. common		18
1 to 2 in.		47	12-in. dressing and better	32	34
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	45	50	Common, 1x12		18
1 to 2 in.	38	43	No. 1 barn, 1x12	25	26
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	30	36	1x10	23	24
No. 2	25	30	1x8	21	22
No. 3	21	26	No. 2 barn, 1x12		23
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	35	38	1x10		22
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	28	30	1x8		20
Stained saps	25	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	26	30
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch	30	32
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	32	35	Dressing	26	32
Dressing boards, narrow		23	Common		20
1x10 inch shippers		20			

LATH.

Pine	$2 75	Spruce	$2 75

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. xxxx	$4 25	$4 50	Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25	5 50
Clear butts	3 25	3 50	Hemlock		2 25
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	Spruce		2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Up'rs, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	$57	58 00	Dressing 1¼ in.		33 50
2½ and 3 in.		66 00	1¼ x 10 and 12		35 50
4 in.		72 00	1½ in.		35 00
Selects, 1 to 2 in.		50 00	2 in.		34 50
2½ and 3 in.		62 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.		38 50
4 in.		66 00	Mold st'ps No. 1 to 2 in.	37 00	38 00
Fine common, 1 in., up to 12 in. wide		42 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.		26 00
1¼ and 1½ in.		42 00	6, 8 and 10 in		22 00
2 in.		45 00	No. 2, 10 in.		21 00
3 in.		56 00	No. 2, 12 in.		23 00
4 in.		62 00	No. 3, 10 and 12 in.		19 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.		33 00	Box, 1 x 4		17 00
1¼ and 1½ in.		39 00	1 x 6 to 12 in.	17 00	18 00
No. 2, 1 in.		22 00	1 x 10 to 13 in.		19 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	32 00	33 00	1¼ and 1½ in.		18 00
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		24 00	Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		15 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in.	33 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 in.	33 00	35 00	Strips	19 00	21 00
			Com. and culls	11 00	13 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	26 00	28 00	Com. & good culls	11 00	13 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	30 00	32 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up,	17 00	19 00
			Com. & good culls	9 00	11 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. &		00 23 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	19 00	21 00

MAPLE.

1st & 2d, hard, 6in. & up,	17 00	19 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6in. & up,	17 00	19 00

WINNIPEG FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

THROUGH the efforts of Mr. William Stewart, chief forester for the Dominion, a forestry association has been formed in the city of Winnipeg. At the organization meeting held last month a paper on "Trees for Shelter Belts" was read by Mr. H.P. Stevenson, of Nelson. He said that as far as Manitoba and the Territories were concerned, what is most needed is not large forests, but small groves and shelter belts for buildings and gardens, with desirable ornamental trees and shrubs to make our homes beautiful and attractive. The rule to be followed should be to begin by planting native trees.

Mr. E. Stewart outlined the forestry system which is proposed by the Dominion Government. A very important timber reserve, he said, is that of the Riding Mountains. Forty-five townships are reserved—nearly a million acres. If these were denuded of trees the Assiniboine would be dry in summer and a torrent in spring. In the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains there is another reserve. These reserves, he thought, should be set apart by act of parliament. Irrigation would be worthless without the forests. There would be floods in spring and drouth in summer. Other reserves are in the Moose Mountain and Turtle Mountain. One of the main features in the proposed Dominion system would be instruction. Any person wishing to avail himself of the co-operation system should make application to the department at Ottawa, and the supervisor would tell him how to prepare the soil and where and when the trees should be planted.

An address was also given by Mr. S.A. Bedford, superintendent of the experimental farm, Brandon.

On the motion of Rev. Dr. Bryce, seconded by Ald. Barclay, it was resolved that a forestry association be formed, to be called the Winnipeg Forestry Association, and to be open for membership to all parts of the province.

The constitution of the Canadian Forestry Association was provisionally adopted.

Nineteen names of the members were then enrolled and the following officers elected: Hon. president, Lieut. Governor McMillan; president, Rev. Dr. Bryce; vice-president, Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson; secretary-treasurer, Mr. G. H. Greig; directors, Messrs. D. W. Buchanan, C.J. Thompson, of Virden; F. Schultz, of Baldur; E. F. Stephenson, Wm. Martin, Ald. R. Barclay, and R. T. Riley.

A meeting of the executive committee of the above association was held on February 21st. There were present Dr. Bryce, president; G. H. Greig, secretary; Ald. Barclay, C. J. Thompson, of Virden, and E. Stewart, representative of the Canadian Forestry association.

The matter of extending the forest area of the province was considered, when it was unanimously agreed to request the Department of Interior at Ottawa to increase the spruce woods reserve south of Carberry by reserving the land belonging to what is known as the Sand Hill region as a large central Manitoba park, and to ask the Dominion government, under its new forestry policy, as soon as feasible to undertake the planting of the park with white spruce, Banksin pine, Scotch fir, or other suitable trees in the same manner as was done on the Sanddunes along the coast of France for 150 miles and from two to six miles wide.

A committee consisting of the president, the secretary, Ald. Barclay, R. T. Riley and Wm. Martin was appointed to wait on the local government and educational authorities to ask that more systematic steps be taken to secure general observance of Arbor Day throughout the country, and especially by the schools of the province.

The matter of scattering literature widely throughout Manitoba and the Territories for the inculcating of the value of preserving the forests, and also of giving instructions as to how to grow the trees on the prairies, was discussed. It was unanimously agreed that this should be done and every effort put forth to support the new movement of the department at Ottawa.

A meeting of the Winnipeg association will be held near the end of March, when all members are expected to attend, and new members may join the association by sending an application to Mr. G. H. Greig, the secretary, enclosing on dollar.

THE CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE second annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held at Ottawa on the 7th March next, commencing at ten a.m. The morning and afternoon sessions will probably be held in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons, as last year, and the evening session will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Normal School.

A very interesting programme has been arranged for this conference. The chief feature of the evening meeting will be a lecture by Dr. C. A. Schenck, principal of the School of Forestry at Biltmore, North Carolina, on "Governmental and Private Forestry," which will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

The following papers have already been promised:—"Forest Insects," James Fletcher, LL. D., Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa; "Forestry in British Columbia," J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia; "Forest Management in New Brunswick," W. P. Flewelling, Deputy Surveyor General for New Brunswick; "The Pulp Industry in Relation to our Forests," J. C. Langelier, Superintendent of Forest Reserves for Quebec; "White Pine and its Economic Management," John Bertram, Toronto; "Forestry and Tree Planting in the West," E. Stewart, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry.

Other papers are being arranged for that will cover, as far as possible, the whole scope of the Association's activities, so that the report of proceedings may give a general view of the present position of forestry in Canada. The North-West will receive special attention.

The railway companies have repeated their great kindness of last year, and the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Canada Atlantic, Ottawa & New York and Intercolonial systems have agreed to allow members of the Association and their wives, when accompanying them, attending the annual meeting from points east of Fort William, return passage at single fare, provided a certificate is obtained from the agent at the point where the ticket for Ottawa is purchased, which must be signed by the secretary of the Association at Ottawa. This privilege will only be allowed commencing three days before the meeting and three days will be granted after the meeting to take advantage of the free return. Special arrangements may be made for members from western points if they will advise the secretary immediately of their intention of being present.

The secretary should be notified regarding any papers, resolutions or other matters of importance requiring discussion which any member may wish to bring before the meeting, in order that arrangements may be made for giving them consideration. The secretary would also like to have information of any experiments or observations in tree planting or forestry which have been made by members of the Association or others.

The importance of the subjects to be discussed and the interest of the papers to be submitted should ensure a large attendance. A successful annual meeting will give a great impulse to the work of the Forestry Association, and will do much to establish it on a firmer basis and to advance the great objects it has in view. It is hoped that every member will make a special effort to be present.

FORESTRY AT BUFFALO.

Forestry will receive special attention at the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo this year. The exhibit will contain much that is interesting and beneficial to the general public.

The propagation, care, and preservation of forests has received a great deal of attention from the United States Government of late years. The United States division of forestry, under Gifford Pinchot, has made an unusually generous offer to all farmers or persons wishing to improve forests or plant wood lots. An expert will be sent upon application, at the expense of the Government, who will make an examination of the soil, climatic and atmospheric conditions, after which he draws up a plan for planting. He also instructs the farmer and his neighbors so far as possible in the elements of forestry. In the main this takes up the question of the proper kinds to plant in a particular soil and locality, the manner of planting and proper care of the trees until they attain maturity.

One of the most interesting features will be an illustration of the manner in which the mat of fallen leaves which covers the ground in the forest absorbs the rain as it falls, instead of permitting it to course down the hillside, to join the brook which helps to swell the river to overflowing.

Distribution of moisture will be made plain, as the work is done in the great chemical laboratory of nature—how the wet surface of leav operates as an air-tight covering to prevent undue evaporation, while the myriads of tiny tree rootlets take up the water as it slowly percolates through this covering into the soil, from whence it is raised by a mysterious capilliary force, through the trunk and branches to the leaves, where it is given off in the form of vapor through transpiration, to be once more precipitated to the earth in the shower or dew that waters the growing crop.

The forestry exhibit will be the special care of Supt. Frederic W. Taylor and will be housed in a building which of itself will be an interesting exhibit. With splendid natural resources to draw from, and the advanced knowledge of forestry as a help, it is the intention to make this the most interesting and practical forestry exhibit ever brought together.

THE SHAPE AND SPACING OF BAND SAW TEETH.

By "MILLMAN."

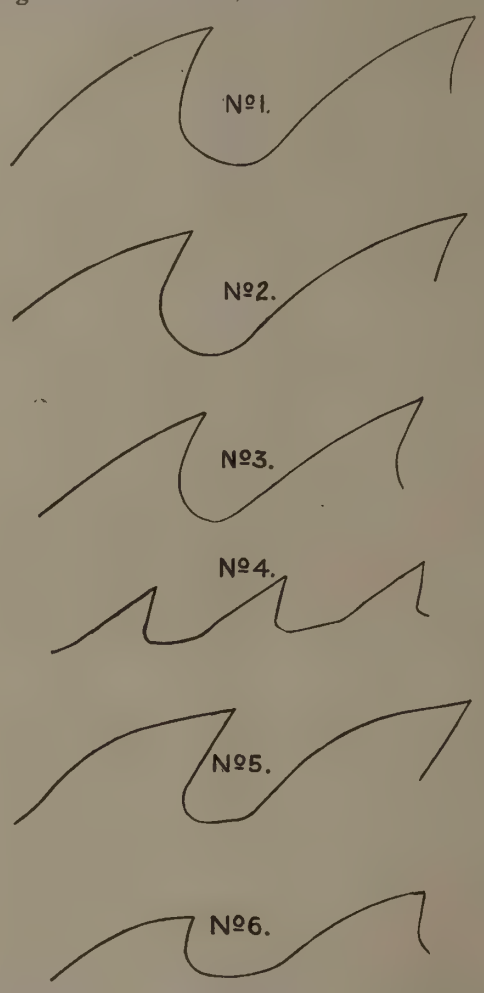
A man that should undertake to collect and illustrate all the various shapes of band saw teeth would have an almost endless job upon his hands, but he would have a most interesting collection and a wonderful variety of shapes, and perhaps every one of the essentially different shapes would have a saw filer to vouch for its special adaptation to his work. Years ago, when the bandsaw was a new device, the teeth were spaced from 3 to 4 inches and speeded about 4,000 to 5,000 feet per minute. Then presently the spacing was reduced quite generally to about 1 to 1¼ inch and the speed increased a thousand feet and more, but with the increase in speed the spacing was increased to 1½ or 1⅝ or 1¾-inch, and for fibrous woods to 2-inch. I have known band saws to be run in white and Norway pine with a 2½ inch spacing, in late years, but this was really an experimental test and the filer soon knocked out every other tooth and found the 1¼-inch spacing distinctly preferable. Now, regarding general principles that should govern shapes of teeth, there are a few to which the majority of filers will assent, and these may be itemized as follows :

(1) A longer spacing for teeth run at a high speed than for those run at a slow speed. (2) High speed, with plenty of hook and good throat room, insures the highest work. (3) More hook for soft than for hard woods. (4) Longer teeth for soft woods and summer sawing than for hard woods or winter sawing. (5) High speed with teeth close together make fine dust, and this will not pocket well in the gullets of the teeth. (6) Faster speed for soft than hard woods. (7) Faster speed for unfrozen than for frozen timber. (8) A saw with teeth all perfectly fitted and each doing its share of the work may have longer spacing than if otherwise fitted.

There are localities in which a similarity of shapes in general use prevail, and on this point my observation or information is as follows : In the Pacific northwest a 2 inch spacing with gullet ⅞ or 1 inch deep. To produce this tooth an emery wheel must be used ranging from ¾ to ⅞ or 1 inch thick, with edge shaped to produce the base outline preferred. The same, or a 1¾ spacing, in California. In the cypress of the south, a 1¾ spacing, with a horizontal base line for gullet, has been very common. In the hardwoods of the middle south or the north, a 1¼ to 1½ spacing, with a ⅝ gullet. In the northern white pine and hemlock, spacing of 1½ to 1¾, with a ¾ gullet. In the cottonwood districts a 1½ spacing with extreme hook of 8 to 10 inch in 12. The above is a generalization merely, and from any of these general types may be found radical deviations in each locality.

It is an indisputable fact that changes in the shape of teeth more commonly employed are going on, and these changes are in the direction of more hook, a consequently necessary higher back, a round gullet deviating but little from an almost true circle, rising easily to the crown of the back, and an approximate depth of ¾ for 1½ spacing, ⅞ for 1¾ spacing, and 1 inch for 2-inch spacing. The hook of these teeth ranges 6 to 9 inches in a 12-inch saw, rarely more, and where more hook is claimed, it can be measured only on the face of the swaging and note below. There is such a thing as too much hook, for the more hook the higher the back required to afford proper strength for the tooth, and there is an obvious limit to the height of the back. The competent filer in adopting a shape for his saw teeth will be governed by his personal experience and that of other successful filers. He does not need to adopt some abnormal tooth, difficult to produce even with the most adjustable sharpener, difficult to maintain when produced, without constant dressing of the emery wheel, difficult to swage and sidedress because of its pitch and hook, and in no way effective except as an illustration of an extreme idea. However, it is probable that some filers hold their jobs on the strangeness of their saw teeth, and more probable that a greater number "get the run" for the same reason.

To produce any shape of saw tooth, two things are essential : A good, adjustable and accurate working sharpener and an emery wheel of suitable grain and hardness, dressed for the work.



This wheel may be straight or concave, round or bevel edged, but must be distinctly one that will hold its shape with least possible wear during the feed of the saw once around. Uniform shape or sharpening of teeth cannot result when the filer stands at the machine adjusting the wheel more or less to the face or back, every few teeth. And really, after all, the matter of hook, spacing, shape of gullet and speed of the saw are probably less important than the swaging, sharpening and shaping of the teeth. Teeth of a length, sharp, with corners perfectly cleared and uniform, are what you want, and any filer who doesn't work close on these elements, absolutely essential to good cutting, may better develop expertness in these directions, and chase the other phantoms later on.

There are filers whose saws make big cuts, the styles of teeth used being as diverse in hook, spacing, depth and outline of gullet as the possible extremes in these guards. Based on results, you may assert that any one of these various outlines in use is the best, but keep carefully in mind that the saw which does the best work is running on a mill with perfectly faced wheels, sensitive straining device, solid foundation, carriage in line, guides set right, and is controlled by an expert sawyer. Also that the saw is made of good steel, is expertly tensioned, perfectly fitted, and that it cuts fast and true, because all the necessary conditions that contribute to these results have been met.

Referring to the shapes of saw teeth outlined herewith, a little comment may be of interest. Tooth No. 1 is from 14½-in. by 60-ft. 14-gage band, and No. 2 from the band resaw in a British Columbia saw mill cutting fir and spruce, and affords perfectly and satisfactory results. Tooth No. 3 is from a 12-in. by 51-ft. 16-gage band saw that drops twelve 12-in. by 16-ft. boards per minute on good logs out of the Mississippi river. In this mill there is another band saw used, 11-in. by 45-ft., 14-gage, with same style of tooth, that drops 16 boards of above size per minute. Both saws are sharpened on the same sharpener and five gages of clearance used. The filer in charge of this saw-fitting comments regarding these saw teeth as follows : "I always regulate the spacing and depth of teeth according to the speed of the saw, kind and quality of the timber, whether frozen or not, very knotty, many boom plugs, gravel or shells, whether canting or sawing up, but there is a happy medium that will do the work for nearly all, except white oak, hickory and iron, and tooth No. 3 shows this outline, a tracing off my saw, and a tooth on which I will stake my reputation. In different mills I have run this tooth in white and Norway pine, hemlock, cottonwood, elm, sycamore, basswood, ash, wild cherry, frozen red spruce, yellow pine, balsam fir and mountain white pine, and with proper clearance for the timber being sawed, it is a free, easy cutter and stiff enough for anything. We run into more or less spikes, stones, etc., and if I had a longer spacing it would necessitate a piece in the saw. If I were filling in the real cork pine, free from boom plugs, gravel, spikes, etc., I should run the saw about 11,000 feet per minute, and carry a 2-inch spacing one inch deep, just the same shape. The principal thing in shaping saw teeth is to have plenty of hook, so that the teeth will cut, a round gullet aad plenty of strength. The faster the feed, the more sawdust room, for you can't split a log with a saw. In most cases the teeth have a larger capacity than the tension, and then they commence changing the teeth the first thing, and get them into such shapes that the grinder has to be a contortionist to follow their lines. Whilst this tooth of mine may not be the best in the world, it is a good one, and will do anyone's work if given a chance."

Tooth No. 4 shows the shape used for band resaws in the same plant. Tooth No. 6 is an outline desired by English or German band mill builders, and the sharpeners, swages, and shapers shipped for export for these concerns go adjusted to work on this template. The band saws rarely exceed 5 or 6 inches wide, and about 16 gage, and cut variously the European hardwoods, Canada and Swedish deals, yellow pine and the cabinet woods of the tropics. To the American the tooth seems undesirable, but it is found satisfactory by the operators, and this is the test. Tooth No. 5 is one of twenty or more templates submitted by a leading saw manufacturing establishment, for which a right hand and a left hand double cut sharpener was required.

Finally, if you must be an enthusiast on the shape of teeth as regards spacing, hook, gullet, etc., don't expect a special choice in this respect will allow you to run your saws successfully with backs hollow, improper tension, crooked guide rail, crooked piston rod, top wheel titled back so that the saw has to keep climbing over the front edge, too much swage, imperfect sharpening and sidedressing, etc. Vigilance at every point is the only guarantor of success.—The Wood-Worker.

THE NEWS

—Manning & McClure will build a new saw mill at Tulon, Man.

—Charles Smith, of St. John, is building a saw mill at Musquodoboit Harbor, N.S.

—A Minnesota lumber firm is said to have decided to build a saw mill in Winnipeg.

—McCracken & Barnes, of Lowe, Que., are changing their saw mill to steam power.

—Dion & Gregorie, of Acton, Que., have formed a partnership as lumber dealers.

—William Hoard will erect a steam saw mill near Barwick, Ont., on the Rainy river.

—It is understood to be the intention of Thos. Higgins to erect a saw mill at Brookfield, N.S.

—Thos. Lebel has disposed of his saw mill at Fraserville, Que., to Price Bros. & Company.

—Chew Bros., of Midland, Ont., are building an addition to their saw mills at Dollartown.

—James Barner is about to commence the reconstruction of his saw mill at Gordon Bay, Ont.

—The Nipissing Lumber Company, of Hamilton, has been incorporated, with a capital of $44,000.

—T. G. Hawthorne has registered as manager of the American Axe Company at Three Rivers, Que.

—The saw mill of James E. Mattinson at Lower Stewiacke, N.S., has been sold to G. M. Mattinson.

—The saw mill of Hugh McDonald at Hopewell, N.S., will be offered for sale by public auction on March 4th.

—The Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, are negotiating for the erection of a saw mill at Fenelon Falls, Ont.

—No decision has been reached as to the rebuilding of the old Barnhill saw mill at Pleasant Point, near St. John, N. B.

—J. &. T. Conlon are making improvements to their mill at Little Current, Ont., by which its capacity will be increased.

—The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, of Buffalo, have opened an up-town office in the Prudential Building in that city.

—A large saw mill is being built at Musquodoboit Harbor, N. S., to replace the one destroyed by fire a short time ago.

—The Dominion supplementary estimates contain an appropriation of $50,000 to provide facilities for floating logs down the St. Maurice river, in the province of Quebec.

—Buchanan & Son, planing mill owners, Goderich, Ont., have admitted John Lawson, of Dunlop, as a partner, and the firm is now known as Buchanan & Lawson.

—The large saw mill built at Fernie, B. C., by the C.P.R. is being moved to the coast. It was found that the plant was not suitable to the class of timber available in the interior.

—Colin Reid, of Bothwell, Ont., purposes exhibiting at the Glasgow exhibition a sample bulletin board containing a number of different kinds of Canadian finished woods.

—W. H. Bennett, M. P., has given notice that he will introduce a resolution in the Dominion Parliament providing that an export duty be imposed on all saw logs cut on Indian reserves.

—Robert Milligan, of Wallaceburg, and David and John Milligan, of Fesserton, have purchased David Hadden's mill at Foxmead, Ont., and intend to manufacture lumber, staves and hoops.

—It is said to be the intention of J. A. Sayward, of Victoria, B. C., to remove his mill from Pilot Bay to Nelson, by which he will be enabled to more readily supply his trade in Manitoba and the Territories.

—The McArthur Export Company, Limited, has been incorporated, the promoters being Peter McArthur, of Detroit ; John Sharples, Wm. Price, John P. Ross, and F. W. Ross, of Quebec. The capital stock is $200,000.

—A Chattanooga party has secured a patent on an invention for staining lumber in the log. The staining materials are forced through the log by hydraulic pressure, with the result that the log comes out of the process evenly stained all the way through.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Company have their new lumber yard in Winnipeg in running order. The office building is finished in white pine ceiling, varnished, and presents a bright and attractive appearance. The shed is a double shed, 290 feet long, or equal to a single shed of 580 feet. A spur line of railway will run through the yard and along one side of the shed. It is the intention to carry a large stock of pine, also B.C. fir, spruce and cedar, red and white oak, basswood, maple flooring, etc.

CASUALITIES.

Fred Truesdale, working in the Rathbun timber limits, north of Marmora, fell upon the upright handle of his axe and received severe injuries.

While at work in McKinnon's saw mill at Cedar Valley, Ont., Colin Patton slipped and fell backward across a circular saw, received such injuries as to cause his death a few minutes afterwards.

James Judge, a well known resident of Toronto, was killed a few weeks ago in the lumber woods at Fowke's river, one hundred miles north of Sudbury. Deceased was driving a team of horses, when the logs swung off a skidway and crushed him.

A Sturgeon Bay, Wis., item in a Detroit paper says A. W. Lawrence has the distinction of being the first man to own and operate a saw mill, the motive power of which is a gasoline engine. It has recently been set in operation in Menominee county, and when run to its full capacity will cost $5.00 per day for fuel. As an offset to this expense, both engineer and fireman are dispensed with. The slabs ordinarily used for fuel are also saved, and this placed on the market will bring more than the cost of the gasoline.

Tests reported by R. S. Hale to the Engineering Magazine indicate that leakage from steam pipes is probably greater than generally believed. In plants using ordinary amounts of piping, he finds the proportion of steam lost to be 6 to 16 per cent. in mills ; 2½ to 7 per cent. in electric plants ; 1½ to 10 per cent. on steamships, and 2½ per cent. in water works. The percentage lost seems to depend on whether the plant is worked up to its full capacity. If the electric plant with a loss of 7 per cent. is working at one-third of its capacity, the loss is 21 per cent. of the steam actually used.

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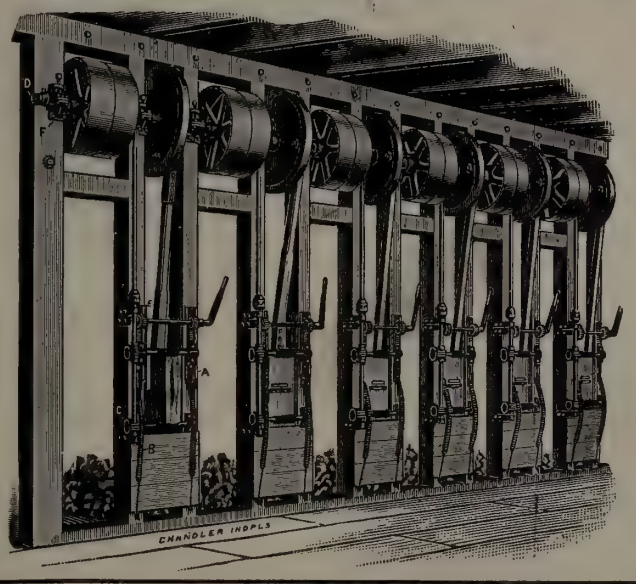

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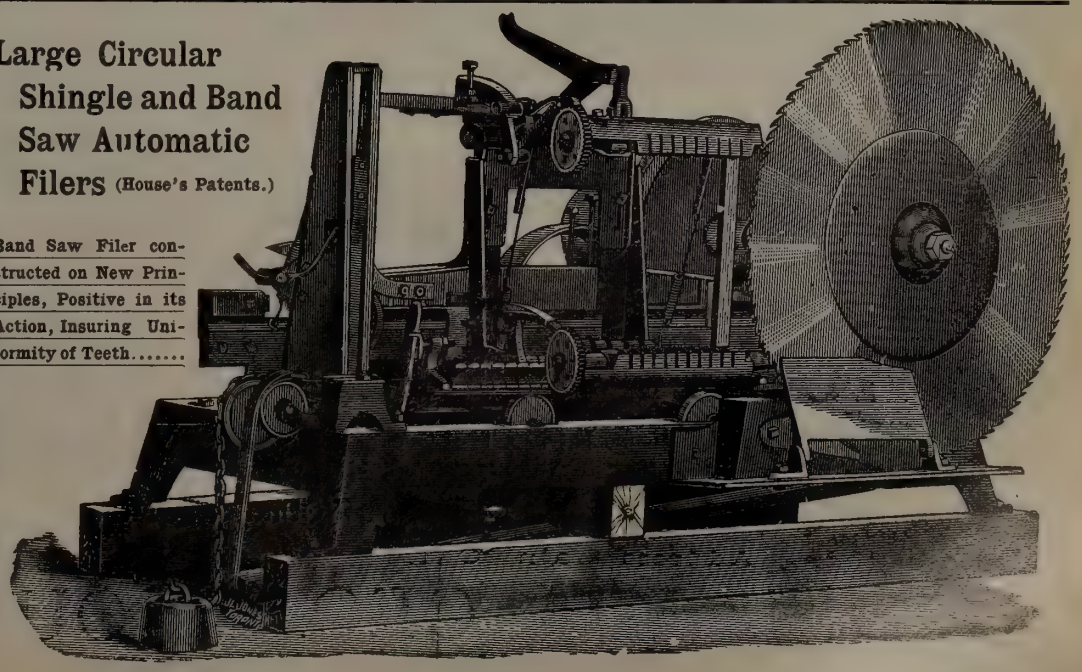
Large Circular Shingle and Band Saw Automatic Filers (House's Patents.)

Band Saw Filer constructed on New Principles, Positive in its Action, Insuring Uniformity of Teeth.....



WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THE FIRST FLAX FIBRE PULP MILL.

WHAT is understood to be the first mill in the world to produce flax fibre is now nearing completion at Niagara Falls, N. Y., the owners being the French-Hickman Flax Fibre Company. The process is covered by patents, and consists of the making of chemical pulp from straw, or as termed by the inventor, flax, in such a manner as to be equal to any other pulp for the use of fine papers and boards. It is claimed that it can be made as cheaply as other chemical pulp, is clean, and has a closer fibre.

The flax straw is secured from North Dakota in bales, and is taken from the cutting room to the digesters, where it is cooked in a way somewhat similar to that used in the soda process. The product is then blown out into the blow tanks, where the liquor is drained off through a system of rotary furnaces and the pulp pumped to the washers. After being thoroughly washed it goes to the bleaching tanks, from which it is taken to the beating engines and prepared for the machine.

The main buildings are flanked on the long sides by railroad tracks. On one side the flax product is received, while on the other it is turned out as pulp ready for shipment. The interior arrangement shows a thorough economy of space for the best results. The raw product comes into the main building on carriers and first goes to the digester room. This is a two-storey room, 52 x 72 feet. There are in it five digesters, each 9 feet in diameter and 16 feet long. They were made by the Pusey & Jones Company, of Wilmington, Del., and have a capacity of 25 tons.

The boiler house adjoins this and is 52x76 feet. Here are five 100 horse power tubular boilers, each 66 inches by 18 feet. They were furnished by the Erie City Iron Works, of Erie, Pa.

The next room in rotation is the incinerator room. This is where the peculiar system of the Hickman process takes place. An incinerator, or rotary furnace, is used for burning the liquor. There are also three liquor tanks, 11 feet in diameter by 11 feet deep, through which the fluid passes. The alkali room is next, 52x84 feet, and two stores, with rock bottom and cement ceiling. This is used for liquor mixing and lime reclaiming. Here are six mixing tanks, each 14 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep. They were furnished by the Dobbie Foundry Co., of Niagara Falls, N. Y. The yaryan room, 50 x 72 feet, is equipped with four steam pumps made by the Stilwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Company, of Dayton, Ohio.

Before describing the machine room a word about the machine shop. Here is a perfectly appointed repair room two stories in height, 32 x 50 feet, equipped with lathes, drill press, cutters, planers and other necessary tools. It adjoins the machine room, which stretches out 225 feet by 56 feet, with a solid cement floor. The room is designed for two 96 inch machines, one of which is now being set up. It is from the Pusey & Jones Company's shops at Wilmington, Del., and has two cylinders and twenty-seven dryers. Some 50 feet of this room are allotted for a basement. Here two beating engines from the Globe Iron Works, of Dayton, Ohio, will be set up, as well as a quota of stuff chests, which are being made by Superintendent Campbell.

The store room continues on from the machine room, is 108 x 56 feet, one storey, with cement floor. Here is ample room for storing and shipping the finished product as it comes from the dryers ready for tying up.

Back of the machine room is the wash and bleach room, 65 x 156 feet, three stories. Here are two beating engines, two large sized blow tanks, 18 feet in diameter by 16 feet deep; ten draining tanks, 25 bleaching tanks and five washers. The engines, drain tanks and washers are from the Pusey & Jones Company, while the bleach tanks are being built by Superintendent Campbell and the blow tanks by the Dobbie Company.

The office and laboratory will complete the main buildings. The former will be 32x36 feet, located in the north-west corner, second story, and will be modernly appointed. The laboratory adjoins, where the chemical and electrical supplies will be kept and tests made.

Near the south-west corner of the main buildings is the straw, or flax, house, a brick structure two stories high, 48 x 54 feet. Here the raw product is received, and is cut and placed in proper form for starting on its way to be transformed into flax pulp. This building is equipped with two cutting machines made by the Winona Manufacturing Company, of Winona, Minn., with a capacity of 25 tons a day. The carriers take the flax, after it is cut the right size, to the digesters.

Back of the flax house, and near the river, is the pump house, a brick fireproof building, 24 x 30 feet in size. It is furnished with one fire pump made by the Lawrence Machine Company, of Lawrence, Mass., and two centrifugal 10-inch pumps, also made by the same company. A filter system will also be installed.

PURCHASES OF CANADIAN PULP.

CONCERNING the large orders reported to have been placed for Canadian wood pulp for this year's delivery, a correspondent writes to the Paper Trade Review, of London, Eng., as follows :

As the very tall yarn regarding the reported purchase of 60,000 tons of Canadian pulp by Messrs. A. Wertheim & Company is calculated to injure the Canadian pulp industry, I hasten to contradict the same.

No such purchase is possible at one time and for one year's delivery. Canada has never yet shipped 60,000 tons of mechanical wood pulp.

It is common knowledge that the Nova Scotian mills sold out by August last for this year's delivery, and the pulp did not go to the firm you mention, although I understand Wertheims took over in October last the contracts of one of the original buyers, for a total quantity of about 20,000 wet tons, which quantity included the product of the Newfoundland mill.

It is therefore absurd to suggest a purchase of a further 60,000 tons from Canada, especially as two productions are still open, and I assume the 20,000 to which I refer have grown in transmission.

The Canada Paper Company is putting a new steel digestor, 28 feet long and 7½ feet in diameter, in its sulphite mill at Windsor Mills, Que.

HARDWOOD LUMBER YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS

HOUSTON BROS. Cairo, Ill.
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PULP NOTES.

Mr. Lorne McGibbon has been appointed manager of the Laurentide Pulp Company at Grand Mere, Que.

Mr. Chas. H. Vogel, of Thorold, Ont., is making water power surveys on the Ottawa river for pulp mill purposes.

It is reported that Chapin & McVittie, who own a pulp concession north of Mattawa, Ont., intend erecting a pulp mill there.

It is stated authoritatively that as soon as spring opens the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company will push work rapidly on their projected pulp mill near Webbwood, Ont.

The imports of wood pulp by Great Britain in 1900 were 488,827 tons. Of this quantity 58 per cent. was supplied by Norway, 23 per cent. by Sweden, 11 per cent. by Canada, and 2 per cent. by the United States.

Price Bros. & Company, of Quebec, are said to have subscribed half of the capital necessary for the erection of a pulp mill on the River Du Sud at Montmagny, Que., and it is announced that work will commence this spring.

The Chaudiere Falls Pulp Company is seeking incorporation, capital $200,000, headquarters Quebec. The applicants include Henry Atkinson, lumber merchant, Etchemin, and Chas. King and H. M. Price, lumber merchants, Quebec.

A change will in future be made in the method of compiling the Board of Trade returns showing the pulp imports into England, the British Wood Pulp Association having induced the customs authorities to distinguish between the imports of chemical and mechanical and wet and dry pulp.

Work has begun on the projected site of the pulp and paper mills to be built at Brompton Falls, Que., by an American syndicate which recently purchased a water power from the British American Land Company. It is expected that $500,000 will be spent on the enterprize. Mr. Tobin, M. P. for Richmond and Wolfe, is interested in the company.

The Quebec Pulp & Paper Company, capital $350,000, has been organized, the object being to build mills at Indian Lorette. The initial step is to be a ground wood pulp mill of 30 tons capacity daily, then a sulphite mill of 75 tons and a paper mill of 50 tons. The formation of the company was looked after by R. Wilson-Smith, Meldrum & Company, of Montreal.

It is reported that in the province of Quebec there has been a sharp advance in the price of pulp wood, some loggers asking as high as $5 per cord on the south side of the St. Lawrence. Many American mills are said to be short of their supply of pulp wood. The International Paper Company, of Niagara Falls, is receiving nearly all of its supply by the carload from Michigan and Ontario.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company, of Chicoutimi, Que., is preparing to erect another pulp mill near the present one, to have a capacity of 60 tons per day. It is to be a 12-grinder mill, and is expected to be ready for operation early in 1902. Mr. Pratt, the superintendent of the company, thinks that the government should dredge the Chicoutimi river from its mouth to the town of Chicoutimi, as at present shippers are compelled to go six miles down the river to load goods on vessels.

In an address before the Ottawa Board of Trade, Hon. Mr. Shimizu, Japanese consul at Vancouver, spoke as follows regarding the increased shipments of pulp to Japan: "Of course I am very glad to observe, as I said before, that the trade between Japan and Canada has already begun to grow. Take, for instance, wood pulp. Just a few years ago samples of this product were sent to Japan as an experiment, with the result that in 1898 less than 400,000 pounds were exported to Japan, while in the next year over 3,000,000 pounds were sent to my country, and I am told that from the pulp mills at Sault Ste. Marie alone 500 tons of these goods are now being sent to Japan monthly."

Satisfactory progress is being made towards the erection of pulp mills in the Lake of the Woods district. Mackenzie & Mann are preparing to build a mill at Fort Frances, while steps are also under way by another syndicate to build a mill on the American side. It is not unlikely that these two enterprises will be united, as a meeting of the promoters was held in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, recently, when such a proposition was discussed. The Keewatin Power Company are reported to have decided to build large pulp mills at Rat Portage, somewhat further north and west than Fort Frances, on Rainy Lake. There is an excellent water power there. The directors of the Keewatin Power Company are: J. Fuller, Hamilton (president); William Gibson, ex-M.P., Beamsville; Alex. Fraser, Ottawa, and Alex. Maclaren, Buckingham, Que.

The revenue derived by the province of Ontario last year from pulp wood dues was about $13,000, compared with $4,828 in the year previous, the increase showing the development in this branch of forest product. The quantity in the two years was 65,000 cords and 30,000 cords respectively. Tee yield of pulpwood on the areas now being cut is probably ten cords to the acre, which means that about 6,500 acres were cut over last year, or about eleven square miles, which is a mere drop in the bucket in northern Ontario. North of the height of land surveyors have estimated that the spruce yield will be from 50 to 75 cords to the acre. Last year's cut of pulpwood yielded the government 20 cents per cord, but an order in council was passed a year ago providing for its increase to 40 cents, which went into effect April 30th, 1900, after last year's cut had ceased. The change provided that the 40-cent rate will apply on timber licensed lands where the rate had been 12½ cents; on lands that were under pulp agreements, at 20 cents, and on lands where permits were issued for small quantities at 25 cents. The new rate does not apply to the Sault Ste. Marie mill for three years yet, the price having been fixed at 20 cents for a certain term by special agreement.

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WALKER'S ELECTRIC BOILER CUMPOUND

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CHAS. H. VOGEL
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Plans, Estimates, Supervision and Contracts.
Many years' practical experience. References on application.

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SPECIALTIES—PAPER, PULP AND SULPHITE FIBRE MILLS, ELECTRIC PLANTS, SURVEYS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF WATER POWER.

Perforated Copper and Steel PLATES
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THE B. GREENING WIRE CO., LIMITED
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DUNDAS, ONT.
MANUFACTURERS OF .
PAPER MACHINERY
Cylinder Moulds *Cutters*
Wet Machines *Dryers*
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THE above view shows one of the many styles of setting and case to which our

CROCKER PATENT TURBINE

may be adapted. This plant was built for direct connection to Wood Pulp Grinders.

We invite correspondence from those contemplating the erection of Ground Wood Mills. Estimates submitted for complete equipments.

Let us have your address and we will send you a copy of our new 1900 Turbine Catalogue, also circulars of the Port Henry Grinder, etc.

THE JENCKES MACHINE CO.
36-40 Lansdowne Street - SHERBROOKE, QUE.

TRADE NOTES.

Mr. D. K. McLaren, belting manufacturer, of Montreal, has appointed Mr. John L. Richardson as manager of his Toronto office.

Mr. John M. Chisholm, manager in Winnipeg for the Rat Portage Lumber Company, has distributed to his patrons suitable souvenirs in the shape of desk rules.

Messrs. W. A. Fleming & Co., 771 Craig street, Montreal, have secured the contract from the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., for fitting up their sulphite mill with "Camel" brand hair belting and their heavy Empire brand rubber belting, also an order from the Canadian Electro Chemical Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., for fire hose, hand hose carts, branch pipes, shut-offs, etc. They also fitted up their works throughout with the "Camel" brand hair belting, for which they are sole agents in Canada.

The Syracuse Smelting Works Company, of Montreal, advises us that they have recently secured large orders for babbitt metal for immediate and future shipment, and that they have found it necessary to increase their staff of employees. Their Mr. H. Sapery, manager of the Montreal branch, left early in February for a trip to California, and when returning expects to visit the principal points in British Columbia and Manitoba, where they now have an extensive trade. They report that the Syracuse babbitt metal is giving excellent results.

—Messrs. W. A. Fleming & Co., 771 Craig street, Montreal, have this year added to their extensive line of beltings a full stock in all weights of Balata belting of the best grade. This, with their large stock of the celebrated "Camel" brand hair belting (for which they are sole agents in Canada) and rubber, stitched cotton and leather, and solid cotton belting, make them probably the best equipped firm in the Dominion as a general mill supply house. The "Camel" brand hair belting is justly recognized as one of the best saw, pulp and paper mill belts. The manufacturers claim it to be more durable and freer from stretch than anything else used for belting, and that it posseses the great advantage of not being affected by dampness, heat or steam. W. A. Fleming & Company also carry a stock of wood split pulleys and a complete line of firehose and fittings for the mill.

Messrs. G. & J. Esplin, box manufacturers, Montreal, have recently purchased a 30 inch main drive, "Camel" brand hair belt from Messrs. W. A. Fleming & Co., Montreal, sole agents in Canada for Messrs. R. Reddaway & Co., Manchester, Eng. At the Dominion Bridge Works, Lachine, P.Q., the "Camel" brand hair belting is in general use throughout the several shops, driving all kinds of machinery. On lathes and machinery where the tight and loose or reversible pulleys are used, the D. & A. ball bearing shifter is put on. Their superintendent reports that he gets excellent results and wear out of the "Camel" brand, and a uniform and steady power.

The McFarlane, Neill Mfg. Company, Limited, of St. Marys, N. B., has had wonderful success since they opened up last summer and took over the business formerly run by the late Walter McFarlane. Large additions have been made to the plant, which formerly was an excellent one, and much new machinery has been added. Between 400 and 500 peavies alone are turned out each day. One recent shipment was of 1250 sent to Newfoundland. The concern also manufactures hames and boot caulks. Mr. Neill is one of the best known hardware men in the maritime provinces, and has had a thorough connection with the trade for many years.

Mr. John Palmer has recently enlarged his factory in Fredericton, N. B., and has now nearly doubled his capacity for the production ef larrigans, shoe packs, moccasins, sporting boots, etc. Mr. Palmer has for years been recognized as one of the foremost manufacturers in Canada of these lines of goods, and his output is the largest in the Dominion. A new building has been erected as large as the old one, and new machinery put in. His son, Mr. C. K. Palmer, who has been well known as a traveller for the Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Limited, of Fredericton, N. B., has left that concern and is now assisting Mr. Palmer in the factory, in charge of the shipping and manufacturing departments. The Moosehead brand of goods is now widely known among lumbermen and woodsmen everywhere in Canada. In the firm's advertisement, which appears below, are illustrations of some of Mr. Palmer's lines. Besides those of which cuts are given some others are very popular. Lumbermen, foremen, scouters, sportsmen, etc., know how to appreciate the sporting boot made by this firm (No. 38). It has a long leg, high bellows tongue, Klonkyke eyelets, and is waterproof. It is well gotten up, and has a good appearance. No. 35 is a black long legged larrigan with a strap across the ankle. No. 39 is a long brown Skowhegan larrigan having sole leather heel and lap. No. 29 is an oil tanned, black, waterproof, bellows tongued shoe pack. An illustration is given of No. 45, which is a special line this season, and is making great headway. It is a thoroughly waterproof, flexible shoe that won't rip.

Charles D. Dickenson, of Charles Dickenson & Co., Woodstock, N. B., was in Toronto a few days ago, on his return from Ottawa and points west. The above firm is extending their upper province trade greatly. Their larrigans and shoe packs are receiving unusual attention from dealers owing to the fine workmanship, durability and finish. The "Henderson Non-rip Patent Larrigan" is a success, and wearers report to dealers all over the country that they are especially water-tight and that the staying qualities of the seams are excellent. The vamp overlaps the quarter, and stubs do not tear the flaps, as in some other makes, it is claimed. Mr. Dickenson claims that his larrigans can be guaranteed to wear out without ripping. He has had a life long experience in the leather trade, and his leathers should be reliable. Owing to the demand for his output of footwear he has recently lessened his output of upper leather, and will attend in future almost entirely to footwear manufacture. Last season he was unable to fill his orders in full and had to pass some very large ones. He looks for material increase this season. A new feature of his manufacture is a lumberman's driving shoe made out of larrigan stock, oil tanned, and presenting a neat appearance. Mr. Dickenson has received a number of orders from shoe manufacturers for this class of leather to put in next season's stock.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

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Manufacturer of the ...

Famous
"MOOSEHEAD"
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No. 20—Men's Brown, Skowhegan, Waterproof, Bellows Tongue Shoe Pack, Laced, Klondyke Eyelets.

No. 23—Men's Hair Lined, Bellows Tongued Shoe Pack, Laced, Klondyke Eyelets.

These goods are made from THOROUGHLY oil tanned, waterproof leather, and are handled by the

LEADING JOBBERS OF CANADA.

If your jobber does not handle **Moosehead Larrigans,** write to me and I WILL SEE THAT YOU GET THEM.

Oil Tanned Sporting Boots, Shoe Packs, Larrigans and Moccasins

All goods stamped and fully guaranteed

Especially adapted for

Lumbermen, Woodsmen, Cruisers, Surveyors, Sportsmen, Guides, Etc.

Catalogues on Application.

No. 36—Men's Black, Yellow or Skowhegan, Bellows Tongue Packs, Sole Leather Heel and Lap, Klondike Eyelets.

No. 45—Men's Brown, Skowhegan, Bellows Tongue, Goodyear Welt, Waterproof Shoe.

PERSONAL.

Mr. F. C. Todd, landscape architect, of Montreal, has become a life member of the Canadian Forestry Association.

A recent issue of the New York Lumber Trades Journal contains a portrait and sketch of Mr. A. H. Campbell, the New York representative of the Robinson-Edwards Lumber Company, of Burlington, Vermont. This company was incoporated in 1897, with Mr. D. W. Robinson as president, Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., of Ottawa, vice-president, and Mr. C. L. Smith secretary and treasurer. The company was formed to handle in the United States the lumber manufactured by Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co. for that market. Mr. Campbell is but 26 years of age. His first connection with the lumber business was with W. C. Edwards & Company at Rockland, Ont., and afterwards in their retail yards at Ottawa.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN recently had the pleasure of a call from Mr. W. M. Nones, of the firm of J. A. Nones & Company, merchants and importers, London, England. Mr. Nones visited the United States and Canada, his mission being to arrange for shipments of sash and doors and moulding stock. He states that there is a large market in Great Britain for this class of material. In his opinion Canadian lumber manufacturers having a wood-working plant might find it very profitable to put in a few stickers to cut moulding stock, as by this means considerable refuse material could be utilized. Mr. Nones expected to remain on this side until the early part of April.

BAND VS. CIRCULAR.

Practical lumber manufacturers are coming to the conclusion that there is something of a "fad" element in the popularity of the band mill. The efficiency of the tool is admitted, and its advantages over the circular for certain classes of work, but it is coming to be believed that in many cases the band has been installed where a circular would have been better.

There are two things which limit the economic use of the band; namely, size and value of timber. Small logs can be cut more cheaply by the rotary saw than by the band, and in most cheap timber, unless it be too large in size, the circular is the more economical. Just where the dividing line is is a matter for discussion and experience Some say that a stumpage value of $2.00 a thousand marks the dividing line. If it is worth no more than that sum it should be cut with a circular; if above that, with a band. Some would use the circular on logs under, say, 15 inches in diameter; others to 20 or 24 inches, while of course some claim that the band is the machine for any size and any quality of logs. But the vast majority of opinion is that there is a dividing line in both quality and size.

Even granting that the band mill will make a cut as fast under any circumstance as a circular, which is denied by most users, the quality of pre-eminence in speed coming with the larger logs, it is a more sensitive machine, requires a higher degree of talent to keep it in order, and consequently involves higher wages. Where a circular saw filer might be hired for $3 a day a band saw filer would ask $5. Further, this extra sensitiveness of the band requires that the entire plant should be in better shape to do a given quality of work than if a circular were used. Unless a mill can be kept in perfect condition as to solidity of the foundation for the saw, alignment of track and perfect condition of the saw, the circular will do absolutely the best work. Everyone familiar with band sawed lumber knows that a good deal of the product coming from second-grade mills is unevenly sawed, of irregular thickness and often "lumpy." The tendency of a circular is to keep itself in line and even hold a log to the proper cutting line, whereas the band is easily thrown out of line by a shaky track or even by log imperfections.

The band saw mill is a distinct and notable advance in lumber manufacturing appliances and methods, but it should be confined to its proper place, and what that place is may well be carefully studied by mill men.—American Lumberman.

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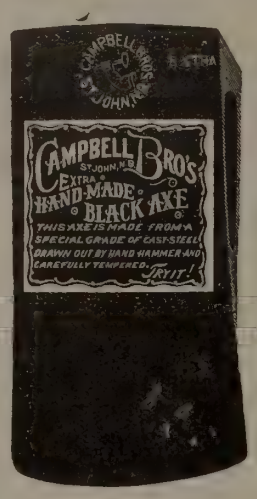
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OUR EXTRA HAND-MADE

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This Axe stands better in frosty weather than any axe made . . . Send for sample. Can supply any pattern.

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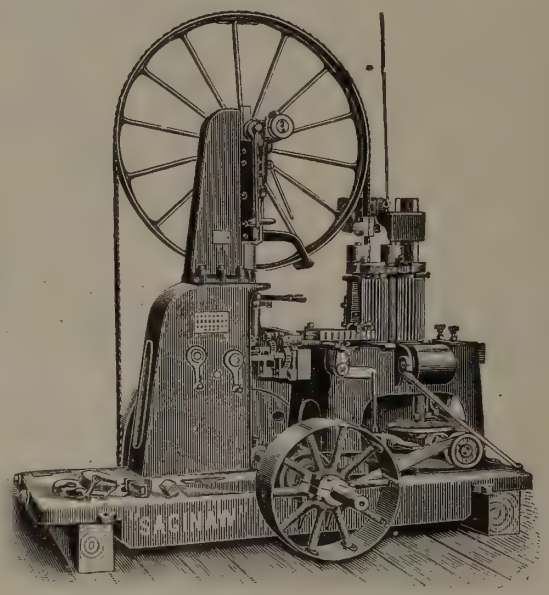

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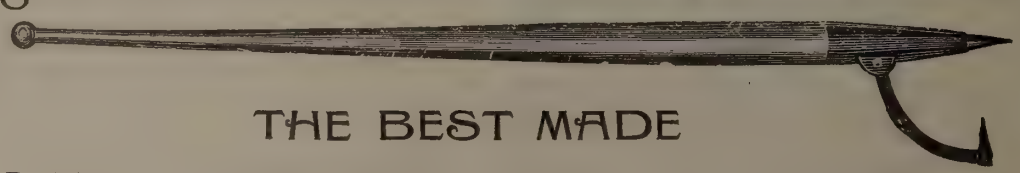

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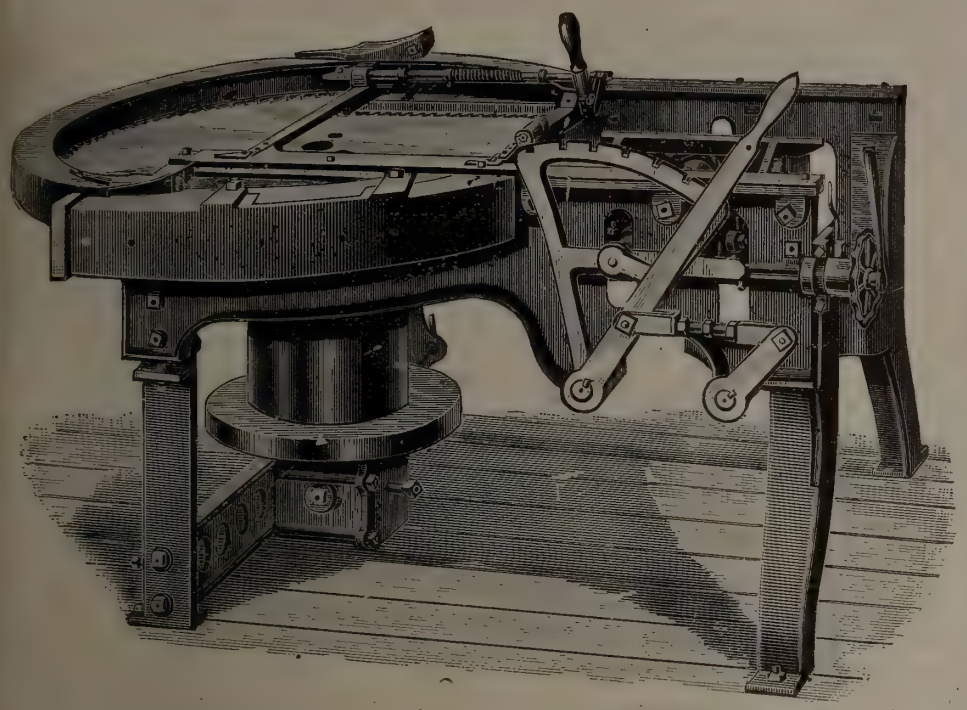

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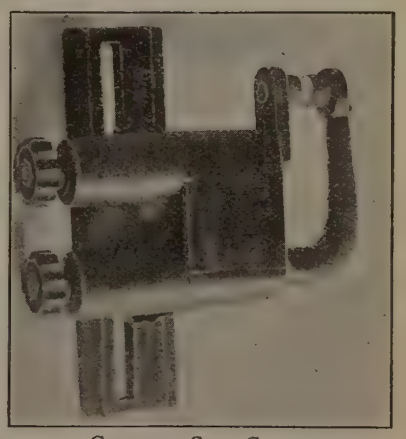

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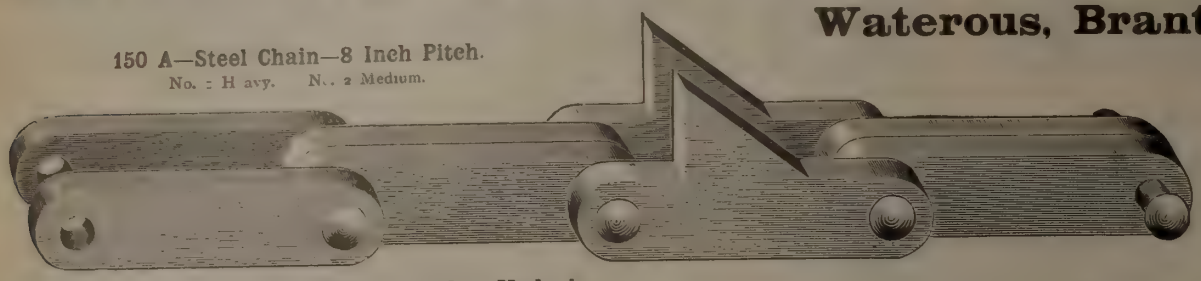

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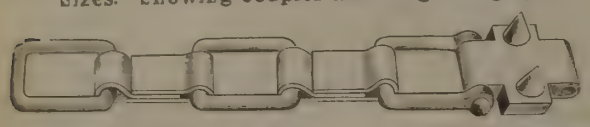

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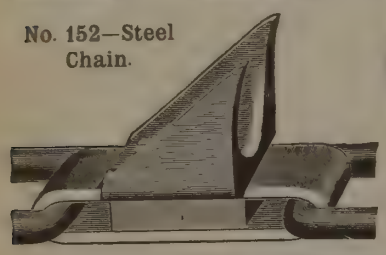

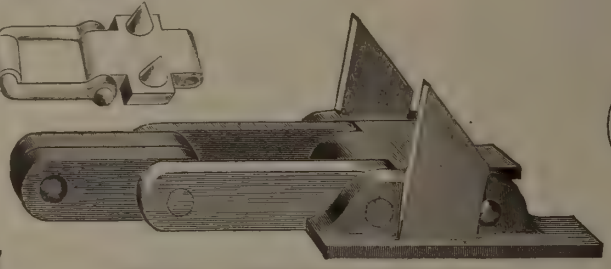

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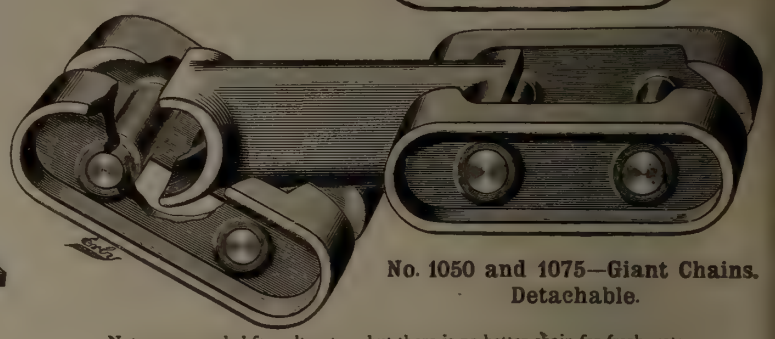

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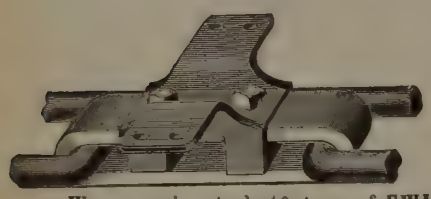

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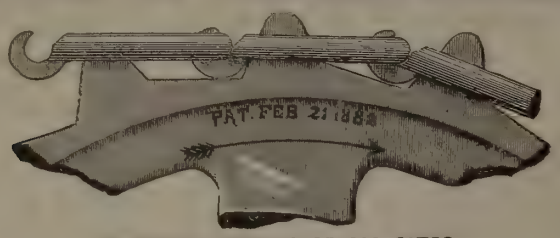

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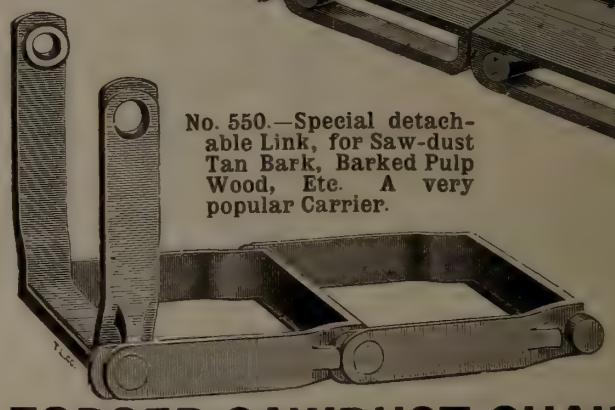

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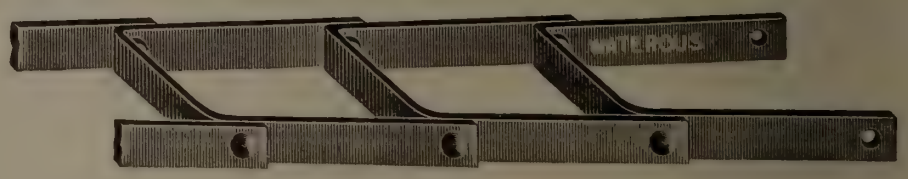
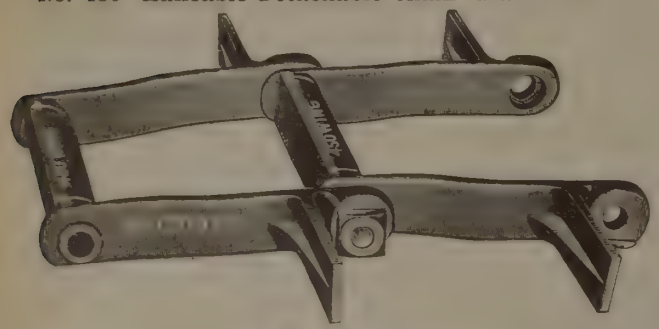


Style A Box Link.



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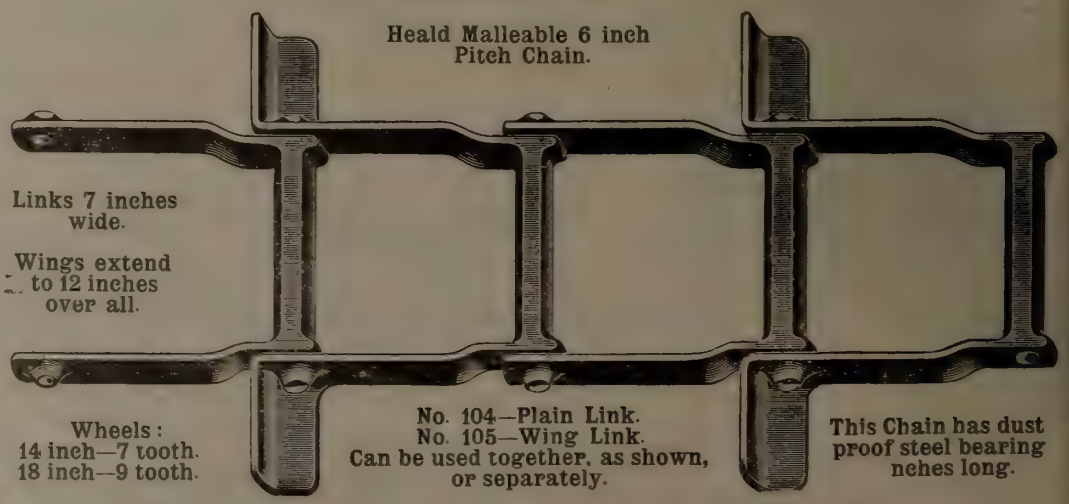

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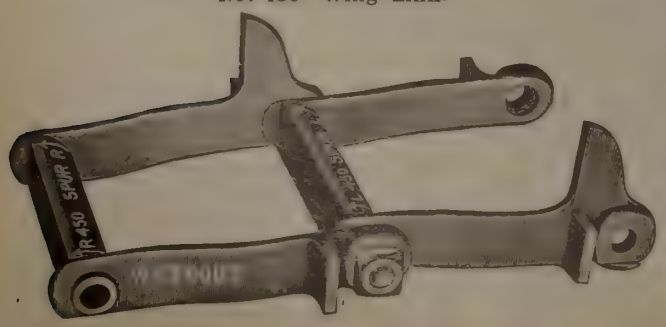

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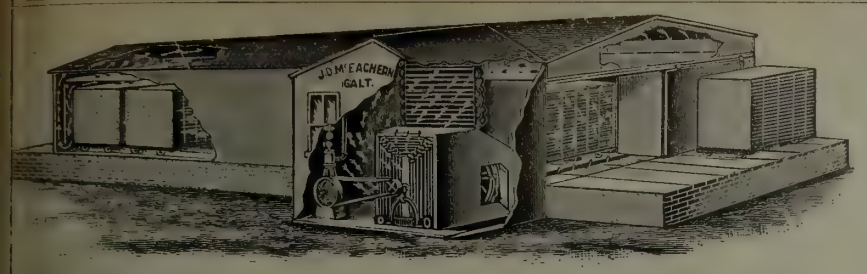

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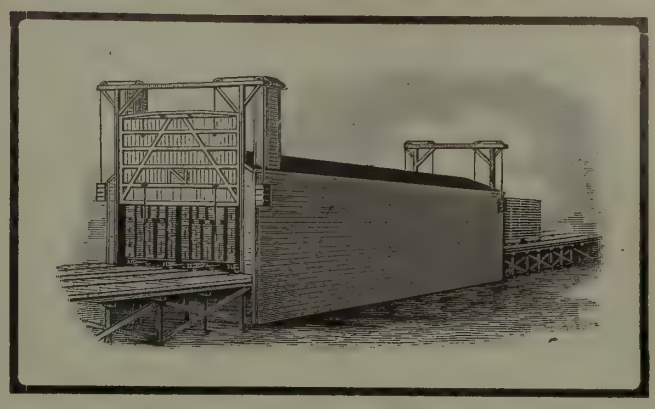

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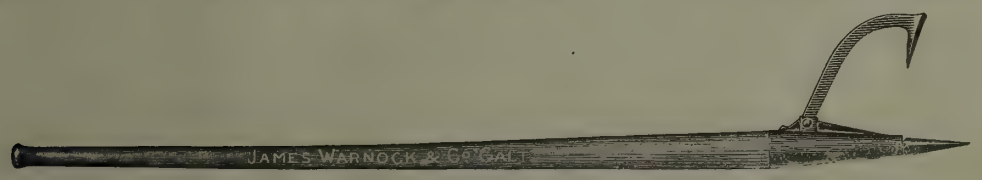

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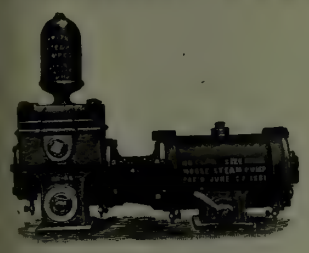

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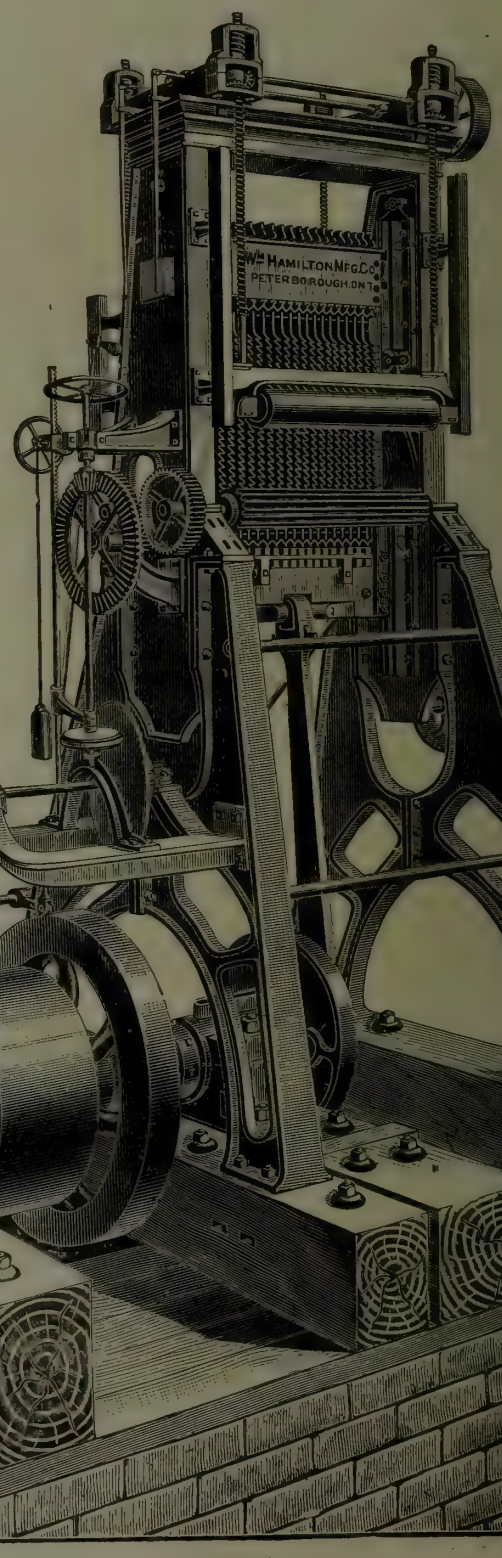

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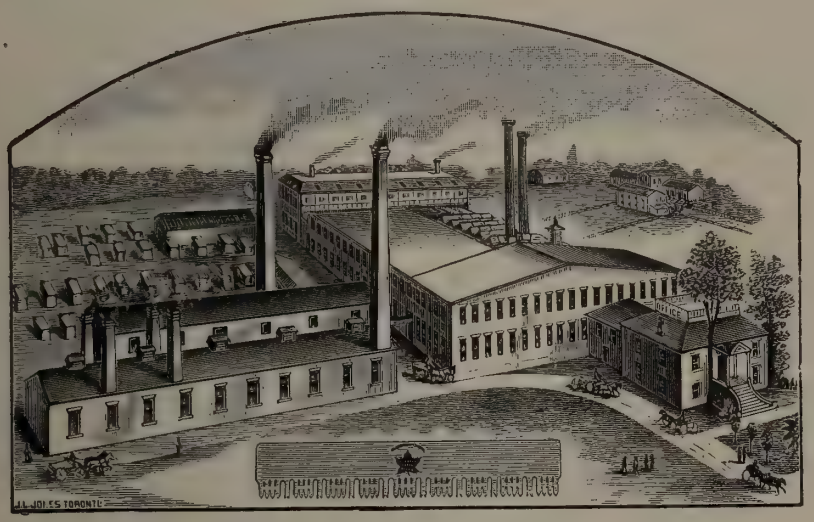

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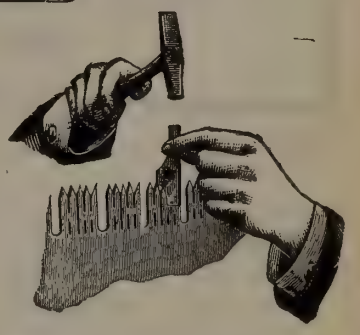

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

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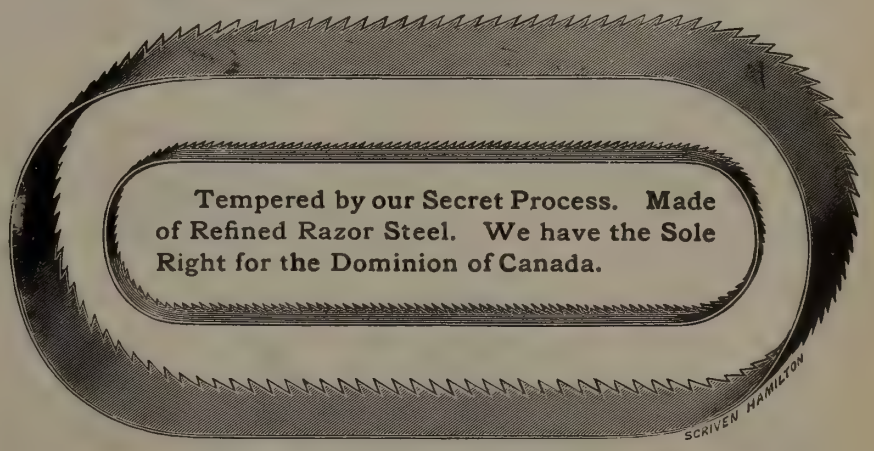
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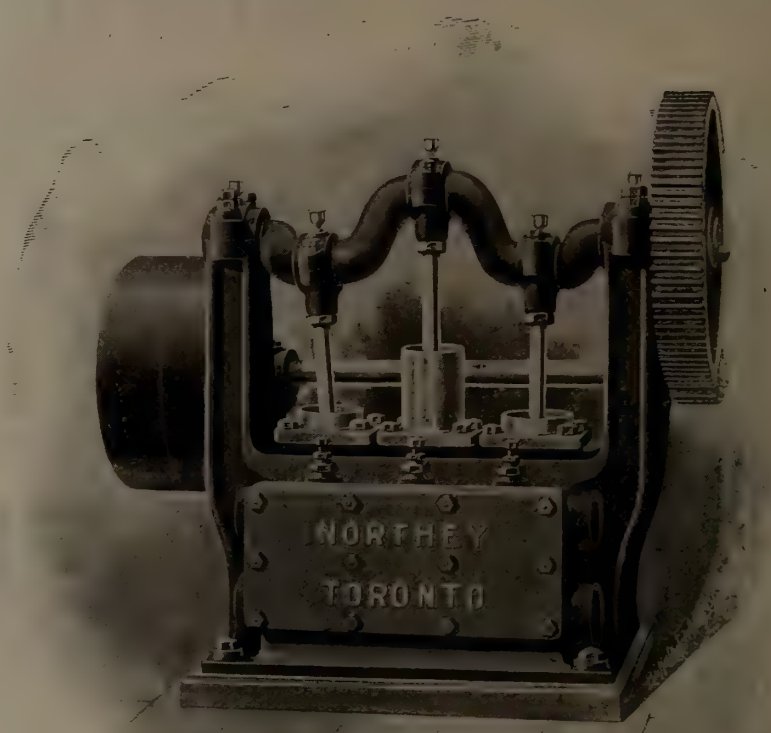

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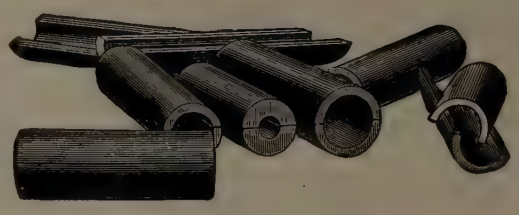

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SOME SAW-MILLING ESTABLISHMENTS OF WIARTON.

EARLY in the sixties Mr. Thomas Gilpin, a contractor, in company with Dr. Williams, established the first saw mill in the town of Wiarton, operating the same upon the site near where Kastner's mill now stands. Wiarton was then but a small village, while to-day it is a prosperous town with numerous important industrial establishments situated within its limits. Owing to excellent shipping facilities a number of saw mills have been established there, including those of Messrs. Robert Watt, J. P. Newman, Siemon & Bros. Manufacturing Company, C. H. Witthun & Company, Jones Bros., G. Kastner, W. G. Simmie, and others. Illustrations and a few particulars of some of these mills and their owners are given below:

SIEMON & BROS. MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In the fall of 1899 the above firm purchased the large saw mill previously operated by Mr. William Young, and are operating it to its full capacity. A large proportion of the product of the mill is used in the works of the Siemon Furniture Company, in which the members of the firm are interested, although large shipments are made to the United States and to local points. The mill is modern in its equipment and has a capacity of 4,000,000 feet annually.

In connection with their table factory they have a large dry kiln, with a capacity of 72,000 feet of lumber. Tramways run from the lumber yard at the saw mill to the furniture factory. The output of the furniture factory exceeds in value $175,000 per year. Over one hundred hands are employed, and $60,000 is annually expended locally for raw material in logs and timber. Large quantities of goods are shipped to foreign countries. Last year Mr. J. C. Siemon visited Europe and succeeded in forming a connection which is greatly increasing their trade.

SIEMON & BROS. MFG. CO'S SAW MILL AT WIARTON, ONT.

C. H. WITTHUN & COMPANY.

The above firm operates the Spirit Rock mill, situated just below the famous Spirit Rock. Mr. C. H. Witthun, who is the head of the firm, removed to Wiarton in 1899 from Hepworth, where he operated a large saw mill, besides one at Shallow Lake. The new mill erected in Wiarton is of a modern pattern and equipped with modern machinery, in which convenience and economy are combined in the conversion of logs into lumber. The mill has a capacity of over 20,000 feet per day, and is kept constantly running during the cutting season. A railway switch runs through the piling yard, giving splendid facilities for loading, and the mill being erected on the water with convenient dockage, vessel loading is also very conveniently handled, besides giving ample facilities for rafts.

Mr. Witthun has been a long time in the lumber trade and is one of the most extensive dealers in hardwood lumber in Western Ontario, having been largely engaged in the business in Hepworth and Shallow Lake. The products of the mill are marketed in Canada and the United States. The firm owns extensive timber limits, from which they can secure all the timber necessary to keep the mill running for a number of years yet. Added to this, they buy largely from the settlers, and the amount of money they distribute in this way during the winter amounts to a considerable sum. Their mill is now equipped for cutting pine, a gang resaw having been put in, and the firm would be willing to contract for the cutting of several million feet. On account of the location of their mill the rates of insurance are low. As a citizen Mr. Witthun is one of the most enterprising, ever ready to give his aid to any project which is calculated to advance the business interests of the town. Previous to going to Wiarton he was Reeve of the Township of Keppel for a couple of terms.

JOHN P. NEWMAN.

Prominent among the successful mill owners and business men of Wiarton is Mr. John P. Newman, whose extensive lumber operations have given him a wide acquaintance all over the country. From the Wiarton Canadian Souvenier it is learned that Mr. Newman went to Wiarton from Listowel in 1890, and formed a partnership with Mr. A. G. Seaman in the saw mill and timber business. A small saw mill on Griffith Island was purchased by the firm from Mr. John Kidd, moved to Wiarton, enlarged and improved, and a successful and prosperous business was established. The partnership was continued until December, 1896, when Mr. Seaman retired and Mr. Newman became sole proprietor. The present mill is equipped with all the latest improved and most modern machinery, with a capacity of 20,000 feet of hardwood per day. The annual output is about 3,500,000 feet, principally hardwood and cedar, besides from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 million shingles, large quantities of square timber, ties, etc. This is distributed all over the country, the principal markets being Canada and the United States, with some shipments to Great Britain.

Mr. Newman owns large timber limits on the Bruce Peninsula, also timber on Lonely Island in Georgian Bay, where a large number of men are employed during the winter. In 1897, in company with Mr. Wm. Young and Capt. F. Wood, he purchased the tug Ann Long, for towing the rafts from the different dumps to the mill. In 1898 the tug was rebuilt and renamed the Gladstone, and is now a first-class vessel of her class. She is 78 feet keel, 85 feet over all, 17 feet beam and 9 feet draught. She is equipped with the latest improved compound engines, 12½ and 24 x 16 inch stroke, suitably fitted out for the comfort of the crew and raftsmen. From the opening of navigation until the close the tug is busy rafting.

Mr. Newman takes an active interest in public matters. He served several years in the town council, and while there looked carefully after the interests of the ratepayers.

THE NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

THE Inspection Bureau of the National Hardwood Lumber Association have issued a pamplet containing the rules and regulations of that Bureau, with the object of informing the lumber trade as to the methods adopted by the bureau, and ultimately to induce the hardwood trade to avail itself of the protection it affords. The association have printed 20,000 copies of the pamphlet.

DRYING THICK MAPLE.

A gentleman who, because of great experience, is considered a good authority on drying all kinds of hardwoods, gives to the Wood-Worker his views regarding the drying of 2-inch hard maple. He says :

"In regard to kiln drying 2-inch hard maple, I will try and give as clearly as possible the method used by myself for several years, with good success. In the first place, much depends on the condition of the lumber to be dried in regards to its being green or partly dry, as each condition requires different treatment. Then also much depends upon the type of dry-kiln—whether a blast or dead-heat drier. Not knowing these conditions I cannot state as positively what is best, but will endeavor to give enough to enable him to make a selection.

"In the first place, if the lumber is green, it would be greatly benefited by a live steam bath in a tight room, of from three to five hours. This loosens all the sap and leaves the pores open for the water and sap to flow out from the center, but after this steam bath a fan should be turned on to circulate the air, with a moderate heat at first, say 115 degrees. This will prevent staining the lumber, and if done well you will be surprised to see how soft and bright your lumber comes out—equal to any air-dried in regard to softness and much brighter in color, yet dry as a bone and free from honeycomb and checks. The fan should be kept going until the air gets fairly dry again, then repeat the steaming, only on a small scale, or just enough to moisten the outside of the lumber and keep the pores open until the center is dry, for that is what we are after; for if the center of the board is dry you can dry the outside without damage.

"If the steam baths are used properly 2-inch maple could be dried in from nine to twelve days, thoroughly, but that would require strict attention to do it well. You would get best results by not using over 130 degrees, and from 115 degrees to that for a few days, then increase at the last as the lumber gets dry enough to stand it, when it may be raised to 160 degrees. The steaming must be regulated by judgment and examination of the lumber, but it would be safe to use a light steam bath once a day for about half an hour for three or four days. The first bath must be to thoroughly steam the lumber ; the others merely to keep the outside from drying too fast—only to moisten the air. If a hot blast kiln, where a thorough steaming is not practicable, you can have a steam jet come up in front of each blast pipe so as to moisten the air as it goes through the lumber. This tends to sweat the lumber and draw out the sap, although not as thoroughly or quickly as a thorough steaming.

"I have dried thousands of feet of 4-inch maple this way, in twenty days, free from checks, and bright as a dollar. The old tight-box kiln with heat pipes is not to be considered, because that only bakes lumber as hard as a brick and checks it if at all green, unless dried very slowly. One of the best kilns for green, heavy stock is where you can run a track through it long enough to hold, say eight or ten cars from 4 to 6 feet wide so as to pile the lumber with edge to the blast. Load your cars outside and start at extreme end from entrance of blast, then let cars down each day until the kiln is full, when by proper management you can take out a car each day and put one in ; thus the green stock is not subjected to the heat until it is laden with moisture and the degree of heat reduced. Much care should be taken to pile the stock to insure free ventilation.

"There is one thing I fear is a drawback to the best results in drying lumber, and that is most people think any man about the place can operate a kiln. But that is a mistake. If you want best results get a man of good judgment who understands something of the nature of wood and the effect of heat on the fibers. Another thing that is very injurious, especially to hardwood, is the cooling down of the kilns. If drying green lumber, the heat should be kept on it constantly until dry. Lumber nearly dry will stand it, and some soft woods will stand it, but not green hardwoods. By careful watching and care the time might be reduced to eight days, but that can be determined only by practice.

"I hope this may prove satisfactory to your correspondent. If it is not clear I should be pleased to explain more in detail if he will give conditions and the results he wishes to attain, since what is dry enough for one is not always right for another."

C. H. WITTHUN & CO.'S SAW MILL AT WIARTON, ONT.

There is reason to believe that a large pulp mill will be established in British Columbia in the near future by Toronto capitalists. The carrying out of the enterprise is said to be dependent upon a satisfactory arrangement with the Government regarding the acquisition of the land, and it is thought that the Government will meet the wishes of the promoters. The proposed site is on the main-land opposite Queen Charlotte Sound, and the initial output will be 100 tons per day. One of the chief promoters is Mr. J. J. Palmer, president of the Toronto Type Foundry Company, who is represented in Vancouver by Mr. S. F. McKenzie.

QUESTIONS FOR BAND FILERS.

THE questions submitted have been touched upon from time to time, either directly or indirectly, but there are many bright, well informed filers that can add their quota to the sum of general information of these matters if they but will do it, and it is hoped these questions may serve to draw out the practical experience of quite a number :

1. How best to cool and dress a braze ; that is, whether to gauge of saw or thinner, and why?

2. How to locate and remove a line twist ?

3. Under what conditons are speeds of 8,000, 9,000, 10,000 or 11,000 feet per minute advisable for log bands ?

4. What are reasonable limits for hook and pitch of back for hardwoods ; and what for soft woods ?

5. How near to each head of band-saw is it expedient to tension ?

6. Do you buy emery wheels to suit the speeds of your sharpeners, or adapt the speeds of sharpeners to the grade of emery wheels, or pay no attention to the matter at all ?

7. How do you shape the face and edge of your emery wheels, and why ?

8. In what parts of your saw fitting does it pay you best to "work close ?"

9. What has been your experience as to the comparative merits of file side-dresser and swage shaper ?

10. To what extent do you depend upon use of cross-line or tilt ?

11. How much tension and back do you run in your saws, say for 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14-inch widths ?

12. What devices do you employ for cleaning the wheels ?

13. What defects do you observe in saws fresh from the makers ?

14. When you increase or diminish the hook or depth of spacing of teeth or speed or saws, why do you do it ?

15. When does a band saw become unprofitable to run ; that is, what is its limit of life ?

16. What do you consider the best materials for guide pins ?

17. When does a band resaw outclass a circular resaw ?—Millman, in Wood-Worker.

THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

The following information regarding exhibits at the forthcoming Glasgow exhibition will be of interest to intending exhibitors : There will be no charge for space to exhibitors. Accepted exhibits, packed in strong cases, must be delivered at the exhibitor's expense at the seaboard, not later than March 15th, to be shipped to Glasgow by the Canadian commission, free of charge. No exhibitor will be permitted to transfer his allotment or to allow any other than his own duly accepted exhibits to be placed thereon. All goods must be exhibited in the name of the person or firm who signed the form of application. Space not occupied thirty days previous to the opening of the exhibition will be forfeited, and alloted at the discretion of the commission. No stand, including signboard, may exceed twelve feet in height, without special permission. The commission will bear cost of transportation of all exhibits from the ports of Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John and Portland, direct to Glasgow by steamer.

CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Second Annual Meeting at Ottawa.—A Number of Interesting Papers Giving Practical Advice Regarding Tree Planting and Growing.

The second annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association opened in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons at Ottawa at 10 a. m. on March 7th. In the absence of the president, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, the chair was occupied by the vice-president, Mr. William Little. Amongst those present were the following: William Little, of Westmount, vice-president; E. Stewart, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa, secretary; R. H. Campbell, Ottawa, treasurer; Dr. William Saunders, Superintendent of Experimental Farms, Ottawa; Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa; Dr. C. A Schenck, principal School of Forestry, Biltmore, N. C.; Thomas Southworth, Ontario Superintendent of Forestry, Toronto; Prof. John Macoun, Geological Survey, Ottawa; George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa; John Bertram, Collins Inlet Lumber Company, Toronto; John Waldie, Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, Toronto; D. C. Cameron, Rat Portage Lumber Company, Rat Portage; J. B. McWilliams, Crown Timber Agent, Peterborough; William Pearce, Calgary, N. W. T.; Norman M. Ross, Biltmore, N. C.; W. C. Edwards, M. P., Ottawa; Aulay Morrison, M. P., New Westminster, B.C.; Hon. J. B. Snowball, Chatham, N. B.; Dr. Christie, M. P. for Argenteuil, Que.; Hon. J. V. Ellis, St. John, N. B.; Hon. William Kerr, Cobourg; Hon T. A. Bernier, St. Boniface, Man.; J. J. Bell, Toronto; W. T. Macoun, Ottawa; T. S. Young, Canada Lumberman, Toronto; Prof. W. L. Goodwin, Kingston; J. C. Langelier, Superintendent of Forest Rangers, Quebec; Hiram Robinson, Hawkesbury Lumber Company, Ottawa; A. C. Campbell, Ottawa; J. A. Gemmill, Ottawa; Otto Klotz, Ottawa; W. N. Hutt, Southend, Ont; Leighton McCarthy, M. P.; Hon. Mr. Emmerson, M. P.

Letters of regret were read from Hon. G. W. Allen, of Toronto, and Dr. A. H. MacKay, vice-president for Nova Scotia.

The minutes of last meeting being read and confirmed, the secretary submitted the report of the Board of Directors, which reviewed the work of the association for the first year of its existence. It showed the membership to be 244, five being life members. The report referred to the meetings which had been held in Manitoba, the Nort-West, and British Columbia, in which provinces forestry associations have been formed. During the year two timber reserves were set apart. In Manitoba all the lands north of township 38 and west of Lake Winnipegosis have been reserved from settlement, as most of this tract is already well timbered and known to be largely unfitted for settlement. The other reserve was set apart by the Ontario Government, and consists of about 1,000,000 acres surrounding Lake Temagami, which includes a large quantity of white pine and timber and covers the head waters of a number of streams flowing into Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa river. The great extension of the pulp industy and the demand created thereby for spruce timber, the report stated, especially rendered it advaisable that a special sturdy of this tree should also be made, so that we might know what our resources for this purpose are and when and how steps should be taken to ensure that the returns from this source of wealth should be retained at the highest possible permanent figure. The report in conclusion urged the extension of the fire ranging system and the holding during the current year of a number of public meetings in the large centres of population.

On motion of Mr. E. Stewart, seconded by Mr. J. M. Macoun, the report of the directors was adopted.

The treasurer submitted the financial report, which was referred to the auditors, Messrs. George Johnson and J.M. Macoun.

The chairman, Mr. Little, said that he sincerely regretted the unavoidable absence of the president, who had done much for the cause of forestry. He read a letter and telegram from him wishing the Association success. He also referred to the irreparable lose we had sustained in the death of our Queen, and instructed the Committee on Resolutions to prepare a suitable memorial.

Dr. Saunders then read a paper by Mr. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, entitled "Forestry in British Columbia." It was a most complete review of the forest resources of that province, giving the location and adaptability of the various classes of timber. This paper, together with a synopsis of the interesting discussion which followed, will be printed in our may issue.

Reforestation of Dominion Lands

"Foresty on Doninion Lands" was the subject of a paper read by Mr. E. Stewart. Mr. Stewart showed that the Dominion Govemment was, contrary to the general impression, the owner of vast areas of timber lands. He referred to the methods employed in Ontario and Quebec to prevent forest fires, and to the Riding Mountain timber reserve in Manitoba, but paid particular attention to the question of tree planting on the plains, a matter which has been consideration by the Dominion forestry branch for some time with a view of working out a plan that would be practical for adoption on our western prairies. The European systems would not succeed in our North-West, where the climatic conditions are so dissimilar and where the government machinery is different. He stated that several attempts had been made to encourage tree planting on the plains by the United States Government. One of these was what is known as the Forest Tree Culture Claims, by which a certain amount of land was earned from the Government by the planting of a certain area in trees. The system has not been effective. In Canada the Government has experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head, from which large quantities of tree seeds and young trees have been supplied to settlers, but it was well known that many of these never succeed, largely owing (1) to bad planting, (2), to their being planted in land not sufficiently prepared, and (3) to lack of cultivation and attention after planting by the settlers.

The Federal Government of the United States had at last adopted a system of co-operation with the settlers, and the main features of this system have been utilized in framing a system for the Dominion, but it was proposed to go further than they do, in that it is hoped to be able to furnish seeds and plant material.

The system as proposed by Mr. Stewart is as follows:

1. It is proposed that any owner wishing to avail himself of the co-operation of the Government in the planting and cultivation of a forest plantation, wind-break or shelter-belt, shall make application to the Forestry Branch at Ottawa.

2. On receipt of this, the local supervisor of tree planting for the district in which the property is situated is directed to visit and examine the lay of the land and its quality, any streams on it, the location of the buildings, etc., and in case he thinks trees can be successfully grown on it, he will show the position of the proposed plantation, the kind of trees to be grown, their distance apart, etc.

3. This sketch and any other detailed information he may consider necessary will be sent to the head office, where a working plan will be prepared drawn to scale and showing the general features of the farm as compiled from the notes and sketch made by the local supervisor, and also the position of the proposed plantation and other necessary information.

4. A copy of this plan along with the agreement will be sent to the owner. He will keep the copy of the plan for his guidance and return the agreement duly executed.

5. According to the terms of the agreement, the owner agrees to prepare the soil for the plantation and to plant and properly care for the same after planting according to the plan under the direction of the said supervisor or agent of the Department of the Interior.

6. The Department will as far as the means at its disposal permit, furnish seed and plant material for the purposes of planting the said plantation.

7. The Department proposes to render all services above specified wholly without charge.

8. The Department under the agreement reserves the right to enter and take from the plantation for use elsewhere any young seedlings that may be growing up and which should be removed in the proper management of the location, unless the owner wishes the same to extend his plantation. The same privilege is stipulated for with reference to cuttings and seed.

9. It is also provided that the Department shall have the right to publish and distribute the said plan and its results for the information of farmers and others whom it may concern.

The two prominent features of the proposed plan, Mr. Stewart pointed out, are (1) the furnishing of the seeds, cuttings and young trees by the government, and (2) government supervision in tree planting and cultivation by the settlers. As to supply the plant material will be a matter of some magnitude, it is proposed to allow the Department the unused product in any plantation for use elsewhere. The Department would be permitted to enter and take young seedlings which are not required by the owner to extend his own plantation. By this means it is believed that the difficulty in supplying the plant material will be met.

DISCUSSION.

A gentleman from the North-West said that he thought the plan proposed by Mr. Stewart would meet the needs of that district, and urged that it be adopted at once. Of course, difficulties would be met, settlers would not fall in line as readily as they might. He suggested that the plan of taking small trees and seeds from the farmers' plantations should be restricted to seven years.

Mr. Pearce read a letter from Mrs. Card, of Cardson, Southern Alberta, expressing her sympathy with the forestry movement. Speaking of Mr. Stewart's proposition, Mr. Pearce said that for immediate assistance the government might establish small nurseries throughout the country. There were many sections of irrigated country where, for a small consideration, the owners would plant trees. On his own property he had thousands of balsam poplar growing, from 3 to 5 feet high, which were planted in May, 1899. He pointed out that the disastrous floods which had occurred on the Saskatchewan river were due to the country being denuded of shrubs and timber, so that when rain came the water rushed down the grades very quickly.

Dr. Saunders also endorsed the proposal for tree-growing as submitted by Mr. Stewart.

The secretary then introduced to the meeting Dr. Schenck, of Biltmore, N.C., who is principal of the School of Forestry there and manager of the large forestry estate of the Vanderbilt family.

Dr. Schenck referred to the advantageous position which Canada occupies in respect to forestry as compared with the United States. European forestry methods, he said, were absolutely not applicable to this country. Where forests exist forestry was identical with the fire question. Two hundred years ago there were no forestry methods in Europe, only a little stock farming forestry. The practice of forestry would doubtless prove profitable. He believed that the governments should provide more funds for fire protection, as it was one of the best investments a government could make. He urged the government to establish nurseries to supply the small plants to farmers. If nurseries could not be established, the proposal of Mr. Stewart would perhaps meet the situation very well. The cost of growing plants in nurseries was small ; trees could be grown in nurseries at less cost than they could be taken out from where they were growing too thickly.

Mr. Stewart said that every means would be taken to supply the material to the farmers and others. When he was in the west he was surprised to see the interest that was taken in the subject by the people of Manitoba.

Dr. Saunders said that in 12 years they had distributed from the Experimental Farms eight tons of seeds and 1,500,000 seed trees, and they could not supply the demand. There were about 300 varieties of trees at the Brandon Experimental Farm.

Prof. Macoun said that the main principle of tree growing was to conserve the water by making small dams. It was only a myth that certain lands would not grow trees.

Mr. Stewart stated the intention of the Government to make a reserve of the Cypress Hills. He thought forest reserves should be set apart by Act of Parliament rather than an order-in-council, as the latter could be changed or expunged at any time.

A gentleman stated that he had transplanted some 30 small pines, about 5 feet high, from their natural bed, and of these sixteen were now growing. At the same time he planted 20 firs and pines 18 to 24 inches high, and only 6 were now living.

Dr. Schenck explained that small seedlings were more likely to die than larger trees. Besides, our commercial nurseries did not furnish good trees.

The meeting was then adjourned for lunch.

Timber Lands of New Brunswick.

Resuming at 2.30, a paper on "The Timber Lands of New Brunswick Owned by the Crown," by W. P. Flewelling, Deputy Surveyor General, was read.

Mr. Flewelling gave a description of the timber resources of the province, the conditions under which timber licenses are granted, and of the methods of lumbering. The Crown still owns 7,500,000 acres, the greater portion of which are timber lands. Timber licenses are now held on about 6,000,000 acres of this land. Formerly timber licenses were granted for one year only. Later a system of three year licenses was adopted, and in 1893 a change was made to 25 years. The longer lease has led to the cutting of timber with greater care. The provisions of the license state that no tree shall be cut which will not make a log ten inches at the top, eighteen feet up. Owing to the great demand for pulp wood, many private owners allowed the cutting of spruce down to four and five inches in diameter.

The growth of spruce in most parts of New Brunswick is rapid. One of the largest operators stated, from personal observation, that a spruce tree would grow from the bud large enough to make a merchantable log in thirty years. The annual cut of spruce and pine logs from Crown lands is from eighty to one hundred superficial feet. Many large holders of licenses cut their limits very judiciously. Lands will be laid off in strips of 1¼ or 1½ miles wide, and from 5 to 10 miles long ; one strip will be cut over one year, taking all the merchantable logs, the next year the adjoining strip will be operated on, and so on, for about seven years, when the parties can be sent back to the strip first cut over and find that the growth has been so rapid that another good operation may be had.

Mr. Flewelling pointed out that the province should protect its spruce timber both from the indiscriminate use of the woodman's axe and from destruction by fire.

Mr. Bertram was then called upon to read his paper on "The White Pine and its Economic Management." He said that he was glad to find that a scientific forester such as Dr. Shenck, after experimenting in Germany and elsewhere, had reached the same conclusions as he had. The paper in full is given below.

White Pine and its Economic Management.

By John Bertram.

The observations in this paper are confined to the growth and reproduction of white and red pine in Ontario. The early settlers in this province, and it may be added, North America, were little concerned with the economic problems of forestry ; their main object was of necessity to clear away enough of the forest as would grow food for their families. So vast was the forest that an indiscriminate war was waged with axe and fire against all forest growth, and many localities were stripped bare where the trees should have been preserved and the forest continued.

Southern Ontario is second to no country in the world for richness of soil and salubrity of climate. It was covered by a thick stand of timber, and if the first settlers had been gifted with sufficient foresight they never would have cut down the timber in many corners and parts of their farms. There are very few localities in Ontario south of the Laurentian Range where it would have been more profitable to have retained the original forest ; a very large percentage of the soil is better employed growing roots, grass and cereals, but when this is admitted it is also true that there are many localities, such as hill-tops and sides, ridges, gullies, the banks and sources of streams, gravel banks, sand hills, and rough broken land generally, that would give a much better return by growing timber rather than grain, and the sooner this is understood and appreciated the better for the owners of the land. It is not within the compass of this paper to speak of the great benefits accruing to any country where a fair proportion of the area is kept under forest management; that they are great is now universally conceded.

So far as white and red pine are concerned the southern part of Ontario need not be considered, except that they would be a desirable tree in reforesting the poorer soils. There was a considerable quantity of excellent pine which grew as a rule amongst the hardwood, and sufficient of it is left as second growth to reseed any locality considered desirable.

It is now with a different region entirely that the future of pine timber in Ontario is bound up. There is a vast area, nearly a thousand miles from east to west running through the province, and which may be considered the true home of the white pine, not that it reaches its best growth, but that it is economically the most valuable ; this part of the province commences a short distance north-west of Ottawa on the north, not far from Kingston on the south, and away north westward around Georgian Bay and Lake Superior to Rat Portage, overlapping the height of land between the St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay waters. Large bodies of pine grew in this district. Most of the original pine forest has already been cut down, and sad to relate, fire has devastated a considerable portion of it and burned untold value in young trees. There is little or no pine in the forest which still stands north and north-east of Lake Superior. Spruce of moderate size is the prevailing tree. There is no climatic reason why pine should not again grow in this essentially rocky country, as there are detached bodies of pine standing north of the watershed in the region between the 48th and 49th parallels. The question which presents itself with reference to this region, from a practical and economical standpoint, is what policy should be pursued to obtain the best results with the least expenditure ; it is by no means an easy one, and is almost as varied as the aspect of forests in different localities; each type would require a close examination as it appears before the lumbermen or settler commences operations.

It is to be assumed that the lumberman under government supervision is desirous not only of marketing the present crop, but also of perpetuating the growth of the most valuable species. So looking at the whole matter in the light of experience, and remembering that operators in Canada are debarred from the expensive methods in vogue in thickly inhabited countries, where every tree-top branch and even twig has value, the following views for forest management are offered for your consideration :

1st. A very common variety of forest to be found particularly in parts of Algoma is where white pine was the predominant wood, but well mixed with other kinds. A fire occurred, it may be ten, twenty or thirty years previous to the condition now being considered ; it burned all the timber except some large pine trees left in groups or scattered here and there, as circumstances may have favored their escape. After the fire the usual seeding commences, poplar and white birch making their appearance first, by reason of their producing annually a large quantity of seed, which from its structure can be carried great distances, and as it grows quickly the ground is soon covered with young trees. The pine tree does not seed as a rule oftener than every third or fourth year, so that poplar and birch have time to make a good start. The poplar particularly grows very fast for a few years after making its appearance ; so when the seed from the old pine trees left standing begins to scatter, it finds an ideal condition for germination. This order of nature is exactly what is needed to produce a pine forest of commercial value. Pine seed will not germinate under a thick canopy, it needs sunlight and also the proximity of other young trees, causing it to shoot upwards, not grow into a bush as it would in the open. Growing up amongst the poplar and birch it gradually loses its under branches and by and by it overtops and dominates all the other trees, becoming the monarch of the forest. At a period then when the bush is thus covered with second growth and the old trees still standing, the course to be pursued presents no difficulties. Market the old timber when convenient and rigorously preserve the young timber against fire. When pine trees are in the earlier stages of growth a fire is most disastrous. They are easily killed, and the old trees having been cut down there would be no chance of reseeding, and so at this stage fire would be a real forest calamity.

2nd. A type of forest often presents itself composed

mainly of pine, but mixed with other conifers and a sprinkling of hardwood. The pine may be divided into two or three groups of different ages. It has killed out any deciduous trees that may have been mixed with it except in spots here and there where the pine did not seed. Hemlock, spruce and balsam being shade enduring trees, are often found struggling for life beneath the pine, but so long as pine is the dominant tree the others will make poor growth. If there are any large hemlocks or spruce they should be cut down and marketed, as they will only prevent pine from growing in their place. And now as to cutting the pine, no tree should be cut down unless it measure at least twelve inches diameter two feet from the ground. It is worth more standing, unless it may be that it is one of a group growing too close together, when the woodman's craft should be exercised in selecting which of the group should be cut down, relieving the others from the pressure of its presence. It would not be good forestry to cut down all the trees that would make a ten inch butt log; thinning may be an advantage, but at that stage where favorably situated they are too valuable for further growth. Care should be taken generally to preserve the canopy of the forest, while at the same time admitting enough sunlight for the growth of seedlings; they may be seen growing up in a young forest twenty or thirty feet high in the place where large old trees have been cut down, the requisite sunlight having been thus admitted. In this description of forest all the large old trees and most of the medium age can profitably be cut, leaving the younger timber room to grow, and this treatment by reason of accelerating the growth of the younger timber left would increase rather than retard the annual amount grown per acre. Instruction should be given to the woodsmen on no account to cut down a young pine except where making draw roads or clearing for skidways. The practice of using young pine to make crossways, bridges, or skidways, or even to put up buildings, should be strictly prohibited, just as the cutting down of all varieties not wanted should be encouraged. A little care would produce a valuable second crop for the owner, but it would all be thrown away unless fire was kept out, as it would be particularly destructive to this class of forest.

3rd. A forest composed mainly of hardwood mixed with large pine trees may now be considered; except yellow birch, the hardwood is seldom very valuable for lumber in our northern country, and often too far away from a railway to make cordwood. Pine amongst hardwood is very valuable for square timber and is much sought after; it has no chance for reproduction, as the seed disseminated will not grow under the shade of the hardwood, so when the pines are cut down the forest reverts to a hardwood of very little value. When the locality and soil are more fitted to grow pine, it is simply valuable space lost. To say that white pine seed will not germinate in a hardwood forest is not strictly true. The young trees may often be noticed very small, very sickly looking, and examinations of many specimens show that it will take twenty or thirty years or even forty years to grow one inch in diameter, the stunted trees finally dying for want of sunlight. A young pine tree refuses to live under the close canopy of a thick hardwood forest. Two things are necessary to reproduce pine in a forest of this kind; first of all, defective pine trees not valuable for lumber, and there is always a proportion of them, should be strictly preserved and guarded. All the trees in a high or exposed situation where the seed would have a chance of being carried long distances and over a wide area, should be left standing; and second, it will depend upon the locality and on the kind of hardwood, but as much of it should be cut down as possible, not making a clearing but taking all the large trees and leaving where possible the small ones as a shade for the young pines to grow up amongst. No arbitrary rule can be set, the owner will have full scope for all his acumen and individuality in producing the best results. Constant care and attention would be needed, and it should ever be remembered that silviculture is a slow process. Seed cannot be sown one year and reaped the next. This leads up to the question of ownership and fixity of tenure, which is a necessity for all operations extending over a long period of time.

4th. An entirely different method would have to be pursued in the case of a forest where the timber is all within say fifteen or twenty years of being the same age, the bulk of the trees being large but mixed with a good many of smaller diameter; twenty years is a short time in the life of a pine tree, and the different diameters arise through the large trees existing under more favorable circumstances. With more space and sunlight they have overshadowed the others, and although the small trees may be nearly the same age and height, they may not be more than one-half or one-third the diameter, and if the large trees were cut down, taking away the shelter from the long slender trees, they would inevitably blown down. The custom amongst lumbermen operating in a forest of this kind has been to cut down every tree, and the policy was sound enough; but if the object is to keep the bush in timber, then it would become necessary to cut only within certain defined areas, leaving enough standing as the original forest to reseed the cut over spaces. The selections would have to be made on good forestry principles; the timber would have to be left on hill tops and ridges so that the seed could distribute itself over a wide field; if the country were comparatively level then alternate blocks should be selected, not necessarily of any given space or size, but taking advantages of the inequalities of the ground and thickness and position of the standing timber. No exact formula can be indicated, as no two sections of the country are alike; each locality would have to be considered by itself and good judgment exercised in what to cut and what to leave, making sure only that enough is left to fairly cover the ground with seed.

5th. A large number of broad and prevalent types of forest could be cited, but enough has probably been said about what the course of procedure should be in the economic administration of forest lands. Another example only will be given, where hemlock, spruce and balsam are the prevailing trees, mixed it may be with some hardwood and moderate quantity of pine; to increase the quantity of valuable trees and eliminate the others is somewhat difficult; whatever distribution of pine seed there may be from time to time has little chance to come up where the ground is covered by other conifers. Their seed is all more or less shade enduring and will germinate and grow up where small pine would be smothered. The conclusion reached in considering this example is that the much dreaded fire would here be a friend and not an enemy; keeping in mind always that it is a growth of pine that is wanted, a careful survey should be made of this forest and the sections where pine exists, and under favorable conditions for the distribution of seed, should be marked off and a space cleared around them over which a fire could not go; cut all or a portion of the large pine, as the case may be, all the hemlock or spruce of market value, and set fire to the balance on a favorable opportunity.

Fire over a district, if not so fierce as to kill all the timber, is not much to be dreaded; it is the second and recurring fires, killing the young trees which may have sprouted and burning the soil, which is most to be dreaded. A fire that kills the useless trees and burns up the old needles and debris of the forest, leaving the large timber, is often a great benefit, as it brings the ground into a fit condition for receiving seed, and young trees will grow much faster than where overshadowed by an old forest; there is and can be no set formula in these matters, but much room for the exercise of observation and good judgment.

These questions of forest treatment have all to be considered from an economic standpoint, and as entirely within the scope of the owners of forest land in Ontario. No great expense need be incurred and no looking forward for a hundred years to obtain returns. A set of rules could easily be framed to govern all licenses, that while not depriving the licensees of anything of value, would at the same time preserve for the province a very valuable asset in young timber, dues for which would be collected in after years.

Much has been said and written on the annual growth of young trees, but as that matter was dealt with recently in the preliminary report of the Ontario Forest Commission, it need not be gone over now; one thing, however, may be said, that in a preserved pine forest a crop may be gathered every twenty years, more or less, without reducing the growth of the forest per annum.

And now to conclude with the most difficult question of all, what can be done with those areas of land burned over again and again; many of them can be seen from the windows of the railway car passing up the beautiful valley of the Ottawa river. They are evidence of the carelessness that should be amended as soon as possible; left alone they are a disgrace to the country. We are not the only sinners on the continent, the great State of Michigan is to-day earnestly engaged in an endeavor to reforest some three or four million acres of mostly abandoned lands within the State. When the regrowth of pine on such lands is spoken of, the idea is often met with unbounded jocularity, and the only question in the mind of the listener is what particular asylum the speaker should be sent to. In imagination a gang of men are seen putting in seedling trees much as young cabbage are planted; why it would cost millions upon millions, and the whole matter is dismissed with a laugh; nevertheless, the question is up for solution.

Covered again with forest these desolate areas would be of incalculable benefit to the country, and when the people fairly grasp its significance they will see that the government take proper measures to reclothe our bare hills and desolate valleys.

It is not here pretended that a full solution has been found; much thought and study will be needed, men of practical minds and experience will be found to undertake the work and a beginning can be made now.

It can be seen that on some of the burnt over districts a quantity of young pine has been left standing here and there; they should be regarded as a nucleus for future seed distribution, and keeping away fire, nature will do the rest.

There are localities, however, where fire after fire has swept over the country until not a single tree is left. This is the case often near settlements; carelessness and worse have produced the inevitable results, and it will be with much labor and difficulty that favorable conditions can again be attained. Individual planting over wide areas is in this country out of the question, and the only alternative that would seem to be left is to carefully select small patches, so situated as to effectually cover the country with seed, and by the inexpensive process of putting some seed in the ground raise clumps of trees of the desired species that would by and by reproduce themselves.

At the age of from 25 to 30 years more or less young pine would commence to bear cones and scatter seed; just how far seed will fly depends on many circumstances, but from observations made in burnt districts, which have been reseeded by solitary trees, and also noticing seed floating in the water, there seems little doubt but what the seed of conifers will distribute itself anywhere from the vicinity of the parent tree to a mile, or even more. Cones open in the fall when storms prevail, and no doubt the seed is detached very often during a violent wind, and from the vantage ground of the high tree-top and with the beautiful sail attached to the kernel, will fly great distances in stormy weather. Sufficient time being allowed, the reforesting of burnt over districts presents no economical difficulty. It is the ordinary process that takes place in a longer or shorter time in all forest countries. What is really needed by man's interference is to shorten the period of non-production and to assist nature to give us the varieties most wanted. The length of this paper leaves no time to speak of the benefits to be derived by having bleak barren wastes again covered with forest verdure. Neither can anything be said about the desirability of again causing white pine to grow in that very interesting region around the north shore of Lake Superior; that it can be done is proven by the evidences of pine growth north of the watershed. It would be an interesting pastime for some member of the association, with leisure on his hands, to devote some time and thought in demonstrating how pine can be made to take the place of the less valuable spruce in that most interesting region; and it is to be hoped that the zealous inspector of forestry will be able to induce someone to undertake the work.

DISCUSSION.

The discussion was opened by Schenck, who referred to the different forestry policies as adopted by Professors Pinchot, Fernow, and others. Scientific forestry, he said, was practical forestry, or a knowledge of forestry. He was quite in sympathy with the lumberman who cut over his limits as speedily as possible, as they were in great danger of being destroyed by fire. With them it was a business proposition. He advocated the selling of timber to lumbermen in large blocks, as in this way they would be more likely to protect the forest from fire.

Mr. W. N. Hutt said that in Southern Ontario it seemed that the climate was changing owing

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

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Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who may change their addresses on the 1st of May are requested to advise us of the fact, and send us promptly their new addresses, thus insuring correct delivery of their papers.

THE FORESTRY MEETING.

The recent forestry convention at Ottawa, of which a report appears in this issue, marks another step towards the adoption of practical methods for the preservation and perpetuation of our timber supply. The meeting was of a most successful character, and the proceedings of a nature to interest lumbermen and the public generally, as well as scientific foresters. The Association is to be congratulated upon the presence at the meeting of an experienced scientific German forester, in the person of Dr. Schenck, now principal of the School of Forestry at Biltmore, North Carolina, and superintendent of the forestry interests of the Vanderbilt Estate. Dr. Schenck proved beyond a doubt his able grasp of the forestry question, and his views were well received. He pointed out that scientific and practical forestry were identical, and showed himself to be the friend of the lumberman, and the object of forestry to be an ultimate advantage to the lumber industry.

The papers presented were of a most interesting character. Those having perhaps the most interest for our readers were by Mr. Bertram on the "Economic Management of White Pine," and by Mr. Langelier on "The Pulp Industry." In Mr. Bertram's opinion the various types of forests require special treatment in each case. He offered a system of management for five different kinds, namely: 1st, where white pine is the predominant wood, but well mixed with other kinds; 2nd, where pine is the chief timber, but mixed with conifers and a sprinkling of hardwood; 3rd, a forest mainly of hardwood, but mixed with large pine trees; 4th, a forest where the timber is all within fifteen or twenty years of being the same age; 5th, chiefly a hemlock, spruce and balsam forest, but mixed with some hardwood and a moderate quantity of pine.

Much interest centred in the discussion regarding the growth of timber. Mr. Bertram advocated that in a preserved pine forest a crop should be gathered every twenty years, without reducing the total growth of the forest per annum. It was stated that the growth of spruce in Ontario, according to experiments made extending from Ottawa to Rat Portage, was about one inch in diameter in five years. In the Maritime Provinces the growth seems to be more rapid, inasmuch as the method of lumbering employed by Mr. Snowball has been to cut over the ground every five or seven years, and this without reducing the annual cut. No explanation was offered as to the great difference in the rapidity of growth of spruce as between Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. As the quality of spruce found in Ontario resembles very closely that in the eastern provinces, the annual growth would be expected to be about the same.

The deduction made Mr. Langelier, based on the census' figures of 1891, was that at the present rate of cutting 840 years will be required to deplete our spruce forests. While these figures may be above the mark, they show that our spruce supply is practically inexhaustible, inasmuch as spruce is said to reproduce itself in from twenty to thirty years.

A DOMINION EXHIBITION.

THE Dominion Government is said to have appropriated large sums of money to cover the cost of Canadian exhibits at the Glasgow and Pan-American Exhibitions. A large sum was spent for this object at Paris last year. We are not disposed to question the wisdom of these expenditures. It is good business policy to advertise to the world the character and extent of our capabilities and productions, thereby inducing increase of our population and investment of capital. Why should not this be supplemented by the holding of a Dominion Exhibition in Canada and the effort to induce foreigners to come and actually see for themselves the kind of country we have and the greatness of its resources? We cannot hope to carry out an exhibition on the scale of those held at Chicago and Paris, nor should the attempt be made. Our natural development has reached a stage, however, which should warrant us in entering on an undertaking of this character on a properly proportioned scale. The Dominion Government last year refused to assist such a project, perhaps because of the large expenditure that was felt necessary to secure adequate representation at the great international Exhibitions at Paris, Glasgow and Buffalo. Next year when these shall have passed out of sight the subject of a Dominion Exhibition should receive practical consideration, and the Federal and Provincial Governments, which for many years have been spending money on Exhibitions got up by and largely for the benefit of other countries, should make a liberal appropriation towards a Canadian Exhibition to be held in Canada, which the mother country, our sister colonies and our neighbors across the line should be invited to visit and send exhibits to. We have the nucleus of such an Exhibition at Toronto, and in connection with the proposal to erect new buildings the larger project should be kept in mind. It is doubtful if the property owners of the city whose approval must be obtained will sanction the proposed large expenditure for new buildings until just cause of complaint with the management of the Exhibition shall be remedied. If the project of holding a Dominion Exhibition in the near future is to be proceeded with, it would be desirable to defer action with regard to new buildings in order that a comprehensive scheme adapted to the larger requirements might be formulated.

THE COMMERCIAL POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FOLLOWING closely upon the announcement that Russia has increased its tariff on United States goods, comes a despatch from London that as an outcome of the inroads of American manufacturers upon British trade there is being formed the National Federation of Master Associations and Trades Unions to educate the minds of employees and employers in respect to the expansion of British trade, to devise means to meet foreign competition, to send joint deputations of capital and labor abroad to enquire into the conditions of other countries, and to provide a federation where employers and employees may meet on the same plane. This movement is under the leadership of Mr. John Lockie, late conservative member for Devonport, and is said to have the approval of the present British government.

The United States have not only become a strong competitor for the foreign trade of Great Britain and other European nations, but have also invaded the British market, and are securing a large share of the home trade. It is stated that in one industry alone (the manufacture of boots and shoes) Great Britain's trade last year was less by $5,000,000 than in the preceding year, notwithstanding that the firms engaged in this industry are said to be among the most progressive and enterprising in the way of adopting improved machinery and other manufacturing facilities. The American manufacturer takes infinite pains to adapt his goods to the requirements of the particular market in which he seeks to sell, and by liberal advertising and persistent push keeps their merits before the notice of prospective buyers. In Great Britain there are many long established businesses which have descended from father to son. This has in many instances induced the idea that the system of management and character of goods that have been successful for so long a period may safely be continued. Rapid and startling changes are, however, taking place throughout the world, bringing changes in methods and requirements of the people. The nation that studies most carefully these changes, and constantly adapts its products to the new conditions, is the one which will obtain and maintain commercial supremacy. In this regard the United States seem to stand foremost to-day among the great commercial nations of the earth, hence the strides

they are making in the development of their foreign trade.

It is gratifying to note that Great Britain is awaking to the situation and considering ways and means whereby she may hold her commercial position. History has shown that the British people when once aroused are prompt to act for the protection of their interests whether territorial or commercial. Prompt, intelligent and thorough enquiry into the subject of Britain's commercial facilities and relations with other nations would seem to be a present and important necessity, and should be followed by equally prompt, intelligent and thorough reforms in methods, where such are found to be necessary.

The United States exports to Great Britain and Ireland are valued at $600,000,000 per year, while the value of the imports from Great Britain into the United States is but 25 per cent. of that amount. The United States exports to Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900, were valued at $109,844,378, or more than the combined imports of France, Australasia, Austria-Hungary and Russia. While profiting so largely by British and Canadian trade, the United States continues to maintain a high tariff wall against these countries. The time seems to have arrived when freer access should be demanded by Great Britain and her colonies to the United States market, and in default of reciprocity of trade there should be a nearer approach than at present to reciprocity of tariffs.

Great Britain has in her colonies commercial allies which as yet she has scarcely taken any steps towards reaping the advantage of, but which, if brought into closer relations with her, would greatly assist in extending and maintaining her commercial supremacy. Canada has shown a desire to enter into such relationship by giving a substantial preference to British goods entering this market. That this action has not resulted in greater advantage to British manufacturers is largely due to the failure of the latter to make their goods better known in Canada, as well as to adapt the goods to our requirements.

Another phase of this question, as seen by an American writer, is presented in the following extract from the Engineering Magazine, of New York: "To the outside world the most impressive lesson of the Queen's death is the magnificent stability of British institutions and the British commercial system. Not a wheel stopped, save as a token of reverence; not a tremor in values disturbed financial centres; not an uneasiness or uncertainty as to national politics caused business undertakings to waver or hesitate. Compare this with the quadrennial upheaval in the United States, where economic legislation of every kind is the football of politics, and industry follows with uncertain feet now artificially raised on an unstable platform of protection, now sinking back from the morass of free silver, certain of nothing but uncertainty with every change of chief executive. The "demise of the Crown" demonstrates anew England's industrial strength, and those who are ready to cry her downfall before her industrial rivals would do well to remember that this stability of commercial organization outweighs much mechanical aptitude. Machinery can be bought, skilful brains and hands can be hired; but stable, political and commercial systems are of slow growth, and not soon attained."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The footing up of accounts in connection with the Paris Exhibition indicates that if there be a deficit at all, it will be but a small one, while possibly there may prove to be a surplus—depending upon the willingness of the city to purchase certain improvements of a permanent character on the banks of the Seine. The cost of the buildings and other works was $18,000,000; the expenses of administration $1,700,000; policing, lighting, etc., $2,500,000; "unforseen expenses" nearly $10,000,000; miscellaneous expenses, $250,000, a total of $23,450,000. The receipts from all sources, including subscriptions of $4,000,000 each from the city of Paris and the Government of France, amounted to $23,050,000, leaving a deficit of $400,000. This is a much better showing than was made by the French Exhibition of 1878, when the receipts fell short of the expenditure by six million dollars.

The quantity of food and other supplies required by the British Government for the South African campaign is enormous. Many classes of supplies, such as canned goods, hay, cheese and bacon, flour and salt, portable houses, wagons, bicyles, axes, etc., Canada could supply, but the bulk of the orders seem to go to the United States. As an example the war office is said to have just contracted with a United States firm for 3,000 axes. We have given British manufacturers a preference in our market, and should have a claim to British orders for products which can be as well supplied by Canada as by the United States. If the British Government are ignorant of our ability to supply many of its requirements blame attaches to the Dominion Government, and no time should be lost in putting before the home authorities the fullest possible information regarding the character and extent of our resources.

The Michigan lumbermen are believed to have abandoned their suit against the Ontario Government on account of the legislation prohibiting the export of saw logs from the province. It will be remembered that in the fall of 1899 the case was heard in the Trial Court at Toronto, when Mr. Justice Street gave judgment in favor of the Crown. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeal. The judges of that court were unanimous in holding that the Crown had the right to pass the Act and to alter the terms of timber limit licenses, or renewals of them. The decision was couched in strong terms, but notwithstanding this, the Michigan lumbermen announced their intention of appealing to the Privy Council. Apparently, however, the lapse of time has caused them to take a different view of the matter. This change of attitude will be generally admired, as in view of the two adverse decisions, there seemed little hope of their success.

The resolution introduced in the Dominion Parliament by Mr. Bennett to impose an import duty on lumber was the result of a lively discussion in the House recently. Mr. Bennett pointed out that last year Canada imported lumber to the value of $3,614,557. Much of the lumber imported had displaced the Canadian product. Col. Prior supported the motion in the interest of the lumbermen of British Columbia, and was followed by another supporter in the person of Mr. John Charlton, who contended that it was a question of equal rights. As a matter of sentiment alone he believed in meeting the American duty. He thought we should make it clear to the American people that Canada at last intended to stand on her own rights and protect her own interests. The resolution was strongly opposed by Mr. W. C. Edwards, the well-known Rockland lumberman, who, however, is an out-and-out free trader. In view of the announcement of the Finance Minister that no changes are to be made in the tariff, it is feared that the lumbermen will obtain no relief at the present session of Parliament at least. The present situation, it may be said, is not one of free trade, but of discrimination against our own industries, as the markets of this country are thrown open to the United States manufacturers, while a $2 duty excludes much of our product from that market.

The quality and dimensions of the lumber produced in Canada to-day are inferior to that produced twenty or thirty years ago. This is equally true in all other countries of the world where the timber supply has become more or less depleted. For this reason it becomes imperative that the lumbermen should manufacture their timber in such a manner as to produce lumber of the best possible quality. This, we fear, is not always done. One class of lumber which calls for special attention in its manufacture is basswood. It is sawn both in the winter and summer seasons, but for most purposes winter-cut basswood is superior to that cut in summer. The logs sawn in summer are usually allowed to remain in the water for some time. The result is that after about one week in water the sugar in the log causes a fermentation, and if allowed to remain for a longer period this fermentation is converted into a substance resembling vinegar, which gives forth a most disagreeable odor. The action of this fermentation is to discolor the lumber, making it inferior to the white basswood which is obtained by winter sawing. Of course, the millman must be governed by circumstances. In many cases the equipment of mills is such as to make practical only summer sawing, while the distance of the timber from the mill renders it necessary from an economical standpoint to float the logs to the mill. It is profitable, therefore, that a large proportion of our basswood will continue to be sawn in summer, but the advantages of winter cut stock should not be forgotten.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Albert Mitchell, shipper for the Rat Portage Lumber Company, was found dead in the Ottawa hotel at Rat Portage on March 10th.

Mr. John Firstbrook, president of the Firstbrook Box Company, Toronto, is at present in Mexico with a view of extending the business of the firm in that country.

Mr. C. Beck, president of the C. Beck Manufacturing Company, of Penetanguishene, Ont., left last month on a tour of England and the Continent, combining business with pleasure.

Mr. J. Hobson, of Toronto, has been appointed secretary of the Canadian Yukon Lumber Company, with headquarters at Dawson City, and left last month for his new field. The Canadian Yukon Lumber Company operate saw and shingle mills and own twelve berths on the Pelly, Yukon and Stewart rivers, the chief timber of which is spruce.

(Con inued from Page 9.)

to the cutting away of the forest. Heavy storms were more common, and the streams were drying up. As the trees are taken off there is nothing left to retain the moisture. In some sections arable land had been destroyed by the drifting of sand from the lake shores. He believed that the farmers recognized the advantages of planting trees and preserving the present supply, and if the principles of forestry were outlined systematically, he thought it would do much towards checking the destruction.

As showing the great dsstruction of timber which has taken place, Mr. Little read extracts from a letter dated Thorold, Ont., April, 1826, written by his grandfather to a friend in Dublin. In this letter reference was made to the timber on his farm, pine trees 120 feet long which squared 20 to 30 inches for half their length, and oak which squared five feet. This timber, however, was cut down within ten years. The custom of the country at that time was to give one-half the timber for the sawing of it. Mr. Little referred to the enhanced price of timber at the present time as compared with twenty or thirty years ago. Quoting from the CANADA LUMBERMAM, he said the present price of square white pine, 40 to 45 feet average, was 45 cents at Quebec. He had taken out white pine averaging 145 feet and sold it for 25 cents per cubic foot. He submitted figures showing the decadence of the square timber trade, which he said was an indication that the timber supply was becoming exhausted.

Mr. John Waldie explained that the reason why the lumbermen had largely abandoned the square pine business was that it was a very wasteful method of lumbering. By manufacturing the timber into lumber nearly twice as much timber would be obtained out of the tree. The taking out of board pine occasioned much waste, leaving large stumps in the bush, and lumbermen had become more accustomed to look upon the economical side of the question. Mr. Waldie said that when he was in Florida last winter he was told by some friends there that their timber tracts had been burned over, but that the timber had not been destroyed. He asked for an explanation of this.

Dr. Schenck replied that the long-leaf pine is clad in a bark that fire cannot penetrate. Under certain circumstances fires running annually were of advantage in clearing up debris, etc.

Mr. Thomas Southworth said that it was becoming to be more generally recognized that the aims of scientific foresters were not inimical to the interests of lumbermen. Concerning fire, he said that some three years ago his department had asked the opinions of a number of prominent lumbermen as to the practicability of burning the debris in the wet spring. The universal reply was that the method was too expensive to be practical. The Ontario Government were just now interested in the forestry problem, being desirous of deciding upon some practical and commercially successful method for cutting over the new reserve, which contained from three to four billion feet.

Mr. Bertram stated that a pine forest was practically covered with needles, branches, debris, etc. He would like to know how far the seed would penetrate this debris. His plan had been to burn over the ground; this notwithstanding the main fact that we should not have fires in our limits.

Hon. J. B. Snowball dissented from the opinion which had been expressed that there are useless trees growing in the forests. While pine was the commercial timber of Ontario, spruce occupied that position in the Maritime Provinces, and in France you could get as much for hemlock as for spruce. His experience had been that pine grows much slower than spruce. He had adopted a policy of going over his grounds and taking off all the spruce trees down to 11 inches, and found that he could go over this ground five to seven years later and take off another crop.

An interesting paper on the pulp industry was then read by Mr. J. C. Langelier, Superintendent of Forest Rangers, Quebec. This paper in part appears in the Pulp Department.

Forest Insects.

A most interesting and instructive address on "Forest Insects" was then given by Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist. Before reaching his subject Dr. Fletcher spoke of the various agents which destroy the forests. He pointed out that fire invariably injured trees. In his opinion it was a most dangerous thing to employ fire in the forest in any manner. He was glad to state that his experience had been that the lumbermen were keenly interested in preserving the forests. It was now admitted that when a fire swept through the forest before August the timber must be cut the following winter instead of the second winter, otherwise it would be found that grubs had penetrated six and eight inches. He spoke of the method called "rossing" adopted by some of the lumbermen to prevent the attack of insects. It consisted of cutting a strip from the top of the log so that air could penetrate between the bark and the log. Another method of protecting the logs was to cover them up with boughs of evergreens. The insects which attack trees, he said, were very numerous. Investigation had shown that 500 different varieties attack oak trees, and 200 pine trees. The large beetles appeared in July. He exbibited a number of specimens of various insects.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., was called upon to address the meeting. He said that the question of forestry was one in which he was much interested. He was the prime mover in securing the establishment of the present system of forest protection in Quebec. In that province alone disastrous fires had occurred, destroying timber which, if growing to-day, would be worth from two hundred to three hundred million dollars. It was not yet too late, however, to preserve our forests. As to the pulp industry, he thought that the development was likely to be too rapid for the good of the country, as it was conducive to the cutting of small logs.

A paper on "Forest Botany in the Schools" was submitted by Dr. W. H. Muldrew, of Gravenhurst, Ont.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported, presenting a resolution of sympathy with the Royal Family, and another expressing the appreciation of the services rendered the Association by the president. Votes of thanks were also tendered to the authors of the various papers, the railways, the press, and the officers of the Association. Special reference was made to the faithful manner in which the arduous duties of assistant-secretary and treasurer had been d charged by Mr. Campbell.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The chief officers of the Association were unanimously re-elected, as follows: Honorary president, His Excellency, the Earl of Minto, Governor-General; president, Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G.; vice-president, William Little; secretary, E. Stewart; assistant secretary and treasurer, R. H. Campbell. For directors the following were chosen: John Bertram and Thos. Southworth, Toronto; Hiram Robinson, Prof. John Macoun, C. Jackson Booth, Dr. Saunders, and W. C. Edwards, M. P., Ottawa.

The directors subsequently met and selected the following vice-presidents for the different provinces and districts: Ontario—Mr. J. B. McWilliams, Peterborough, Ont.; Quebec—Hon. S. N. Parent, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quecec; New Brunswick—Hon J. B. Snowball, Chatham, N. B.; Nova Scotia—Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education, Halifax; Prince Edward Island—Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine & Fisheries, Ottawa; Manitoba—Mr. Stewart Mulvey, Winnipeg, Man.; Assiniboia—J. S. Dennis, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Regina; Saskatchewan—Mr. J. G. Laurie, Battleford, Sask.; Alberta—Mr. William Pearce, Calgary, Alberta; Athabaska—Mr. Frank Wilson, Ft. Vermilion, Atha.; British Columbia—Mr. H. Bostock, Ducks, B. C.; Yukon—The Commissioner; Keewatin—The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.

EVENING SESSION.

An evening session was held in the assembly hall of the Normal School and was in the nature of an address on "Governmental and Private Forestry," by Dr. Shenck. The large attendance present was an indication of the interest which is taken by the public in the forestry question. The chair was occupied by Mr. William Little, vice-president of the Association. The lecture was illustrated by a number of excellent stereoptican views. In dealing with Governmental forestry Dr. Schenck said that if the forests of the country were to be a financial success they must have Government protection from fires. Eliminate forest fires and the forest would perpetuate. Referring to Germany, he said there was no rivalry there between agriculture and forestry, as whatever was the best investment for the land was adopted. Experiments conducted in Germany for twenty years had proven that the forest was not a rain maker. He spoke at some length on private forestry, and at the close was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

LUMBER SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION.

The lumber surveyors of St. John, N. B., have formed themselves into an association, to be known as the St. John Lumber Surveyors' Association. The purpose is to protect the interests of lumber surveyors. The by-laws of the Association provide that the scale of prices for surveying lumber shall be as follows: Spruce deals and battens, 7 cents per M; scantling and boards, 10 cents; hardwood deals, etc., 10 cents. The fee for furnishing extra survey bills per lot where there is more than one lot is to be 25 cents for spruce and 50 cents for hardwood. A clause provides that no member of the Association shall deliver lumber to any vessel where she is receiving cargo from an outside surveyor when any member of the Association is idle, nor shall any member of the Association work for any shipper employing the same. The officers are: F. E. Hill, president; C. F. Langan, vice-president; H. J. McLoon, secretary; C. Robertson, treasurer.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canaian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount o. 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

COMPETENT BAND SAW FILER OPEN FOR engagement. Good References. Box 181, LUMBERMAN.

HEAVY PLANER, MATCHER AND MOULDer, in good order; cheap for cash. J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound.

FOR SALE.—36 in. Wickes Gang, cutting 14 in deep; located in Canada; price low. WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONE MILLION FEET GOOD White Pine Mill Culls, Dry. Address "OTTAWA," office CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE.

15,000 feet dry firsts and seconds 2 in. maple. H. S. MILNE, Brown's Corners, Ont.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD BEECH TIMBER Lands for sale are requested to send particulars of quantity, price and situation to the undersigned.
GORDON & SAMPSON, 157 Bay St., Toronto.

WANTED— PARTY WITH $2,000 WANTS interest in a good saw mill, or a small mill with established business to buy. Will entertain any scheme in the way of lumber manufacturing. Give full particulars. Address W. B., CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-TWO INCH RUN OF STONE'S Swing Shingle Machine, Wheel Jointer, Lath Machine. Will exchange for lumber. R. J. DOUGALL, Hallville, Ont.

WANTED.

ONE CARLOAD OF 1 INCH CEDAR Boards, to be clear one face, 4 inches and up wide 8 to 16 feet long, 10% 5 to 8 feet long—either green or dry, for Eastern market. Box 18, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

SAW FILER WANTED

A FILER WANTED, ACCUSTOMED TO CIRcular Saws. Apply by letter to JAS. H. SANDERSON, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

FOR SALE.

SAW AND PLANING MILL COMBINED, AT Acton, Ont.; well equipped and machinery in perfect order. Plenty of timber with which to operate for many years; wood business in connection. Business well established and profitable. *For further particulars and terms apply to the proprietor.

JAMES BROWN,
Acton, Ont.

WANTED

GREEN HARD MAPLE SQUARES, 6½ x 6½ in., 12 feet and up. Cash on delivery at any station in Ontario or Quebec. Address Box 40, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

LUMBER WANTED

WE WILL PAY CASH FOR 2 IN. COMMON Red or White Pine, 6 to 10 in. wide, 12 to 16 ft. long, (dry or green), next season's delivery, delivered in Toronto. A. BRYCE & CO., 2 Toronto Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

THE PLANT OF A FIRST-CLASS CIRCULAR Saw Mill (Waterous make), consisting of one steam fed mill and one rope feed, with belting, pulleys, automatic emery grinder, double edger, butter, &c.—all in good order. Price low. Apply to J. K. WARD, Westmount, Que.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD SOUND Tamarac lumber in standard sizes, 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, etc.; Dimension timber, 16 ft. long, 4x4, 4x6, 6x8, 8x8, etc. Also other sizes cut to order. Apply to EDWARD LLOYD, Limited, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

WANTED

1, 1½ and 2 x 12 in., 12 to 16 ft., White Pine Stocks, Dressing and better preferred. State quantity each, with lengths and price. Box 30, Canada Lumberman.

For Sale—The following Red Pine Lumber

120 M 1 in. x 4 in. and up x 6/19 ft., only 5% 6/11 ft.
25 M 6/4 in. x 4 in. and up x 12/19 ft.
207 M 8/4 in. x 4 in. and up x 6/19 ft., only 3% 6/11 ft.

Quality Log Run. Mill culls out. Cut 1900 For particulars apply to MASON, GORDON & CO., 589 Temple Building. Montreal, or Mason Mills, Ottawa.

Virgin Timber Berths

BY AUCTION

TOWNSHIP OF "ERMATINGER"

(North Shore of Lake Huron)

The Timber Licenses for the above Township will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on

Thursday, April 18th, 1901, at 2 p.m.

At the Board of Trade Rooms, Toronto,

subject to the terms and conditions which will be announced at the time of sale.

Lot 1.—The South-East Quarter of the Township, 9 square miles, more or less.

Lot 2.—The South-West Quarter of the Township, 9 square miles, more or less.

Lot 3.—The North-West Quarter of the Township, 9 square miles, more or less.

Lot 4.—The North-East Quarter of the Township, 9 square miles, more or less.

The Township of Ermatinger is one of the best berths in the province and can be cheaply lumbered. It has been recently examined for the owners by James Barclay, Cheboygan, and the estimates will be furnished to lumbermen who wish to examine the berths.

Terms of payment.—One fourth in cash at the time of sale, and the balance in one, two and three years with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable annuall .

For further particulars and maps, apply to E. R. C. Clarkson, Ontario Bank Chambers, or to

PETER RYAN,
Toronto.

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER SAW MILL, CAPACITY 20 to 25 M per day, together with Horses, Waggons, Sleighs, Cart, Harness and whole outfit, fully equipped, with or without stock of logs; would give purchaser contract to cut logs. Price very reasonable. Address Box 255, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

Lumber manufacturers and dealers are apparently satisfied with the volume of business they are doing; it is quite up to the average for this season of the year, with indications of much more activity in a week or two as a result of the commencement of spring building operations. The quantity of lumber required for building purposes is expected to be greater than last year, and with an average consumption by manufacturing industries, a good season's trade at satisfactory prices is looked for. In Ottawa the buildings commenced and under contemplation are chiefly of the cheaper class, calling for the lower grades of lumber. As a result of a by-law passed in Ottawa some time ago preventing the use of wooden shingles on houses, the local demand for shingles is extremely quiet, but a good enquiry is reported from outside points. In the Georgian Bay district sales of pine mill culls are being made at $10.50 and $11 at the mill. Michigan dealers are looking to Georgian Bay points to supply a considerable quantity of the stock required for the coming season.

There is some irregularity in hardwood prices, and the market is not as firm as might be wished for. In Toronto some dealers are asking $24 for first and second black ash, 1 and 1½ inch, which others are quoting at $22. Mill run is selling at $18, with $20 asked in exceptional cases. There is practically no basswood offering in firsts and seconds, but from $20 to $22 could be realized for good stock. Mill run basswood is selling at $17.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Influenced by favorable reports from the Eastern States, the spruce lumber market is showing more strength. Manufacturers are looking forward to an active demand from the United States and to a considerable consumption of lumber for local purposes, paticularly of the cheaper grades. While the price of clapboards is nominally unchanged, the supply is so small that if there should arise even a moderate demand, it would be reflected in higher prices. The supply of New Brunswick cedar shingles is likewise small. Sellers are asking $3 for extras, $2.65 for clears, and $2.20 for second clears, Boston rate of freight, although sales are being made by small manufacturers about five cents less.

UNITED STATES.

A most satisfactory volume of business for the past week is reported from the white pine producing points. In the Ashland and Duluth districts the buying by wholesale dealers has been quite active, and most of the stock is now held $1 to $1.50 higher than last fall. Sales of No. 3 boards are being made at $12.75, and some manufacturers are holding out for $13 for the coming season's cut of that grade. This is about $1 in advance of the price at which this grade was sold last summer, and shows the steady appreciation in the value of pine lumber. The feeling in the Lake Superior district is that the spring will bring forth a sharp demand for lumber, and that the year will be one of general prosperity for the lumber trade. Indications are that the cut of logs for the mills of Duluth-Superior will be not more than 390,000,000 feet, as compared with 425,000,000 feet last winter. Buyers in the east are apparently convinced that there will be no break in prices, and are therefore placing contracts for their supply of lumber. In the Chicago market there is a scarcity of No. 1 and No. 2 12-inch boards, and piece stuff is none too plentiful. Both white and Norway pine piece stuff is selling at $14.50 to $15 for short lengths f.o.b. cars Chicago. Tonawanda trade is more settled, with less cutting of prices on the coarser grades. Good lumber seems to be most wanted in the east, although some demand has developed for box lumber.

There is no perceptible improvement in the call for hardwoods. The better grades are selling more freely than cheap lumber, but the large consumers are apparently keeping out of the market as long as possible. Maple is showing more strength, while birch and elm are weak. Basswood still leads both in point of demand and scarcity of supply.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British timber market continues to be somewhat unsettled. Swedish shippers are firm in their prices for deals, but the White Sea exporters are said to be offering to accept a reduction of ten shillings per standard from late asking prices. This has led importers to look for a general decline in prices, and consequently buying is at a standstill. So far as Canadian deals are concerned, however, the market seems to be steady, al-

though the reports are rather contradictory. From one source of information it is learned that pine and spruce deals have been sold heavily at high prices, while another report states that contracting in pine goods for the coming season has been on an unusually restricted scale. The most reliable advice is to the effect that the quantity of pine and spruce placed with importers is slightly less than last season. Concerning spruce deals at Liverpool, a correspondent says: "The stock in this market is heavy, and the large shipments that have been coming forward have upset the calculation of a good many with regard to this class of timber. It would be an advantage to the trade generally if the import could be restricted, as sales are being made at low prices, and a weakening effect is the result."

STOCKS AND PRICES.

J. E. Moore & Company have completed sawing operations at Bonny River, N.B., having cut 1,200,000 feet of lumber.

Gibson Bros., of Wroxeter, Ont., are cutting a large quantity of maple rollers and 1½ inch square chair leg stock.

The W. & A. McArthur Company have put in 30,000,000 feet of logs during the past winter, and expect to operate their mill at Little Current, Ont., day and night this season.

Two tenders were received last week for the supply of lumber for the Board of Works, Hamilton. Brennan & Company tenderd at 17.51 per thousand, and W. J. McAllister at 17.15, the latter being accepted.

At Cleveland there is a scarcity of lath. No. 1 white pine is selling at $4, No. 2 white pine at $3.50, and hemlock at $3. The demand from country yards is fully one-third greater than at the same time last year.

The sale of the timber on Grand Island, in Haliburton county, is reported. Seven hundred acres are included in the deal, by which the Standard Chemical Company, of Fenelon Falls, get the maple, birch and beech, the Rathbun Company the cedar, pine, hemlock, and T. H. DeCew & Sons, Fenelon Falls, the elm, ash and basswood.

Fears are expressed for the British barque Elizabeth Nicholson, which sailed from New Westminster on November 26th last for Shanghai with 638,652 feet of lumber valued at $6,678.

The Georgian Bay Lumber Company, of Waubaushene, Ont., have closed a successful season's logging in the Blind River district. They have taken out upwards of 100,000 pieces, which will yield in the neighborhood of 11,000,000 feet.

The steamer Dundee last week completed loading 1,713,000 feet of lumber at Chemainus, B.C., for a foreign port. The German Barque Antuco is now loading lumber at Hastings mill, Vancouver, and the ship Anna is under charter to load at same point.

The Calhoun Lumber Company expect to cut during the coming season about 5,000,000 feet of spruce at their mills at Gaspe Basin, Que., about the same quantity at Calhoun, N.B., and about 3,000,000 feet at Albert, N. B. Practically all the stock will be for the British market.

A quantity of spruce deals, ex Grecian from Halifax, N.S., was sold by auction at Liverpool last week by Alfred Dobell & Company. The deals were 9 feet and up, and brought the following prices: 4 x 7, £7 5s per standard; 4 x 5, £7; 3 x 12 and up, £7 17s 6d; 3 x 10 and 11, £9; 3 x 9, £7 7s 6d; 3 x 8, £7 2s 6d; 3 x 7, £6 15s; 2½ x 7, £6 7s 6d; 3 and 2½ x 6, £6 15s; deal ends at £6.

A correspondent at Fort Frances, Ont., writes that Seaman & Company are finishing up their cut in the woods near that place. The cut of their different contractors will be about as follows: Tierney & Fraser, two camps, 5,000,000 feet logs, 25,000 ties, and a considerable quantity of piling 45 to 80 feet long; Bartley & Mosher, two camps, 300,000 feet logs, balance tamarac piling, 20 to 80 feet long; G. Franson, one camp, 200,000 feet logs and considerable piling. Seaman & Co. have moved one of their mills from Lake Shebandowan to Little Turtle Lake, and are taking 250,000 feet of lumber of last season's cut from their mill at Gash Point to stock their new lumber yard at Fort Frances, to supply the local trade. At Gash Point they have a stock of about 1,750,000 feet of lumber and timber.

The Shuswap Milling Company's saw mill at Kamloops, B. C., was destroyed by fire recently, at a loss of $30,000.

WINNIPEG LUMBER PRICES.

Following is the new retail price list for Winnipeg which went into effect March 1st, 1901:

DIMENSION NO. 1 PINE.

2x4 to 2x12, 6 and 8 ft., $16; 2x4, 10 ft., $22.50; 2x6, 10 ft., $19.50; 2x8 to 2x12, 10 ft., $19.50; 2x4 to 2x12, 12, 14 and 16 ft., $19.50; 18 ft., $21; 20 ft., $22.50; 22 ft., $23.50; 24 ft., $25; 26 ft., $26; 28 ft., $27.50; 30 ft., $28.50; cull plank, all widths, $14.

TIMBER NO. 1 PINE.

3x6 to 3x12, 4x4 to 4x8, 6x6 to 6x8, 12, 14 and 16 ft., $21; 18 ft., $22.50; 20 ft., $24; 22 ft., $25; 24 ft., $26; 26 ft., $27; 28 ft., $27.50; 30 ft., $29; 4x10 to 6x12, 8x8 to 12 x 12, 12, 14 and 16 ft., $23; 18 ft., $24; 20 $25; 4x10 to 6x12, 8x8 to 12x12, 12, 14 and 22 ft., $26; 24 ft., $27; 26 ft., $28; 28 ft., $29; 30 ft., $30.

Tamarac dimensions and timber same price as pine. Spruce dimensions and timber $2 per M less than pine. $1 per M advance on each inch over 12 in. depth and width.

Extra dressing one side $2, two sides $3, three and four sides $4.

BOARDS.

ROUGH OR D. 1 S., 10 TO 18 FT.—1st com. white pine, or C select, $36; red pine, $29; 2nd com. R. and W. pine, $22.50; 8 and 10 ft. stock, $24; 12 ft. stock, $25; 3rd com. R. and W. pine, $19.50; spruce boards, $18.50; No. 1 cull pine or spruce, $17, No. 2, $13; 2nd com. ½ in. S. 1 S., $17.50; 8 ft. longand less, deduct $2; No. 1 box boards 14 in. and up, $36; No. 2, $26; extra dressing per M add, $2.

SIDING, FLOORING AND CEILING.—8x10 in. pine and spruce, $26; cull, $22; 2nd white pine 4, 5 and 6 in., $41; 2nd red pine 4 in., $33; 2nd red pine 3 and 6 in., $34; 3rd white pine 4, 5 and 6 in., $34; 3rd red pine 4 in., $29; 3rd red pine 5 and 6 in., $28; 4 R. and W. pine 4 in., $22; 5 and 6 in., $24; native spruce 4, 5 and 6 in., $23; cull R. and W. pine and spruce, $17.50: 8 ft. long and less deduct; $2; dressing two sides add $2; 1¼ and 1½ thick, add $1; bevel siding No. 1 ½x6 in. $29; No. 2, 26 in., $26.

SHIPLAP.—8 and 10 in. pine, $22; 6 in. pine, $21; 8 and 10 in. spruce, $21; 6 in. spruce, $20.50; 8 and 10 in. cull pine or spruce, $18; 6 in. cull pine or spruce, $15.50; ½x6, 8 and 10 in. pine, $18.50.

FINISHING.—1¼, 1½ and 2 in. white pine 1st, 2nd and 3rd clear, $65; select, $48; shops, $40.50; Red pine, clear, $42; select, $37.50; for 2½ and 3 in. add $6.50; 4x4 to 6x6 shop W. P., $47.50; select, $54.

ONE INCH.—White pine 1st and 2nd clear, $64; 3rd clear, $50; B select, $41; C select, $36; No. 1 stock 12 in., $56; 8 and 10 in., $52.50; No. 2 stock, 12 in., $50; 8and 10 in., $48; No. 3 stock12 in., $40; 8 and 10 in., $38; red pine, clear, $44; select, $36.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR.

DIMENSIONS S. 1 S. AND 1 E.—2x4 and 2x6 up to 32 ft., $28.50; 2x8, 2x10, 3x4 and 3x6 up to 32 ft., $29 50; 2x12, 4x4 and 6, 6x6 to 12x12 up to 32 ft., $30; 2x14 to 14x14 up to 32 ft., $31; 2x16 to 16x16 up to 32 ft., $32; 2x18 to 18x18 up to 32 ft., $33; 2x20 to 20x20 up to 32 ft., $34; for lengths 33 to 40 ft. add $2.50; 41 to 45, $3.50; 46 to 50, $4.50; 51 to 55, $5.50; 56 to 60, $7.50.

FINISH—No. 1 stepping edge grain $54; flat grain $47; No. 2 stepping edge grain $47; flat grain $41; No. 1 edge grain, clear 1 to 2 in. up to 12 $55; No. 1 clear 1 to 2 in. up to 12 in. $32; 14 to 20 in. $48; No. 2 clear 1 to 2 in. up to 12 in. $38; 14 to 20 in. $45; for each 2 in. over 20 in. add $1.50; No. 1 and 2 clear, dim. 2x3 to 2x8 $38; 4x5 $42; 5x5 and 6x6 $45.

SIDING—No. 2 drop siding 6 in. $32; No. 3 $28.

SHIPLAP—8, 10 and 12 in. common $23.

(Continued on page 4)

WANTED

Hardwood Lands in Ontario and Quebec.
Freehold Lands suitable for Pulp Manufacture in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces.

As I give special attention to

TIMBER PROPERTIES

of every description I invite correspondence from Buyers and Sellers.

H. FAWCETT HARTLAND
309-310 Merchants Bank Building, 205 St. James Street, MONTREAL
If You have any Spruce Pulpwood to Sell write to me.

FOR SALE.

A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to
P. McDERMETT,
Box 177, South River, Ont.

KILN-DRIED BIRCH FLOORING SHEETING and CEILING Flooring from $14.00 Ceiling " 12.00 SAMPLES BY MAIL KNIGHT BROTHERS CO. Burk's Falls, Ont.

PINE LUMBER — HARDWOOD LUMBER
Get our Prices
THE ORILLIA EXPORT LUMBER CO.
LATH — ORILLIA, ONT. — SHINGLES

THOMAS PITTS, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. — JOHN CHARLTON, LYNEDOCH - ONTARIO. — W. A. CHARLTON, LYNEDOCH OR TORONTO, ONTARIO.
Our Manufacture and Drying Yards are not Excelled.
PITTS & CHARLTON
MANUFACTURERS OF
Band and Gang Sawn White and Red Pine Lumber and Lath
Office: ROYAL VICTORIA, VICTORIA HARBOR, ONT.

MASON, GORDON & CO.
WHOLESALE TIMBER
Montreal, Quebec
Eastern Agents The B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vaucouver, B. C.
DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

FOR SALE
FREEHOLD PULPWOOD LANDS and TIMBER LIMITS in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. For full information apply to
H. M. SIMPSON
29 Canada Life Building, 189 St. James Street, Montreal.

BOOTH & GORDON
—MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN—
Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Car Sills, Car Flooring and Lath
RAYSIDE STATION, - ONT.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO. LIMITED
WATER SHIPMENT ONLY
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE PINE LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.
35 and 36 Freehold Loan Building TORONTO, Ont.
MILLS: French River, Georgian Bay.

Gilmour's PATENT LUMBER **Doors**
LESS IN PRICE
PINE OR HARDWOODS
BETTER IN QUALITY
Guaranteed Superior to any other make of door. Hardwood for Oil Finish, almost as cheap as Pine.
CAPACITY, 1,000 DOORS PER DAY
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. WRITE OR WIRE FOR SAMPLES.
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WHOLESALE WHITE PINE LUMBER AND LATH
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The following prices were obtained for spruce: Ex. Gicamo P., from Quebec, 12-14 ft. 3x9-11 in. first quality, £13; 12-14 ft. 3x10, £12; 12-14 ft. 3x8, £10 15s; 10-14 ft. 3x7, £10 15s; 12 ft. 3x11 second quality, £10 5s; 9-11 ft. 3x11, £9 15s; 9 ft. 3x9, £9 10s; 9-14 ft. 3x9-13 in. third quality, £9 5s; 10-13 ft. 3x9-13 in. fourth quality, £8 15s; 6-8 ft. 3x7-11, £7 15s; 9 ft. 3x7-11 in. fifth quality, £10; 6-8 ft. 3x9, £6 10s; 6-8 ft. 3x7, £6 5s; Ex. Klara, from Dalhousie, N.B., 14 ft., 3 x 9, first, second and third quality, £9 5s; 12-14 ft., 3 x 11, £9. Ex. Nedenesm, from Montreal, 12 ft., 3 x 11 in. third quality, £8 5s. Ex. Isle Holme, from Quebec, 12 ft., 3 x 9 in third qnality, £9 15s; 12-13 ft., 3 x 9, £10.

Elm timber from Quebec sold at 70s per load for 23-36 feet, 15-19 in., and at 57s 6d for 19-23 ft. 12-17 in. Square pine sold at 37s 6d for 29 ft. 13½-18 in.

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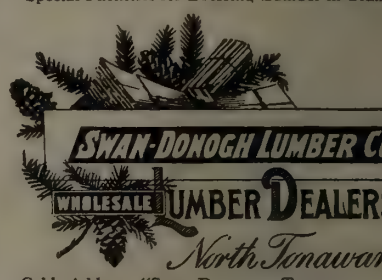

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PULLEYS

Dodge Mfg. Co., Toronto, Ont.

SAW MANUFACTURERS

Burns, E. R., Saw Co., Toronto, Ont.
Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont.
The James Robertson Co., Montreal, Que.
The Ottawa Saw Co., Ottawa, Ont.

WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS

Houston, G. T. & Co., Chicago, Ill, U.S.A.
Shier, J. D., Bracebridge, Ont.
Wiggin, H. D., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

Axes, Campbell Bros., St. John, N. B.
Axes, Jas. Warnock & Co., Galt, Ont.
Boiler Compound, Electric Boiler Compound Co., Guelph, Ont.
Babbitt Metal, Syracuse Smelting Works, Montreal, Que.
Belt Clinch, John W. Bowden & Co., Toronto.
Canadian Photo Engraving Bureau, Toronto.
Can. Office and School Furniture Co., Preston, Ont.
Conveyors, Geo. W Reed & Co., Montreal.
Cant Dogs, McFarlane, Neill Mfg. Co., St. Marys, N. B.
Embossed Mouldings, Boynton & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Electrical Apparatus, Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto, Ont.
Files and Rasps, Globe File Mfg. Co., Port Hope.
Lath Yarn, Independent Cordage Co., Toronto.
Legal, Denton, Dunn & Boultbee, Toronto, Ont.
Lumbering Tools, Thos. Pink, Pembroke, Ont.
Machine Knives, Peter Hay, Galt, Ont.
Pumps, Northey Manufacturing Co., Toronto.
Shoe Packs, J. S. Henderson, Parrsboro, N.S.
The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, New York and Toronto
Turbines, Madison Williams, Port Perry, Ont.
Telephones, John Starr, Son & Co., Halifax, N.S.
Tool Handles, Blyth Handle & Turning Works.
Wire Rope, B. Greening Wire Co., Hamilton.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES--WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No. 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	24 00	26 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common		16 00
2x10 common		17 00
2x12 common		17 50
3x10 common		17 00
3x12 common		17 50
1x and 12 common	16 00	17 50
1 inch siding common		15 50
1 inch strips, common		15 50
1x.c and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 00	16 50
1¼ and ½ in. box		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 50	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 25
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		2 50
⅜ inch Norway lath		3 00
X white pine shingles		75
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts	1 60	1 70
XXX white pine shingles	2 50	2 60
B C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.
Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash white. 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$26 00	$28 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	20 00	22 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00	25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R., 1 in.	18 00	20 00
" 1½ " 2	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	18 00	20 00
1½ to 2	20 00	22 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	16 00	17 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00
" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00	26 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 1¼	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 " 1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run 2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"	20 00	22 00
Elm, rock, mill run 1¼"	23 00	25 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½"	30 00	32 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1 " 1½	17 00	18 00
Maple 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	19 00	20 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½	30 00	32 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	33 00	35 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½	31 00	35 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	34 00	38 00
Oak quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	60 00	65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1 " 3	85 00	100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	34 00	38 00

OTTAWA. ONT.

Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m	$31 00	42 00
Pine, good strips	26 00	28 00
Pine, good shorts	22 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b.m	18 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 2 dressing shorts	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s.c. and better stock	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better stock	14 00	15 00
Pine, 8 & up s.c. sidings	15 00	17 00
s.c. strips	12 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 00	13 50
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath per M No. 1		2 75
Lath per M No. 2	2 00	2 50
xx Cedar shingles, 18".	1 40	1 75
Cedar Shingles, Clear Butt	2 00	2 25
Cedar Shingles, xxx	2 50	2 65
xx Pine Shingles	1 10	1 25
Pine Shingles, Clear Butts	1 60	1 75
xxxx Pine Shingles	2 75	3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	36	45
" " " 19 to 21 inch average	45	51
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average	& size 48	50

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$53 00	Selects, 1in., 8in. and up wide	$47 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in	53 00	1¼, 1½ and in	47 00
2½ and 3 in	60 00	2½ and 3 in	55 00
4 in	65 00	4 in	60 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	38 00	2½ and 3in., 8in. and up wide	44 00
1¼ and 1½ in	37 00	4 in	55 00
2in	37 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1in., 7 in. and up wide	30 00	2½ and 3in., 7in. and up wide	43 00
1¼ and 1½ in	35 00	4 in	46 00
2in	36 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	42 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	38 00
6 in. wide	40 00	6 in. wide	40 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	32 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	35 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	36 50	in., 6 in. wide	36 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼in., 4, 5, 6in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	25 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in	24 00	No. , 9 in	18 00
10 in	20 00	8 and 7 in	18 00
9 in	20 00	No. 3, 12 in	17 50
8 and 7 in	20 00	10 in	17 00
No. 2, 12 in	21 00	9 in	17 00
10 in	19 00	8 in	17 00

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$13 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$16 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	14 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 7 in. and up wide	16 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	14 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide	22 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	25 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	24 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 8in. and up wide	24 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Country brands, XXXX	3 00	Standard brands, river made, XXXX	3
Clear Butts	2 50	Clear Butts	2

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	2 75	No. 2. White Pine	1 50
		Hemlock	2 25

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$65	1x12 inch shippers	$21 $22
2½ in.	65 68	4/4 inch " 13" & up.	22 23
1 to 2 in.	58 60	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17 18
4 inch uppers	68 70	10-in. dressing and better	28 30
Selects, 2½ in. up	58 60	10-in. common	19
1 to 2 in.	48 50	12-in. dressing and better	32 34
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	48 50	Common, 1x12	19
1 to 2 in.	38 43	No. 1 barn, 1x12	25 26
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	30 36	1x10	23 24
No. 2	25 30	1x8	21 22
No. 3	21 26	No. 2 barn, 1x12	23
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in	35 38	1x10	22
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in	28 30	1x8	20
Stained saps	25 30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in	26 30
Bracket plank	30 35	" " 2 inch	30 32
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	32 35	Dressing	26 32
Dressing boards, narrow	23	Common	20
1x10 inch shippers	20		

LATH.

Pine	$3 00	Spruce	$3 00

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 25	Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25 5 50
Clear butts	3 25 3 50	Hemlock	2 25
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50 4 75	Spruce	2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.
(Wholesale selling price.)

Up'rs, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	$57 58 00	Dressing 1¼ in	33 50
2½ and 3 in	66 00	1¼x10 and 12	35 50
4 in	72 00	1½ in	35 50
Selects, 1 to 2 in	50 00	2 in	34 50
2½ and 3 in	62 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in	38 50
4 in	66 00	Mold st'ps No. 1 to 2 in	37 00 38 00
Fine common, 1 in., up to 12 in. wide	42 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in	26 00
1¼ and 1½ in	42 00	6, 8 and 10 in	22 00
2 in	45 00	No. 2, 10 in	21 00
3 in	56 00	No. 2, 12 in	23 00
4 in	62 00	No. 3, 10 and 12 in	19 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	33 00	Box, 1 x 4	17 00
1¼ and 1½ in	39 00	1 x 6 to 12 in	17 00 18 00
No. 2, 1 in	22 00	1 x 10 to 13 in	19 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	32 00 33 00	1¼ and 1½ in	18 00
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	24 00 25 00	Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	15 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00 32 00	2½ to 4 in	33 00 37 00
1¼ to 2 in	33 00 35 00	Strips	19 00 21 00
		Com. and culls	12 00 13 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	26 00 28 00	Com. & good culls	11 00 13 0

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	30 00 32 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up,	17 00 19 00
		Com. & good culls	9 00 11 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. &	23 00 25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	21 00 23 00

MAPLE.

1st & 2d, hard, 6in. & up,	18 00 20 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6in. & up,	18 00 20 00

THE ONTARIO TIMBER SUPPLY.

In the Ontario Legislature recently, Mr. W. A. Charlton, M.P.P. for South Norfolk, gave a great deal of information respecting the timber resources of the province. The Doyle system of measurement had been unanimously adopted by the lumbermen of the province in 1879, in preference to the Scribner. The total cut of saw logs since Confederation was 15,896,156,278 feet ; of boom timber 681,847,463 feet ; of square timber, 2,092,804,152 feet, a total of 18,670,807,893 feet, and an average of 549,141,408 feet per year. More than the average, or 679,000,000, was reached as early as 1872. In 1882 the cut was 623,000,000, and in 1892 694,000,000. The largest cut of any year was in 1896, 952,000,000 feet ; the next in 1895, 843,000,000 ; the third in 1889, 818,000,000, and the fourth in 1888, 781,000,000.

Mr. Charlton declared that the whole export of sawlogs to the United States since Confederation (none occurred before 1889) was only 1,529,324,917 feet, so that less than 10 per cent. of the logs had been exported, and over 90 per cent. were sawn in this province. The total revenue from pine timber since Confederation had been $26,582,883, an average of $781,846 a year. There were 26,000 square miles of timber land in Ontario west of the Ottawa river and south of the 48th parallel of latitude, and in the Rainy River district ; that meant twenty-six billion feet, at the moderate estimate of one million feet per mile. To this should be added eight billion feet on land under license, making thirty-four billion feet in all.

The government report of 1893 embraced an area of 20,000 square miles under license, then estimated to have on it ten billion feet. As a fact, since that estimate, based on 1887 examination, ten billion feet had been taken. Mr. Charlton said he had personal knowledge that large quantities remained uncut, estimated at eight billion feet. A United States Government commission in 1880 estimated Minnesota's timber at ten billion feet. Since then twenty billion feet had been cut, and twenty billion more feet were left. He reminded the House that in addition to the three billion feet referred to by the honorable treasurer as existing in Nipissing, there were 30 townships south of that portion which were rich in pine timber.

He approximated the value of the 26,000,000,000 feet as worth to the government as it stands $91,000,000, and the crown dues to be collected from the 8,000,000,000 feet on the licensed lands would not be less than $9,000,000, making an asset of $100,000,000 in pine timber alone, leaving all the other timber, land and minerals in the hands of the government.

Respecting the areas of the north, Mr. Charlton pointed out that Nipissing contained 27,000 square miles, 16,000 explored ; Algoma 65,000, 20,000 explored ; Thunder Bay, 31,000, 15,000 explored ; Rainy River, 19,000, three-quarters explored. Total area, 140,000 square miles, less than half explored. Col. Matheson had estimated the pulp wood on Mr. Clergue's concession at ten cords to the acre. On this estimate the treasurer's estimate of 288,000,000 cords would be more than doubled. Mr. Charlton said he had been over the height of land at different points, and had personal knowledge of the existence of large tracts of valuable farming lands.

REMARKS ON HARDWOOD AND OTHER FINISHING.

The practice, which is now fairly established in Canada, of finishing two or more rooms in good houses, with hardwood, is a commendable one, and deserves to be extended to all rooms in the main stories of good dwellings. There is no lack of good and suitable hardwoods in the Dominion, and in some instances these woods may be obtained at a less cost than clear white pine, and the cost of working and finishing them is perhaps 25 or 30 per cent. more than for the same character of work in pine, while the results are a hundred times happier.

Black birch (Betula Nigra), which is a native of this country, is especially adapted for inside finish, and when properly wrought, has a fine quiet refined appearance, and for the last fifteen years has been quite popular. It is close-grained, and can be stained with a filler to resemble walnut exactly. It is just as easy to work, and is suited for any of the purposes to which the more costly wood is applied.

To give birch the appearance of cherry or mahogany, it should be rubbed with diluted nitric acid, after it has been planed and finished up with either scraper or No. o sandpaper. Afterwards, to a filtered mixture of one ounce and a half of dragon's blood dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine or alcohol, add about half an ounce of carbonate of soda, the whole constituting a very thin liquid which must be applied to the work with a soft brush. This process must be repeated with very little alteration, and at short intervals of time, until the work assumes the tint required. If the work has been well done and the composition properly made, the surface wil assume quite a brilliancy. To complete the work, raw linseed oil should be rubbed over the surface and wiped dry, as no portion of the oil should show on the work. This same process will answer for finishing cherry—which is now getting to be a very scarce wood—which shows more veining in the finish than birch.

Cherry may be darkened by coloring the spirits of turpentine used in thinning down the filler, but, when no filler is used, it may be washed down with lime water, which will give it a desirable color. It is best always to try a piece of the wood before washing down the work to insure the proper tint.

Where it is desired to stain white pine, cedar, poplar or basswood, to give an appearance of cherry or black birch, any one of the following compounds may be used :

For a water stain, boil in a gallon of water one pound of Spanish anneto and one ounce of concentrated lye (potash) ; should this not be deep enough, allow the water to evaporate by a gentle heat. The stain can also be made darker by adding gamboge previously dissolved in a weak solution of potash.

For a good oil stain for pine make the following :—Mix gamboge in linseed oil, dilute with turpentine, add a little japan as a siccative, apply with a fine hair brush, not too thickly. This produces exactly the same tint as the water stain, but will not fade as the other may in some conditions. The tint may be deepened by adding a little dragon's blood or burned sienna finely ground in linseed oil.

Another durable stain may be made by stirring and well mixing together one quart of spirits of turpentine, one pint of varnish, and one pound of dry finely ground sienna ; apply with a brush and after it has been on about five minutes wipe it clean off with rags. This stain requires about twelve hours to dry, after which it may be varnished and rubbed.

A better stain than either of the ones given may be made by taking one quart of alcohol, two ounces of dragon's blood ; pulverize the latter along with about a quarter of an ounce of alkanet root ; mix and let stand in a warm place for several days, shaking it up from time to time. Apply with a sponge or a fine brush, giving a thin coat at first. Two or three coats may be required to give the proper tint.

This stain penetrates the wood for some depth, and when properly varnished and rubbed down, makes the soft wood look exactly like cherry or birch, as the case may be.

When "rubbing" is not desired, a coat of good shellac varnish will make a very fine soft finish and show up the grain of the wood to perfection.

There are over forty kinds of oak, natives of the American continent, about ten of which grow in Canada, and of these the white oak, (Quercus Alba,) the red oak, (Quercus Rubra,) and the black oak, (Quercus C. Tinctoria,) are the most employed in interior finishings and furniture, and are all capable of being handsomely finished, the black and white oaks being the best, and the red being next.

What is known as quarter-oak is made by first sawing the log from end to end through the middle. Then each half is sawed from end to end through the middle, thus leaving four quarters. Each quarter has only three sides, one side the bulge part of the log, and the other two sides flat and coming to an edge. The boards are sawed off the sharp edge, and each sawing, therefore, throws off a board wider than the one before it. Sawing the quarters of the log in this manner, lumber possesses that beautiful cross-grained figure that is so much admired in oak.

To make a good imitation of antique oak, lamp black or vandyke brown should be mixed with the wood filler, and the latter should be made about the consistency of thin cream and applied with a brush. After standing an hour or so, the superfluous filler should be removed with excelsior and cleaned off with rags. When hard and dry the work may be varnished or otherwise finished.

Another method of imitating antique oak is to expose the wood to the fumes of ammonia, but as this is only possible with small works, the application of aqua ammonia with a brush is resorted to with a fairly good effect. Several applications must be made to get the required shade.

A quicker, and perhaps better method, is to use strong vinegar with iron filings or shavings added ; by a little experimenting, this can be made to suffice with one coat, depending upon the amount of iron added to the mixture.

The ammonia and vinegar processes answer effectively only on white and black oak. Red oak must be treated with stains mixed with the fillers, when excellent results follow.

The British Columbia Mattress Works, of Vancouver, B.C., have put in machinery for the manufacture of excelsior. They recently received a car load of cotton-wood for the purpose.

THE NEWS

—Louis Bachelor, saw miller, Milverton, Ont., has sold out to Peter McLellan.

—C. McGiven is making improvements to his saw mill at Penetanguishene, Ont.

—A wood-working factory will be built at Sussex, N. B., by George H. and S. H. White.

—Haley & Son, of St. Stephen, N.B., are engaged on a contract to supply 10,000 boxes for a Glasgow firm.

—The Firstbrook Box Company, box manufacturers, Toronto, are about to erect a new factory, 80 × 300 feet.

—George Chew is reported to have sold an interest in his saw mill at Midland, Ont., to E. Letherby and Manley Chew.

—It is said that the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, of Victoria Harbor, Ont., may purchase anonther shunting engine.

—The legislature of Oregon has appropriated $30,000 for a forestry exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

—John Sinnott will establish a lumber yard at Gilbert Plains, Man. He also intends reopening his yard at Dauphin.

—R. S. Staples and John Kennedy, of Pontypool, have purchased the saw mill and timber limits owned by D. P. Ridge.

—Ross Bros. have purchased the saw mill property at Balmoral, N. S., owned by the estate of the late A. M. Sutherland.

—The box factory at Dollartown, Ont., recently owned by Firstbrook Bros., has been purchased by Mr. Potvin, of Midland, Ont.

—It is the intention of C. J. Willis & Company, wholesale lumber dealers, Sackville, N. B., to remove on May 1st to Amherst, N.S.

—The dissolution is announced of the firm of I. S. Charbonneau & Company, sash and door manufacturers, St. Louis du Mile End, Que.

—The saw mill of H. & F. Duffy at Seven Mile Lake, N.S., was destroyed by fire recently. The headquarters of the firm are at Liverpool, N.S.

—Josiah Keane, of Fesserton, Ont., is making extensive improvements to his saw mill, putting in a circular and machinery for the manufacture of barrel hoops.

—D. McQuaig, who has been operating a planing mill at Portage la Prairie, Man., has accepted a position as manager of the mill there until recently operated by J. M. Taylor.

—The British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company, of Vancouver, have decided to go out of the retail lumber business at Winnipeg, and will henceforth confine their attention to the wholesale trade.

—A number of prominent lumbermen, including Alex. Fraser, John Charlton, M.P., J. R. Booth, John Gilmour and W. C. Hughson, have petitioned the Dominion Government for the extension of the Gatineau River Railway to James Bay.

—It is reported that the Cleveland Saw Mill & Lumber Company have secured a favorable site and will erect a large saw mill near the mill of the Edmund Hall Lumber Company at Sarnia, Ont. The company is said to own a quantity of timber in the Georgian Bay district.

—Several capitalists recently looked over the situation at Fort Frances, Ont., with a view to erecting large saw mills there. A local exchange states that if suitable arrangements can be made for timber supply and water power, steps will likely be taken at once to establish the mills.

—The annual meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Company will be held at Fredericton, N. B., on Wednesday, April 3rd, and that of the Tobique River Log Driving Company at Andover, N. B., on Tuesday, April 9th. The former company will let the contract for driving on the Upper St. John for the next four years.

—The annual meeting of the Upper and Lower Southwest Miramichi Log Driving Companies was held at Fredericton, N.B., on March 12th. M. Welch was elected president of the Upper Southwest Company, with J. H. Barry secretary-treasurer, and in the Lower Company William Richards was re-elected president and H. Beck secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Francis Baker, lumberman, of Gravenhurst, Ont., was accidentally drowned in an uncovered well at Utterson, Muskoka. Mr. Baker was well known and highly respected by the lumbermen throughout the province.

—Hon. William Engel, of Bangor, Me., recently purchased timber limits on the Nepisiguit river in New Brunswick. Speaking of the purchase he said: "I won't operate the land at present. I wanted the property in case of emergency such as the giving out of the supply of logs for pulp purposes on the Penobscot."

—Messrs. Beardmore, Patton, and Wells, who recently purchased lumber property at St. Margaret's Bay, N. S., from Young Bros., are applying for incorporation as the Dominion Lumber Company and the Dominion Leather Company. It is proposed to utilize the bark taken from the saw logs in the manufacture of leather.

—The following persons made application to the British Columbia Government during February for timber licenses: G. A. Carlson, Kalso, for 450 acres; E. O. Patterson, Chilliwack, 320 acres; James Mulligan, Vancouver; E. Dewnedy, Allison, 1,000 acres; Thos. J. McAlpin, 1,000 acres; Atkins & Company, Vancouver; St. Anthony's Exploration Company, Vancouver; J. A. Stoddard, Windemere, 1,000 acres; W. K. Rogers, Yale, 1,000 acres.

—Seamen & Company, of Port Arthur, Ont., have a large force of men at work getting out ties, piling and bridge timber, to fulfill their contract with the Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company. Between Fort Frances and Stanley Junction no less than six miles of open bridging will be required. Mr. Seaman states that the mill at Gash Point, managed by R. Lockhart, is cutting dressed lumber, but as soon as the ice goes out the cutting of dimension timber will be commenced. A large lumber yard has been opened by the company at Fort Frances, in charge of W. Floyd.

TRADE NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Rubber Company was held in Montreal recently. A satisfactory statement was presented and the board of directors re-elected.

A very attractive calendar has been issued by the Syracuse Smelting Works, of Montreal. In the centre are a couple of lady cyclists mounted on a tandem machine coming down a mountain side on a bar of the company's babbit metal. Below are the words "Let em slide—it is frictionless."

SUIT TO RECOVER FREIGHT ON LUMBER.

In the Liverpool assize court, before Mr. Justice Bucknil and a special jury, the Mediterranean and New York Steamship Company, Ltd., sought to recover £175 15s. 3d. from the defendants, A. F. & D. Mackay, of Liverpool, balance of freight alleged to be due for the carriage of certain timber on plaintiffs' steamer Pocohontas, from St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, where she arrived on August 8th last. The defendants stated that they had paid sufficient for the carrying of the timber, and they claimed for certain short delivery, while the plaintiffs denied that the defendants were entitled to make that claim.

Mr. Carver said that the question arose out of the carrying of a part of a cargo of timber by the Pocohontas, shipped at St. John N.B., by Mr. W. Malcolm Mcakay, and consigned to the defendants, A. F. & D. Mackay. The question raised by the defendants was that the quantity of timber delivered was less than that which appeared on the bill of lading—that the measurement was less-and, therefore, they said they were entitled to deduct from the freight the value of the short delivery. The timber was shipped under bills of lading which showed the number of pieces shipped, and the number of superficial feet in those pieces. All they had to consider was the deals, and there was no trouble about any loss of cargo, because the number of pieces turned out was slightly in excess of what was stated in the bills of lading. The number of pieces given in the bills of lading was 82,300, whereas the quantity actually turned out, according to the defendants' own counting, was 82,313 pieces. The charter party provided that the freight was to be paid one-third in cash on arrival and the remaining two-thirds on right delivery of the cargo, less the value of short delivery in cargo if there be any. The freight was also to be paid upon the intake measure—the measure taken at the port of shipment by the surveyors there—and according to a sort of summary report of the shipment sent by shippers to the defendants, they reported the quantity was exactly as the bill of lading put it, viz., 675 standards of spruce deals and 40 standards of spruce ends.

Mr. Pickford stated that the defendant's case was that they were 1,253 pieces short of deals and 806 short of ends, making 2,059, and there were over delivery on scantlings 369, and on boards 1,703, making 2,072, or 13 pieces over. His point was that the rate of freight being different on the different things they were entitled to claim shortage of ends and allow on boards.

The judge: That seems a business like point.

Mr. Carver remarked that the defendants said the plaintiffs had not given them right measurement. What the plaintiffs said was that they had to deliver the 82,300 pieces that were put on board. By the terms of the charter party, however, he contended that the measurement was to be determined, not in Liverpool by the methods adopted there, but by the intake measurement as it appeared in the bills of lading.

Mr. Pickford contended that the only question for the jury was what was the quantity on the out-turn.

His lordship agreed, and evidence on that point was called by the defendants. One witness stated that there were 1,253 deals and 806 deal ends less taken out in Liverpool than appeared in the bills of lading, while there were 1,703 boards and 369 scantlings in excess, making a net in excess of 13 pieces. In measurements, however, the shortage was 15 standards.

His lordship said that on the evidence of the defendants there was a certain excess and shortage. A certain amount had come out of the ship, and on what came out only the plaintiffs were entitled to freight, and freight was a question of law. After hearing further arguments, the judge put to the jury the following question: "Are you satisfied that the evidence of the defendants' witnesses represents truly the different number of prices under the different descriptions mentioned by them?"

The jury answered in the affirmative. His lordship reserved the legal aspect of the finding for further argument in London.—Timber Trades Journal.

PUBLICATIONS.

The position which the Pierpont Morgan organization holds with reference to the business and political world is discussed by Mr. John Brisben Walker in the April Cosmopolitan under the title, "The World's Greatest Revolution."

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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THE PULP INDUSTRY IN RELATION TO OUR FORESTS.*

By J. C. Langelier.

The pulp industry has within the past fifteen years assumed a considerable development in our country. It was first mentioned in the census of 1881, which gives the following figures in connection with this industry: Capital invested, $92,000; wages paid, $15,720; value of products, $63,300. Ten years afterwards the census of 1891 gave the following: Capital invested, $2,900,907; wages paid, $292,099; value of products on the market, $1,057,810. By comparing these figures we find for this period of ten years an increase of 3,052 per cent. in the capital invested, of 1,758 per cent. in the wages paid, and 150 per cent. in the value of the products delivered to the trade.

Such extraordinary progress has produced a great impression on many people who take a special interest in the preservation of our forests; many begin to raise the alarm cry, proclaiming that before long this new industry would cause the ruin of our spruce forests. Is this alarm justified by facts, are these fears well founded? We will proceed to consider the question.

CONSUMPTION OF SPRUCE.

For a couple of years yet, that is until the next census is published, the statistics of 1891 are the only ones that can give us complete information respecting the consumption of spruce in the four older provinces of the Canadian Confederation, the only ones in which, for many years to come, the pulp industry is destined to assume all the development of which it is capable.

The data given by that census are somewhat confused, but after deducting what is necessary, we get the following figures approximately with regard to the consumption of spruce for various purposes in the four provinces in question:

	Feet.
Saw logs	2,958,926,740
Firewood	1,556,412,166
Square timber	212,582,464
Lath wood	111,889,150
Pulp wood	130,400,000
Railway ties	98,267,801
Shingles	67,749,166
Total	5,146,236,787

We get the following figures for each of the provinces respectively:

	Ontario. Feet.	Quebec. Feet.
Saw logs	1,049,450,350	968,133,170
Firewood	673,049,500	563,398,566
Square timber	51,968,283	123,530,033
Lath wood	36,631,500	64,722,750
Pulp wood	57,457,000	65,599,500
Ties	59,920,768	20,038,333
Shingles	49,398,500	7,317,666
Total	1,969,880,901	1,812,740,018

	New Brunswick Feet.	Nova Scotia Feet.
Saw logs	461,990,100	479,347,770
Fire wood	154,012,250	175,952,250
Square timber	10,604,148	26,480,000
Lath wood	5,735,900	4,799,000
Pulp wood	5,685,500	1,667,000
Ties	12,361,000	5,947,500
Shingles	.....	11,033,000
Total	650,388,898	705,226,450

What is the proportion of pulp wood? 2.53 per cent. for the four provinces together; 2.90 per cent. for Ontario; 3.51 per cent. for Quebec; 9.03 per cent. for New Brunswick; 0.23 per cent. for Nova Scotia. More than one-half the pulp wood got out in 1891 was exported to the United States in the raw state.

LIMIT OF PULP CONSUMPTION.

Let us now see whether there exists any danger for the future. By multiplying ten times the quantity of pulp wood mentioned in the census of 1891 we get the following figures for each of the four provinces:

	Feet.
Ontario	574,570,000
Quebec	655,995,000
New Brunswick	56,855,000
Nova Scotia	16,670,000
Total	1,304,090,000

Taking 600 feet superficial or board measure for a cord of 128 cubic feet, and a cord and a half of firewood to make a ton of pulp, the exaggerated quantity of 1,304,900,000 feet of spruce would give enough wood to manufacture 1,448,988, or, in round numbers, 1,500,000 tons of pulp a year. This is very nearly the total actual production of the United States, the country which makes the most pulp and paper in the world. With this quantity the four older provinces would suffice for the domestic consumption of Canada, supply a couple of hundred thousand tons of pulp to our neighbour's paper mills, and allow of our shipping a million tons to Great Britain, France, and other European countries. It would be difficult, even for the most enthusiastic, to imagine a more brilliant future for this great pulp industry.

What extent of forest would have to be denuded every year to get the spruce required to make this quantity of pulp?

In the Maritime provinces, as well as in those portions of Quebec and Ontario comprised within the old limits, that is, situated to the south of the water-shed or height of land, the forests can yield an average of 5000 feet of spruce to the acre for pulp wood, which takes in seamy trees, small head logs up to four inches diameter, even small trees three and four inches in diameter growing in wet lands and swamps. Therefore, taking 5,000 feet of wood to the acre and multiplying the yield of 1891 by ten, the extent of forest annually denuded in each province is as follows:

	Acres.
Ontario	114,914
Quebec	131,199
New Brunswick	11,371
Nova Scotia	3,334
Total	260,818

EXTENT OF SPRUCE FOREST.

If, since the date of the last census, *2,500,000 acres in New Brunswick and 300,000 in Nova Scotia have been redeemed from the forest by settlement, the present extent of the forests in those provinces would be about as follows:

	Acres.
Ontario	52,818,420
Quebec	144,363,454
New Brunswick	11,224,540
Nova Scotia	10,853,544
Total	219,259,958

TOTAL CONSUMPTION.

The exigencies of the pulp industry represent a very slight proportion of the needs that spruce is called upon to satisfy. Let us see what is required yearly for other purposes. We have already seen the quantities given by the census of 1891; let us double these quantities, let us add the quantity multiplied ten times for pulp and we get the following results, showing the quantity of spruce required yearly:

	Feet.
Ontario	4,399,417,802
Quebec	4,150,376,076
New Brunswick	1,345,261,796
Nova Scotia	1,423,788,900
Total	11,318,844,570

The area denuded yearly to get these quantities of wood and the number of years required to exhaust the present extent of the forests, are shown in the following table:

	Area Denuded Yearly. Acres.	Period of Exhaustion. Years.
Ontario	879,883	60
Quebec	830,750	173
New Brunswick	269,052	41
Nova Scotia	284,757	38
Total	2,264,342	

It is a well-known fact that when operations are carried on in a wise and provident manner, a spruce forest renews itself in fifteen or twenty years at most, especially when the soil is rich and the climate favorable as in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is therefore reasonable to infer that even in those two provinces, where the forest reserve is least extensive, the spruce forests are practically inexhaustible, inasmuch as the needs of domestic consumption, of trade and the pulp industry are below the capacity of production and reproduction of these forests.

WHERE IS THE DANGER?

These considerations show beyond contradiction that the pulp industry does not constitute a threat or a danger with the preservation of our spruce forests; on the contrary, it adds greatly to the productive value of those forests. The great, the true dangers in this respect are: Fire in the first place, then the abuses committed under pretext of colonization, and wastefulness in lumbering operations.

It is hardly possible without having made a special study of the subject to form an idea of the destruction caused by fire in our forests. Take the Province of Quebec, for instance. With the proceeds of the sale of the timber destroyed by fire in its splendid forests of Lake St. John, the St. Maurice and the Ottawa, the province could pay the whole of its debt and still have several millions to spend in developing its resources. In the Saguenay and Labrador districts the ravages caused by fire have been more extensive, if not more disastrous, as regards the value of the timber.

WASTE UNDER PRETEXT OF COLONIZATION.

The pillaging of the forest under the specious and alluring pretext of colonization is a danger more to be dreaded than the pulp industry.

Of late years the value of timber has increased considerably. To take advantage of this increase a great many people—I speak more particularly of the province of Quebec—have recourse to the colonization pretext to get at the timber. This practice is especially common in the vicinity of railroads and in places where the timber can be easily got out by water. Many interloping traders who hold no timber licenses, use this pretext for securing the cut of timber which they could not otherwise obtain. In most cases they advance to the pseudo settler the necessary money to pay for his lot, taking security that all the timber will be cut for them. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the government to stop these fradulent practices, they are carried on to an extensive scale, and this explains how so much land unfit for profitable farming is every year given over to colonization.

These so-called settlers are a two-fold source of danger to the forests. In the first place, to hide their game, and give it a little color, they feign to make clearings, and for that purpose start fires which in many cases destroy considerable areas of green timber. In the second place, as their sole object is to get the wood and abandon their lots when denuded, they take only the trees that will give them the most money, wasting lots of young trees which would become valuable if allowed to grow. In the young timbers thus destroyed or wasted enough might be found to meet the requirements of the pulp industry.

Were this havoc wrought only on good lands, the practice might be tolerated, because the lots abandoned by these pillagers would be taken up again by bona fide settlers who would make farms of them. But unfortunately the quality of the soil is not considered in the selection made by these "winter harvesters," whose sole object is to get the timber, and, as in most instances the fine timber grows in mountainous regions or on lands the least fitted for cultivation, it happens that most of the lots given up to colonization are not suitable for profitable farming.

Some facts concerning the district in the vicinity of Ottawa may give an idea of this kind of colonization, the

*Paper read before the Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, March 7th, 1901.

*There has been cleared and put under crops 2,000,000 acres of wood lands in Ontario, 1,500,000 acres in Quebec. Divide this quantity by 260,818 acres, the extent denuded each year, and the conclusion will be arrived at that it will take this industry 840 years to exhaust our spruce forests. Province by province, the period of exhaustion would be 1,103 years for Quebec, 860 for Ontario, 987 for New Brunswick, and 3,255 for Nova Scotia.

object whereof is to make the settlers get their living out of the timber.

In 1891 there were in the county of Pontiac 440,795 acres of land occupied or taken from the Crown domain for colonization purposes, and of this quantity 138,548 acres, or about 31 per cent., were under crop. The average yield per acre of these farms was 6.31 bushels of grain, ¼ ton of hay, 1.92 bushels of potatoes, and ¼ bushels of turnips or other roots. The greater portion of the cereals consisted of oats. Estimating the cereals at 50 cents a bushel on an average, the potatoes and turnips at 25 cents, and the hay at $12 a ton, the average yield of these farms was $6.70 per acre, barely enough to cover the cost of cultivating and harvesting.

The county of Ottawa had 923,614 acres of land occupied, of which 241,443 acres, or 26.14 per cent., were under crop. These yielded on an average, per acre, 6.19 bushels of cereals, 0.37 ton of hay, 2.37 bushels of potatoes, and 0.80 bushel of other roots, of an aggregate value of $7.79. In the centre of Cure Labelle's famous colonization region—the townships of Wentworth, Montcalm, Howard, Clyde, Joly and Marchand—73,258 acres were taken up for colonization, whereof 12,091 or less than 17 per cent. were under crops. The product of these crops gave an average yield per acre of 4.13 bushels of cereals, 0.38 ton of hay, 2.62 bushels of potatoes, 0.54 bushels of other roots, of an aggregate value of $7.42.

Apart from this there were 62,210 acres in pasture in Pontiac and 103,754 in Ottawa, in all 165,964 acres. Supposing the value of products of the live stock to be equal to that of the crops, we find that the agricultural revenue of those 545,955 acres under crops and in pasture amounts to $4,036,773.

Under a well managed cutting, carried on with prudence and discernment, these lands, most of which were richly timbered, would have yielded permanently 2,500 feet per acre of merchantable timber, say a total of 1,364,887,000 feet yearly, worth $6,824,440 at the current prices of timber. The revenue derived from the timber thus exceeds that from agriculture by $2,793,667, or over 69 per cent.

These lands are nearly all situated in the Laurentian Mountains; most of them are of poor, rocky, rugged soil, on which improved implements cannot be used, and are difficult and costly to cultivate, but they were covered with the finest timber.

At the present prices for spruce saw logs, pulp wood, pine and hardwood, the timber would bring much more than the value of the crops and would entail less labor in working.

The time has perhaps come when we should consider whether, in the interest of the country, it would not be advisable to put a stop to this kind of colonization which does no good to bona fide farming and is rapidly ruining our forests. These facts, however, show only a portion of the loss suffered by the country by this stripping of the trees from land that is unfit for profitable farming. The use of agricultural produce does not extend beyond its consumption, inasmuch as it cannot supply any large industry. The products of the forest, on the contrary, possess an industrial value far beyond their intrinsic value.

We have seen that the 545,955 ares of land under cultivation could produce annually 1,364,887,500 feet of lumber, worth, in logs or in the natural state, $6,824,440. If these logs were converted into pulp or into paper they would yield 1,091,910 tons of merchantable pulp, 272,977 tons of chemical pulp and 682,443 tons of paper, taking only one-half the pulp to make paper. Calculating the cost of labor at $2.50 per ton for making one ton of mechanical pulp, at $8.00 for chemical pulp, and $3.00 for paper, we find that this lumber would, in its manufacture, give the following in wages to workmen:

1,091,910 tons of mechanical pulp at $2.50	$2,729,775
272,977 tons of chemical pulp at $8.00	2,183,816
682,443 tons of paper at $3.00	2,047,329
	$6,960,920

At an average of $1.25 per diem, this would represent the wages of 18,560 men over and above those employed in cutting the logs and driving them down the rivers. These workmen and their families would constitute a population of at least 100,000 souls, and with the additional population supported by these industrial centres we should have a total of 150,000 souls.

Who will maintain that, as regards populating the country, the settlement of infertile lands can produce equal results?

From the standpoint of national wealth the result is still more striking.

The 545,955 acres of land on which these calculations are based would yield farm produce to the value of $4,030,773. The yield of the forest would give industrial products worth ten times more. Calculating mechanical pulp at $10 a ton at the mills, chemical pulp at $30, and paper at $35, we get the following figures:

545,955 tons of mechanical pulp at $10	$ 5,459,550
136,488 tons of chemical pulp at $30	4,094,640
682,443 tons of paper at $35	23,885,505
	$33,439,695

The value of the farm produce from these lands would be $7.35 per acre. For lumbering and industrial purposes, to supply paper and pulp mills, the value of the product of these lands would be $61.25 an acre, or eight times as much. As regards increase of population it is much greater from a manufacturing than from an agricultural standpoint.

The conclusion to be drawn from all this is that the Government should give up to colonization only fertile lands that can be easily and profitably cultivated, and keep as forest reserves all that do not possess these qualities. It would be better to support at the expense of the state the unfortunately too large class of so-called settlers, who take up lots merely for the purpose of cutting the timber on them and abandon them afterwards when the forest is destroyed.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PULP INDUSTRY.

Apart from the advantages pointed out above, there are others connected with the pulp industry which deserve the consideration of all who are interested in the preservation of our forests.

In saw mills nearly all the old establishments refuse to take logs under nine or ten inches in diameter at the small end, and the portion of the trees out of which saw logs of that diameter cannot be made are left in the woods and

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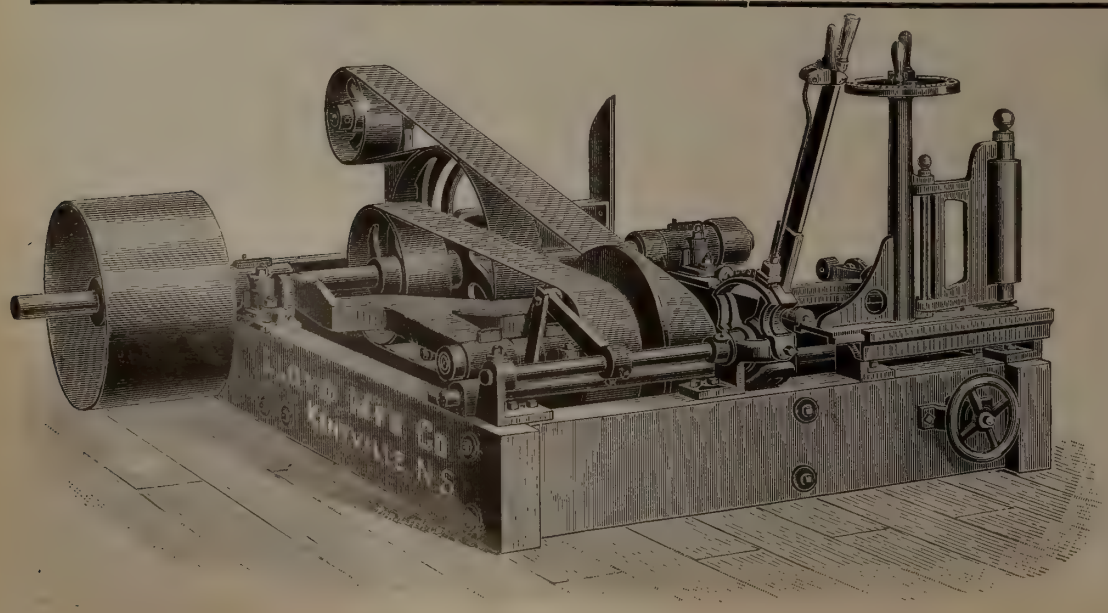

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ost, as are also the small trees which are cut down merely or opening roads and providing places for piling logs. Finally, but little use is made of seamy or crooked trees r of those otherwise defective. Black spruce, even when f the right size for saw logs, is nearly always left aside ecause it is almost impossible to saw it into deals of niform thickness or to make merchantable lumber of it.

The pulp industry makes use of all this wood rejected s saw logs and thereby increases by at least 20 per cent. he productive value of our pulp forests. In the province f Quebec several manufacturers doing business on a large cale are beginning to understand the advantages offered y the pulp industry in this respect, and are erecting pulp ills in connection with their saw mills for the purpose of sing up the refuse stuff which has hitherto been lost.

In some saw mills on the St. Maurice a system has been dopted which also possesses great advantages. Even in he best saw logs only two or three choice deals are taken ithout making board to square the logs. The thick slabs re squared and converted into pulp wood, which is worth nore than the inferior quality boards that were formerly ade in preparing the logs for sawing into deals. By this eans they get only first quality deals and avoid the ac- ummulation of boards of inferior quality which would lut the market and affect the price of good lumber. inally, all the seamy and broken logs are turned into ulp wood as they come from the boom instead of allow- ng them to be wasted as was formerly done.

If this system were adopted everywhere the pulp industry ould be supplied with raw material in a great measure om the refuse of the saw mills, and 20 per cent. would be dded to the productive value of our forests without in ay hastening their exhaustion. It is therefore easonable to say that the pulp industry does not consti- ute a danger for our forests, and that, on the contrary, it s calculated to add greatly to their value.

WHEREIN THE DANGER LIES.

The apprehensions that have arisen in connection with his industry are due to the confusing of the cutting of mber for our own mills with the cutting of pulp wood for xportation to the United States.

The owners of Canadian mills get nearly all their timber from limits belonging to them. They are interested in preserving their forests to keep up the value of the capital invested in their mills. Take, for instance, those of the Laurentide Pulp Company, which cost from $1,500,0000 to $2,000,000 and require yearly a supply of some twenty million feet of lumber. What would the two million dollars represented by its mills, machinery, and plant be worth if the lumber were to fail? The management of this company are so alive to the danger that they have adopted a complete system with regard to cutting timber which assures its supply and infinitum. They carefully watch over the protection of their forest, and their only fear is that, under the pretext of colonization, their domain may be so encroached upon as to render it unable to supply all the lumber needed for its mills. The same applies to all the large companies having mills in this country, but is otherwise in the case of pulp wood cut for exportation to the United States.

The raising of the duty on pulp wood cut for exportation on Crown lands has brought in a host of merchants who buy timber cut on patented lands or lots belonging to individuals which are not subject to the regulations of the provincial government respecting the cutting of timber. As prices are comparatively high and purchasers take timber as small as three inches diameter, the forests are razed and not even the young trees are left for producing seed and the reproduction of the forest. This is really a devastation worse than the ravages of fire. The danger lies in this, and it is all the greater that the quantity of pulp wood cut for export is much greater than that cut for the Canadian mills.

Unfortunately, the provincial government have no way of

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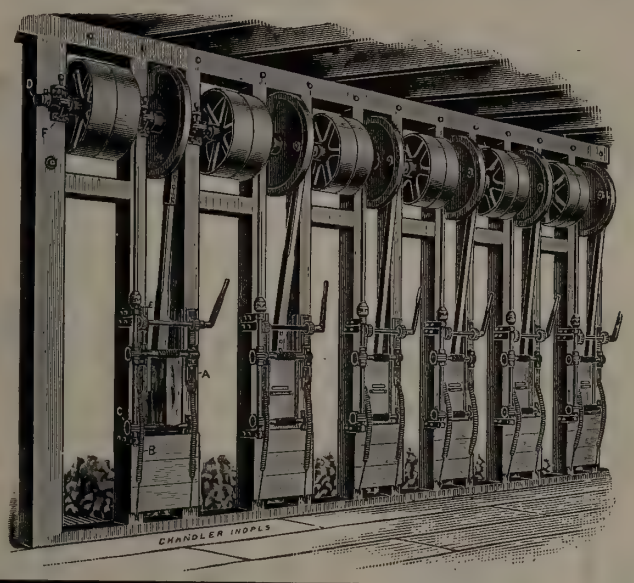

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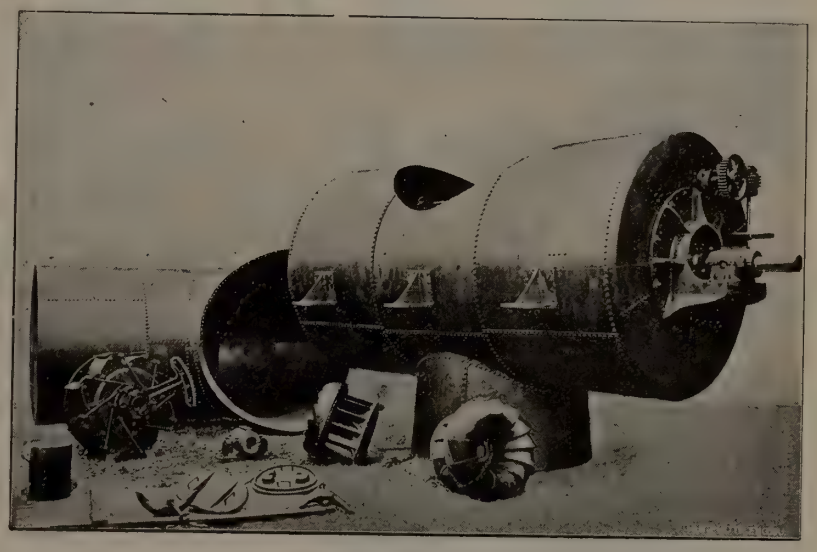

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controlling this cause of the ruin of our spruce forests. The only remedy would be to have an export duty imposed by the federal authorities. The wise measures taken by the provincial government will have but slight results until completed by imposition of an export duty which also affect the timber cut on lots under patent. The present state of affairs is conducive to fraud and is a source of trouble for the provincial governments. To evade the stumpage duties, lots are taken under the pretext of colonization, and all means are resorted to in order to get the patents for them so as to free the timber from the duties imposed by the provincial authorities.

Therein lies the great danger as regards the pulp industry.

PULP NOTES.

The pulp mill of the Canada Paper Company at Riviere du Loup, Que., was destroyed by fire last month.

The pulp mill to be built by a syndicate on the Knight property at Musquash, N.B., will be a sulphite mill of 60 tons capacity per day. Chas. F. Burrill, of Weymouth, N.S., is one of the promoters.

QUEBEC WOODS AND FORESTS.

From the annual report of the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries for Quebec, it is learned that during the twelve months ended June 30th, 1900, the receipts from woods and forests were $1,112,589.52. The territory under license, 51,194 square miles, realized $170,508.71 for ground rent and annual charges, and $942,020.81 for timber dues and bonuses on current year's sale, transfer bonuses, trespass penalties and interest. The total receipts as given above do not include the proceeds of the sales of May 30th and June 26th, 1900, at which 4,903 square miles realized the sum of $394,604.11, representing an average per square mile of $80.50.

The Commissioner draws attention to the large purchases of timber lands that have been made by pulp companies, and expresses his belief that in a short time the major portion of the area purchased will be operated upon.

It is pointed out that may incipient fires were quenched in consequence of the well directed efforts, and the activity displayed by the staff of fire rangers. The service, up to the present only organized in the Ottawa and St. Maurice districts, should, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be extended to all other agencies in the province.

The following statement is given of timber cut on Crown lands during the year :

Pine logs, at $130 per thousand	223,696,252 ft. B.M.
Small pine logs, at 80 cents	67,036,637 ft.
Spruce, at 65 cents per M	308,914,039 ft.
Boom timber	48,330 ft.
White and red pine	419,831 cubic ft.
Cedar	233,300 lineal ft.
Cord wood	3,549 cords.
Birch timber	222,481 cubic ft.
Ties	388,476 pieces.
Pickets	9,835 pieces.
Pulp wood	6,926 cords.
Posts	2,177 pieces.
Rails	8,333 pieces.
Shingles	13,067 M.
Poles	854 pieces.
Spool wood	2,325 cords.

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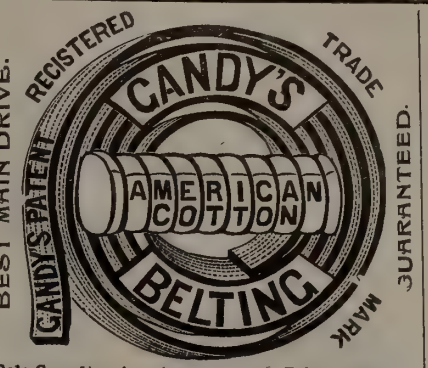

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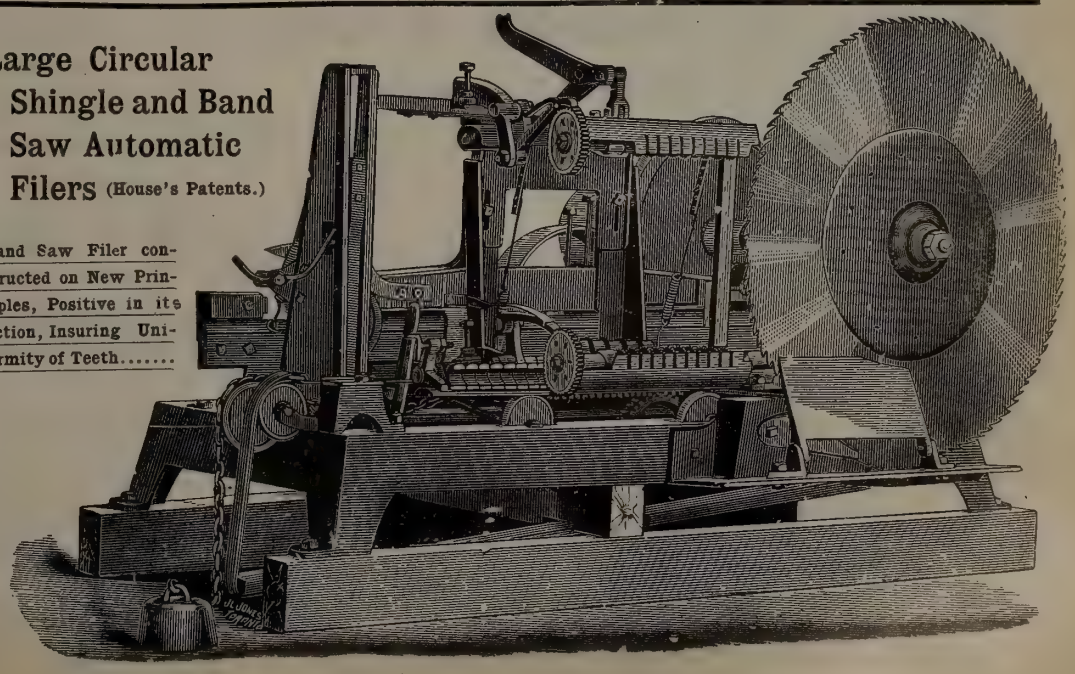

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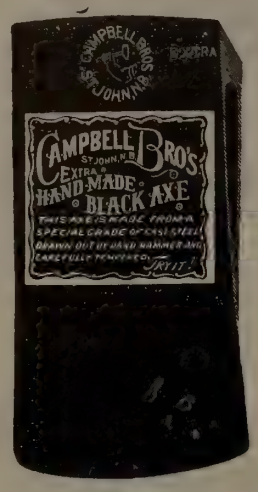

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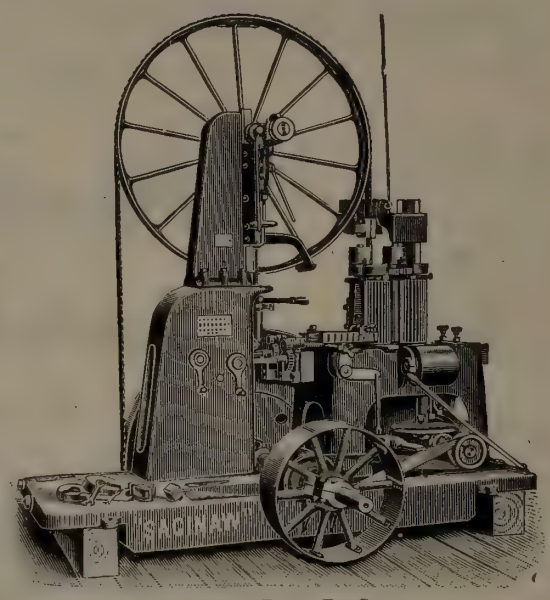

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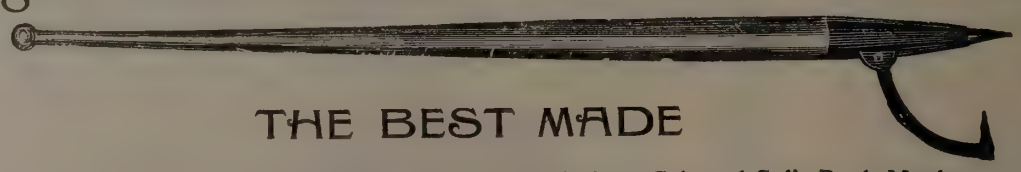

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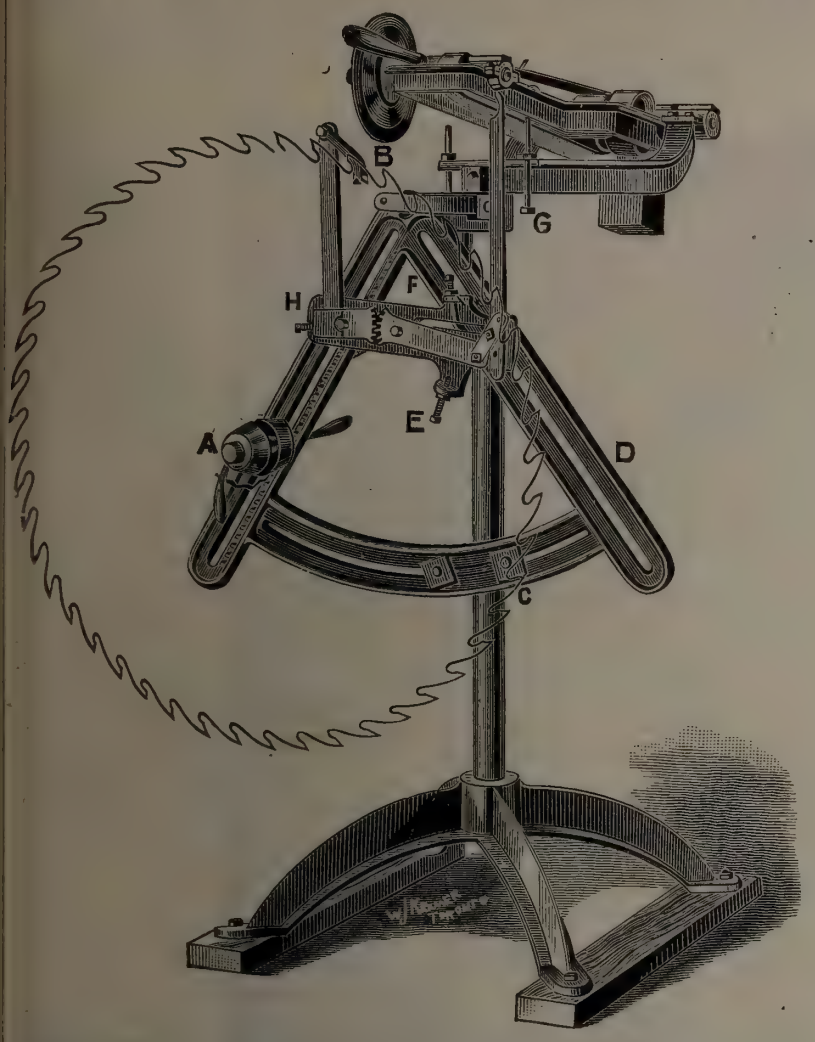

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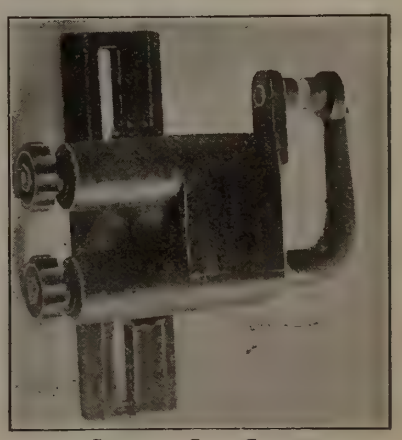

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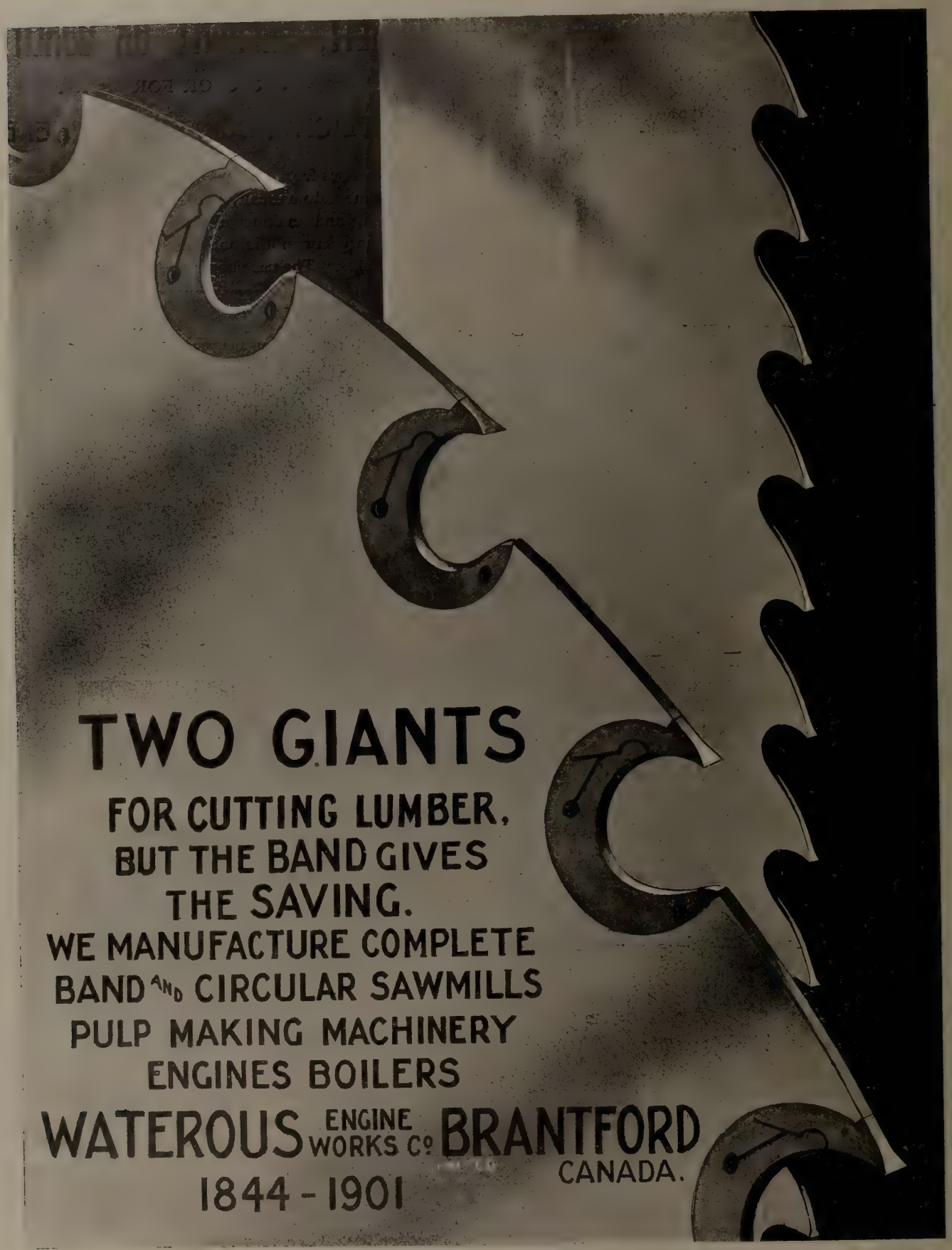
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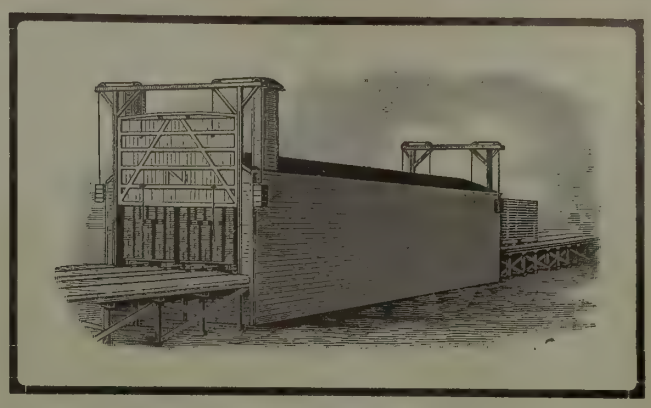

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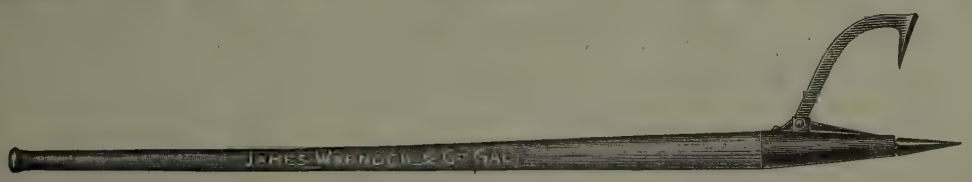

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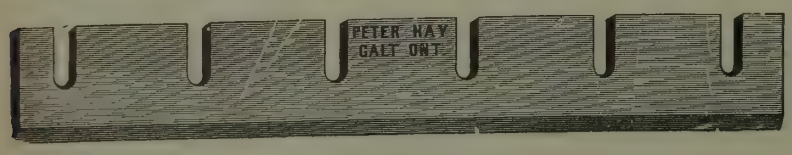

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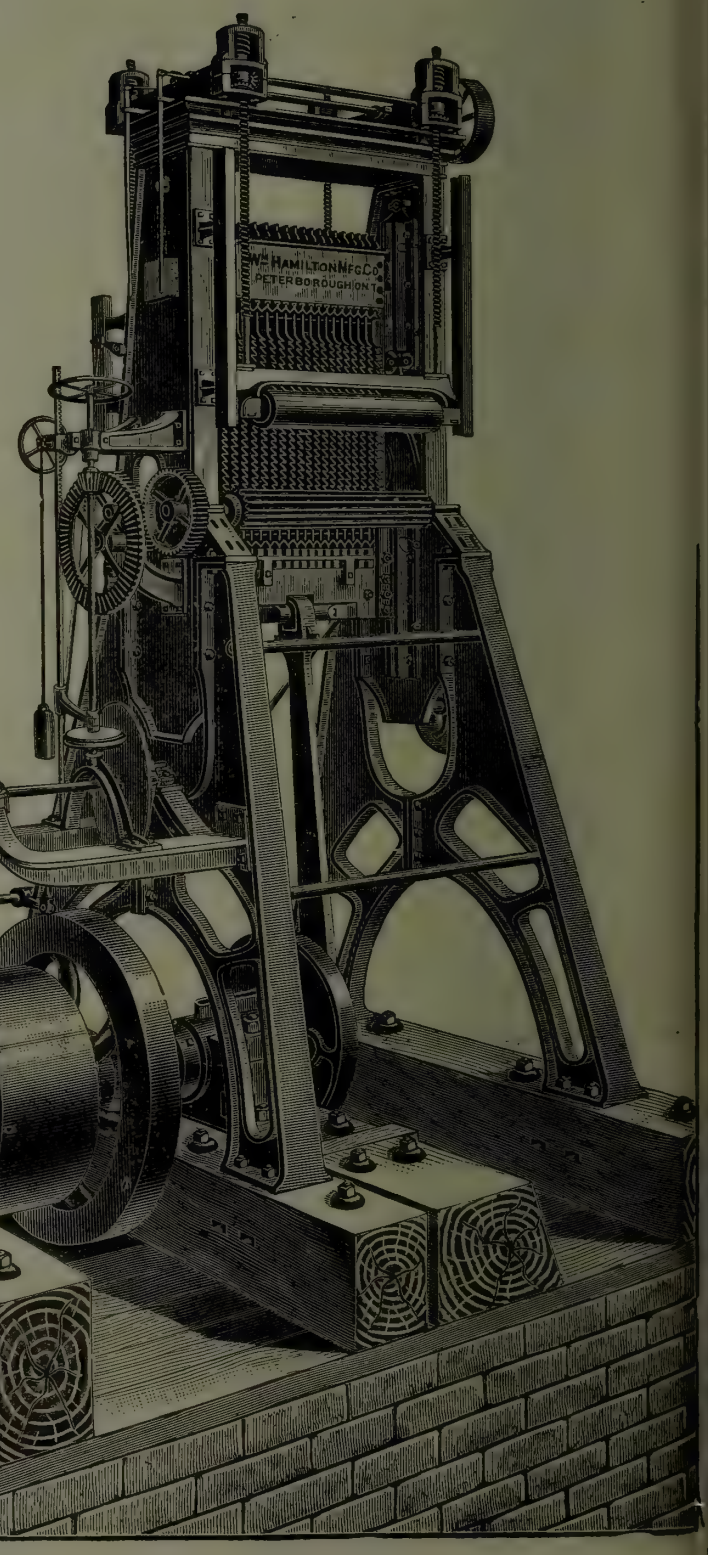

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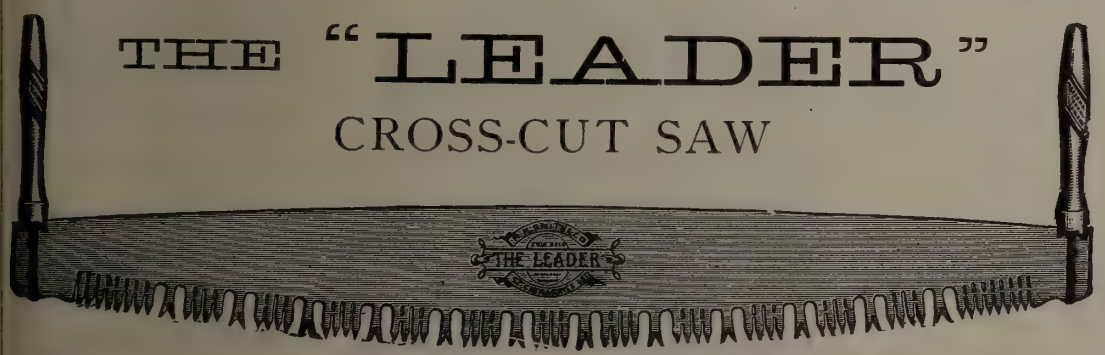

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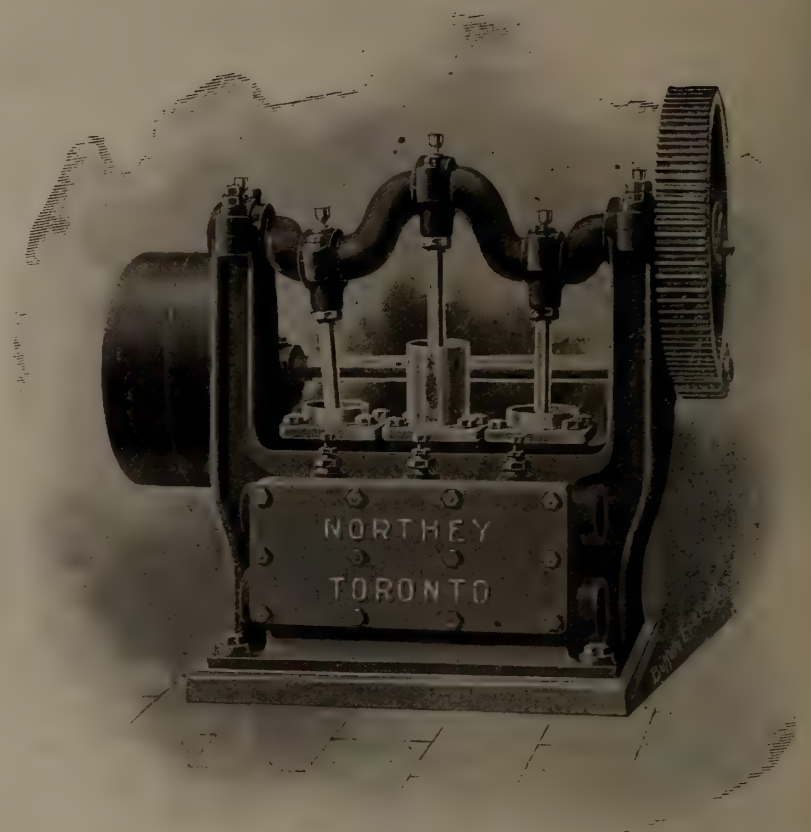

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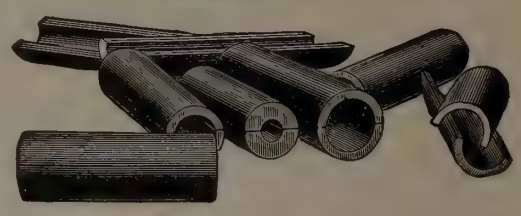

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 5. | TORONTO, CANADA, MAY, 1901 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

THE VICTORIA LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

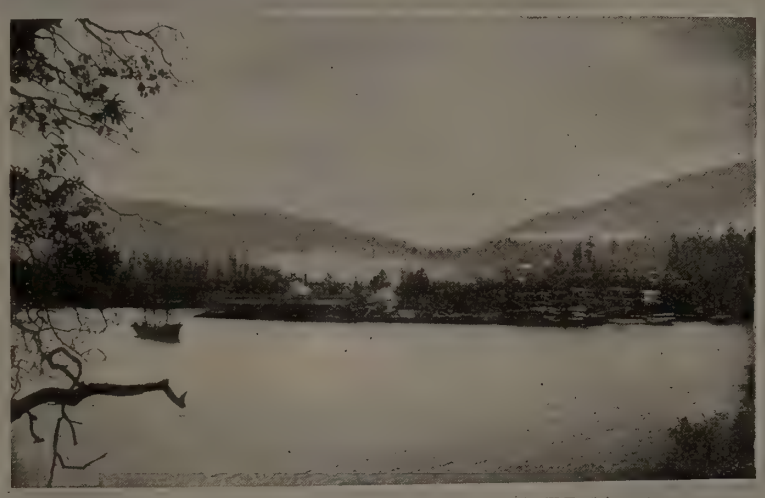
Located at Chemainus, in British Columbia, is one of the largest and most modern saw mills on the Pacific coast, the property of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company. The town is about fifty miles from Victoria, on the east side of Vancouver Island. It is situated on Horseshoe Bay, which is sheltered by Bare Point, making a perfect harbour, where ships of all sizes may load with perfect safety. Harbor views are presented on this page, and on the following page are shown some scenes in connection with the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company's lumbering operations.

The present saw mill was built in 1890, but the full complement of machinery was not installed until later. The main mill is 450 feet long by 74 feet wide, and the boiler house, a stone structure, is 64 feet long by 64 feet wide. The motive power is supplied by two 24x30 slide valve engines and one 22x28 twin engine, while a 15x22 upright engine is used for driving the dynamo, the company supplying their own electric light. Steam is supplied by four tubular boilers 66 inches by 16 feet, and four two flue boilers 56 inches by 24 feet. Fuel used is sawdust and refuse, fed automatically.

In the mill proper are two band saws, a Wickes' gang, two gang edgers, two gang slashers, and one patent trimmer. One side of the mill is equipped with a Hill steam nigger, and the other with a Simonson steam log turner. From the time the log is pushed onto the saddle on the log haul-up, until the lumber lands on the extensive docks, which surround the plant, the lumber is all handled by machinery, flippers, transfer chains, etc., being strongly in evidence. The log haul-up is an endless chain, fitted with rigid saddles, which carries the log up on to the deck, from which it is thrown by steam flippers to either side of the mill, as required. The mill can cut timbers up to 130 feet in length, and is especially adapted for the handling of large and long timbers. Besides the main mill, is a well equipped machine shop, lath mill, blacksmith shop, and planing plant.

The lumber cut is mainly Douglas fir, commonly known as Oregon pine, although a certain amount of cedar and spruce, to meet the local demand, is also cut. The output, at present, is largely shipped to foreign markets, and consists of deals, flitches and timbers, with a certain percentage of decking, selects and flooring. The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway runs within a short distance of the plant, and, as the C. P. R. is reported as intending to install a ferry system, connecting the E. & N. Railway with their line, no doubt it will not be long until the Chemainus Company is shipping to eastern markets.

CHEMAINUS LOOKING OUT TO HARBOR ENTRANCE



CHEMAINUS FROM HARBOR ENTRANCE

Fire protection is afforded by the company's own water-works system, in conjunction with two large steam pumps and their private hose.

About two hundred men are employed in and about the mill, and from forty to sixty in loading the vessels.

The company operate their own logging camps, which are situated about six miles from salt water, immediately back of Chemainus. The logs are all hauled to the boom in front of the mill over the company's own railroad, which is a standard guage, well ballasted road. In the woods the company employ from 100 to 150 men. The logging plant consists of ten donkey engines, one Climax geared locomotive, two direct connected locomotives, and a large number of logging cars. This plant when working full is capable of putting in 250,000 feet of logs per day. The company own their own timber lands, and supply all the logs used in their mill.

The officers of the company are: J. A. Humbird, president; R. P. Rithet, vice-president; T. J. Humbird, treasurer; W. H. Phipps, secretary; E. J. Palmer, manager. Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Victoria, B. C., are selling agents for the company.

TESTS OF TIMBER.

According to tests of timber made by Professor Henry T. Bovey, of McGill University, Montreal, spruce failed by compression at 9,000 pounds, tamarac at 11,000 pounds, and British Columbia fir at 14,000 pounds. H. J. Gamble, division engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, located at Vancouver, B. C., writes: "In bridges exposed to the weather fir lasts in this wet climate about ten years, and in the dry interior of the province, a few years longer. I would also state generally that it is very strong and excellent timber for bridges, trestles of buildings, joists, etc., and when cut 'edge grained' makes as fine a flooring as can be desired."

LUMBER DAMS.

In a report to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. G. W. Bartlett, superintendent of the Algonquin National Park, calls attention to the destruction of timber around the lake shores by water. He says: "It is very much to be regretted that so many of the lakes in the park are being damaged by having the water kept up too long in the spring, thereby killing the timber around the lake shores. Dams must be built, it is true, but I think each spring the limit holders should be notified, as they were last spring, to let off the water as early in the season as possible."

The annual meeting of the St. John Log Driving Company was held at Fredericton, N.B., on April 3rd. Reports were presented, and the affairs of the company stated to be very satisfactory. The following directors were elected: W. H. Murray, A. H. F. Randolph, R.A. Estey, D. Fraser, jr., and F. H. Hale. W. H. Murray was elected president and J. Fraser Gregory secretary-treasurer. The contract for steam driving from Grand Falls to the boom limits was awarded for a term of four years to J. A. Morrison and Robt. Nobles, at 30 per cent. off the upset. The contract price per thousand is 14 cents from Grand Falls to the boom, and 11 1-5 cents from Tobique to the boom.

ONTARIO FORESTS.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of Ontario for the year 1900 states that the revenue from woods and forests during the year was $1,276,376.48. Of this $636,464.54 was on account of bonuses, $61,704.70 on account of ground rents, and $1,886.25 on account of transfer fees, leaving the net revenue from timber dues $576,320.99. The prosperous condition of the lumber business and the success of the manufacturing clause affecting pine saw logs is referred to.

The activity in the demands for woods suitable for the making of pulp and paper, the report states, has been undiminished. The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company have operated their mechanical pulp mill continuously throughout the year, and have also erected a sulphite mill of large capacity. Work at the Sturgeon Falls mill has been suspended through litigation respecting this property. Since the last report three new agreements have been entered into by the Government and ratified by the Legislature for the erection of paper and pulp mills, namely, with the Spanish River Pnlp and Paper Company, the Blanche River Pulp and Paper Company, and the Nepigon Pulp and Paper Company. The Spanish River company have prepared elaborate plans for the establishment of their industry, and are proceeding with the erection of dams, mills, etc. The other two companies, namely, the Blanche River and the Nepigon, have not yet succeeded in settling matters in connection with the water powers for their proposed mills.

The explorations in the country north of the height of land have revealed the fact that this province has almost boundless resources in pulp woods, and with the higher prices and greater demand for this class of raw material, we may confidently look for a great expansion in the pulp and paper industry in the not distant future.

Regulations have been passed prohibiting the export of spruce pulp wood cut on lands of the Crown, as well as of hemlock bark to be used for tanning purposes, the object being, as in the case of pine sawlogs, to realize for the province all the benefits arising from the utilization of these natural resources in our own country.

FIRE RANGING.

The following reference is made to the fire ranging system as now in vogue :

The number of licensees who had firerangers on their limits last season was 79, and the number of rangers employed on licensed lands was 185. There were also 12 rangers employed on Crown lands in the Temagaming country (which is a favorite resort for tourists) and in the Wahnapitae country and the district of Rainy River, where prospectors have gone in. The total cost of the service to the Department was $26,985.43.

In the Ottawa country and in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing, the season was comparatively wet and there were no large fires. In the districts of Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, however, the summer was a particularly dry one, and some serious fires occurred, especially on limits in Algoma and Rainy River. In the township of Dana, on the Sturgeon River, owned by the Crown, a fire broke out in June. The Department's rangers from Temagaming hurried to the scene and succeeded in confining the fire to some lots in the first concession. A good deal of timber was damaged, and after inspection by woodrangers of the Department it was decided to dispose of the timber standing on lots 1 to 5 in the first concession, so that its value might be realized to the Province.

At the last session of the Legislature the fireranging system was put upon a statutory basis, and whereas in the past the employment of firerangers was merely optional on the part of limit owners, the Department has now authority to place men on licensed territory where there may be danger from fire, and charge half the cost of the same to the lumberman. This was undoubtedly a proper step, as it was manifestly unfair that a licensee who had protected his limits year after year by the employment of rangers should be exposed to loss from fire running over from the limit of his neighbor who employed no rangers.

It has been the practice of the Department to keep close watch on the fireranging system, in order to see that it is being properly carried out, and to strengthen it from time to time where it may be weak. In order to get definite information upon the working of the system, it has been customary every two or three years to send out a circular to all those licensees who have employed firerangers, asking them a series of questions as to the working of the system, and what suggestions they have to offer in the direction of improving it. This year circulars were sent out to those licensees who have employed firerangers during last summer, and replies have been

LUMBER SCENES—VICTORIA LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CHEMAINUS, B.C

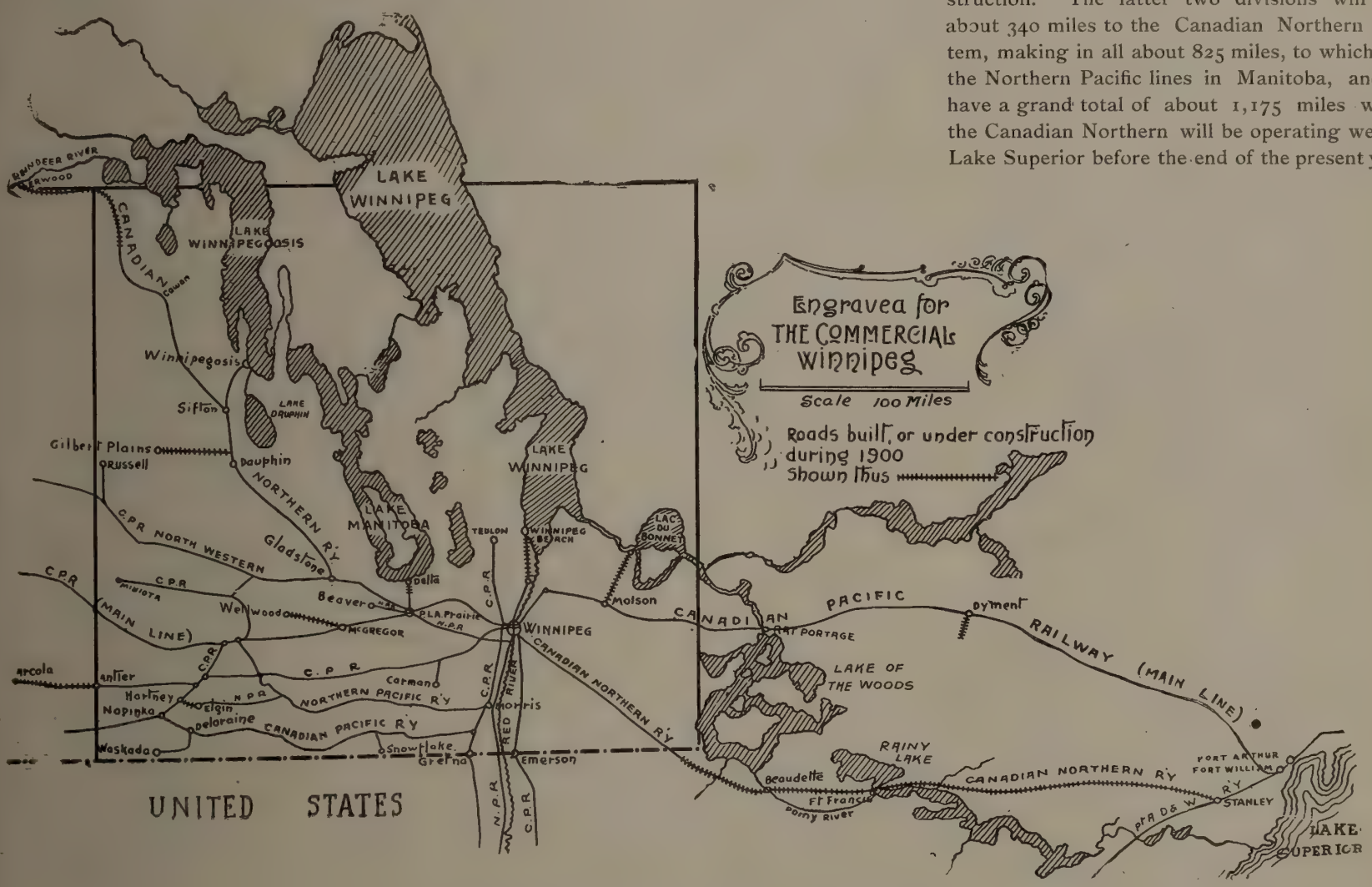
received, and from these it appears that there were about ninety fires extinguished by the different fire rangers before they got much headway, which, if there had not been firerangers on duty, would no doubt have spread and destroyed large quantities of timber. The licensees all expressed themselves as satisfied with the management of the service, and in only one or two instances out of the whole number employing rangers were any suggestions made, and they were all in the direction of increasing the number of fire rangers and making more severe the penalties for setting out fire or leaving it burning in the bush during the dangerous period. It has been suggested that the forest rangers of the Crown should be kept on duty during the whole summer, and have supervision of the firerangers. Perhaps the service would be benefitted by a closer inspection, but without an increase of the vote for forest ranging it is not possible to keep the rangers on duty longer than is required to supervise the cutting operations in the winter and collect the sworn returns of the same.

Following is a statement of timber taken from Crown lands during the year ending December 31st, 1900 :

Area under license	16,732 acres.
Pine saw logs	643,510,766 ft. B.M.
Other saw logs	36,721,998 ft. B.M.
Pine, boom and dimension timber	34,724,488 ft. B.M.
Other dimension timber	6,866,900 ft. B.M.
Square white pine	1,919,230 cubic ft.
Birch timber	2,380 cubic ft.
Ash timber	555 cubic ft.
Pile timber	524,387 ft. B.M.
Cedar	135,008 lineal ft.
Cordwood	29,184 cords.
Tanbark	1,253 cords.
Railway ties	1,143,374 pieces.
Posts	5,309 cords.
Telegraph poles	9,784 pieces.
Shingle bolts	1,145 cords.
Head blocks	164 pieces.
Pulp wood	65,051 cords.
Traverses	148 pieces.
Stave bolts	5,559 pieces.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEMS OF MANITOBA.

In view of the relation which the transportation problem bears to the lumber supply of Manitoba, and of the proposal of the Canadian Northern Railway to assume control of the Northern Pacific lines in that province, the accompanying map will be of interest to many of our readers. The map, for which we are indebted to the Winnipeg Commercial, shows the new Canadian Northern system up to date ; also the Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba, which may come under the control of the Canadian Northern. The cross-sectioned lines show railway built or under construction last year. The Canadian Northern system includes the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western railway, and the Ontario and southeastern section extending from Port Arthur to Winnipeg. A section of about 145 miles, extending eastward from Beaudette, where the latter line crosses the Rainy river, under construction, will make the line complete between Winnipeg and Lake Superior. This is also the northern section of the Canadian Northern systems, extending from Gladstone, in Manitoba, northerly to Erwood, in Saskatchewan territory. By building a short new line from Gladstone to Beaver, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Portage la Prairie branch, the Canadian Northern will have a through line from Erwood, west of the extreme north-western corner of Manitoba, to Lake Superior. There are two branches connecting with the northern section of the line in Manitoba—the Winnipegosis and Gilbert Plains branches. The Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba proposed to be acquired by the Canadian Northern, are as follows : Winnipeg south to the United States boundary, Portage branch from Winnipeg to Beaver, Lake Manitoba branch from Portage la Prairie to Delta, and the line from Morris to Brandon, with a branch from the latter line to Hartney. The Northern Pacific lines in all aggregate 351 miles, as follows : Winnipeg to boundary, 65 miles ; Portage branch, 74 miles ; lake branch, 16 miles ; Morris-Brandon branch, 145 miles ; Hartney branch, 51 miles. The Canndian Northern lines are as follows : Northern section, Gladstone to Erwood, 279 miles ; Gilbert Plains branch, 29 miles ; Winnipegosis branch, 21 miles ; Southeastern section, Winnipeg to Beaudette (Rainy River), 155 miles. Total, 484 miles. This does not include the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western, nor the Ontario section east of Rainy River (Beaudette), part completed and part under construction. The latter two divisions will add about 340 miles to the Canadian Northern system, making in all about 825 miles, to which add the Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba, and we have a grand total of about 1,175 miles which the Canadian Northern will be operating west of Lake Superior before the end of the present year, not allowing for new branches which they may build this year. They will have to extend the Morris-Brandon branch eastward at once to connect with the line to Lake Superior, in order to give this branch an outlet, and the connection between the Beaver and Gladstone will no doubt also be made at once. Other new branches are projected. The Canadian Northern therefore becomes one of the great railway corporations of the continent, with the prospect that it will ultimately travense the Saskatchewan valley and beyond to the Pacific coast.



RAILWAY MAP OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WESTERN ONTARIO.

The government agent for Canada in Belgium writes to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that there is an opening in that country for a large trade in both axes and ax handles. He suggests that a sample room for various lines of Canadian goods should be opened, and is confident that the results would prove very satisfactory to the manufacturers.

THE
Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

LUMBER AND RAILWAY MATTERS IN MANITOBA.

IT is almost beyond doubt that no import duty will be placed on United States lumber at the present session of the Dominion Parliament. The consumers of Manitoba and the Territories will be permitted for another year at least to import lumber from Minnesota without being called upon to contribute to the funds of the Dominion treasury. A circumstance has arisen, however, which, although not meeting the requirements of the entire Dominion, seems likely to give a measure of relief to Canadian lumber manufacturers, who are rightly entitled to the Manitoba market. This is the probable control by the Canadian Northern Railway of the lines in Manitoba now operated by the Northern Pacific Railway.

An agreement to that effect has been arranged between the owners of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Manitoba Government, but up to the time of writing the agreement has not been ratified by the Dominion Government. There are, as might be expected, opponents to the proposed contract, and probably justly so. As a lumber journal, we are not particularly concerned with the political aspect of the contract, but only in so far as it is likely to affect the lumber interests of Canada.

The lack of railway accommodation has in the past been a great drawback to Manitoba. Some points were reached only by the Northern Pacific Railway. Consequently, the freight rates were so manipulated by this road as to almost entirely shut out Canadian lumber from these points. The freight rate on lumber from the principal saw mills in Minnesota to all points on the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba has been 16 cents per 100 pounds, this being a flat rate to all points. The Northern Pacific Railway have refused to carry lumber produced on other railway lines than their own except at local rates. These rates were almost as high for a short haul as the long haul rates from Minnesota points. For example, on lumber carried from Winnipeg to Mariapolis, a point 119 miles west of Winnipeg, the rate is 14 cents, or just 2 cents less than the rate from Little Falls, Minn., to Brandon or Hartney, a distance of nearly 500 miles. The Northern Pacific rate from Winnipeg to Roundthwaite, a distance of 170 miles, for lumber produced by Canadian manufacturers, is 16 cents per hundred, while the same rate is charged for a haul of about 500 miles for lumber manufactured along their own line of railway.

The Canadian pine lumber being practically all produced east of Winnipeg, must bear a freight to Winnipeg, which, together with the local rate charged by the Northern Pacific Railway, excludes almost entirely all lumber produced in Canada from the markets on the Northern Pacific Railway system in Manitoba.

Should the Canadian Northern Railway Company take over the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway, which now seems probable, and operate them in connection with their line nearing completion from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, a rate will no doubt be given as low, if not lower, from the mills on the Lake of the Woods and along their line of railway as the rates which now obtain from the lumber centres of Minnesota to all points in Manitoba reached by the Northern Pacific Railway. This will have the effect of opening up a market in Manitoba for Canadian lumber which Canadian manufacturers heretofore could not reach, for the above stated reasons. Such an arrangement as is proposed would not be likely to shut out the American product entirely, but would doubtless decrease materially the quantity imported.

The system of the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, which is expected to be completed this summer, passes directly through the principal pine territory from which the west is supplied, touching the Lake of the Woods and crossing Rainy River, the outlet to Rainy Lake, and again crossing Rainy Lake, to which water all tributaries from Northern Minnesota and the many tributaries from the pine forests of Western Ontario flow. Being the shortest and most direct system of railway to the prairie country, it should be of great benefit to the lumber consumers of Manitoba, as well as serving, by means of competition, to lower the freight rates charged to the west. Instead of being a disadvantage to the farmers and other users of lumber, as some contend, we believe the proposed railway agreement would have the ultimate effect of lowering the price of lumber to consumers.

THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF AND TRANSPORTATION.

The preference of 33⅓ per cent. which is granted by the Canadian tariff to British manufactured goods entering Canada, appears not likely to benefit British manufacturers to any considerable extent. The reason is that United States manufacturers, in their determination to maintain their hold on the Canadian market, are cutting the prices of their goods to Canadian buyers to the extent necessary to enable them to undersell the British manufacturer, notwithstanding the advantage which the latter enjoys under our tariff. In order to do this, United States manufacturers are selling their goods in Canada at prices much below those charged to their customers in the home market. The only person, therefore, who is being benefited by the preferential tariff is the Canadian consumer.

Discrimination in railway freight rates also enables United States manufacturers to undersell Canadian manufacturers in their own market. As an illustration, we may take the case of corrugated iron. Every sheet of this material used by Canadian manufacturers must be brought into this country from the United States. Most of the material comes from Pittsburg. We find that the Pittsburg mills are selling the finished product to the customers of the Canadian manufacturers to whom they supply the sheets. On account of lower freight charges, the Pittsburg mills are able to ship the manufactured material to British Columbia, pay 25 per cent. duty, and undersell the Canadian manufacturer in that market. They can lay the finished product down at $1.00 per 100 lbs. plus the duty, while it costs the Canadian manufacturer $1.48. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company claim that they cannot meet the rates granted by the American roads, although their freight carrying facilities are not fully taxed. Surely it would be better for them to carry Canadian goods at a small profit and thereby help on the Canadian manufacturer, than allow his trade to go to the United States manufacturer and the goods to be entirely carried by American roads.

It will be seen that the tariff question has become one of the greatest importance in Canada. Some means of regulating rates and conditions are needed. Whether the proposal of the government to appoint a railway commission would effect the object in the most satisfactory manner is a difficult question to determine, and one which would largely depend on the powers and privileges granted to the railways by their charters. If such a commission is appointed, it should be entirely beyond political influence, and should be so constituted that the character of its administration would be continuous, giving opportunity for the members to become thoroughly familiar with the questions with which they would be called upon to deal.

The proposition has been brought before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that the preference should only apply to British goods brought into Canada through Canadian ports. This proposition has in view the laudable object of building up Canadian seaports, but there are other phases of the question which are equally important and which must be taken into consideration. If Canadian manufacturers are to successfully compete with those of the United States for foreign trade, they must enjoy equal shipping facilities. It is evident that we can only bring to Canadian ports as many ships as we can supply with cargoes, and that the frequency of their arrival and departure must also depend upon the volume of shipments. With

a population less than one-twelfth that of the United States, and with seaports much less advantageously situated, we cannot hope to be able to give our shippers for export as good facilities as they now enjoy by the use of American ports. Under the bonding privileges which now exist, they are placed on equal footing with the shippers of the United States, while if they were compelled to use Canadian ports, they would be subject to delays which would make it impossible for them to compete.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IF you have carried over any lumber, remember that it will be greatly preserved by re-piling. It will cost a little, but will be economy in the end.

WOULD the present season not be an opportune time to visit Great Britain, take in the Glasgow exhibition, and do a little missionary work towards forming a connection with Britsih timber importers and consumers? Last year the United Kingdom inported timber to the value of $125,000,000. A greater share of this trade may be yours for the seeking.

THE lumber shippers of St. John, N.B., have encountered a labor strike, although not of serious proportions. The surveyors who tally the lumber loaded on the vessels formed an association a short time ago, and after getting in working order asked for an increase in the fees paid for the duties performed by them. This increase was paid by one or two of the shippers and refused by the others, but at time of writing a settlement seems to be in sight. The lumber trade has for some time been singularly free from labor disturbances, and the outlook at the opening of the sawing season is that the friendly relations will continue to exist between employers and employees. The scale of wages is materially higher than a few years ago when strikes were more common, and it should be said in justice to the men that they apparently recognize the betterment of their position.

THE recent outbreak of small-pox has called attention to the question of the sanitary condition of lumber camps, and government inspection has been suggested. Without advocating the necessity or otherwise of such inspection, it may safely be stated that the employing lumbermen would place no obstacles in the way of the enforcement of proper measures for the prevention of the spread of this disease, even if an official inspection should be necessary. Voluntarily, the sanitary condition of the lumber camps has been greatly improved in late years, notwithstanding the statements of newspapers of the filthiness which exists in some quarters. A radical change in the personal habits and general sanitary conditions has taken place, but is no doubt capable of being carried still further. In some of the lumber camps laundries have been established, by means of which the clothing of the men is washed and mended.

IN lumber shipping circles considerable agitation has been shown on account of the proposition of Hon. R. R. Dobell to again introduce in the Dominion Parliament legislation providing for government inspection of deck loads of lumber. The main objections have come from the Maritime provinces, where it is claimed that such a law would be inimical to the interests of lumber shippers, that it has not been asked for by the British Underwriters, and that it would cause unnecessary expense and delay. These objections have been answered by Mr. Dobell, who points out that at a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce the Underwriters stated that they had been led to increase their rates of insurance on vessels trading to British North America owing to the loss of deck loads. The charge for inspection, he contends, would range from $5 to $10 per vessel, which would not be a serious handicap when it is considered that the average freight on a vessel carrying 375 standards of deals would be $750. There would be no delay in the sailing of vessels, as if an inspector were not on hand when the steamer had finished loading, the captain would be justified in sailing without inspection. Any slight disadvantage which might result from the necessity of such inspection would, in Mr. Dobell's opinion, be more than offset by the improbability of accident by having the decks overloaded. An illustration which bears directly on the case was furnished at St. John early in April, when a vessel bound for London with lumber and pulp was unable to make any progress and would neither steam nor steer owing to her being almost over on her beam ends. After getting a short distance out, tugs were dispatched for the purpose of relieving the vessel of some of her deck load. The consequent delay and expense would probably have been obviated by compulsory inspection. It is understood that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has decided not to include in his bill at this season anything relative to the inspection of deck loads, but it is improbable that the matter will be allowed to drop.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"R. W. R.," Liverpool, writes: I shall be much obliged if you will give me the names of a few of the largest exporters to Liverpool of hard and soft wood handles for tools, and such like Canadian goods ready for use.

ANS.—There are, in Canada, a number of manufacturers and exporters of turned wooden goods, of whom the following might be mentioned: Alexandria Export Co., Alexandria, Ont.; Canada Wood Specialty Co., Orillia, Ont.; Ker & Harcourt, Parry Sound, Ont.; Dominion Paper Co., Kingsey Falls, Quebec; Colin Reid, Bothwell, Ont.; Lachute Shuttle Co., Lachute Mills, Que.; Blyth Handle & Turning Works, Blyth, Ont.; Gillies Bros., Braeside, Ont.; Cameron, Dunn & Co., Strathroy, Ont.

Dr. Young, Adolphustown, Ont., asks: "Can you give me the names and addresses of individuals and firms in Ontario who sell, wholesale, stock for apple barrels, such as staves, hoops, and heading?"

ANS.—Sutherland, Innes Co., Chatham; Steinhoff & Gordon, Wallaceburg; Rathbun Co., Deseronto; Fred Deutschmann, Teeswater; W. R. Thompson, Teeswater; J. Vance, Hepworth Station, and others.

The Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Limited, capital $40,000, has been incorporated, to take over the business of the Georgian Bay Box Company at Midland, Ont. P. Potvin, R. B. Little, and William Finlayson are the promoters.

DISCOLORATION IN CEDAR.

The discoloration in red cedar shingles has caused much protest recently from dealers to manufacturers. The complaint has been based on the ground that the discoloration was the beginning of rot, and that these shingles had been cut from trees with hollow butts or from timber that had been down for a number of years and which had been subject to decay in the action of the element. It may surprise the retailers who have been handling the beautiful, clear cedar siding that comes from the west coast, to be told that nearly all the stock is cut from hollow butted trees. Should any one of these retailers visit the forests of great coast cedars, he might wonder that any sound cedar lumber could be manufactured, for a very large proportion of the large cedar trees have butts that are hollow many feet above the ground; and yet the shell of the butt and the part of the tree above the hollow are as sound as any timber that grows. The belief that the shingles are cut from fallen trees may also be true; in fact, it is quite likely to be true; but the deduction therefrom that the shingles are any less sound is equally unwarranted. It is a peculiarity of the red cedars that the soundness of the wood is maintained hundreds of years after the life of tree is extinct. Scattered through the forests of Washington are hundreds of cedar trees that fell ages ago and which are covered with moss and decaying vegetation. When the outside shell is removed, the interior of the tree is found to be as sound as when the tree was standing. That these trees have been down for centuries is proven by the fact that other trees hundreds of years of age have grown up over them. The streaks of discoloration of which the shingle buyer complains are not an indication of decay. The belief that it is probably comes from a comparison with white pine. In fine dark streaks are more than likely to be rot; but it is a peculiarity of red cedar, as well as a number of other woods, that these dark streaks are as likely to be found in sapling growth as they are in mature hollow-butted trees. These complaints have become so common where the warrant for them is so slight that reputable firms have added to their price list a statement that objections to shingles because of discoloration will not be considered. This is done simply as a protection from the injustice of complaints that are without warrants, and retailers who find occasional shingles not entirely bright can be assured that the chances are that the stocks of discolored wood are as sound as the remainder of the shingle. As a matter of fact, few, if any, shingle men are expert enough to tell, after a shingle has been through the kiln, whether it was cut from a live tree or from one that has been lying prone for ages.—The Tradesman.

PACIFIC COAST SAW MILLS.

Mr. L. W. Knight contributed a paper at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Pacific Insurance Association, in which he states that on the Pacific coast, including British Columbia, there are 3,298 establishments engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber and lumber products. In British Columbia there are 97 saw and shingle mills, 11 planing mills and box factories, 17 sash and door factories, 42 log and bolt camps, and 34 retail yards.

FORESTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.*

By J. R. ANDERSON.

AT the present time British Columbia probably possesses within its limits larger unbroken areas of primeval forest than any other country in the world, and is destined in the near future to be the principal source of supply of timber and wood pulp. Hence the question arises how best to conserve our forest wealth to the best advantage and for the greatest good.

British Columbia, it must be premised, is a province of vast extent, extending as it does from the forty-ninth degree of latitude on its southern boundary, to the sixtieth degree on its northern boundary, bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean and on the east by the 120 degree of longitude and the Rocky mountains.

The climatic conditions within this great area, owing to natural causes, it can easily be imagined, are most variable and calculated to suit the requirements of many different kinds of forest trees. Amongst the most prominent of them I make mention of the following. And here I may explain that the descriptions are largely quotations from a report I made some years ago, at the request of the Admiralty, and will serve, to some extent, to give an dea of the forestry resources of British Columbia. I reproduce my remarks with all diffidence, and subject to correction, as I am quite aware of my liability to err in statements involving interests of such magnitude.

Without doubt the timber of greatest economic value in the province, and of which there is the greatest quantity, and most generally distributed, is the Douglas Fir, sometimes called Red Fir and Oregon Pine; it is now known under the botanical name of Pseudotsuga Douglasii—Carr.

The synonyms are :

Pinus taxifolia—Lamb.
Abies Douglasii—Lindl.
Abies mucronata—Raf.
Pinus Douglasii—Lamb.
Abies Douglasii—Gordon.
(var taxifolia)

Its range may be said to practically extend to the whole of the province with the exception of the Queen Charlotte Islands, where it is said it does not grow, and it accommodates itself to all altitudes from sea level to 6,000 feet; at great altitudes, however, it only grows in a very stunted form. Dawson says: "The best grown specimens are found near the coast, in proximity to the waters of the many bays and inlets which indent it. Here the tree frequently surpasses eight feet in diameter, at a considerable height above the ground, and reaches a height of from 200 to 300 feet, forming prodigious and dark forests." My own experience is that Dawson is quite right in his remarks, and therefore it will readily be seen that the shipping facilities are exceptionally good for the best qualities of this useful timber. Amongst the uses it is put to I may mention house building, ship building, bridging, wharves, piles, masts, furniture, fencing, etc. When growing singly in the open it forms a very beautiful and useful shade tree, the branches starting from near the ground and growing out very thickly all along the stem. It is, however, practically useless for commercial purposes when growing in this form, and it is only useful when growing thickly together in dense forests. In the latter state it grows without branches except at the top and so yields timber of immense size and length, without knots, particularly suited for bridging and similar works. In this country it is not particularly liable to attacks of insects and dry rot, except when immersed in the sea, where it (in common with most of the other woods of the country) is subject to the attacks of the Pennulifera teredo. When submerged or buried under ground, away from the influence of the air, it is very durable and will in these positions last for many years; it soon rots, however, if left lying on the ground exposed to damp. The usual methods of seasoning for ordinary purposes is by piling the manufactured wood in the open air and allowing a free circulation of air to pass through the pieces. When used for furniture and cabinet making it is usually seasoned in a hot air chamber. As much as 508,000 feet of good lumber have been cut off one acre in the Comox district, and this, although trees under two and over seven feet in diameter, were not used. This is by no means the only instance recorded of so large a cut.

The wood next in importance is probably the Cedar, generally known as Red Cedar; it is also sometimes called Yellow Cedar, (not to be confounded with Yellow Cypress or Cedar); botanically it is known as Thuya Gigantea—Nutt.

The synonyms are :

Thuya plicata.—Dom.
Thuya Menziesii.—Dougl.

This tree is very generally distributed on Vancouver Island and the coast of the mainland to the westward of the coast range. Scarce in the dry central plateau, it however again occurs in considerable quantities in the Selkirks and gold ranges of the mountains. As in the case of the Douglas Fir, the finest specimens are to be obtained in proximity to the sea coast. Here the trees attain an immense size, some idea of which may be formed from the fact that some of the native canoes which are all hewn out of the trunks, are six feet and more from the level of the gunwale to the bottom. An Indian plank hewn out of this wood is at present at the museum here, the dimensions of which are 5 ft. wide by 15 ft. long, and this is by no means anything like as wide as others on the west coast. Although second in importance as regards its economic value, it is a more valuable wood than the Douglas Fir, being used principally for interior finishing, cabinet making, doors, shingles, and posts. It is very ornamental when properly finished, splits well, and lasts a long time in the ground. In a specimen bundle of split shingles sent by this Department to the Chicago Exhibition, each shingle measured 22 inches wide, and split boards quite straight from 12 to 15 inches wide and 12 feet long. As regards attacks of insects, dry rot, seasoning and accessibility for transportation, my remarks under Douglas Fir will also answer for this wood. As an ornamental tree it has few equals, and is certainly the finest of our native trees.

Very little below Cedar as regards its economic value is the Spruce, botanically known as Picea Sitchensis.—Carr—with the synonyms of

Pinus Sitchensis.—Bong.
Abies Menziesii.—Lindl.
Pinus Menziesii.—Dougl.
Abies Sitchensis.—Lindley & Gordon.

Dawson says, "This tree seems to be confined chiefly to the immediate vicinity of the coast of British Columbia, where it attains a large size." It grows in large quantities in all low lying land in the vicinity of the coast, and is therefore easily accessible for transportation. Its height is not so great as that of the Douglas Fir, but if anything it is larger at the butt; I myself saw one which measured nearly sixteen feet in diameter. The wood of this tree is very white and light, resembling white pine, but is more elastic, and will bend with the grain without splitting. It is therefore much used for boat building, light spoon bladed oars, boxes, shelving and interior work. It lasts a long time without decaying and is an equally good insect resistant as the Douglas Fir. As the shrinkage is generally very great, it is generally kiln dried before using, or kept stored away until it is thoroughly seasoned. On account of the sharp pointed short fronds it is quite impossible to grasp them in the naked hand, and this renders this tree easily distinguished from the other Coniferae.

The Yellow Cedar or Yellow Cypress probably ranks next in its economic value. It is known botanically under the name of Thuya Excelsa—Bong—and the synonyms of

Cupressus Nutkaensis.—Hook.
Chamaacyparis Nutkaensis.—Spach.

This tree is not nearly so plentiful as any of the foregoing, its range being confined to the coast ranges of the mainland and islands, generally at a considerable elevation in the southern part of the province, where it occurs in no great quantities. On Queen Charlotte Islands, however, Mr. Dawson says, it is abundant and reaches the sea level. It there also attains a size of six feet and more in diameter. In my experience I have seldom seen it over four feet. On account of its beautiful color and close grain it takes a high polish, and is susceptible of being manufactured into beautiful articles of furniture and interior decorations, hence it commands a much higher price than the woods previously mentioned. It is highly esteemed for ship building, as it is very durable, and is generally credited on account of its strong, pungent, but rather agreeable odor to be teredo resistant; of this, however, I am not prepared to vouch. The natives of the northern part of the province use it largely for paddles, carvings, boxes, and articles of domestic use. It is said that on account of its liability to shrink lengthwise, as well as laterally, it requires to be well seasoned for use. The expense of bringing this timber to shipping points is somewhat great, except in the northern parts of the province, where it abounds near the sea coast. The long and slender pendulous fronds which hang from the branches give the tree a very graceful appearance, and the strong pungent odor of the wood which it emits when freshly cut, and which it never loses, renders it very easy of identification.

The Hemlock, known botanically as Tsuga Mertensiana—Carr—and its synonyms of

Pinus Mertensiana
Pinus Canadensis—Bong
Abies Mertensiana—Lindl
Abies Albertiana—Murray
Pinus Pattoniana
Abies Pattonii—McNab

is, except the bark, practically unused at the present time. Its range extends over the whole of the coast line, where it grows to an enormous size in dark, gloomy forests, generally barren of other vegetation, except scattered bushes of the whortle berry (Vaccinium parvifolium), with a thick carpet of moss covering the ground. The bark is extensively used for tanning, but the wood, although good for inside work, is liable to decay when exposed to wet. It is but fair to say that partly on account of the abundance of other coniferous woods, and the prejudice existing against it, it has never been fairly tested, and it is quite possible it may possess unexpected virtues. As its habitat is generally at no great distance from the sea, it is a wood which could be transported to shipping points without great expense. When young or growing singly the tree is decidedly pretty, and the yew like fronds which enshroud the trunk form a most welcome and soft bed for the weary prospector or trapper.

The Western White Fir or Balsam Fir, Abies Grandi—Lindl—synonyms :

Pinus grandis—Dougl
Picea grandis—Loudon
Abies Gordoniana—Carr
Abies amabilis—Murray

is quite common in the vicinity of the coast, and grows to a large size, but the wood is held in small esteem, being perishable and brittle. It is, however, white and light, and may in course of time be put to use for boxes, etc. The bark when young is thickly covered with large bladders or cells filled with a liquid resinous gum which has great healing properties.

The tree, with its thick flat fronds and rigid growth, although grand in appearance, is rather too stiff and formal and too much of the Noah's ark type to be quite pleasing.

The Western White pine, known as Pinus Monticola (Douglas), with its synonyms of

Pinus strobus var monticola (Nutt.)
Pinus porphyrocarpa (Lawson.)
Pinus strobus (Hook.)

Dawson says: "It is found in scattered groups, but in no great quantities, on the slopes of the mountains of the interior, where the rainfall is plentiful, and in certain parts of the interior of Vancouver Island it is abundant, and is found in all parts of the southern portions of the Coast Range where there is an abundant rainfall." This wood is nearly identical with and nearly equal to the celebrated "King of Woods," as it is called, the White Pine (Pinus Strobus) of Eastern Canada. It has, however, thus far been but little utilized, partly on account of the difficulty of getting it in sufficient quantities all together, and partly on account of the expense of transporting it to shipping points. It is the most useful wood for window sashes, doors, powder barrels and similar work. Being a white and very light wood, it is unsuitable for outside work, and has a tendency to absorb moisture when in contact with the ground, and is therefore liable to decay. It is a very grand looking tree, with long bluish green fronds, and cones from eight to twelve inches long.

The other coniferæ of the Province do not in my opinion require special descriptions, growing as they do in comparatively limited quantities, many of them in the interior of the country, and only used in default of better timber. Some of the principal varieties are:

Western Yellow Pine or Bull Pine (Pinas Ponderosu. (Dougl.)
Pinus Resinosa (Hook.)

Its habitat is the dry plateau of the interior mainland, between the coast and gold ranges. It is a remarkably handsome tree, with smooth red bark, very long fronds, and large cones bearing a large quantity of seed, which

*Paper read before the Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, March 7th, 1901.

the natives formerly used as an article of food. Synonyms :

Scrub Pine (Pinus Contorta, Dougl.)
Pinus Inops (Hook.)
Pinus Banksiana (Lindl. and Gordon.)

ts habitat is everywhere in the Province on Sandy nts and exposed rocky points, seldom growing larger th inches ; quite useless for timber and not at all ornamental. Black Pine (Pinus Murrayana, Balfour.) Synonyms :

Pinus Contorta (Macoun.)
Pinus Contorta par Latifolia (Dawson.)
Pinus Inops (Hook.)

Its habitat is on the slopes of the mountains of the interior of the Province, where it grows in dense masses very straight and long, but of no great size. Most useful for mining purposes, being strong and durable and the only wood procurable in many of the mining districts. It is said to make excellent charcoal, the only coniferous wood to my knowledge that is used for the purpose.

Larch or Western Tamarac (Larix Occidentalis, Nutt.) Synonyms :

Pinus Larix (Dougl.)
Pinus Nuttallii.

On the slopes of the mountains of the interior mainland. Used for rails, interior fittings, and shakes or shingles, where cedar is not available.

There are several other coniferous trees of the fir or pine and juniper order, which I do not think are necessary to mention particularly.

Broad leaved maple (Acer Macrophyllum.) This is probably the commonest and best of our deciduous woods. Its range is all over the lower lands of Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands, and the mainland to the westward of the Coast Range. It grows to a large size, the trunks frequently attaining to a diameter of three or four feet, and when growing close together or with other trees, very straight and tall. When growing singly in the open, it forms a magnificent shade tree. One remarkable specimen near Victoria covers a space of probably eighty feet in diameter. The wood is close grained, takes a fine polish, and is well adapted for furniture, inside finishing and carriage building. That part which by reason of an abnormal growth is known as bird's-eye maple is very beautiful. Although used by furniture makers in some cases for inside work, it is comparatively little used, and is only cut by one or two mills to supply the demand.

There are two other native maples, viz., the Vine Maple, Acer circinatum, and another resembling it called Acer glabrum. The former is common on the low lands of the mainland to the westward of the Coast range, but does not occur to the eastward of the Coast range, nor on Vancouver or Gulf Islands. As its name implies, it only grows small and crooked, much in the shape of a vine. The latter occurs all over the province, principally in the dry belt to the eastward of the Coast range, where it never gets beyond a bush ; and on the islands, where it frequently attains to the dignity of a small tree.

Alder, Alnus Rubra, (synonym A. Glutinos) is another common tree on Vancouver and Gulf Islands and on the mainland to the westward of the Coast range. It attains in many places a diameter of two or three feet, but much of it is under two feet. Growing as it does in close forests, it runs up to a considerable height and is very straight. The wood, which is of a light brownish color, nearly white, resembles black walnut in the grain, and is used, stained to the proper shade, to a limited degree in imitation of that wood, for furniture, inside furnishing, bannisters, &c.

The only other representative of this genus is the mountain Alder, A. rhombifolia, a worthless variety and more of shrub than tree. Its range is general throughout the province, generally on mountain sides.

Poplar or Cottonwood (Populus Trichocarpa), sometimes called P. Balsamifera, is a common tree throughout the province on low lying lands in the vicinity of water. It attains to a large size in favorable localities, three or four feet in diameter being common, and attaining a great height in dense forests along river banks and on low islands. The wood is very little used, being white and soft, without any great quality to recommend it. The principal use it has been put to is for the manufacture of excelsior, for which purpose it is well adapted. It has also been used for boxes, being very light. but the objection to its use for this purpose, I am informed, is that it turns dark after being sawed. Possibly this difficulty could be overcome by allowing the wood to season in the log, or other methods.

Another representative of this genus is the Aspen leaved Poplar (P. tremuloides). Its range is also very wide, occurring as it does in all parts of the province. It does not attain to any great size, twelve inches being probably about the limit. The principal use it is put to is for fence rails in that portion of the province to the eastward of the coast range where other timber is scarce.

Oak (Quercus Garryana or Jacobi). The range of this tree is altogether confined to Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands, not a single specimen occurring on the mainland. Patches of it occur at the southern end of Vancouver Island and for about one hundred and fifty miles north. In some places it attains a size of from three to four feet in diameter, with good straight trunks from which logs can be obtained ten to twenty feet in length. It is likewise a highly ornamental shade tree. The wood resembles English Oak in appearance, having a beautiful grain, but it has never been much used, principally, I believe, on account of the difficulty of seasoning it properly, or rather the necessary room and capital for storing it away for several years. It is used to a limited degree by cabinet-makers, etc., for ornamental furniture and other purposes of that kind.

Canoe birch (Betula Papyrifera) is common on the mainland and very scarce on Vancouver Island. The wood is a good fine grained durable one when not exposed to the weather, but it has never been used to my knowledge for any purpose but for fire wood. It attains a size of from one foot to eighteen inches in diameter, but is often smaller.

Arbutus or Madrona (Arbutus Menziesii). This is quite a common tree on Vancouver and Gulf Islands and on some parts of the coast line of the mainland. It is a striking looking tree with its red bark and bright evergreen leaves. As a rule it does not attain to a great size, especially when growing on exposed rocks and headlands, but trees a foot in diameter are common, although, as a rule, twisted and crooked ; when growing in forests, however, it grows fairly straight and sometimes attains a large size. On the Albernia Road, in the vicinity of Nanoose Bay, many fine specimens are to be seen. When travelling in company with Dr. Fletcher and Rev. Mr. Taylor two years ago, I took the measurement of one tree which was ten feet five inches in circumference. I am not aware that the wood of this tree has been put to any particular use ; it is hard, fine, and close grained, and takes a good polish, but it is apt to warp and check if cut before it is well seasoned.

Dog Wood (Cornus Nuttallii). A highly ornamental tree with immense white flowers, fairly abundant throughout the islands and the coast of the mainland. It often attains a size of twelve inches in diameter and a height of thirty feet or thereabouts, and has a fine grained, hard, pinkish wood which takes a good polish. Not used to my knowledge except in isolated cases for ornamental work.

Buckthorn, sometimes called Bearberry, and from that wrongly often called Barberry (Rhamnus Purshiana) is not an uncommon tree on the islands of Vancouver and the Gulf and on the coast of the mainland. It attains a size of about a foot in diameter, but more frequently smaller. The wood is of a light yellow color, close grained and hard. Not used except for ornamental purposes.

Crab (Pirus Rivularis) grows commonly in swamps on the mainland to the westward of the coast range, on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands. It seldom attains a larger size than nine inches. The wood is hard and close grained, and is principally used for rollers in mills and similar purposes.

The following is from a paper supplied by the government to the Forestry Commission at Chicago in 1893, but I am not now prepared to vouch for the correctness of the figures :

"The average cut is easily 50,000 feet per acre. On the Mainland and Vancouver Island it has varied from 20,000 to 500,000 feet per acre."

Messrs. King and Casey cut 508,000 feet on one acre in the Comox district. This is not the only instance of so large a cut. And this although trees under 2 feet and over 7 feet were not used.

QUANTITY ON THE PRESENT LIMITS.

The acerage is at least this year (1893) 400,000. Suppose the average to be 30,000 feet to the acre, this would give 12,000,000,000 feet on the limits now occupied.

CUT PER ANNUM.

In 1892 the cut was 64,000,000 ft. Add for waste and cut unreported say 40,000,000 ft. This would give 100,000,000 ft. At this rate the present limits would last one hundred and twenty years. This, however, supposes an average of 30,000 feet per acre, no bush fires, and no increase in the annual output.

It is estimated that fire destroys fully 50 per cent. of the timber. This reduces the time from 120 to 60 years. However, the output must rapidly increase and will in the near future be treble what it is to-day. At this rate of cutting the present limits would be worked out in 20 years.

Some say one-third of the limit of the province is taken up. Suppose the entire acreage (of the average 30,000 ft. to the acre) be three times that taken up now. This would give 1,200,000 acres. The time required to cut the entire amount at three times the above output would be 60 years.

Although various causes will hasten the lessening of our forests the natural growth must add considerably to the amount above stated.

The chief element of destruction is fire, which should be guarded against both by the mill owners and the Government.

EXPORS FOR THE FOUR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1894.

(To all countries including the United Kingdom.)

Burrard Inlet.....	136,054 M feet.	Value	$1,385,980
Victoria.....	8,352 M feet	"	70,541
Nanaimo.....	6,532 M feet	"	55,128
New Westminster...	5,900 M feet	"	50,012
	156,838		$1,561,661

(To the United Kingdom alone.)

Burrard Inlet.....	7,161 M feet.	Value	$113,304
Victoria.....	30 M feet	"	255
Nanaimo.....	836 M feet	"	12,180
New Westminster....	nil.		
	8,027		$125,739

The quantities are approximate, but the values are accurate and include fir, cedar and spruce planks, boards, deals, spars, masts, square timber, laths, poles, and posts.

The provisions of the acts relating to the forests are succintly as follows :

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works is authorized to grant special licenses to cut timber on Crown lands.

No such license is granted for a larger area than one thousand acres nor for a longer period than one year. License costs $50.

License entitles holder to all rights of property whatsoever in all trees, timber or lumber, within his limits.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works is also authorized to grant a general license to hand loggers upon payment of ten dollars to cut timber upon Crown lands, not being timber limits, without any reservation as to the area ; such license is personal, however, and limited to one year.

A ground rent of five cents per acre is charged and a royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure, for general timber suitable for spars, piles, saw logs, railroad ties, props, shingle bolts of cedar, fir or spruce, and a royalty of twenty five cents for every cord of other wood.

A drawback is allowed on exported timber equal to one-half of the royalty. "Timber lands (that is lands which contain milling timber to the average extent of eight thousand feet per acre, west of the Cascades, and five thousand feet per acre east of the Cascades, to each one hundred and sixty acres) are not open for sale."

Under the Bush Fire Act any portion of the province may be created by order in council a fire district. It is unlawful to start a fire in a fire district between 1st of May and 1st October, except for clearing land, cooking, obtaining warmth, or for some industrial purpose. Precautions must be taken in clearing land not to allow fire to spread, and in other cases fires must be extinguished before leaving.

Locomotives are required to have spark screens on their smoke stacks.

Now, whilst the provisions of the acts relating to forest conservation are good as far as they go, the difficulties of enforcing them in a country but sparsely settled are so great that many of them are practically inoperative, and the question naturally arises how can this be remedied. The elaborate and undoubtedly efficient remedies pursued in older countries, notably Germany, are not suited to a

wild country; the cost alone of maintaining an armery of forest rangers is sufficient to appall any government undertaking the task, and after all would such a system be efficient? I doubt if it would, only to a limited degree. Those areas of forests lying beyond the limits of civilization would still be liable to the devastating influence of forest fires set out in many instances by prospectors in search of mineral wealth, in others by carelessness, and in some instances possibly by natural causes. Nevertheless no other system seems apparent, and if properly managed, it could, I believe, be made effective in those portions of the province adjacent to settlements and where the operations of the lumbermen and woodmen are carried on, and where also by special taxation the system might be made self sustaining.

In conclusion let me say to those members of the Canadian Forestry Association who have not visited the West that they have yet to see a forest in all its magnificence. No other word seems to me to convey a proper idea of a virgin forest of the west. Picture to yourselves thousands of trees, Douglas Fir predominating, of prodigious size, so close together that it is with difficulty and often impossible for an animal to go between, limbless except the tops through which the rays of the sun scarcely penetrate, the ground carpeted with mosses and ferns, and the hush of nature all around you, and you can perhaps form some idea of a forest in British Columbia.

DISCUSSION.

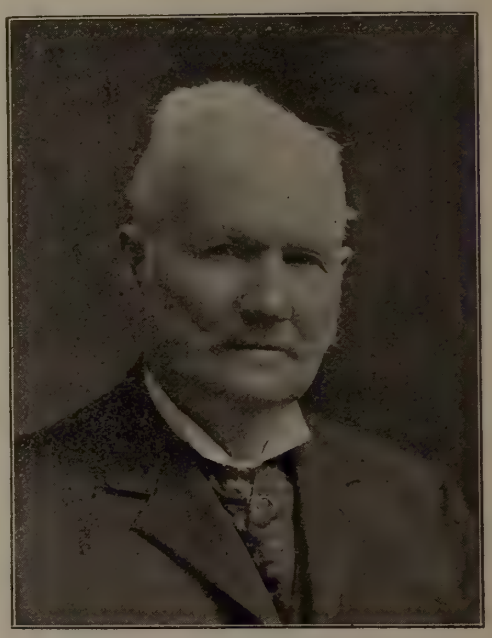
Dr. Saunders said that he could confirm the statements that were made by Mr. Anderson regarding the great forest wealth of British Columbia. In going through a forest thirty miles from Victoria he had found the trees so numerous as to make it difficult to get around. One tree which had fallen was measured and was found to be eleven feet in diameter and about 165 feet perfectly clear of branches, with about sixty feet with branches, making the total length of the tree about 225 feet. Speaking of the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, he said that on the mountain thousands of forest trees had been planted. Where they could get sufficient sunlight they had grown rapidly, which showed that it was the proper climate for tree growing. The ferns which grew very high on tops of mountains proved an obstacle in growing trees, as they shaded and partly smothered them and retarded growth. Now, however, some of these forest trees were getting above the ferns and were making better progress. These experiments, he thought, would be found very valuable as showing what varieties of trees should be grown, and especially in the case of hardwoods, which are greatly needed in British Columbia.

Prof. Macoun said that Mr. Anderson's paper was a thorough description of the forest trees west of the Cascade Mountains and on Vancouver Island, but not of the timber of the interior. At Comox 508,000 feet of timber had been taken from one acre without cutting the trees below two feet and over seven feet in diameter. In some sections there were trees ten to twelve feet in diameter, which are very difficult to cut owing to their size. As showing the great height of some of the trees of the interior, he said that thirteen ties 8 feet four inches in length had been cut out of one tree, and this tree small enough to make ties. The territory to which he referred extended from the 49th to the 60th latitude, and from 300 to 500 miles in width. In Northern British Columbia there were immense tracts of white and black spruce of the same quality as found in the Maritime provinces. These trees grew much larger in the west, many of them reaching three feet. Prof. Macoun lamented that much of this valuable timber was being destroyed by fire, but said that in the northern part of British Columbia fire could not destroy the timber, because the trees did not get dry enough to burn. The rotting of pine timber was caused solely by the fungus in the trees.

MR. R. McLEOD.

Reproduced on this page is the portrait of one of the oldest active lumbermen in Ontario, in the person of Mr. R. McLeod, manager of the London Lumber Company, of London, Ont. The likeness is a particularly good one, and was taken from a recent photograph.

Mr. McLeod was born in Scotland 74 years ago, and came to Canada when only three years of age. He learned the trade of cabinet-making and was for several years a manufacturer of furniture, pianos and organs. While in this business he acquired a thorough knowledge of the hardwoods required in the manufacture of furniture and musical instruments, and his company are largely patronized by manufacturers of these goods in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain. Some years ago Mr. McLeod entered into the hardwood business exclusively, under the name of the London Lumber Company, of which he has continued as general manager since



MR. R. McLEOD.

its inception. While dealing in all kinds of hardwoods, the company makes a specialty of sawing to order special size bills, such as birch and soft elm squares, quarter cut lumber, etc. Mr. McLeod is still actively engaged in the management of the business, and is enjoying excellent health for a man of his advanced age.

PUBLICATIONS.

In the 28th annual special issue of the Timber Trades Journal, of London, England, we find a combination of quantity and quality. The number is voluminous, neatly printed, and contains, besides the annual reviews and other articles, a sheet of portraits of timber trade represenatives at the war, also a very complete description of the timber trade of the Thames, with broadside map showing the position of the principal timber yards and saw mills on the river. Another interesting feature is an article under the caption of "1800-1900," being a glance at the timber trade of the last century. The publishers are William Rider & Son, 164 Aldergate Street, London, E. C.

The saw mill of Prowse Bros. at Souris, P.E.I., has recently been remodelled, and is now considered one of the best on the island. The new boiler was furnished by T. A. McLean, of Charlottetown, and the engine by the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, Ont.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. Beck, of Penetanguishene, Ont., returned about the middle of April from his European trip.

Mr. A. Gunter has been appointed as superintendent for the Pembroke Lumber Company, in succession to Mr. C. A. McCool.

On April 19th Mr. H. B. Elderkin, of the firm of H. Elderkin & Company, ship builders and lumbermen, of Port Greville, N.S., was superintending the loading of a cargo of piling, when the tackle broke and a piece of piling swung round and struck him on the head. The injuries received resulted in his death three days later.

Many readers of the LUMBERMAN will be pleased to learn that Mr. John A. Bertram, son of Mr. John Bertram, of Toronto, has almost completely recovered from his long illness. Mr. Bertram was taken ill early last fall, from blood poisoning, and for a time was in a most precarious condition. He is now able to again give attention to business, and has gone to Little Current to engage in the inspection and shipment of lumber.

Owing to ill health, Mr. John Donogh retired from the Swan-Donogh Lumber Company, of Buffalo, N.Y., at the beginning of February last. His interest has been purchased by the Clark Jackson Lumber Company, of Duluth. It is probable that a new company will be organized to be known as the Clark-Swan-Jackson Lumber Company, which will absorb the old company.

The death took place last month of Mr. Robert Parker, until recently head of the timber importing firm of Robert Parker & Company, Liverpool, Eng. Mr. Parker commenced his business career with the firm of James Bland & Co., Canada Dock, which held the premier position of all the Liverpool timber trade. He went to Quebec as one of the assistants to Messrs. Dobell & Beckett, who represented there the interests of the Liverpool firm. Subsequently he was engaged in St. John, N. B., in making purchases and shipments for the house at home. Then he proceeded to Russia on similar business. Later he was in business as one of Carter, Taylor & Parker, and afterwards the firm was changed to Robert Parker & Co. He retired in 1899.

TRADE NOTES.

The Dodge Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, are sending out a neat little booklet containing a number of excellent testimonials from manufacturing companies, electric light companies etc., expressing satisfaction with the Dodge split friction clutch.

William C. Clarke and W. Demill, foremen respectively for the McGregor, Gourlay Company and Cowan & Company, of Galt, have formed a partnership, and will engage in the manufacture of woodworking machinery. Their factory will be located in Galt.

A new and very complete catalogue of embossed and turned mouldings, spindles, ornamental turnings, wood grilles, etc., has just been issued by the manufacturers, Boynton & Company, 67 West Washington street, Chicago, who will be pleased to send a copy to any subscriber of this paper on application.

Attention is directed to the advertisement on front cover page of this issue of Messrs. Horn Bros., of Lindsay, Ont. This firm make a specialty of all kinds of lumbermen's blankets, and sell direct to the consumer. They have supplied many of the largest dealers in competition with home and foreign manufacturers, and have filled several large government contracts. They manufacture union and all wool blankets, check horse covers, mackinaw cloth, long stockings and socks, using all pure wool. Lumbermen will find it to their advantage when requiring any of the above goods to correspond with them.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. J. H. Wallace, C.E., and the Drewsen Co., of New York, appearing in the pulp department. Mr. Wallace, who was formerly a member of the firm of Tower & Wallace, mill architects, has recently associated himself with the Drewsen Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of mill architects, engineers and chemists. They are prepared to furnish surveys, plans, estimates and specifications for foundations, buildings and entire equipments for paper and pulp mills, and for water, steam and electrical power development and transmission. The Drewson Company will give special attention to the design and construction of sulphite fibre mills and to the chemical work. The ground wood pulp, soda fibre and paper mills and other work will be attended to by Mr. Wallace.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

VOL. VII. TORONTO, ONT., MAY 1, 1901 No. 14

CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED BY

The G. H. Mortimer Publishing Co'y of Toronto, Limited

Confederation Life Building - TORONTO.

Branch Office:
IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canaian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 20-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects are especially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

About 3½ million feet of White Pine, mill run. ½ million feet dry; cut last August. Address,
W. G. DOHERTY, Day Mills, Algoma, Ont.
or
W. DOHERTY & CO., Clinton, Ont.

FOR SALE.—36 in. Wickes Gang, cutting 14 in deep; located in Canada; price low. WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONE MILLION FEET GOOD White Pine Mill Culls, Dry. Address "OTTAWA," office CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE—1,000,000 FEET OF PINE and Mixed Timber, close to railway. Apply to E. TODD, 131 Brant St., Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE — TWO THOUSAND CEDAR Fence Posts; 8 cents for split, 9 cents for round, f.o.b. cars, Leslie's Station. Apply N. H. HOWARD, Lynden P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE—We have about 65,000 feet of bone-dry Hard Maple, 1¾" and 2" thick (mostly 2"), 12, 14 and 16 feet long. Kindly write for prices, etc. Address, WALKERVILLE WAGON CO., Walkerville, Ont.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD SOUND Tamarac lumber in standard sizes, 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, etc.; Dimension timber, 16 ft. long, 4x4, 4x6, 6x8, 8x8, etc. Also other sizes cut to order. Apply to EDWARD LLOYD, Limited, Sturgeon Falls, Ont

White Pine for Export.

Correspondence with reliable saw-mill concerns with large steady stocks—specially good shelving grade.
"EXPORTER,"
10 Wall Street, New York City.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED LOGGING foreman for Newfoundland, capable of organizing and taking charge of logging camps with horses and men on a large scale, working summer and winter. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to LEWIS MILLER & CO., LIMITED, Glenwood, Newfoundland.

FOR SALE.

SAW AND PLANING MILL COMBINED, AT Acton, Ont.; well equipped and machinery in perfect order. Plenty of timber with which to operate for many years; wood business in connection. Business well established and profitable. For further particulars and terms apply to the proprietor.
JAMES BROWN,
Acton, Ont.

WANTED — STOCK TO CUT BY THE thousand. Have two Waterous Portable Mill, fifty and thirty horse power, immediately available. WELLINGTON WOODEN, Sturgeon Falls.

WANTED.

A QUANTITY OF GOOD ONE INCH CEDAR, any length, delivered at once.
PETERBORO' CANOE CO., Limited,
Peterboro', Ont.

FOR SALE.

SAW AND WOOLLEN MILL, BLOOMFIELD. A snap, as executors must sell. Yearly profits should make payments required.
WM. BOWERMAN,
26 Adelaide W., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET of White Oak timber, within three miles of two railroad stations. Will sell timber standing or cut same. Also a quantity of white oak piles from 6 to 10 inches at top end. Address—Box 78, Dresden, Ont.

WANTED—BIRCH (Immediate).

Thirty thousand feet four inch firsts and seconds.
WM. B. YOUNG, Agent,
10 Wall St., New York city.

Province of Quebec.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND FISHERIES.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Quebec, 23rd February, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, conformably to Sections 1334, 1335, and 1346, of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of Quebec, the timber limits hereinafter mentioned, at their estimated area, more or less, and in their present state, will be offered for saleatpublic auction in the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, in this city, on TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at eleven o'clock a.m.

UPPER OTTAWA.

BLOCK A.

	Area square miles.
Range 3.	
1 Half N No. 10	25
1a Half S No. 10	25
50 No. 9	25
Range 4.	
2—Half N No. 1	25
3—Half S No. 1	25
4—Half N No. 2	25
5—Half S No. 2	25
6—Half N No. 3	25
7—Half S No. 3	25
8—Half N No. 4	25
9—Half S No. 4	25
10—Half N No. 25	25
11—Half S No. 5	25
12—Half N No. 6	25
13—Half S No. 6	25
14—Half N No. 7	25
15—Half S No. 7	25
16—Half N No. 9	25
17— alf S No. 9	25
Range 5.	
18—Half N No. 2'	25
19—Half N No. 3	25
20—Half S No. 3	25
21—Half N No. 4	25
22—Half S No. 4	25
23—Half N No. 5	25
24—Half S No. 5	25
25—Half N No. 6	25
26—Half S No. 6	25
27—Half N No. 7	25
28—Half S No. 7	25
29—Half N No. 8	25
30—Half S No. 8	25

	Area square miles.
Range 6.	
31—Half N No. 1	25
32—Half S No. 1	25
33—Half N No. 2	25
34—Half S No. 2	25
35—Half N No. 3	25
36—Half S No. 3	25
37—Half N No. 4	25
38—Half S No. 4	25
39—Half N No. 5	25
40—Half S No. 5	25
41—Half N No. 6	25
42—Half S No 6	25
43—Half N No. 8	25
44—Half S No. 8	25
45—No 400, Lake Temiscaming	12¾
46— " 428, " "	25
SAINT MAURICE.	
47—Manouan A South	50
48—Rear Manouan A South	40
49—Rear Vermillion 7 North	40
50—Rear Vermillion B North	45
51—Rear Saint Maurice C	25
52—Rear Saint Maurice D	42
53—Rear Saint Maurice E	50
54—Rear Flamand 1 North	26
55—Rear Flamand 2 North	10
56—Rear Manouan 2 South	44
57—Manouan 3 North	35
58—Rear Manouan 3 North	30
59—Rear Manouan 4 North	30
60—Manouan 4 North	50
61—Manouan 8 South	50
62—Manouan 9 South	35
63—Rear Manouan C North	50
64—Rear Manouan D North	50
65—Bostonnais Island	10
66—Bostonnais 3 North	41
67—River Windigo No. 2 East	50
69— " No. 4 East	50
70— " No. 5 East	62½
71— " No. 1 West	42
72— " No. 2 West	54
73— " No. 3 West	55
74— " No. 4 West	57
75— " N. E. Branch No. 1	47½
76— " N. E. Branch No. 2	40
77—River Trenche No. 4 West	50
78— " No. 5 West	62
79— " No. 6 West	50
80— " No. 4 East	50
81— " No. 5 East	59
82— " No. 6 East	50
83—River Croche No. 5 West	46
84—Grande Pierriche No. 2	50
85— " A	37½
86— " B	41
87—Petite Pierriche No. 3	50
88—Rear Windigo No. 3 East	50
GASPE CENTRE	
89—Rear Dartmouth North	35
90—Block 12 and residue of 10, 11, 14, 15	22
91—Residue of blocks 15 and 17	10
92—Blocks 13, 23 and 24	10½
93—Block 21	8
94—Block 22	8
95—Blocks 25 and 26	10¾
96—Block 27	8
97—Block 28	8
98—Block 29	8
99—Block 30	8⅞
100—Blocks 35 and 36	10½
101—Block 33	8
102—Blocks 37, 47 and 48	11 1/5
103—Residue of block 41	5
104—Residue of blocks 59, 60, 61, 62	16
105—Residue of blocks 56, 57, 58	16
106—Township York No. 1	10
107—Township York No. 2	36
107a—Sydneham North No. 1	7
BONAVENTURE WEST	
108—River Escumenac North No. 3	12
109—Lake Patapedia	33
110—River Nouvelle No. 1	50
111— " No. 2	50
112— " No. 4	16
113— " No. 6	15
114—Grande Cascapedia No. 1	14½
115— " No. 2	21
116— " No. 3	21
117— " No. 4	18
118— " No. 7	18
119—Turner's Brook	32
120—Joshua Brook	27
121—Little Cascapedia, No. 1	15
122— " " 2	28
123—Clarke's Brook, No. 2	4
124—Flatlands Brook No. 2	3⅜
125—Township Restigouche	27/10
126—River Andre, West Branch No. 2	3⅜
128—River Assemetquagan	4
129—Stuart Brook, No. 1	2⅞
130— " " 2	10½
131—River Skimenac, West Branch	5½
132— " South "	9¾
133—Township Angers, No. 2	8

	Area sq. miles.
134—Mann Brook, East	7
135—Township Carleton, No. 5	3¾
136—Township Matapedia, No. 1	17⅛
137—Jonathan Brook	13
LAKE ST. JOHN EAST.	
138—Township Boileau	19⅜
139—Township Harvey, No. 1	4⅜
GASPE WEST.	
140—Township Christie, East	23¾
MONTMAGNY.	
141—Township Bellechasse	8
RIMOUSKI WEST.	
142—Township Neigette, No. 2	7⅓
143—Rear Mistigougeche	35
144—Township Macpes, No. 5	4⅜
145— " " 6	8⅔
146 Township Bedard, " 1	36
147—Township Chenier, No. 1	41
148— " " 2	43
149—River Jean Levesque, B	17½
150—Township Fleuriault	1⅜
GRANDVILLE.	
151—Township Viger	⅔
152—Township Bungay	39⅓
SAINT CHARLES	
153—River a Mars, No. 3	20
154—River du Moulin, No. 4	12
155—River aux Castors Noirs	39
156—River Patiscan, East Branch	50
157—River a Moise	58
158—River a Moise and Croche No. 1	49
159— " " No. 2	25
160—River Sainte Anne No. 1	8
161— " No. 2	32
162— " No. 3	35
163— " No. 4	40⅜
163— " No. 5	39
165— " No. 6	39
166—River Jacques Cartier, NW Branch No. 1	38
167— " " No. 2	37
168—River Jacques Cartier, No. 2 West	42
169— " No. 2 East	38
170— " No. 3	30
171—River Jacques Cartier, NE Branch, No. 1, West	42
172—River Jacques Cartier, NE Branch, No. 1, East	31
173—River Jacques Cartier, NE Branch, No. 2, East	50
174—River Sautariski	49
175—River Sautariski and a l'epaule, No. 1	52½
176— " " No. 2	31
SAGUENAY	
177—Township Arnault	30
178—Rivers a la Chasse et aux Anglais	34
179—St. Laurent West	30
180—Rivers Mistassini and Sheldrake, No. 1	32¾
181—River St. Nicolas West	25½
182—River St. John No. 7	12
183— " No. 8	12
184—River St. John, East Branch No. 1	22
185— " " No. 2	18
186— " " No. 3	20
187—Part of Saguenay, No. 3 West	27
188—River au Saumon No. 1	34
189—River Manicouagan No. 3	24
19 — " No. 4	27
191— " No. 6	58
192—Saguenay, West No. 1 A	10
193—River Mingan, No 1 West	25
194— " No. 2 West	25
195— " No. 3 West	25
196— " No. 4 West	25
197— " No. 1 East	25
198— " No. 2 East	40
199— " No. 3 East	25
200— " No. 4 East	25
201— " A	48
202—River Romaine, No. 1 West	25
203— " No. 2 West	25
204— " No. 3 West	25
205— " No. 4 West	25
206— " No. 1 East	25
207— " No. 2 East	25
208— " No. 3 East	25
209— " No. 4 East	25
210— " 1st Branch A	31
211— " " B	31½
212— " " C	45
213— " " D	25
214— " 2nd Branch A	39
215— " " B	37
216— " " C	56
217—River Magpie, No. 3	32
218— " No. 4	32
219— " No. 5	32
220— " No. 6	32
221— " No. 7	32
222— " No. 8	32
223—River au Tonnerre	24
224—Pointe a la Chasse, Baie des Sept Iles	4½
225—Escoumains No. 5 East	34

	Area sq. miles.
226—Sault au Mouton, No. 3	26
227— " No. 2 East	29
228— " No. 1 West 24	24
229—Township Iberville, No. 3	37
230—River Malbaie, No. 8	40
231— " No. 9	58
232— " No. 10	60
233— " No. 11	57
234— " No. 12	54
235— " No. 13	49
236— " No. 14	28
237— " No. 15	45
238— " No. 16	31
239—River Rapide, No. 1	18
240— " No. 2	40
241— " No. 3	30
242—River Moisie, No. 1	34
243— " No. 2	26
244— " No. 3	30
245— " No. 4	24
246— " No. 5	20
247— " No. 6	19
248— " No. 7	16
249— " No. 8	16
250— " No. 9	33
251— " No. 10	16
252—River a la Truite, No. 1	27
253— " No. 2	17
254— " No. 3	25
255—River a la Truite, No. 4	20
256— " No. 5	20
257— " No. 6	20
258— " No. 7	21
259— " No. 8	27
260— " No. 9	20
261—River St. Charles, No. 1	25
262—River au Loup Marin, No. 1	16
263— " No. 2	30
264— " No. 3	17
265—River Pigou, No. 3	34
266— " No. 4	47
LAKE SAINT JOHN NORTH WEST	
267—Range 1, north of lake St. John, No. 2	31
268— " " " No. 3	29
269—Range 2, " " No. 3	18
270— " " " No. 4	25
271—Range 3, north of lake St. John, No. 4	28
272—River Mistassibi No. 4	13½
273—Little river Peribonca	29
LAKE SAINT JOHN WEST	
274—Township Dalmas	60
275—Kiver au Saumon No. 1	46
276— " No. 2	49
277— " No. 3	41½
278—River Alex A	7
279— " B	5¼
280—River Little Peribonka	5½
LAKE SAINT JOHN CENTRE	
281—River Ouiatchouan, No. 141	19½
282— " No. 142	25
283—River Metabetchouan, No. 162	24
284— " No 163	30
285— " No. 164	31
286— " No. 165	24
287— " No. 166	34¾
288— " No. 167	15

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No limit will be adjudged at less than the minimum price fixed by the department.

The limits will be adjudged to the highest bidder, on payment of the purchase price, in cash or by cheque accepted by a duly incorporated bank. Failing payment, they will immediately be re-offered for sale.

The annual ground rent of three dollars per mile, with fire tax, is also payable immediately.

Those timber limits, when adjudged, will be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force or which may be enacted hereafter.

Plans of limits offered for sale are pen for inspection in the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, in this city, and at the offices of the Crown lands and timber agents in the different agencies in which said limits are situated, up to the day of sale.

N. B.—No account for publication of this notice will be recognized, if such publication has not been expressly authorized by the department.

S. N. PARENT,
Commissioner of Lands,
Forests and Fisheries.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The month of April, although not characterized by unusual activity, witnessed the movement of considerable lumber by rail, chiefly to local points and the Eastern States. If the predictions of the trade are to be realized, a much larger volume of business will be done during May. Everybody seems hopeful of a prosperous season, and this confidence alone will serve as an inspiration towards the placing of orders. The hopeful feeling which pervades the trade is based on a solid foundation; enquiries for stock are becoming more numerous, building is brisk, and manufacturers are fully employed. There is also a better inquiry for export stock. Before the new cut is in shipping condition, the stocks that were carried over will have become greatly depleted; in fact, it is now difficult to purchase any large quantity of certain grades of pine. The fact that early shipment of lumber purchased in the winter and spring is being urged, shows that stocks are low and that buyers are in need of the lumber. Several large lots are about to be shipped from the Georgian Bay to Michigan points. There seems to be more call for mill culls than for the lower grades generally. Hemlock is getting very scarce and higher prices are being asked. In hardwoods there has been only a slight improvement. Mills are planning to reduce the output this season, so that there is not likely to be any difficulty in maintaining the present prices. The statement that lath will advance has been further evidenced by the transactions of the past week.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Vessels are now loading lumber at Quebec for the United Kingdom, and a number of charters have been effected for loading at St. Lawrence ports during May and June. Spruce deals seem to be a little firmer and in somewhat better demand. In square and waney timber the only change to note is a slight advance in Michigan waney pine, which is now quoted at from 48 to 52 cents per cubic foot.

The reports from the drives in Quebec and New Brunswick are very favorable, although all the logs will not be in safe waters for some time yet.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The weather throughout Manitoba and the Territories has not been favorable for outdoor work. The farmers are in the midst of seeding, and the lumber trade, consequently, is rather quiet. Large building operations, however, are comtemplated, and an early improvement in the demand for lumber is looked for. Railway and bridge timber is in good enquiry. A better demand for shingles is reported by British Columbia dealers, particularly for shipment to the east. Band sawn shingles are quoted at $3.35 in Victoria, dimensions at $2.85, No. 1 at $2.35, and No. 2 at $2.10. Lath is quoted at $4 for 3-8 x 1 3-8 in. x 4 feet.

UNITED STATES.

The past week has not witnessed a large movement of lumber, but transactions have taken place which show that the tendency of the market is upwards. Sales of mill culls have been made at $12.50 at the mill, and it is generally conceded that the lower grades of lumber are not as strong as the better qualities. At Buffalo and Tonawanda stocks of white pine are badly broken, and buying among dealers for assortment purposes is quite common. There is a scarcity of the best grades. The call for building lumber is improving, and it seems likely that this year will be a banner one in building construction. Spruce is showing exceptional strength. An anticipated shortage in the eastern log crop has advanced the price of logs to $15 per thousand. The present selling price of spruce lumber is, therefore, much too low, and an advance must be made if the manufacturers are to make a living profit. The hardwood trade is rather disappointing. Consumers, for some reason not easily explained, are pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy, and are purchasing, it would seem, only for immediate requirements. As the general condition of manufacturing industries is prosperous, it is believed that this policy will shortly give way to one of more liberality, particularly as hardwood prices are not likely to decline. Lath continues to be scarce, and higher prices are almost certain to rule in the near future. In our Buffalo price list the price of black ash has

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Business in British timber circles is proceeding very slowly. Buyers are exercising what seems to be unnecessary caution, as there are many indications that prices have reached the bottom. Notwithstanding, the recovery is likely to be very gradual. At recent auction sales prices generally have declined, but it is significant that the best classes of deals have held their position with a marked degree of firmness. The spruce trade is showing more life. Dealers who have purposely delayed buying in the expectation that shippers would accept reductions from the fixed first-open-water prices, are now offering £8 10s and £8 per standard c.i.f. London for 3x9 second and third quality. At these figures they have been unable to effect purchases, an advance of 5s on these prices being asked by shippers, while £8 10s c.i.f. is predicted for third quality within a short time. Charters effected in Great Britain show a lower tendency of freights, 41s being the average for large vessels from the Maritime provinces, 42s 6d from the St. Lawrence to west coast of Great Britain, and 46s 3d to east coast.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

The str. Heighington is about to load a cargo of deals at Quebec for London.

The barque Bahama is loading box shooks at Hall's booms, Quebec, for the Canary Islands.

The tender of D. E. Sprague has been accepted for the annual supply of lumber to the city of Winnipeg.

The ship Roland sailed last week from Chemainus, B. C., for Greenock, with 834,560 feet of lumber.

Short hemlock is selling in the Chicago market at from $9.25 to $9.50, and long hemlock about $1 higher.

At Buffalo staves and coiled hoops for slack barrels are selling at $8 to $8.25, and first-class basswood heading at 6 to 6¼ cents.

Purcell & Kelly, of Port Arthur, Ont., have purchased from Seaman & Company all the lumber cut by them at Shebandowan during the past winter.

Michigan white pine is quoted in Saginaw at $20 to $24 for log run, Canadian at $17 to $21 ; box lumber at $14 to $14.50, and special bills from $14 upwards.

At the Crown Lands office, Fredericton, N.B., two timber berths were sold last week as follows : Head of Young's Brook, branch of Caraquet River, two miles, to W. T. Whitehead, at $9 per mile ; Big Sevogle River, 3 miles, to E. Sinclair, at $133.50 per mile.

Tenders are invited for the Department of Interior at Ottawa up to May 13th for licenses to cut timber on Berth No. 971, situated on the south side of the Saskatchewan river, and Berth No. 972, containing one and nine square miles respectively, both in the district of Alberta.

The Central Lumber Company, of Saginaw, Mich., have sold all their mill culls of the coming season's run, estimated at about 3,500,000 feet, to local dealers at $12.50 a thousand. A few years ago mill culls were a drug at $6. E. Nelson has sold 3,500,000 feet of Michigan white pine stock, cut at Cheboygan, to eastern parties, at between $22 and $25 per thousand for log run.

The following export shipments of lumber from Vancouver, B.C., were made during the week ending April 20th : Barque Anna, for Valparaiso, Chili, with 1,332,873 feet rough lumber, by Robert Ward & Company ; barque Passepartout, for Sydney, Australia, with 401,801 feet rough lumber and 35,090 pickets, by North Pacific Lumber Company ; barque Antuco, for Callao, Peru, with 1,225,458 feet lumber by B.C. Mills, Timber & Trading Company.

Do not neglect to read the advertisements in each issue of the WEEKLY LUMBERMAN. They contain much of interest.

THE LOG DRIVES.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 25th.—The news from the Upper St. John log drives is encouraging. W. H. Cuniff & Sons, who operate on the Allegash, have all their logs out of the small streams. They will take out about 14,000,000 feet for W. H. Murray and Andre Cushing & Sons. Charles E. Jones is out of Little Black river and into the main St. John with 3,000,000 feet for W. H. Murray. Neil McLean, who operated on Big Brook for W. H. Murray, is into the main river with 2,000,000 feet. John Sweany has 2,500,000 feet out of Brown Brook and into the main river. He operates for Andre Cushing & Son. R. A. Estey is through with driving on the Tobique after only eleven days' work. This is the quickest driving ever known on the Tobique for the amount of lumber which Mr. Estey brought out, three million feet.

McCollum, who operates on the Tobique for Hilyard Bros., is also out with his drive. Hale & Murchie's drive at the headwaters of the Tobique is coming along well.

Gilman Bros. and Burden, who operate on the Upper St. John, have their lumber all in the main river except about 1,000,000 feet, which is coming along nicely.

On the Nashwaak the drives are getting along better than for many years, the conditions being exceptionably favorable.

James Hallet, who operates on the Grand River for Randolph & Baker, has his cut of 2,000,000 into safe waters. Jacob Hazleton, who has 3,000,000 on the Restigouche, expects to finish stream driving about the middle of next week. Daniel Nixon, who cuts about 1,500,000 for the William Richards Company, will be out next week with all his cut.

Jas. Burgess & Sons, who cut 2,000,000 for their mill on Little River, already have their logs in boom limits ; and the same is true of J. A. Patterson, who has a cut of 4,000,000 on Salmon River.

Bank logs are now coming freely to Springhill, four rafts having arrived down to-day. The lumber is being purchased chiefly by John Campbell and Wilmott Guion. Good spruce logs are selling at $9.50 per thousand feet.

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Durham Rubber Co., Bowmanville, Ont.
Fleming, W. A., Montreal, Que.
Goodhue, J. L. & Co., Danville, Que.
Lewis, Rice & Son, Ltd., Representing Hoyt's Belting.
The Waterous Co., Brantford.
Young, J. S., Montreal.

DRY KILNS
McEachren Heating & Ventilating Co., Galt, Ont.
Standard Dry Kiln Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

LARRIGANS
John Palmer, Fredericton, N.B.

LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES
Eckardt, H. P. & Co., Toronto.
Gartshore, John, Toronto.
Horn Bros., Lindsay, Ont.
Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
Wilson & Co., Wm. C., Toronto.
Woods, Jas. W., Ottawa, Ont.

MACHINERY
Baldwin Iron & Steel Works, Ottawa.
Carrier, Laine & Co., Levis, Que.
Drake, F. J., Belleville, Ont.
Indianapolis Excelsior Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Lloyd Manufacturing Co., Kentville, N. S.
Mowry & Sons, B., Gravenhurst, Ont.
Madison Williams, Port Perry, Ont.
The Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Peterboro', Ont.
The Waterous Co., Brantford.
W. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich.

OILS
Atlantic Refining Co., Toronto.
Queen City Oil Co., Toronto.
Wilson & Co., Wm. C., Toronto.

PULP AND PAPER MILL MACHINERY
Bertram, John & Sons, Dundas, Ont.
The Jenckes Machine Co., Sherbrooke, Que.
The Waterous Co., Brantford.

PAPER AND PULP MILL ENGINEERS
Drewsen Company, Wallace, Jos. H., C.E. } New York and Webbwood, Ont.
Vogel, Chas. H., Thorold.

PULLEYS
Dodge Mfg. Co., Toronto, Ont.

SAW MANUFACTURERS
Burns, E. R., Saw Co., Toronto, Ont.
Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont.
The James Robertson Co., Montreal, Que.
The Ottawa Saw Co., Ottawa, Ont.

WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS
Houston, G. T. & Co., Chicago, Ill, U.S.A.
Shier, J. D., Bracebridge, Ont.
Wiggin, H. D., Boston, Mass.

WIRE ROPE
Dominion Wire Rope Company, Montreal.
B. Greening Wire Co., Hamilton.

MISCELLANEOUS
Boiler Compound, Electric Boiler Compound Co., Guelph, Ont.
Babbitt Metal, Syracuse Smelting Works, Montreal, Que.
Belt Clinch, John W. Bowden & Co., Toronto.
Canadian Photo Engraving Bureau, Toronto.
Can. Office and School Furniture Co., Preston, Ont.
Conveyors, Geo. W. Reed & Co., Montreal.
Cant Dogs, McFarlane, Doull Mfg. Co., St. Marys, N. B.
Embossed Mouldings, Boynton & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Electrical Apparatus, Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto, Ont.
Files and Rasps, Globe File Mfg. Co., Port Hope.
Lath Yarn, Independent Cordage Co., Toronto.
Legal, Denton, Dunn & Boultbee, Toronto, Ont.
Lumbering Tools, Thos. Pink, Pembroke, Ont.
Machine Knives, Peter Hay, Galt, Ont.
Pumps, Northey Manufacturing Co., Toronto.
The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, New York and Toronto.
Turbines, Madison Williams, Port Perry, Ont.
Telephones, John Starr, Son & Co., Halifax, N.S.
Tool Handles, Blyth Handle & Turning Works.
Tents, Canoes, &c., Peterborough Canoe Co., Peterborough, Ont.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES--WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00	1 inch siding mill run	16 50 17 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No. 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00	1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 00 16 50
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	24 00	26 00	1¼ and 1½ in. box	15 50
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00	1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	14 50
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00	1 inch siding mill culls	13 50 14 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00	Cull scantling	12 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common		16 00	1 1-4 inch flooring	18 00
2x10 common		17 00	1 1-2 inch flooring	19 00
2x12 common		17 50	1½ inch No. 1 Lath	3 25
3x10 common		17 00	1½ inch No. 2 Lath	2 50
3x12 common		17 50	1⅜ inch Norway lath.	3 00
1x10 and 12 common.	16 00	17 50	X white pine shingles	75
1 inch siding common		15 50	XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts.	1 60 1 70
1 inch strips, common		15 50	XXX white pine shingles	2 50 2 60
1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00	B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.	2 75
			B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.	3 15

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.
Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$26 00	$28 00	Elm, rock, mill run, 1 to 1¼"	20 00 22 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	20 00	22 00	Elm, rock, mill run, 1½"	3.. 23 00 25 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00	25 00	Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 1½"	2.. 30 00 32 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00	Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 1 "	1⅛ 17 00 18 00
Birch, M. R., 1 in.	18 00	20 00	Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 2 "	4.. 19 00 20 00
" 1½ "	2.. 20 00	22 00	Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1⅛ 30 00 32 00
" sqrs. 4x4 "	8x8 24 00	26 00	Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 "	4.. 33 00 35 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	18 00	20 00	Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1⅛ 31 00 35 00
1½ to 2	20 00	22 00	Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 "	4.. 34 00 38 00
" m. r. 1 "	1¼ 16 00	17 00	Oak, quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	2.. 60 00 65 00
Butternut 1 "	1½ 23 00	25 00	Walnut, 1sts and 2nds, 1 "	3.. 85 00 100 00
" 2 "	3.. 25 00	28 00	Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	2.. 34 00 38 00
Chestnut 1 "	2.. 24 00	26 00		
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds..	1¼ 50 00	60 00		
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds..	2 " 4.. 60 00	65 00		
Elm, soft, mill run	1 " 1½ 16 00	19 00		
Elm, soft, mill run	2 " 3.. 17 00	19 00		

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m.	$31 00	42 00	Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00 15 00
Pine, good strips,	26 00	28 00	Pine, box culls	12 50 14 50
Pine, good shorts,	22 00	30 00	Pine mill culls	11 50 13 50
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b.m.		18 00 24 00	1x10 No. 1 barn	21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips,		16 00 21 00	1x10 No. 2 "	18 00
Pine, No. 2 dressing shorts,		14 00 16 00	1x8 & 9 No. 1 "	19 00
Pine, 10 s.c. and better stock,		17 00 20 00	1x8 & 9 No. 2 "	17 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better stock		14 00 15 00	Lath per M No. 1	2 50 3 00
Pine, 8 & up s.c. sidings		15 00 17 00	Lath per M No. 2	1 50 2 00
Pine, s.c. strips		12 00 15 00	xx Cedar shingles, 18"	1 40 1 75
			Cedar Shingles, Clear Butt	2 00 2 25
			Cedar Shingles, xxx	2 50 2 65
			xx Pine Shingles	1 10 1 25
			Pine Shingles, Clear Butts	1 60 1 75
			xxxx Pine Shingles	2 75 3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average,	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	36	45
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	45	51
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	48	52

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$56 00	Selects, 1 in., 8 in. and up wide	$50 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	56 00	1¼, 1½ and in.	52 00
2½ and 3 in.	60 00	2½ and 3 in.	55 00
4 in.	65 00	4 in.	60 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	40 00	2½ and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	50 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	40 00	4 in.	55 00
2 in.	41 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1 in., 7 in. and up wide	29 00	2½ and 3 in., 7 in. and up wide	43 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	36 00	4 in.	46 00
2 in.	37 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1½ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	38 00
6 in. wide	43 00	6 in. wide	43 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	34 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	36 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	38 00	in., 6 in. wide	38 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	25 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	27 00	No. , 9 in.	19 00
10 in.	22 00	8 and 7 in.	19 00
9 in.	21 00	No. 3, 12 in.	18 00
8 and 7 in.	22 00	10 in.	17 50
No. 2, 12 in.	22 00	9 in.	17 00
10 in.	20 00	8 in.	17 50

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$14 50	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$16 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	14 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 7 in. and up wide	16 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	15 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 in. wide	25 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	27 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	26 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 8 in. and up wide	28 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	3 50	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 00
Clear Butts	2 50	Clear Butts	2 25

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 50	No. 2. White Pine	3 00
		Hemlock	2 75

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$65	$68	1x12 inch shippers	$	$21
2½ in.	65	68	4/4 inch " 13" & up.		22
1 to 2 in.	58	60	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17	18
4 inch uppers	68	70	10-in. dressing and better	28	30
Selects, 2½ in. up	58	60	10-in. common		18
1 to 2 in.	48	50	12-in. dressing and better	32	34
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	48	50	Common, 1x12	18	19
1 to 2 in.	38	43	No. 1 barn, 1x12	26	27
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	28	36	1x10	23	25
No. 2	25	30	1x8	21	22
No. 3	21	26	No. 2 barn, 1x12		23
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	35	38	1x10	21	22
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	28	30	1x8		20
Stained saps	25	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	26	30
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch	30	32
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	32	35	Dressing	26	32
Dressing boards, narrow		23	Common		20
1x10 inch shippers		20			

LATH.

Pine	$3 00	Spruce	$3 00

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. xxxx	$4 50	$4 75	Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25 5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock	2 25
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	Spruce	2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.
(Wholesale selling price.)

Up'rs, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	$57	58 00	Dressing 1¼ in.	33 50
2½ and 3 in.		66 00	1¼x10 and 12	35 50
4 in.		72 00	1½ in.	35 50
Selects, 1 to 2 in.		50 00	2 in.	34 50
2½ and 3 in.		62 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.	38 50
4 in.		66 00	Mold st'ps No. 1 to 2 in.	37 00 38 00
Fine common, 1 in., up to 12 in. wide		42 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	26 00
1¼ and 1½ in.		42 00	6, 8 and 10 in.	22 00
2 in.		45 00	No. 2, 10 in.	21 00
3 in.		56 00	No. 2, 12 in.	23 00
4 in.		62 00	No. 3, 10 and 12 in.	19 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.		33 00	Box, 1 x 4	17 00
1¼ and 1½ in.		39 00	1 x 6 to 12 in.	17 00 18 00
No. 2, 1 in.		22 00	1 x 10 to 12 in.	19 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	32 00	33 00	1¼ and 1½ in.	18 00
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		24 00 25 00	Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	15 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in.	33 00 37 00
1¼ to 2 in.	33 00	35 00	Strips	19 00 21 00
			Com. and culls	12 00 13 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls	13 00 15 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	30 00	32 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up,	18 00 20 00
			Com. & good culls	10 00 12 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. &	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	21 00 23 00

MAPLE.

1 s & 2d, hard, 6in. & up,	18 00	20 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	17 00 19 00

THE NEWS

J. Henderson has started in the lumber business at Eli, Man.

A saw mill will be established at Otter Lake, Ont., by W. A. Moore.

Buie & Early are enlarging their veneer factory at Georgetown, Ont.

The Rideau Lumber Company are building a saw mill at Barry's Bay, Ont.

Joseph Pritchard, of Killarney, Man., has opened out a lumber yard at Holmfield.

J. E. McArthur, of Winnipeg, has decided to build a large saw mill at Lac du Bonnet, Man.

Campbell & Ferguson, lumber dealers, of Melita, Man., recently gave a supper to their employees.

It is reported that the Veneer Box Company, of Burk's Falls, Ont., will erect a factory at Sundridge.

R. Robinson has contracted to drive the entire cut of logs on the Seguin river to Parry Sound, Ont.

The lumber agency of the Rathbun Company at Peterborough, Ont., has been sold to two local men.

It is reported that the Savanne Lumber Company will open a lumber yard at Grand Coulee, N. W. T.

The Brunette Saw Mill Company, of New Westminster, B.C., has installed in their mills three new boilers.

Treeman Bros. are building a saw mill at Ponoka, N. W. T., to have a capacity of 20,000 feet per day.

A Bay City firm is said to be negotiating for a site at Penetanguishene, Ont., on which to build a saw mill.

Schurman, Lefurgey, Clarke & Company are building a new wood-working factory at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

G. Kastner and J. P. Newman, of Wiarton, Ont., have each placed Dutch ovens in the boiler rooms at their saw mills.

J. P. Newman, of Wiarton, Ont., is building a scow for his lumber trade, estimated to carry 110,000 feet of lumber.

J. R. McKay, of Lansdowne, Pictou County, N. S. has recently sold out his lumber business to J. N. and F. T. Pugsley.

The McKinley, Wood Lumber Company have installed in their saw mills at Parry Sound, Ont., a new engine and two new boilers.

W. W. Doherty is reported to have sold his saw mill and boom privileges at Restigouche, N. B., to W. C. Purves, of St. John.

C. H. Witthun & Company, of Wiarton, Ont., have just installed in their saw mill a gang resaw, steam feed, lath mill and new boiler.

A new lumbering firm has commenced operations at Dillon's Bay, Ont., doing business under the style of the Shebeshekong Lumber Co.

J. F. Alcorn & Company, of Hartland, N B., has put in turning machines for making broom handles, and expects to turn out 12,000 a day.

It is reported that Mr. Haines, late of tne Blind River Lumber Company, intends building a saw mill at Lake Lauzon, near Algoma Mills, Ont.

A. B. Williams, of Nampa, Iowa, has purchased the machinery of the planing mill at North Tonawanda, N. Y., recently owned by J. & T. Charlton.

Captain J. J. Campbell, of New Westminster, B.C., has purchased over 3,000 acres of timber limits about 200 miles from Dawson, in the Yukon district.

J. W. Stout, trading as the Summit Lumber & Timber Company, has opened a branch of his lumber business at Greenwood, B. C., in charge of Sydney Oliver.

Mason & Gordon's saw mill at Ottawa, Ont., resumed operations for the season early in April, about a month earlier than last season. Another edging machine has been installed.

Judgment has been handed out dismissing the petition of Mr. J. B. Klock against the Sheriff of Nipissing to compel the latter to declare him elected as representative in the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Klock claimed the seat on account of the Sheriff's action in postponing the date of nomination. The present member elect is Mr. C. A. McCool, lumberman, of Geneva Lake, who retains the seat.

It is reported that the Eddy mill site at Revelstoke, B. C., has been purchased and that a large saw mill will be built, under the management of D. Robinson.

A donkey engine has been installed by Herbert Gilley in his logging camp at Mud Bay, B. C. There will be a wire cable 7,500 feet in length, and the logs will be hauled a considerable distance.

The Northern Lumber Company, Limited, of Dauphin, Man., is applying for incorporation. T. A. Burrows, J. Hedderly, W. J. Osborne, H. E. Crawford, and Isaac Cockburn are the applicants.

Frank Laurie is operating a saw mill at Parry Sound, Ont., and expects to make an average cut this season of 12,000,000 feet per day. The Parry Sound Lumber Company have overhauled their shingle mill and put in a new boiler.

Larger premises are required by Shurly & Dietrich, of Galt, Ont., in which to manufacture saws, bedsteads, and other lines. They have made a proposition to the town to erect a factory with 80,000 square feet of floor space.

The Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Limited, capital $40,000, has been incorporated, to take over the business of the Georgian Bay Box Company at Midland, Ont. P. Potvin, R. B. Little and William Finlayson are the promoters.

The C. C. Barker saw mill at Saginaw is being dismantled, and the machinery shipped to Collingwood, Ont., where Mr. Barker and Thomas McLellan, of Bay City, are building a saw mill, which is expected to be in operation this year.

At the annual meeting of the Tobique Log Driving Company held at Andover, N. B., last month, Henry Hilyard was elected president. The contract for driving the logs was let to E. McCollum, at the rate of 17½ cents from the forks of the Tobique to the St. John river, and proportionate rates from points below the St. John.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has found its expiriment of hauling logs for lumber companies a financial and practical success. The parties making the contract are the Muscatine Lumber Company, of Muscatine, Iowa, and William Kaiser, also of Muskatine, Iowa. The total amount of logs which will be transported by rail from Northern Minnesota under the contract is about 20,000,000 feet, necessitating the use of 4,000 cars.

ROPE TRANSMISSION IN SAW MILLS.

It seems strange there are not more rope transmissions used in saw mills. Possibly the matter has not received the thought and attention due to it, or possibly, saw mill machinery men are not in position to furnish the necessary machinery for a "drive," and, therefore, ignore that system in submitting estimates for new work.

Rope transmission is particularly suitable for a band mill, yet out of about a dozen new

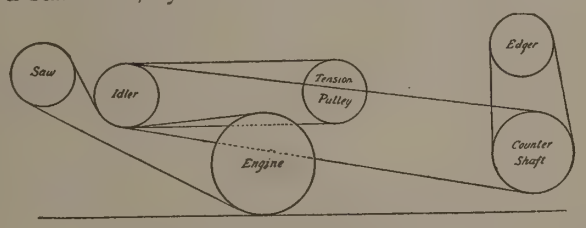

DIAGRAM OF ROPE TRANSMISSION.

band mills I have seen installed in late years, only one has a rope drive.

Hearing of it was, to me, to see it, and I cheerfully took the seven mile walk and the inconvenience of stranger, in a strange place, to get a look at it.

The mill was converted from a circular to a band, and had belts been used, it would have required that the engine be turned around to line with the drive shaft that had been changed to run parallel with the length of the mill. The engine had a band wheel, 18-inch face, very heavy, to answer as a fly wheel. This was left in place, and on the outer end of the engine shaft there was used an 8-groove pulley, carrying a 1¼-inch rope that made a quarter twist on two idlers and thence to the main shaft.

That is all there is connected to the engine—no edger counter to run, and heavy tighteners, nor any gearing nor framing of any sort near it. It is no trouble to get around it to work.

The edger is driven by a ¾-inch rope, four strands, and is run from the line shaft by two quarter-twist idlers. In the case of the engine, the tension carriage and tract are horizontal; at the edger it is perpendicular; in both cases of less than quarter the weight and strength required for tighteners for similar service.

The usual unsightly and cumbrous rig of a balanced swing saw or "jump" saw, gives place to a light frame jump saw, raised by friction and

THUNDER!

LIGHTNING ARRESTORS FOR ALL CIRCUITS

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED

Manufacturers of all kinds of Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.

Head Office: Toronto, Ont.

PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO., Limited

The Leading Manufacturers of

Canoes, Skiffs, Launches, Tents, &c.

The Cheapest and the Best - - Write for Catalogue

THE ELECTRIC BOILER COMPOUND CO. LIMITED

Guelph, - Ontario.

Manufacturers of...

WALKER'S ELECTRIC BOILER COMPOUND

and Sole Agents for Canada of the Brooks Oil Company, Cleveland

We have made a special and scientific study of the waters and conditions existing in the different localities in Ontario, and can cope with conditions existing anywhere. We don't care how hard or troublesome your scale is, we can clean your boilers without injury to boiler, packings or connections. BROOK'S OILS are perfect lubricants—give them a trial. Note the address—

The Electric Boiler Compound Co., Limited, Guelph, Ont

driven direct from its own shaft, without the usual two intermediate idlers, the single tension wheel handling the slack of the rope without all the equipment usual with a belt.

The only belt in use in the mill outside of the file room is used to drive a lumber transfer.

In the case of a circular mill, the rope drive especially commends itself. The sketch herewith is the plan of a circular mill now under way. In this case, as in that of the band mill, the one grooved pulley on the engine does all the work of the mill except the log haul-up, and that runs from small friction clutch pulley from the end of the engine shaft, that also being a rope drive. On the shaft carrying the idler is a groove pulley that runs the edger countershaft by traction of the rope drive to the saw. The plan shows two distinct drives from the one engine pulley, the tension pulley at the edger not showing in the sketch. An idler turning the edger rope to the tension carriage is used to drive a counter-shaft from which the cut-off saw and trimmer are run, and the other either drives the counter that runs the live rolls and refuse or slot chain.

In this case there is not a belt in the driving machinery of the mill, and only those on the trimmer, in contemplation.

Figures given by users who are in position to know give the cost of the two systems as about 40 per cent. in favor of rope, and the lasting qualities as above from 60 to 80 per cent. the same way. I know of an irrigating plant that was using a quart-twist belt, 10 inches wide, and used three belts a season. Six strands, or more properly, six ropes, one inch diameter, are now running their third season on a quarter-twist drive, and show no appreciable wear.

There is another feature of the rope drive distinctly advantageous to a circular mill, and that is there is absolutely no slip to the rope and no danger of choking down the saw as long as the engine is turning. The eliminating of slipping as a factor is of great advantage to the results of the motive power. As an example of how much this may contribute to the success of a mill, let me tell of some things I saw in a pine mill that was built to be the "crack" mill of the state in which it was located.

The mill was built for a double circular and gang; but, as seen in so many other instances, but one circular was installed. In this case the gang also stood idle. In looking for a cause I was told, and could easily see, that the outlet for the lumber could not accommodate more than 60,000 feet a day, having only one trimmer, and, while the sawing machinery could easily turn out three times that amount, the lumber could not be handled at the end of the mill.

I scraped acquaintance with the filer, and, noting a piece of 12-inch board standing against the wall, that showed marks of about a 30-inch feed, I made enquiry as to the saw belt. The engineer had told me it was the second belt in less than two years, and was 24 inches wide and endless. I saw that it was under a tightener, the weight of which added to the frame could not have been less than a ton. This "sample" of sawing that the filer was saving showed that the saw had choked down about 18 inches from the end of the log, but the momentum of the carriage had carried the log by and split off the board just as an axe would do. The filer was saving the board to show the manager what abuse his saws had to stand. If I had been the manager that would not go as an excuse, for his saws did not have enough hook to the teeth, and backs were too high to stand any feed. The sawyer knew this, and told me he did not propose to hold down the feed to suit the filer's idea of saw-fitting.

But to return to the belt. The engine never lagged at any cut, not even when the saw choked down, still carrying its load, with power to spare. Had this been a rope drive, the mill would have been benefited in the total output and in the grade of lumber, for every time the saw lagged I could see thick and thin boards, more especially in the 2-inch stock. At the planing mill the tale was told, for the sizer has all it can do to cut down the miscuts from the mill. This is one of the best constructed and best equipped mills that I have seen, but somehow or other the designer, the manager or the millwright must have run out of ideas before the job was through —not out of money, for they had it to throw away.

But we cannot expect to find perfection centered in one plant. I call to mind a plant I helped build, the original estimate of which was $42,000, and in six years it has been practically rebuilt twice. Originally designed to cut 50,000, it has never exceeded it, despite the addition of much new machinery. The millwright was one of the best known in this section. He said he would be ready in four months from the day the first framing was put on the ground, but notwithstanding the fact that it was only necessary to ask for material to have it at once, it was nearly seven months before we cut our first board. It may sound like telling tales out of school, but the beer bucket took too many trips to the corner during that hot summer.

In starting this mill there was another good chance to make some comparisons with rope and belt. The main drive belt was an endless rubber belt, 20 inches wide, and has been replaced about once a year, each time with a leather belt ready for splicing. A rope drive in a mill not far away is still running the same rope with which it started, and is probably good for two or three years more. This mill also had on the edge a leather belt, 12 inches wide, made endless, and when the mill started, in trying the engine, the belt tightener was carefully adjusted and the belt tracked exactly on both upper and lower pulleys. Being busy in the engine room, the belt was no longer watched, and in the course of a half hour the smell of burning leather called it to mind. We found it had run to one side, rolled up and was rubbing the boxing; it was totally ruined and gave an object lesson not to be forgotten. Had this been a rope drive such a thing could not happen.

The countershaft that carried the edge driving pulley was run from the line shaft by a bevel gear, and difference in cost would have been almost the total cost of the ten feet of shafting and the two gears, with the three journal boxes, the difference in cost of the rope sheaves and pulleys not being of much consequence, the millwright work being in both cases the same. In fact, I believe I would rather put up rope drives than belting, the results being so much more certain, and much more satisfactory to erect and operate.

There is another feature about it of which I don't lose sight, and that is the journal friction is in proportion to the load at all times, the tension pulley adjusting itself to the work with the sensitiveness of a governor. I recall a mill in which I worked that was one of the swift ones and cut an average of 85,000 feet. From the mill floor everything seemed to work smoothly and the mill looked clear and unencumbered by too much machinery. There were too bands, a double edge trimmer, three jump saws, slasher, sizer and four sets of live rolls and the transfer chains. On the lower floor a new hand simply got lost in the maze of false studding, bridging and belting. There was every sort of belt that had ever come into use, all trying to get the regular custom of the concern, but they changed foremen so often that no one sort of belt ever could get a steady advantage in the way of a regular indorsement.

One sort that did well in one place would not do in another, and the result was an assortment seldom equalled or hardly ever excelled. This condition of things was hardly one particular person's fault, but one of those that "just happens so." The manager was a chronic dyspeptic, and when he got a fit of his malady on and you ran foul of his ideas, your chances of standing at the cashier's window to get your pay were particularly good, no matter what your job. From my place in the mill at the sizer, I could get a good view of nearly all the lower floor, and have often figured out the rope drive for the mill —but I took good care to keep my reflections to myself.

I recently paid a visit to one of the crack pine mills and spent the day observing. The mill had one of the longest and best log haul-ups I ever saw, and although so long and with a heavy chain (1½-inch iron), it was driven by an 8-inch belt, being strongly geared. While there I saw one of those peculiar accidents that happen in milling.

The drive belt had got slack and the negro who hauled up logs had to use all his strength on the lever to get the belt tight enough to move the chain. The man at the boom end of the log slip put out logs on the chain as fast as the ends went up to make room, and it was not his business to watch the mill end of the chain. Getting tired of hard work, to keep the belt from slipping, the negro took down his dinner bucket, and from a cup he poured a couple of spoonfuls of molasses on the belt. At the highest touch of the lever the belt gripped and the logs moved right along. Mr. Negro had a grin on his face like a cut in a pie, for a few moments, but when he released the lever the belt still held its grip. On came the log up to the stop, knocking it down and going on over the bull wheel down on the mill floor. Another log followed its course, and still another. The man below supposed everything was all right and kept putting on logs, and the logs kept adding to the pile. The edger man and his crew left for outdoors, and it so rattled all hands that they forgot the signal whistle, and before the negro could run down to the engine room and get the mill shut down there was a couple of hours' sawing piled up in logs on the mill floor.

In the confusion resulting from so singular an accident I did not get a chance to continue my inquiries, and returned at a more propitious time to get information.—H. C. Haner in The Wood-Worker.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

PULP WOOD FORESTS OF ONTARIO.

As the result of a recent exploration made under the direction of the Crown Lands Department of Ontario, it has been ascertained that there exists an immense area of territory in the northern part of the province on which there is almost unlimited quantities of pulp wood. It consists of a tract stretching from the Quebec boundary west across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, and comprising an area of about 24,500 square miles, or 15,680,000 acres. The region is watered by the Moose river and its tributaries, the Abitibi, Mettgami and Missinable, and by the Albany and its tributaries, the Kenogami and Ogoke. The principal pulp wood forests are north of the ridge, extending across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay. The timber embraces all the common pulp woods, such as spruce, poplar, and jack pine, as well as tamarac and cedar. It is generally of good quality, and ranges in size up to three feet in diameter. It is estimated that there is 3,000,000,000 feet of pulp wood in the new territory.

PULP MAKING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A history of pulp making in the province of Nova Scotia is published in a recent issue of the Halifax Herald, the author being Mr. R. R. McLeod. Among other things he says :

"The first wood pulp mill in the Maritime Provinces was erected at Penobsquis, N. B., in 1870 or 1871, under the superintendence of Daniel Hughes. In connection with it was a paper mill. This concern was a failure, due to heavy transportation charges. Paper was manufactured in Nova Scotia in 1837, perhaps a little earlier. Near Bedford was a small mill, operated by Keswick & Sons, who afterwards built a large one in that vicinity. In 1872 Daniel Hughes & Sons purchased the property and operated it successfully till its destruction by fire. The next mill was built at Ellerhouse by a German of that name, who also had a paper mill in connection with it. This was burnt, and after a considerable delay was rebuilt and is now in operation by Mr. Hart. In 1880 a Halifax company built a pulp mill at Mill Village, Queens. That has been in continuous operation, and is owned by the Nova Scotia Wood Pulp Company. Next in order was a small mill at Sheet Harbor, built by H. McC. Hart, using a Hughes & Horton grinder on slabs. After running a few years the concern went out of business there. In 1893 three new mills were built—one at Sissiboo, Digby, by an American company ; one at Morgan's Falls, Lunenburg, built by A. G. Jones & Co., in conjunction with John S. and Joseph Hughes ; one at Milton, Queens, by the Milton Pulp Company, organized by A. G. Jones & Co. Afterwards was organized the Acadia Pulp and Paper Mills Company, Limited. The list of officials is as follows : President, Hon. A. G. Jones ; vice-president, John F. Stairs ; managing director and secretary, Walter G. Jones ; directors, Geo. E. Pomeroy, R. E. Harris, M. Dyer, A. E. Jones, John Duffus, W. N. Wickwire, M.D., Wm. Chisholm.

"The property of this company consists of three pulp mills with a capacity of 150 tons of pulp per day in all, various large tracts of woodlands, several vessels and a steam tug. It is capitalized at $550,000. While no large dividends have been paid to the holders of common stock, still the prospect is excellent now that the mills are in successful operation. Thus far there has been a great absorption of the profits in purchasing lands and building the new mill that will bear a description somewhat in detail. It is situated in the village of Milton, at Cowie's Falls, and has been built from plans and estimates of John S. Hughes, and under his superintendence, assisted by his brother, Joseph S. Hughes, the manager of the Morgan's Falls mill. This new mill at Milton is built on an excellent site. The main dam is 400 feet in length, 40 feet wide at the base, and 8 feet at the top, and 20 feet in height. This structure was designed by John S. Hughes, and is in some features new to that section. Five to six thousand horse power can be developed. The mill is a substantial and appropriate structure, built by Jason McLeod, of Milton, who also set the water wheels and placed the machinery. The mill is fitted for three pairs of Smith & McCormick wheels, 36 inches in diameter. Two are now installed, also one 24-inch and one 22-inch wheels.

The Morgan's Falls mill is provided with the same make of water wheels. The upper mill at Milton is equipped with two pairs of these wheels, 33 inches in diameter, and one line of three turbines 36 inches in diameter, and other wheels generating 3,000 horse power. The product of these three mills is 150 tons of wet pulp per day. It requires 1⅛ cords of good spruce to make 1 ton of pulp. This wood costs on an average $3.60 per cord at the mills. A short line of railway connects the mills with the port of Liverpool. The company gives employment to nearly 200 men at the mills, and the wages range from $1 to $2.25 per day

"The supply of wood is mainly derived from drives that are brought down the river and from the company's lands near the western shore, whence it is brought to Liverpool by vessels and barges. From the output of the upper mill during the first two weeks in February there were shipped 2,412 tons of pulp in thirteen vessels, and landed by them in Port Medway and Halifax, and from these ports it will be shipped to England.

There is some chronic grumbling because the spruce trees are being ground into pulp instead of sawed into logs. The fact is that 1,000 feet of spruce logs made into pulp leaves twice as much money in the country as it does when shipped as lumber. A very large proportion of the pulp wood is of little or no value for any other purpose. It is too small for lumber and not accessible for fencing. As a rule the thick growths of small spruce and fir on our low grounds do not reach the dimensions of saw logs, owing to causes I need not discuss. The pulp industry is a great source of prosperity to our people, and it will increase to much larger dimensions as the natural facilities become better known. On the Medway River, at Queens, are about 40 miles square of green soft wood forests, admirably adopted to pulp purposes, and the water powers could be united by electrical transmission over some 15 miles of the river above Brookfield, and made to turn the wheels and grinders of a large mill at Brookfield. A railway is the indispensable requisite for this enter-

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prise. Other portions of the province offer openings for this industry.

PULP NOTES.

Mr. Robert S. Hall has been appointed manager of the Riordan Paper Mills at Merriton, Ont.

Mr. W. H. Parr, C.E., of Vancouver, B.C., has lately returned from a trip up north, where he surveyed a site for a pulp mill near Bella Coola.

The John Bertram & Sons Company, of Dundas, Ont., have been incorporated, with a capital of $300,000, to manufacture pulp and paper machinery, tools, etc.

It is reported that a large pulp company is negotiating for the purchase of the timber owned by the Chappell Lumber Company in Hants County, near Windsor, Nova Scotia.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company seems likely to proceed with the building of pulp and paper mills at Brompton Falls, Que. A Mr. Wilson, of Lewiston, Me., is one of the interested parties.

Messrs. A. T. Mohr and J. B. Scovell, of Buffalo, and J. W. Munro, M.P.P., North Renfrew, waited on the Ontario Government a few days ago in respect to the establishment of a pulp mill at Petawawa.

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company have let the contract for building pulp and paper mills at Webbwood, Ont., to J. W. Munro, M.P.P., of Pembroke, the contract price being about $200,000. The work of construction is expected to start almost immediately.

There are in Germany, according to a correspondent, 601 wood pulp mills, the annual value of the raw material for which is estimated at about $5,000,000. It is contended that conditions for pulp manufacturing are less favorable in Germany than in other countries, and a higher import duty is advocated.

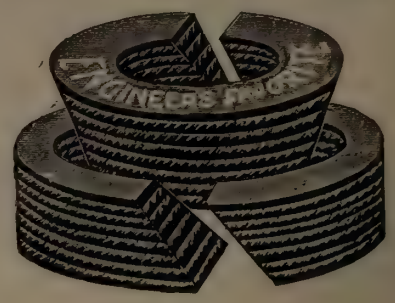
The bill to incorporate the Ottawa & Hull Power and Manufacturing Company has passed the Private Bills Committee of the Dominion Parliament. The incorporators include W. C. Edwards, M.P., Hiram Robinson and H. K. Egan, and the company is empowered to develop electric power and to operate saw and pulp mills, etc. It is proposed to build a pulp mill at Chaudiere, Ottawa.

Negotiations are said to have been completed between the Quebec government and a party of New York capitalists which will result in the erection of immense pulp and paper mills on the upper Saguenay, at a point known as the Grand Discharge of Lake St. John. The water power is said to be almost unlimited, and we are told that about $4,000,000 will be expended on the undertaking, and that the mills will be more than double in capacity those at Grand Mere.

During the year ended June 30th, 1900, Canada exported $905,752 worth of pulp wood, of which $864,077 went to the United States. Ontario exported 50 per cent. more pulp wood than in the previous year, while the export of Quebec was about equal to that of 1899. Of the exports of wood pulp during the year under consideration, amounting to $1,816,016, nearly $1,200,000 worth was shipped to the United States. The wood pulp exports increased, as in the case of pulp wood, nearly 50 per cent. during the year.

Charles E. Eaton, chief engineer of the Sissiboo Pulp & Paper Company, of Weymouth, N. S., states that after years of experience with the Dexter Sulphite Pulp & Paper Company, of Dexter, N.Y., and in the construction of the Chicoutimi mills at Grand Mere, Que., he is of the opinion that pulp can be produced as cheaply in Nova Scotia as any other place in the world. The new mill at Weymouth Falls will start with a daily output of 30 tons of dry pulp. The dam constructed at Weymouth in connection with the mill is one of the largest in the Dominion, being 74 feet broad at its base, 450 feet long and 60 feet high, the construction of which took 1,000,000 feet of timber, 20 tons of iron, and 1,900 cubic yards of stone. The steel flume from the dam to the mill is 200 feet long and 15 feet in diameter. Three miles away, at Sissiboo Falls, a second mill of 20 tons daily capacity has lately been entirely reconstructed by the Sissiboo Pulp and Paper Company, of which Charles Burrill is managing director.

Steam Packings



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In the closing days of the Ontario Legislature an agreement was ratified granting certain concessions to the Keewatin Power Company. The company is the owner of Tunnel Island, in the Lake of the Woods, where it has expended upwards of $500,000 in a water power on the Winnipeg River, and intends to construct extensive pulp and paper mills, at a cost of $1,500,000, which it will operate, to give an annual output of 40,000 tons, employing at least 500 hands. Half a million must be spent, according to the agreement, within a year, and the whole million and a half within three years. In consideration of this expenditure the Government grants the right for a period of twenty-one years, to cut spruce, poplar, or whitewood and banksian or jackpine to enable the company to work its mills to their full capacity along the rivers and streams tributary to the Lake of the Woods, other than the Rainy River. The company may select sixty square miles of land from this territory, upon which is to be found the woods aforesaid, and it shall pay forty cents per cord of 128 cubic feet for spruce and 10 cents per cord for the other woods. Only the right to cut wood is thus sold to the company. The following gentlemen constitute the company: Richard Fuller, of Hamilton; John Mather, Alex. Fraser, of Ottawa; Wm. Gibson, of Beamsville; Henry Newell Bate, David McLaren, of Ottawa; Alex. McLaren, of Buckingham, Quebec; Henry K. Egan, Newell Bate, of Ottawa; Thomas Bate, of St. Catharines; Robert A. Mather, of Keewatin; Wm. H. Brouse, of Toronto; John B. Fraser, Ottawa.

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The Pembroke Lumber Company have installed another boiler in their saw mill at Pembroke, Ont.

One of the features of the Ontario forestry exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will be canoes made of basswood, cedar and birch bark. There will also be exhibits of pulp and paper products and chemical by-products.

The Robertson Raft Company, widely known among lumbermen on account of their expiriments in rafting on the Pacific Ocean, will shortly complete work on a raft containing 6,000,000 feet of logs which will be towed from Westport, on the Columbia river, to San Francisco. According to report, the company purpose building a raft of 10,000,000 feet to be sent across the Pacific Ocean to Shanghai.

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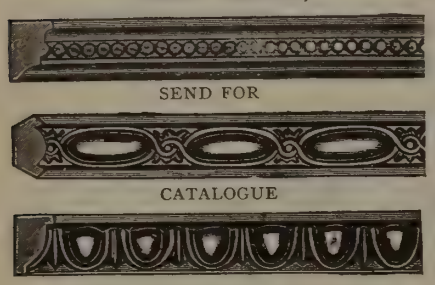

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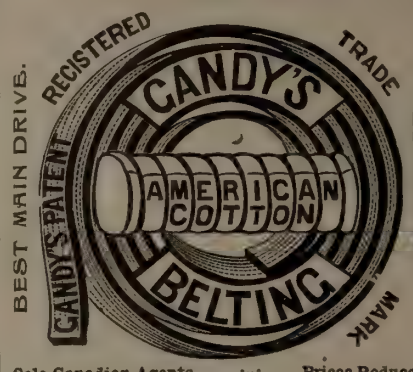

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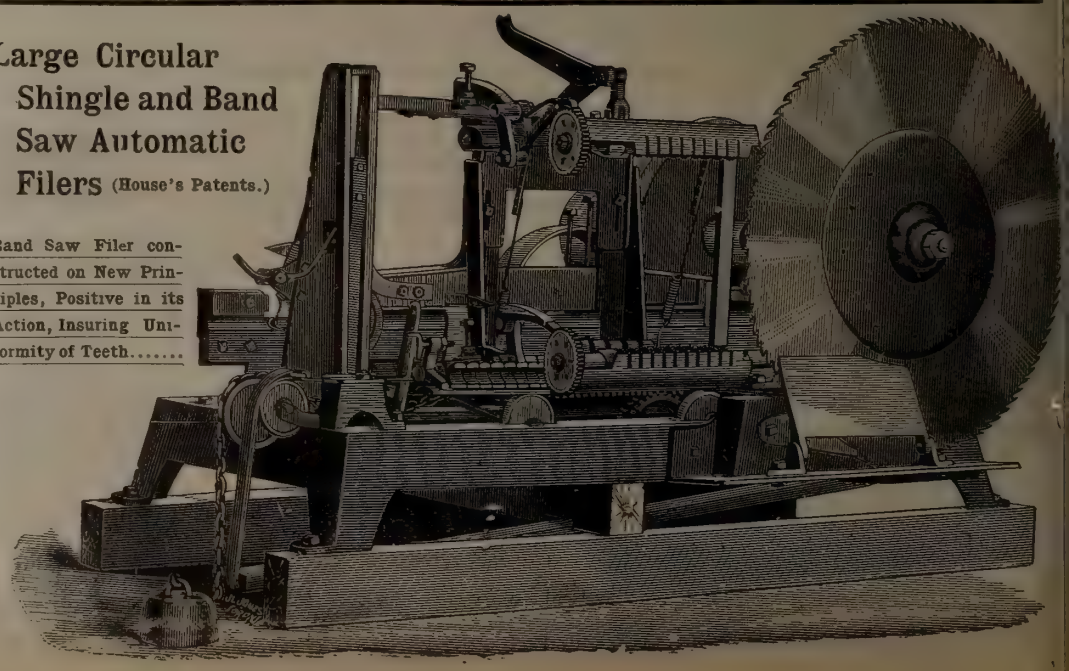

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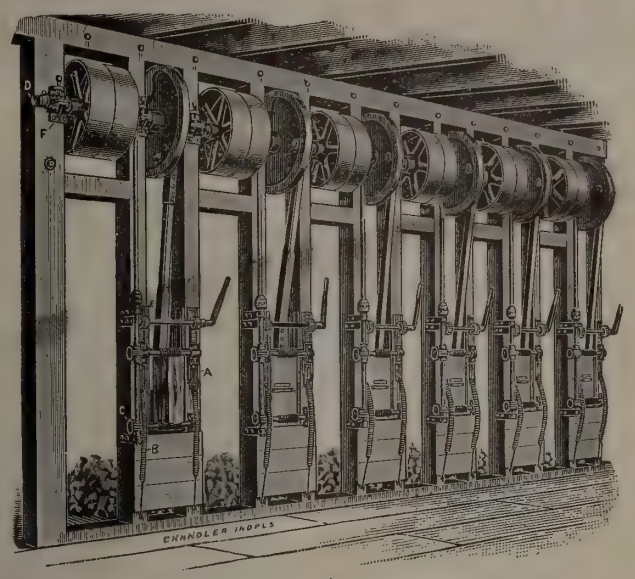

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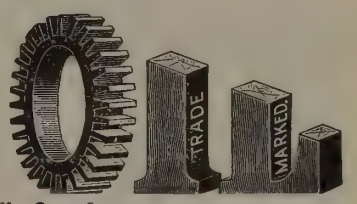

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Oil Tanned Sporting Boots, Shoe Packs, Larrigans and Moccasins

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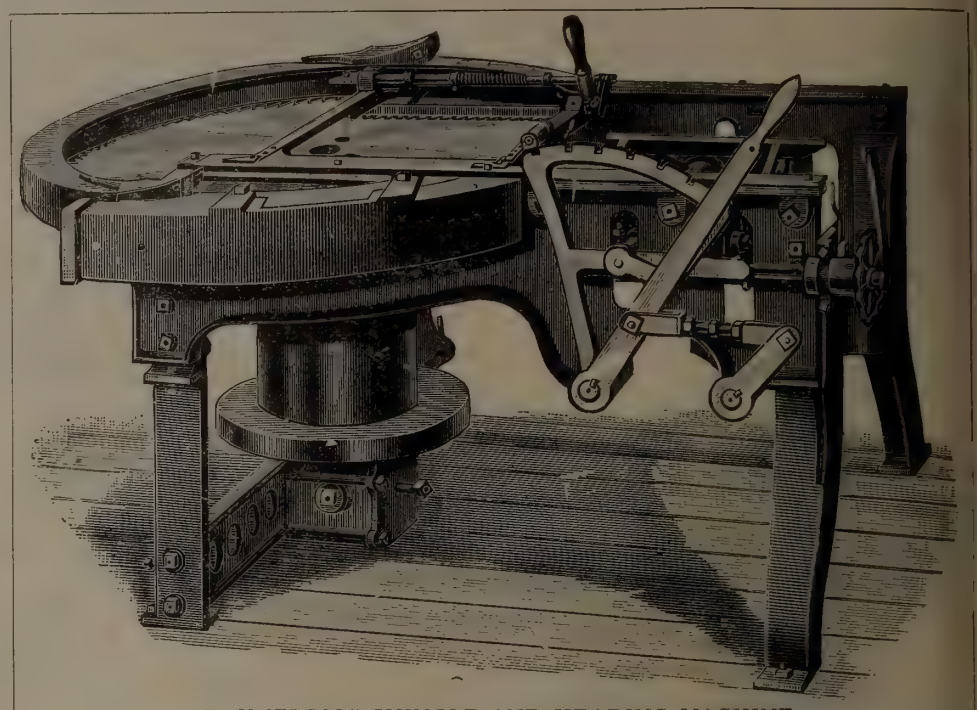
The **easiest machine to adjust** or to change from Shingle Cutting to Heading or vice versa.

Carrries large size Saws.

Cuts the **widest and longest** Shingle or Heading.



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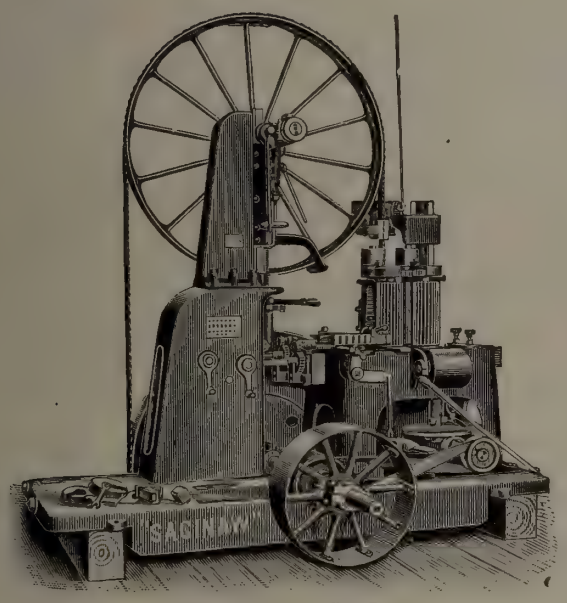

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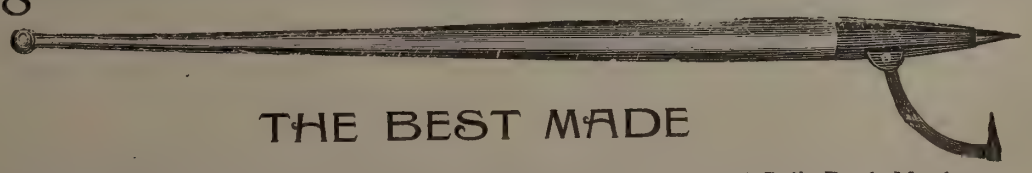

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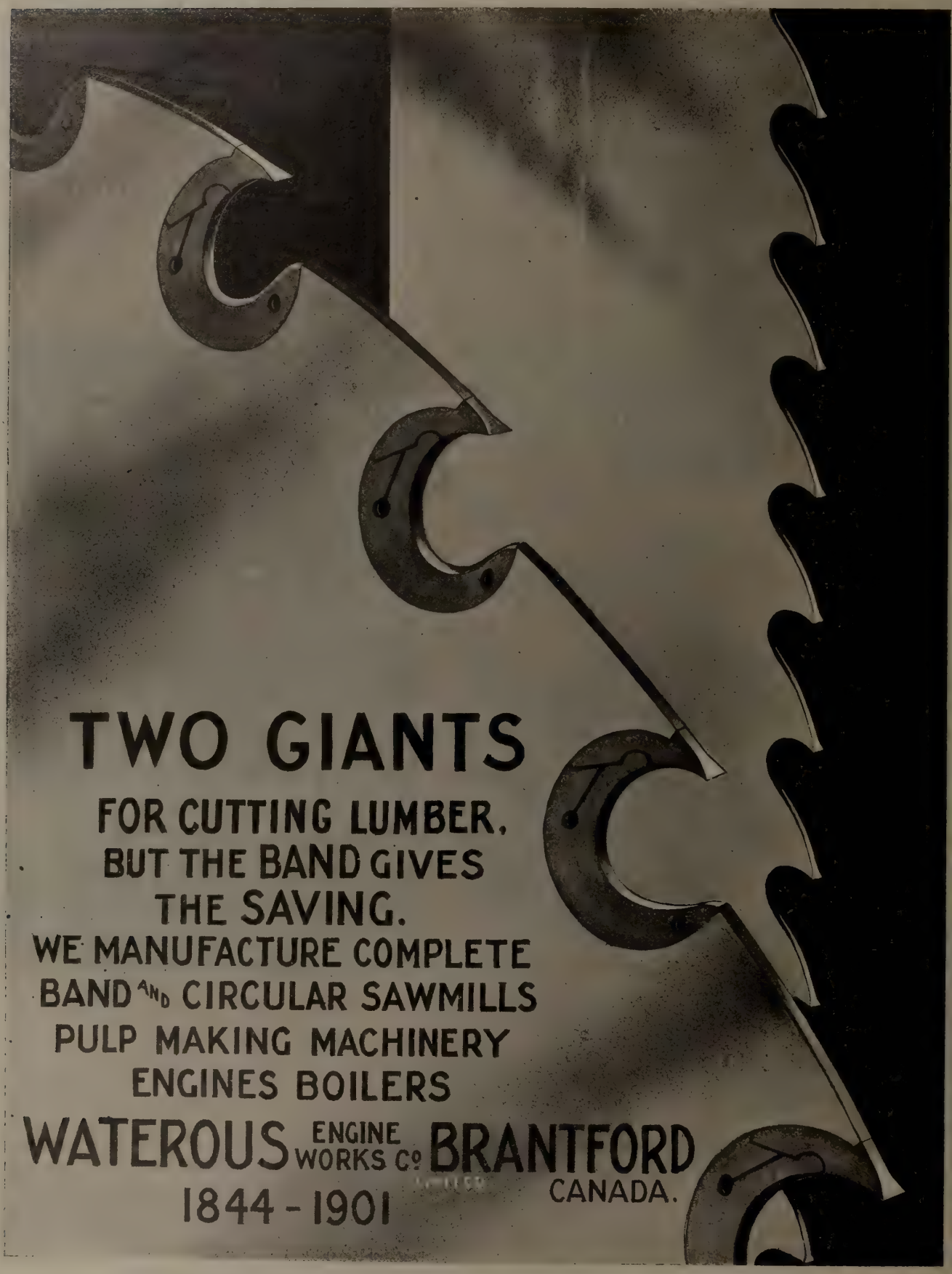
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FOR CUTTING LUMBER,
BUT THE BAND GIVES
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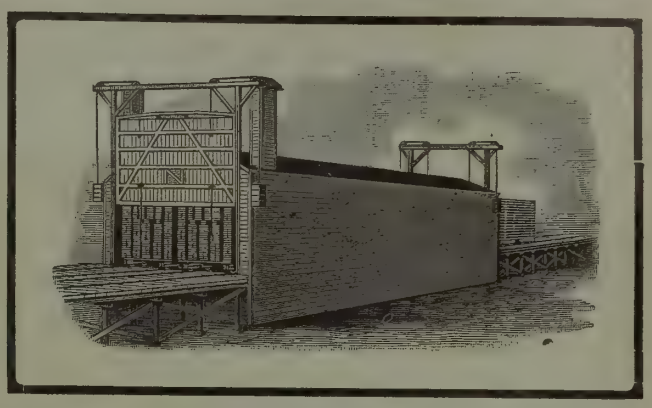

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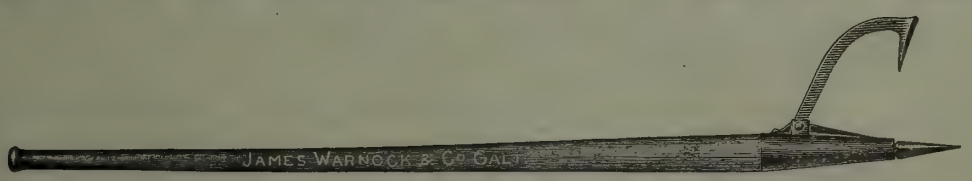

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 6. | TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE, 1901 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

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are the first, the only and the original beltings of this kind ever made, and are all stamped with the trade mark, Dick's Original. . . . . .

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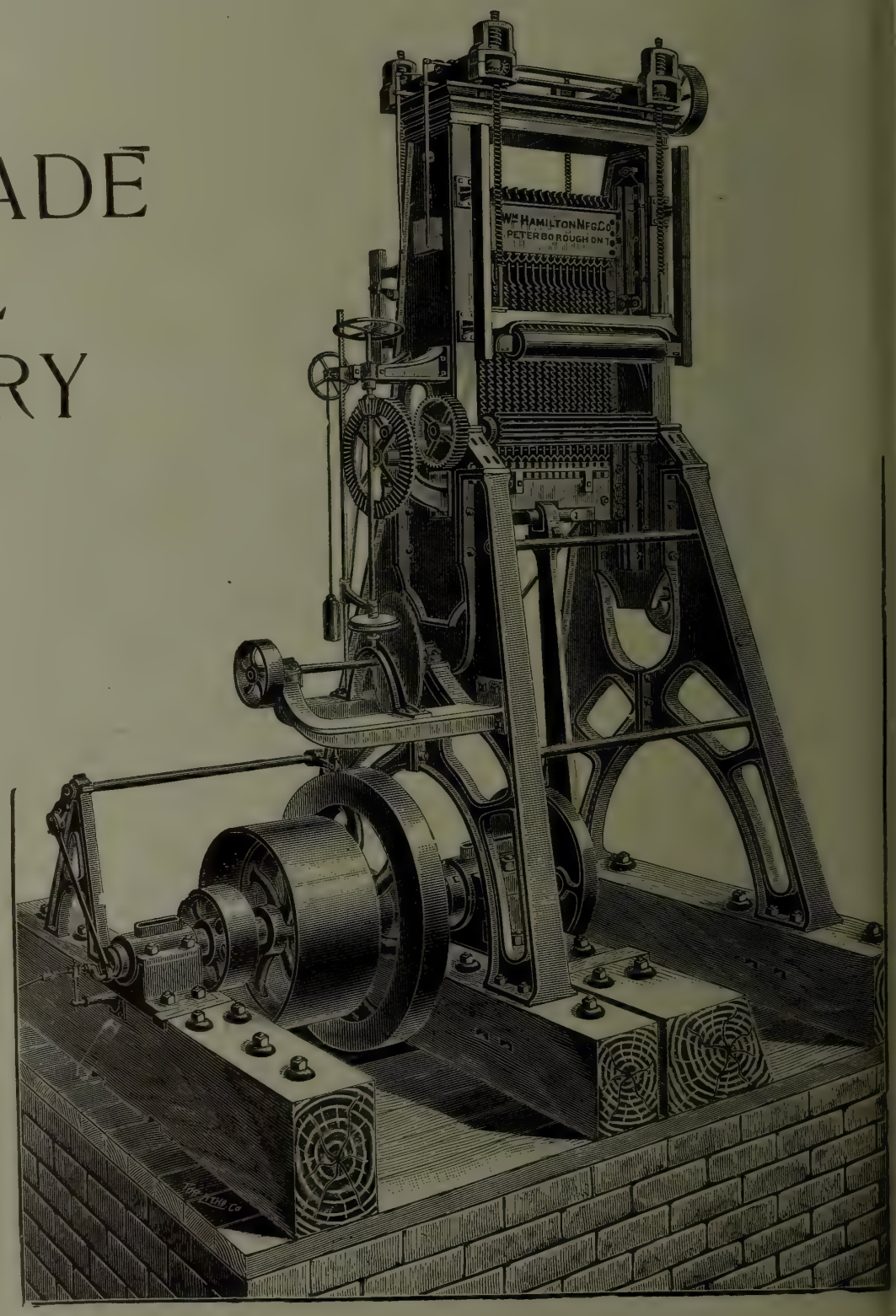

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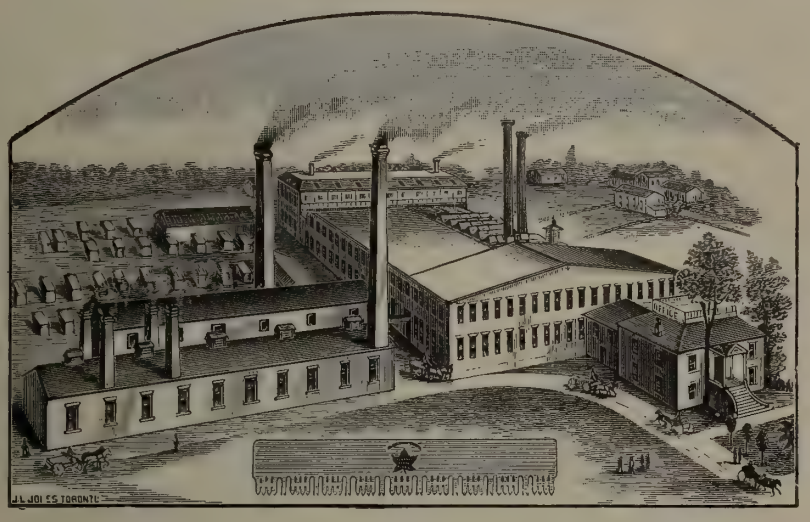

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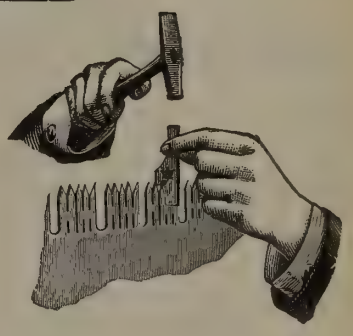
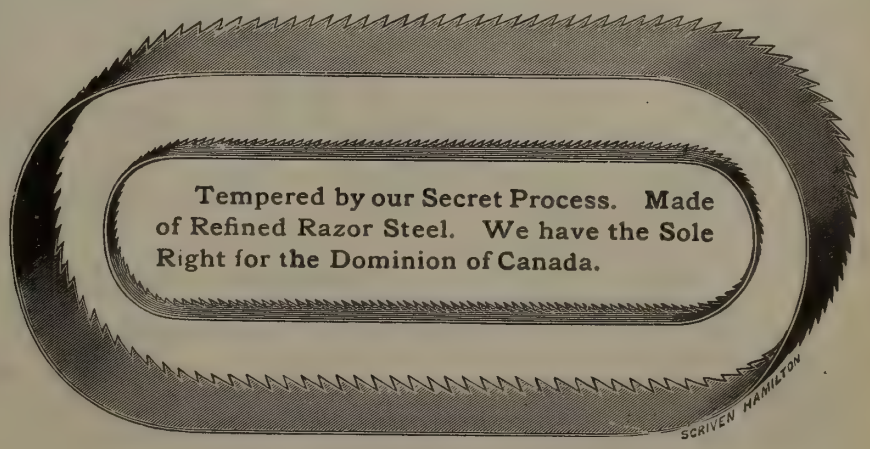
If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. **On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.**



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.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These Saws are made of Refined Swedish Steel imported direct, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

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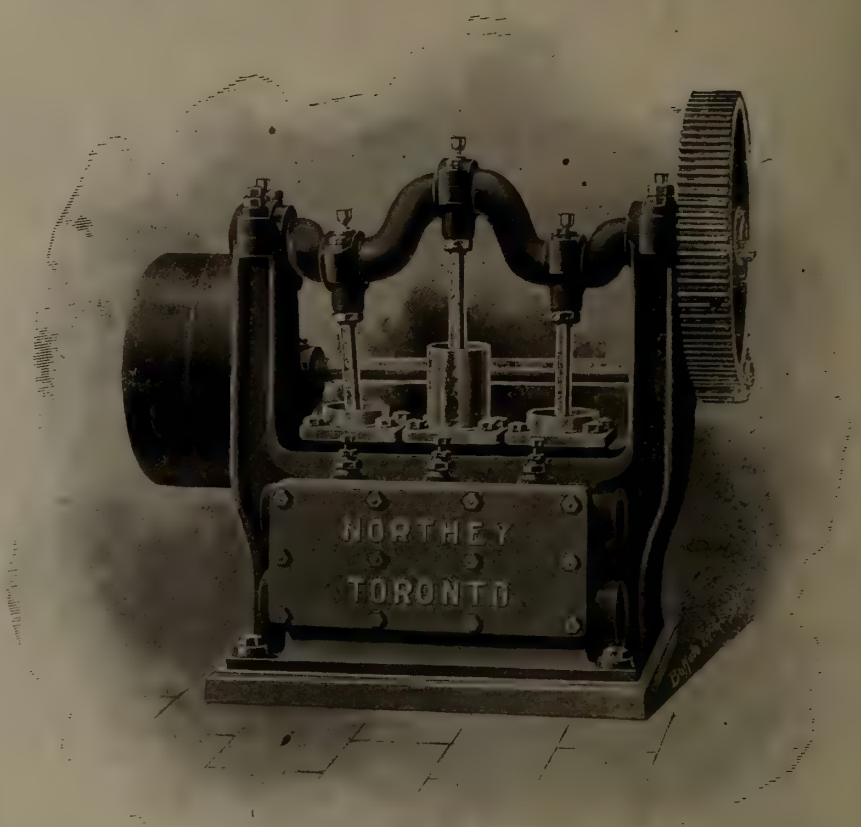

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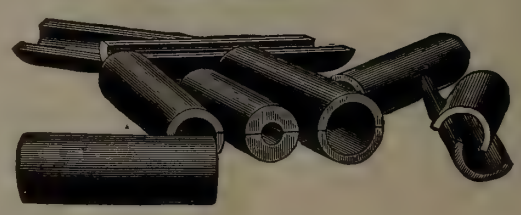

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We make them for Saw Mill Work.

Much handier, can be got quicker, and Cost Less than any other Pulley made.

Every Pulley Guaranteed.

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. . . SOLE MANUFACTURERS. . . .

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WORKS: Toronto Junction. OFFICES: 74 York Street, Toronto, Ont.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 6. | TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE, 1901 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

MR. J. C. LANGELIER.

Mr. J.C. Langelier, who fills the important position of Superintendent of Forest Rangers in the Province of Quebec, is one of the ablest and most versatile of the representatives of a family who have won distinction in the province by their great abilities and eminent public services. He is a brother of Hon. Francois Langelier, now a Judge of the Quebec Superior Court, whose name figured so prominently for many years in the politics of Quebec, both Provincial and Federal, as a Cabinet Minister, as a member of the Provincial Assembly and the House of Commons, and as one of the leaders of his party in the Quebec district; also of Hon. Chas. Langelier, now M.P.P. for Levis, who was Provincial Secretary in the Mercier Administration, and who is still one of the most conspicuous figures in Quebec public life.

The subject of our sketch was born at St. Rosalie, County of Bagot, P.Q., in 1845, so that he is now in his fifty-sixth year; yet he is still as active and vigorous and as ready to face any exposure and hardship as most men at thirty. A perfect colossus in size, he towers physically as much as he does mentally above his fellows. Educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., where he went through a complete classical course, he studied law at Laval and Victoria Universit es, and was admitted to the Provincial Bar in 1870, but never practised his profession, as his tastes ran rather in the literary groove. He preferred the pen and the atmosphere of the editorial sanctum to the atmosphere of the law courts. He accordingly took up journalism and sucuccessfully as well as successively, edited Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe, La Nation, Le Canadien, etc., besides acting as a frequent contributor to the columns of L'Election, Le Soleil and other well known and influential French newspapers published in the province; in fact, he soon became a power in the press, as well as by his readiness and force as a writer as by his wonderful knowledge of all the facts and information that bore on the questions of the day, and by his untiring energy and industry.

Mr. Langelier's pen has also been as prolific as it is versatile. He has published a great many valuable pamphlets on agriculture, colonization, railways and the sources generally of the Province of Quebec and of the Dominion. His sketch of the Province of Quebec, published for the Administration of the then Premier of Quebec, the late Hon. H. Mercier, is still deservedly regarded as the most complete compendum of statistical and other useful information relative to the province, its population, industries and resources of all kinds. And the same praise may be extended to his sketches of the Gaspe district, the Lake St. John country and the northern regions of Quebec stretching to James Bay, which remain the best yet published in regard to those parts of the province. Indeed, it may be said with great truth that he knows every nook and cranny of his native province. Certainly none are better acquainted with its forests, water powers and lumber trade, and none better deserve the nickname of the "walking encyclopedia" which his friends have applied to him. A recent contribution of much value was a paper on "The Pulp Industry in Relation to our Forests," read before the Canadian Forestry Association and published in the April issue of this journal.

Yet Mr. Langelier is a most unassuming and unaspiring man. Like his brothers, he might have entered the Legislature or Parliament, but he has repeatedly refused to become a candidate for public honors, and notably so for Bonaventure County in 1890. From 1887 to 1892, he filled the important office of Deputy Provincial Registrar, and it was while occupying this position that he compiled and published the "Description of the Surveyed Townships of the Province of Quebec," which is one of the most useful of the official blue-books of the province, embracing as it does the most precious information regarding all the surveys and explorations made there down to 1890. In 1897 he was appointed Superintendent of the Forest Rangers of the Province, and in that capacity has displayed his usual ability, vigor and activity, besides carrying out a number of reforms, which have largely contributed to Premier

MR. J. C. LANGELIER.
Superintendent Forest Rangers, Province of Quebec.

Parent's successful administration of the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries. It may be added that Mr. Langelier is also an expert in all matters relating to the pulp industry, to which he has given a powerful impetus by his reports to the Department and his writings in the press.

ACCIDENTS IN WOOD-WORKING FACTORIES.

The Inspector of Factories for Ontario, reporting on the accidents during 1900, states that of those recorded the wood-working industries were responsible for 68, as follows: By saws, circular mostly, 25; sticks thrown by saws and planers, 2; planers, jointers, and shapers, 29; veneer cutter, 1; heading machine bursting, 4; embossing machine, 2; fell into mill gearing, 1 (fatal); drawn in and held against a saw, 1 (fatal), and falling off a lumber pile, 2.

The Inspector says: Saws and planers of different kinds account for nearly all the accidents in this industry, and I have no doubt but that those happening from these machines can be reduced in some measure by proper guarding; but it is difficult to get some employers to see that these machines can to a considerable extent be provided with guards that will prevent many of the accidents from occurring, though I am still to be convinced that all saws and planers of different kinds can be so guarded that accidents would be impossible. Some employers have told me that they have provided such guards, but their employees soon quit using them. Others have told me that they will discharge any employee who uses a circular saw without the saw guard, and have therefore no difficulty in having them kept in use. One of these is a large furniture manufactory, which has not reported an accident for over ten years, simply because none have occurred. In the large woodworking factories having several circular saw machines, each for different work, it is not difficult to guard them, but in factories not so well equipped with saws, and each saw having to do a greater variety of work, with different thicknesses of lumber—and the guards having to be adjusted to that work, which means trouble and more loss of time—the workmen, as a rule, do not favor guards, and the employer does not insist on their use. Some employers take the ground that the time lost in changing a saw guard is a valid objection to its use, and would be held in law as impracticable, as the law only requires protection when it is practicable to give it. An employer may take the risk and do without the guards; but if there is an action for compensation for injuries received from an unguarded machine, and his defence is that it was impracticable to guard it, he must bear in mind that the plaintiff may produce evidence to show that similar machines doing similar work in another factory are guarded, and the plea of impracticability would be of little avail. Then as to buzz planers and jointers, one can cover the gap over the knives, all except just so much space as will permit the timber to come in contact with the knives, which has to remain uncovered, and that is where the danger is, or in putting through a tapering stick like a waggon tongue, the gap must be uncovered enough to allow the widest part of the wood to pass over the knives, which are exposed when the narrow part of the stick is going over the gap. I have known of cases where men have lost fingers in planers when the knives are covered all except one inch to allow an inch stick to pass over; they simply dropped their fingers into that exposed inch of the knives. There is a device made of thin board, the shape of a pear, with the small end fastened to the bed of the planer, the body presses against it and causes it to follow up the pieces of wood passing over the knives, so that the gap is never uncovered. These are in use in three or four furniture factories in Berlin and Waterloo, but I think they are of doubtful utility. Two accidents happened from slivers or sticks being thrown from a saw. These cannot always be avoided. The embossing machine is not a dangerous one, still there were two accidents reported as happening from them, one of which happened to a man reaching over, his shirt took fire from the gas flame for heating the embossing roll. One happened (fatal) in a saw mill, a foreman was killed, no one saw the occurrence, but it is supposed he was walking on a beam and fell off, striking the shafting, or his clothing was caught in the shafting, which revolves rapidly.

—Steinhoff & Gordon have decided not to rebuild their stave mill at Wallaceburg, Ont.

A BOOK-KEEPING SYSTEM FOR A WHOLESALE OR RETAIL LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL.

By S. A. ULLMAN.

Cash Book, Journal Ledger, Sales Book, Contract Record, Freight Book, and Bill copying book are the books used.

In some enterprises of this character separate sets of books are kept for the mill and for the yard; but from the query in "Home Study" I do not understand that separate sets are required.

Sales in this line are mostly time sales, and in contract form. The builder comes to the yard or mill with his list of timber or mill work and asks for a figure, generally giving copies of his list to all competitors in the vicinity. The list is copied carefully into the contract register (an ordinary ruled record book) with the material which will come from the yard and that which will come from the mill separate. A figure being given the builder, say $1,000, for the entire list, the price, if acceptable, is noted on the page of the contract register, with the date sold, purchaser's name and address, manner of delivery, tèrms, etc.

The sales book is a book of consecutively numbered tickets, original duplicate and triplicate. The original and duplicatè tickets are taken by the teamster with each delivery. The customer keeps the duplicates and receipts for the load on the original, which is returned by the teamster and the day's receipted original tickets are posted back in the sales book opposite the triplicate ticket bearing the same number. In case of dispute reference can always be had at once to the original ticket, which is a receipt for the goods. The sales book is made a little wider than the tickets, allowing room for two money columns. Tickets are made out by the shipping clerks; one for every shipment on account of a contract, and for cash sales as well, but in the latter case the ticket is stamped "paid" and the amount is not extended into the outer column. The footing of the outer column gives total time sales for the day or month, and the cash register the daily total of cash sales. Posting is done direct from each triplicate ticket to the customer's account, the ledger folio being entered on each ticket as posted. Cash tickets, of course, are not posted. The monthly footing is posted to the credit of sales account. Two such sales books, one Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and the other, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, should be used, which will allow the book keeper to post the previous day's work without interruption. Frequently the total amount on tickets posted to a customer's contract account does not agree with amount of the contract, but as this discrepancy arises from the variation, in pricing on the various sales tickets and in the contract register (owing to the inability to tell exactly what the mill work would cost), it is disposed of by charging the contract account and crediting sales account, or vice versa, through the journal, with the explanation "under (or over) pricing on sales tickets," accordingly as the total of the tickets charged by the customer's contract account is less or more than the amount of contract. It is best to keep each of a customer's contract accounts separate from his running account As each contract is completed the balance of the contract account is transferred by journal entry to the customer's running account.

"John Smith"..... ....$1,000
"John Smith, Vernon Ave. yard and mill contract. Contract completed".....$1,000

If the contract accounts were not kept separate from a customer's running accounts, the balance shown on his monthly statement would contain items on account of contracts which would not be due until the contracts were completed, perhaps not for several months.

The cash book should have four columns on each side.

The first column for charges and credits to custoers' accounts.

The second column for charges and credits to creditors' account.

The third column for charges and credits to real, nominal, special and controlling accounts.

The fourth column for charges and credits to expense account.

In this line there are many daily charges and credits to expense account, and by allowing a special column for expense it is only necessary to post the total of this column at the end of the month.

The totals of customers' and creditors' columns are posted monthly to sundry customers, controlling account and "sundry creditors, controlling account," thus enabling a balance of the ledger to be made, excluding the individual accounts of customers and creditors, and permitting the proprietor to ascertain his condition before the numerous postings to customers' and creditors' accounts are completed, if desired; and the balances of individual, customers' and creditors' accounts when taken off are known to be correct if they tally with the balances of the controlling accounts.

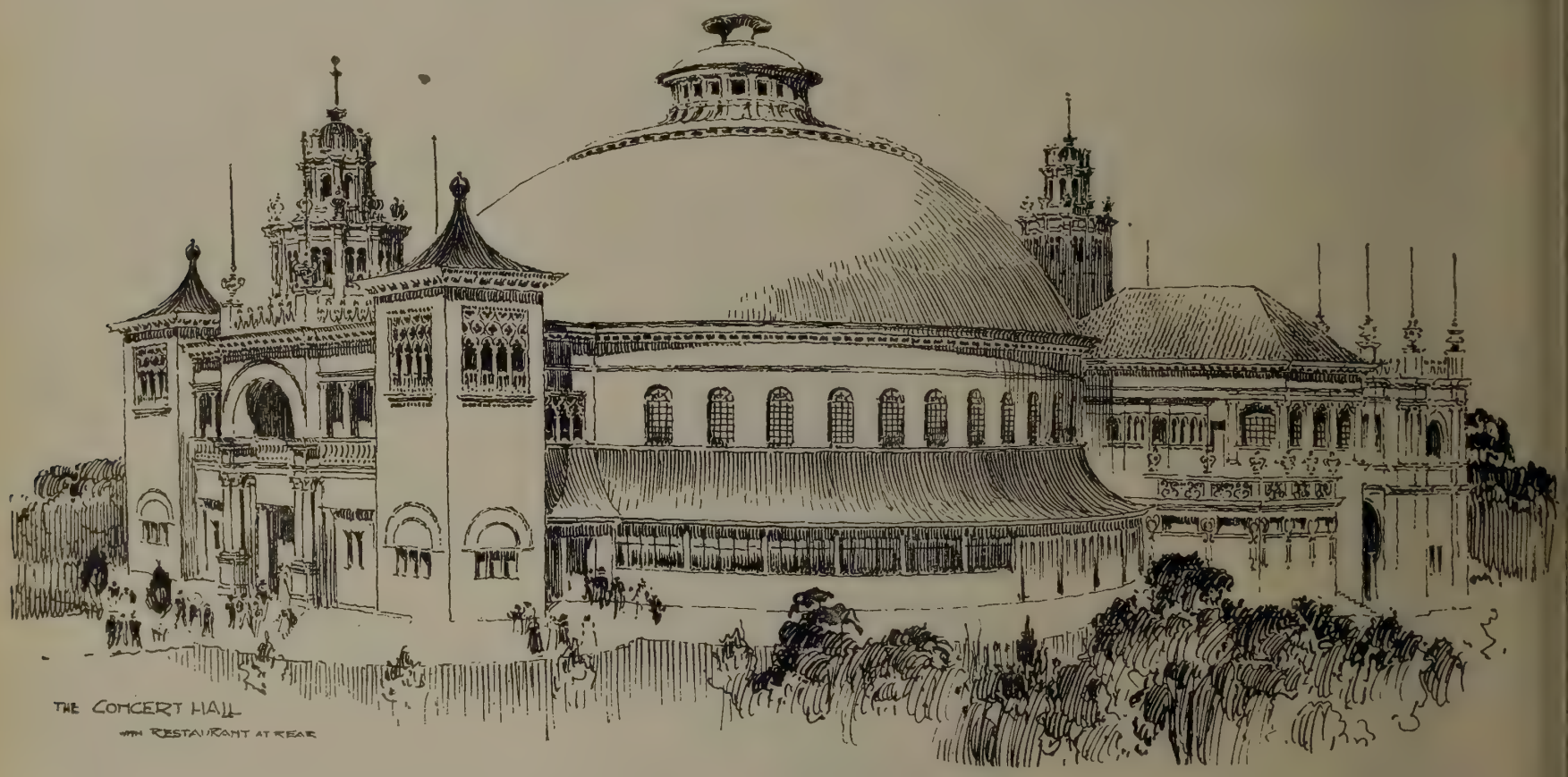
The total of cash sales as shown by the cash register, and as proven by the total of cash sales tickets, is entered daily in the cash book, and the difference between the sum of the totals of the four columns on each side of the cash book, plus the bank balance and the cash on hand, should balance the cash book.

When notice of the arrival of a carload of timber is received the particulars should be entered in the freight book, and the shipper's account charged with the amount of the freight when same is paid—provided such are the terms of purchase. When invoices are received and checked they should be posted direct to the creditors' and purchase accounts, marked with ledger folios, and filed ahead in calendar file to date when payment should be made. When paid they are filed away alphabetically. If voucher system of payments is used the invoice should be first posted to a voucher form, and then treated as above, except that opposite payment in cash book in red ink should be written the voucher number, and when paid invoices are filed under voucher numbers and indexed under creditor's name.

In posting from sales tickets to customers' accounts, the referring number should be the ticket number and not the page of sale book.

The sales tickets for each day should be billed the following day and the bills kept in a blotter portfolio, having a page to each letter of the alphabet, and each day's charges added on the bills so that at the end of the month only the last day's items need be added, and the bills and statements can be in the customer's hand on the first of thè month.

A carbon copy or letter press copy should be kept of all bills.—The Book-Keeper.



GLASGOW EXHIBITION BUILDINGS—CONCERT HALL.

—The plant of the Walkerville Match Company at Walkerville, Ont., was almost totally destroyed by fire last month. The box and basket factories were saved. The loss is in the neighborhood of $100,000.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION AFFECTING LUMBERMEN.

The Rathbun Company, Applicants; The Longford Lumber Company, Respondents--This case was heard in the County Court of the County of Victoria, and was an application under the Rivers and Streams' Act to fix the tolls on South Creek in the district of Haliburton. The judgment is as follows :

In the matter of the Act for Protecting the Public Interest in Rivers, Streams, and Creeks, and in the matter of an application to fix the tolls on South Creek, in the Provisional County of Haliburton.

The Rathbun Company are the Applicants and the Longford Lumber Company are the Respondents. The first named Company is the holder of a timber license for the northwesterly portion of the township of McClintock, in the said provisional county, and the last named company of the southeasterly part of said township.

A small rivulet or creek named South Creek takes its rise in what is described in the evidence as the big marsh in said township, and running through the lands of both the above named companies for a distance of about seven miles, empties into Ox-Tongue Lake, also in said township. About the first day of October, 1898, the Rathbun Company, in order to bring the pine timber on their limit adjacent to South Creek into market, commenced the improvement of that stream so as to make it floatable for logs and timber, and it was admitted that up to the first of March, 1899, they had expended the sum of $2,994.12 in building dams, slides and other improvements of a like nature on said stream. The Rathbun Company after their experience in driving their logs and timber on South Creek during the spring of 1899, deemed it necessary that further improvements should be made to enable them to run out the balance of their pine timber adjacent to the said creek, and it was admitted that they had expended for such improvements $2,539.20 between the month of August, 1899, and the 24th day of December following. There appears to have been some correspondence between the above mentioned companies about the landing of the logs of the Longford Company on the banks of South Creek during the winter of 1899 and 1900, and it was conceded that the last mentioned company had refrained during that season from landing their logs on said creek at the request of the Rathbun Company. It is admitted that the Rathbun Company have driven out of said South Creek 8,500,000 ft. B. M. of logs and timber, and that they have no further use for their improvements on said creek. It is further admitted that rough timber of the value of $100 belonging to said company was used in said improvements and not included in above mentioned sums.

The Longford Lumber Company during the season of 1900 and 1901 have cut and landed 4 and a quarter million ft. B. M. on the banks of South Creek and are now using the improvements of the Rathbun Company on said creek for running or driving their said logs and timber, and they allege that in order to make the said improvements useful for their purposes they were obliged to expend $1,150 in extending said improvements, adding thereto and in repairing same. It was further admitted that the above mentioned quantity was all the logs and timber that the said company would bring down said creek, and that after they finished driving out their present year's cut the improvements will not be of any further use to the said company.

On the 27th day of March last an application was made on the affidavit of the solicitor of the Rathbun Company to issue an order and appointment to settle the tolls to be paid by the Longford Lumber Company to the said Rathbun Company for the use of their improvements on said South Creek. An order and appointment was issued by me fixing the 12th day of April last to proceed with the enquiry and settle the amount of said tolls, and by the said order and appointment I directed a copy of said order and appointment to be served upon the Longfard Lumber Company on or before the 5th day of April last, and that a copy thereof should be published once in the Canada Lumberman. The appointment having been adjourned until the 19th day of April last on the application of the Respondents Company, the matter came on for hearing before me on that day in presence of counsel for the Applicants, and Respondents' proof having been given of the insertion of a copy of the said order and appointment in the Canada Lumberman as directed, I proceeded with the examination of witnesses and hearing on that day and on the 30th day of April last.

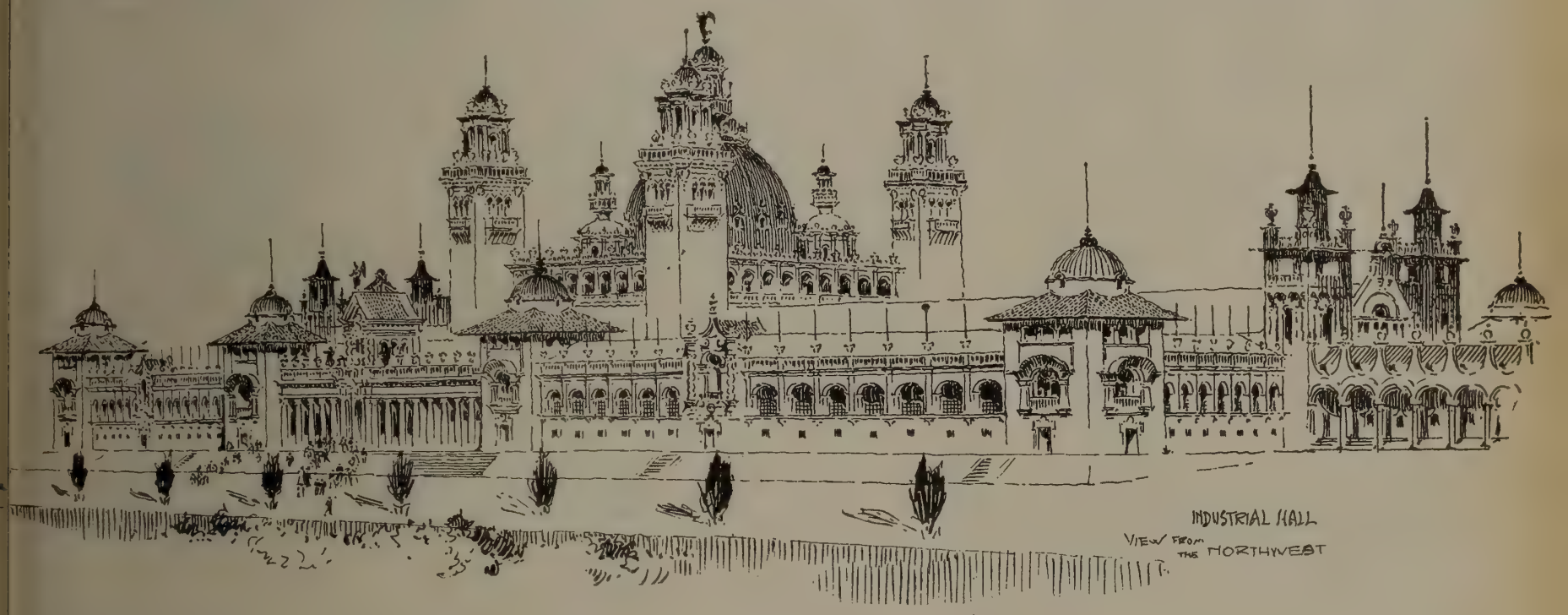
The matter was argued at length before me, Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. F. E. Hodgins, of the Toronto Bar, for the Applicants, and Mr. Stewart for the Respondents.

The learned counsel for the Applicants claimed that the following accounts and allowances should be credited to the said company's improvements :

1st. The amount expended in 1898 and 1899 $2994.12
Interest thereon from date of Ex. to date of judgment..... ....
2nd. Amount expended in 1899 and 1900 $2539.20
Interest from date of Ex. to date of judgment..... .... 2539.20
3rd. Allowance for rough timber used in work above the value of rough timber taken from Respondent's lands... ..... 100.00
4th. Cost of clearing and burning brush near dams..... .... 200.00
5th. Costs and expenses of superintendent 217.50
6th. Allowance for time of book-keeper... 149.00
7th. Maintenance and repairs, including Jackson's dam..... .... 350.00
8th. Expenditure for fire ranging..... ..... 103.00
9th. Interest on items 3 to 9 from date of Expenditure until judgment..... ....

They also contended that the improvements should be divided into three sections as shown on Plan Ex. No. 3, and the tolls computed according to the quantity of timber and logs driven over each section by the respective companies. They further contended that the Respondents expenditure for improvements and repairs made on the works this spring in order to enable them to use the said South creek amounting to $1,150 should not be taken into account when fixing the tolls to be paid by said Respondents to the Applicants. They further contended that the improvements made by the Respondents were above the area of the improvements made by the Applicants. They further contended that under the last clause of Section 13, Cap. 142, R.S.O. 1897, the Applicants were entitled to some further allowance for risk, and they ask for the costs of these proceedings, and referred to Cap. 76, Section 1, R.S.O., Sec. 14, Cap. 142 and Section 22, Cap. 143, R.S.O. 1897.

Counsel for the Respondent Company admitted that items Nos. 1 and 2 are properly taken into account, but contended that interest should not be allowed for the first and second year, as the Applicants were in the sole and exclusive use of the said improvements during those years; that item No. 3 above should not be charged in the account, as the rough timber used was of no commercial value, and that the action of the Applicants in not taking out the hemlock timber adjacent to the said creek after the improvements were all made proved that said timber was valueless; that no proper account was kept in the Applicants' books of the quantity of rough timber used in the construction of said improvements or of the particulars of items Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, although it was proved that the Applicants' manager, Mr. Callaghan, instructed the bookkeeper to keep a particular account of those improvements, as the Respondent Company would be liable to pay a portion of the cost; that the and 2 above and claiming no interest or any Applicants served a statement on the Respondents showing their total expenditure on said improvements to be $5,533.32, comprising items Nos. 1 further payment or allowances; that Applicants cannot be permitted to extend their claim beyond the said statement or in any event beyond the items of claim mentioned in their affidavit of claim filed herein; that no allowance beyond



GLASGOW EXHIBITION BUILDINGS—INDUSTRIAL HALL.

those mentioned in Section 13, Cap. 142, R.S.O., can be taken into account in fixing the tolls; that the improvements on South creek from the reservoir dam to Ox-Tongue Lake are an undivided whole and cannot be arbitrarily divided up into sections at the will of the Applicants, and that it is quite impossible to say that one section is more essential than another to the floatability of the stream; that in order that the Respondent Company could use the said improvements for the transmission of their logs and timber over the said improvements it was necessary for them to expend $1,150 on repairs and improvements thereon within the area of said improvements; that the total costs of the improvements should be divided between the said companies on the basis of the quantity of timber driven out of said stream and over said improvements; that as the Respondents having one-half the quantity of timber to run over said improvements that the Applicants have already run out, that a sum per 1000 ft. B.M. should be allotted or fixed to the paid by the Respondents' Company to the Applicants to cover one-third of the total cost of such improvements.

The Applicants' counsel in answer contended: — That their claim being founded on a Statute cannot be enlarged or abridged by the intention of the parties; that the logs and timber of the Respondents being situate on the easterly part of the township of McClintock, and further from Ox-Tongue Lake, the Respondent Company required to use more of said improvements than the Applicants in driving or floating out their logs and timber.

In order to arrive at a proper sum to be fixed as a toll to be paid by the Respondents Company to the Applicants, for the use of their constructions and improvements on South Creek, it will be necessary under Section 13 of Cap. 142, R.S.O. that the following matters or items be taken into consideration.

1st. The original cost of the construction and improvements.

2nd. The amount required to maintain the same.

3rd. Interest upon said original cost.

4th. Such other matters as under all the circumstances may seem just and reasonable.

There is no difficulty in dealing with the matters under the first and second and third of those items, but more difficulty arises in the application of the fourth item. I cannot accept the Applicants' contention that under this clause I am at liberty to divide the constructions and improvements into sections and assign different tolls to the different sections according to the amount of saw logs and timber floated or transmitted through or over each of such sections by the respective parties. I find the improvements on South Creek from the reservoir dam to the outlet into Ox-Tongue Lake, one series of improvements; nevertheless I consider the use made of the said constructions and improvements by the respective parties as important element to be taken into consideration in fixing the tolls to be paid to the Applicants' Company in this case; neither can I take into consideration on this application the sum expended by the Respondents in increasing the efficiency of said improvements for their own convenience in 1901.

In computing the original cost to the Applicants of the constructions and improvements on South Creek I allow items Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 and $100 of item No. 6, and I reject item No. 8, as I consider. fire ranging as neither part of the original cost or a proper charge for maintenance, although a proper precautionary measure taken in their own interest in connection with their timber limits. The charge for the bookkeeper's time was not as clearly shown as such an item should have been, and I think $100 quite enough to allow.

'I summarize the original cost, maintenance and interest as follows: —

Amount expended to March 1st, 18999... ...	$3144 12
Interest thereon to May 7th, 1901, 2 years and 66 days.....	411 38
Amount expended to December 24th, 1899...	3006 70
Interest thereon to May 7th, 1901, I year and 134 days.....	246 57
Maintenance and repairs.....	350 00
Total original cost, maintenance and int.	$7158.77

Having considered the fact that the greater portion of the saw logs and timber of the Respondents will require to be floated or transmitted through or over the whole of the constructions and improvements on South Creek from the reservoir dam to Ox-Tongue Lake, whilst a comparatively small portion of the said Applicants' saw logs and timber was floated or transmitted over the whole of the said improvements, I find that three-fifths of said above mentioned sum of $7,158.77 should be borne by the Applicants, and two-fifths by the Respondents.

I therefore order and adjudge that the Respondent Company pay to the Applicant Company 66 and one-seventh cents per thousand feet board measure of their saw logs and timber floated or transmitted through and over the said constructions and improvements on South Creek as and for tolls, and I fix the said tolls at 66 and one-seventh cents per thousand feet board measure of saw logs and timber, as provided by Section 13 of Cap. 142, R.S.O. 1897.

I find that the said constructions and improvements will not be of use to any other persons than the said Applicants and Respondents.

I think the costs should be divided equally between the parties, and if the parties desire they can speak of the question of costs later.

Dated this 7th day of May, A.D., 1901.

(Signed) JOHN E. HARDING,
Judge.

A RETROSPECT OF THE TIMBER BUSINESS.

An unusually interesting article reviewing the development of the British timber trade, and giving much information regarding the import duties charged on lumber before the adoption of the present free trade policy of Great Britain is published in the last special number of the Timber Trades Journal, of London, England.

When the last century dawned there was a duty of 11s per load of 50 cubic feet levied on all European timber imported in the log into the United Kingdom. This was constantly raised until before the century was twenty years old it had increased to the enormous charge of £3 5s per load. This duty did not apply to timber from the British North American colonies, which was imported duty free till 1821, when a duty of 10s per load was decided upon.

The duty on imported timber, which was fixed at 6s 8d in 1787, was increased in the first instance for purposes of revenue, to meet the heavy demands on the country's purse of the French wars. The events which culminated in the destruction of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen having seriously affected the British relations with the Baltic powers, it was apprehended that a deficiency of their accustomed supply of timber might ensue, and the Government of the country, egged on by the shipping interest and the Canadian merchants, decided on the policy of bolstering up the timber industry in Canada, to the detriment of trade with the north of Europe. Thus the duty on timber was still further added to as a protectionist measure when a further increase had become detrimental rather than advantageous to the treasury.

In 1813, when the free navigation of the Baltic had been restored, the duty was again increased 25 per cent., and it was not until six years after the war was over, in 1821, that any attempt was made to reduce it. These burdensome duties. moreover, did not represent the whole of the charges made on imported timber, as there was always an additional duty payable on timber imported in foreign ships. When the duty on timber imported in British ships stood at 6s 8d, this extra charge only amounted to 2d, but it gradually increased with the increase of the regular charge until when the ordinary duty on imported timber was £3 5s that imported in foreign vessels had to pay 3s excess, or £3 8s per load.

When the duty on timber imported in the log was 6s 8d per load, the duty on deals under 20 feet in length was £2 13s per standard of 1,980 superficial feet. In 1801 it rose to £5 16s 9d, in 1809 to £8 15s, in 1810 it was doubled, and so on until it reached its maximum of £20 15s 5d in 1819. In 1821 the scale of dimensions was changed, when the charge on deals not exceeding 16 feet in length was fixed at £19, and that on deals from 16 feet to 21 feet at £22. The charge on Colonial deals was at this time £2 per standard, as against £19 for Baltic deals. The effects of the increase of the duties on timber and the preferential treatment accorded to the British colonies is well illustrated in the following table. For the sake of conciseness the average per annum is taken for the imports of every five years.

IMPORTS OF TIMBER INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Five year periods.	From Baltic. Loads.	From Britis' Columbia. Loads.
1788-1792	219,396	2,660
1793-1797	164,600	1,225
1798-1802	178,019	2,916
1803-1807	232,477	16,533
1808-1812	73,718	120,537
1814-1818	125,855	147,507
1819-1823	116,600	335.556
1824-1828	191,890	410,903
1829-1833	122,783	412,682

So onerous did the duties on Eurouean timber at last become that it was no rare thing, in spite of the heavy freight of those days, to ship Baltic timber to the Colonies for the purpose of introducing it into England at Colonial rates. It was asserted that there had been a profit of ten shillings per load on one of these transactions, where the duties on Baltic timber were absolutely prohibitive of any profit at all. No reduction of the timber dues was carried out until 1842, when the duty on European wood imported into Great Britain was fixed at 32s for sawn and 24s for hewn wood. The duty on Canadian wood was at the same time reduced to the nominal amount of 1s and 2s. In 1847 the discriminating duty was reduced to 14s. Four years later the duty was fixed at 7s 6d per load on square timber and 10s per load on deals and battens from other than Colonial ports. In 1860 it was reduced to 1s and 2s per load, and in 1866 abolished altogether.

TIMBER PRICES.

There was a considerable rise in prices, as was to be expected, during the period of the French wars. The following table give the estimdted prices c. i. f. which were obtained for Quebec white pine deals from the recognized Canadian ports:

PRICES QUEBEC WHITE PINE DEALS, FIRST QUALITY, PER STANDARD:

1808....	£30 0	1817....	£17 2 6
1809....	43 0	1820....	13 0 0 to £16 0
1812....	26 0	1825....	16 0 0 " 19 0
1815....	33 0	1830....	14 0 0 " 16 10

The evidence given at the parliamentary commission of 1835 shows that Canadian red pine at that date brought £4 12s 6d per load of 50 cubic feet. But the net proceeds to the Canadian seller were only £1 12s 6d, as the gross profits were reduced by various charges to the extent of £3 before anything could be put into the seller's pocket. The charges on Canadian red pine were as follows: Duty 10s; freight, £2; Government charges, 3s; interest, 2s 4d; commission and brokerage, 4s 8d—(£3 in all.) Of Quebec white pine the selling price was £3 17s 6d, the total charges thereon amounting to £2 18s 10d, and the net proceeds therefor being 18s 8d.

The price of Quebec deals in 1835 was £14 10s per standard. The duty was £1; freight £6; charges, 9s 6d; interest 7s 3d; commission and bokerage, 14s 6d; total, &8 11s 3d. The net proceeds were therefore, £5 18s 9d per standard hundred.

THE FIRST MILLS.

It was not until the last half of the eighteenth

century that the saw mill came into general use in Great Britain. A saw mill was erected in England as early as 1663, but it was destroyed by the laboring classes, who bitterly resented its introduction. As late as 1767 there are records of saw mills destroyed through this popular prejudice. Probably the earliest description of a saw mill to be met with is that sent by the Ambassador from Mary, Queen of England, to the Court of Rome, which has reference to one then in use in the neighborhood of Lyons. It is perhaps worth while to quote it verbatim : "The saw mill," the ambassador writes, "is driven with an upright wheel, and the water which maketh it go is gathered whole into a narrow trough, which delivereth the same water to the wheel. This wheel hath a piece of timber put to the axletree and like the handle of a broach and fastened to the end of a saw, which being turned by the force of the water, hoisteth up and down the saw, that it continually cateth in, and the handle of the saw is kept in a rigall of wood from swerving. Also the timber lieth, as it were, upon a ladder which is brought by little and little to the saw with another vice."

It was in America that the saw mill when once introduced took the firmest root, as the vast extent of the forest that required clearing led to this kind of machinery being eagerly adopted and widely employed. The first saw mill of which there is any record was erected on Salmon Falls river, near the city of Portsmouth, N.H., be-

ONE OF THE FIRST SAW MILLS.

twèen the years 1631 and 1635. About 1650 they came into use in Virginia. The accompanying illustration of the mill first built there is reproduced from a tract published in London, in which is also found the following description :

"This engine is very common in Norway and mountains of Sweden, wherewith they cut great quantity of deal boards ; which engine is very necessary to be in a great town and forest, to cut timber, whether into planks or otherwise. This heer is not altogether like those of Norway; for they make the piece of timber approach the saws on certain wheels with teeth, but because of preparations which those toothed wheels are often subject unto, I will omit that use : and instead thereof, put two weights, about 2 or 300 pound weight a piece, whereof one is marked A and the other B. The cords wherewith the sayed weights do hang, to be fastened at the end of the 2 pieces of moving wood, which slide on two other pieces of fixed wood, by means of certain small pulleys, which should be within the house, and so the sayed weights should always draw the sayed pieces of moving wood, which advancing alway toward the saws, rising and falling, shall quickly be cut into 4, 5, or 6 pieces, as you shall please to put on saws, and placed at what distance you will have for the thickness of the planks or boards you will cut, and when a piece is cut, then let one with a lever turn a roller, whereto shall be fastened A I strong cord which shall bring back the sayed piece of wood, and lift again the weights ; and after put aside the piece already cut, to take again the saws against another piece of wood, which once done, the ingenious artist may easily convert the same to an instrument of threshing wheat, breaking of hemp or flax, and other as profitable uses."

Among the timber merchants doing business in England one hundred years ago appears the name of Irvin & Sellers, of Preston, Lancashire, and Bootle, Liverpool. This firm can boast of an unbroken success in one family for upwards of a century. Two years ago they celebrated their centenary, to commemorate Mr. John Irvin's commencement of business at Friargate in Preston as a manufactarer of shuttles in the year 1799.

PURCHASE OF MILL SITE.

Messrs. Geo. T. Houston & Co., hardwood lumber dealers of Chicago, have purchased 148 and a quarter acres in Vicksburg, Mississippi, as a mill site, paying therefor $23,125 cash. The tract fronts on Lake Centennial, corners on the National Cemetery, and is bordered by the Y. & M. V. R.R. Co.'s tracks. The proposed plant will include 4 band saw mills and numerous other gang and re-saws, including a number of veneer saws and woodstock factory connected with conveyors to consume low-gradè material and refuse. The company will employ from 500 to 800 men in their manufacturing and logging operations and will build a fleet of light draft, modern steamers and barges for towing and barging logs on the Yazo and Big Sunflower rivers.

The company will retain thèir big double band mill at Bigbee, which has made a record never before heard of. The mills were started on a night and day run January 10, 1899, about the time lumber began to boom, and has kept it up and is still running night and day, with a year's supply of logs ahead.

The company has recently secured additional stumpage near the Bigbee mill on Tombigbee river, known as the "Eikelberger Tract," amounting to 4800 acres, covered with a virgin forest of white oak, ash, cypress and poplar, and that, with their present holdings, will run the Bigbee mill a number of years.

The new plant to be built at Vicksburg will contain all new and modern machinery to be equipped with all the latest and most approvèd labor-saving appliances. Construction is to be commenced this coming fall, or probably sooner. To start with, a single band mill will be temporarily constructed at once, to saw out the material required for the construction of the new plant, which will take from 5 to 6 million feet of timber and lumber. The first floor of the mill proper will be of stone and brick ; the second and third floors frame, covered with galvanized iron, strictly fire proof. The factory building, power plant and machine shop will be constructed of brick, stone and iron, modern and of a permanent nature and likewise fire-proof. The power house will include two 1,000 horse power engines, with separate attachments, and a battery of 18 boilers with 150 pounds steam pressure.

The four band, gang, veneer and re-saws are to be built with a capacity of 400,000 feet of lumber board measure, per day, which will be the largest hardwood mill ever constructed.

The company now own 260,000 acres of the finest virgin forest lan ds in the south, all of which has a perfect title and is suitable for cultivation. The company have distributing yards and branches in Chicago, Cairo, Memphis, Bigbee, and Vicksburg shortly to be added. Their handling of hardwood lumber is enormous, amounting to 100 million feet of assorted hardwood annually, which is distributed to the principal consuming markets throughout the United States and foreign countries.

ABOUT STRAIGHTEDGES.

BY T. L. HILES, IN THE WOOD-WORKER.

How many filers are there who hammer the circular or band saws under their charge, whose attention has never been specially directed to the subject of straightedges ? Not a great many, let us hopè. That there are a few such is evidenced by the occasional accidents which call the subject of straightedges into view. A straightedge is a small affair to look at, but its condition is a large affair in anvil work. How many employers see to it that their filing room is supplied with correctly-made straightedges and with a test bar by which they can be gauged for accuracy ?

Not evèry mill is all that could be wished for in this direction. This is one of those minor things—if there are minor things in a mechanical point of view—which are sometimes left to the chance ability and opportunity of the filer to make for himself from a piece of an old saw. The edges of a straightedge should be parallel right lines. If they are not also straight lines they should vary from straight lines by a certain definite quantity, in a definite direction and for a definite purpose.

To illustrate, Fig. 1 may be a straightedge in which the surface a b c d is perfectly true, a d and b c being straight lines and parallel. It is the practice of some to use a straightedge with the edge concave about 1-100 of an inch, as shown, in an exaggerated form, in m n, Fig. 2. The thickness a b is of importance. The length of the straightedge will govern its general thick-

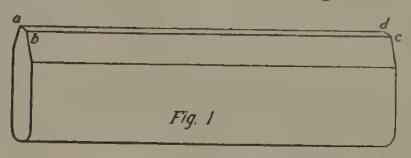


Fig. 1

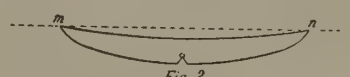


Fig. 2

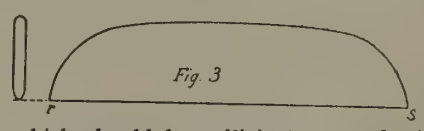


Fig. 3

ness, which should be sufficient to render it stiff so it will not readily spring out of line. The edge a b need not exceed 1-16 of an inch in thickness, and may be less on short lengths. All straightedges should be of good steel, nicely tempered, so they will wear uniformly.

It is surprising to find upon what makeshift tools a mill is sometimes dependent. A young man who is the filer in the mill running a 6-inch resaw, depends upon a tool like that shown in Fig. 3. It is 6 inches long by 2 inches wide, and 13-gauge thick, made from an old circular saw. The edger is round, ground up by hand on a emery wheel. The rounding of the edge varies here and there, more metal being ground off at one place than another. Unless held perfectly vertical it will indicate an apparent lump upon a true surface. The user must often choose between a lump and the appearance of one. The industry he displays with the hammer and the appearance of his saw leads one to conclude he must labor on both the actual and the apparent inequalities.

In another mill a filer, in examining a shingle saw, complained it was in poor shape ; seemed to be crooked and lumpy. An examination of his straightedge showed that it was soft, made from an old band saw, and had some kinks along the edge. Allowing that it was true on the edge, the least inclination of the level from a vertical position showed that what he mistook for lumps and winds in the saw. The worst feature of this case lay in the insistance, by the filer, that the faulty condition of his level had nothing to do with the case. It being a level or straightedgè, and made by himself, satisfied him that anything tested by it and found wanting should be condemned. Reflection, it is hoped, has since cleared away his brash confidence in this particular level. This is a fault in levels to be guarded against. It is just as important that they be true on the sides as on the edges.

A test bar made from a bar of steel 3-16 or quarter of an inch thick by 1 and one-quarter or 1 and one-half inches wide, straightened, and planed and ground true and square on the edge, is very useful for testing the levels in daily use, to correct for wear. If the level is not of a uniform temper it will wear more in one spot than another.

THE
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

LUMBER PRICES.

FIFTY years ago the timber supply of the North American Continent was much greater in extent than it is to-day. Each succeeding year saw a diminution in the quantity of standing timber, and naturally with this diminution and the fluctuation in the demand came a readjustment of the prices of lumber from time to time. A pamphlet issued by the Treasury Department of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States gives some figures of the average wholesale selling price of lumber for the past sixty years which are exceedingly interesting and suggestive.

The average price of extra clear white pine boards in 1840 was $24 per thousand feet. This price remained unchanged for about 20 years, after which it advanced within four years to $40, and since that time the range has been from $35 to $48. This latter figure was only reached in 1899. Within forty years, therefore, the price of the best quality of pine lumber has advanced 100 per cent.

White pine boards of common quality were selling in 1840 at $10.50 per thousand. From 1864 to 1874 the price ranged from $16 to $22, the latter figure in 1873, and the highest point which has yet been reached for common pine. Since 1874 there has been no sustained advance, the price ranging from $14 to $17, with slight fluctuations from year to year. In 1899 the price was $16, but in the previous five years from $12 to $14. The advance in the price of common boards within the sixty years under review has been only slightly in excess of 50 per cent.

The figures for cull white pine boards cover less than the last 40 years, during which time there has been no substantial advance, the price ranging from $9 to $17, the latter in 1873. The lowest point was reached in 1876, since which time the price has recovered about $4 per thousand.

The price of pine doors, 2 ft. 4 in. x 6 ft. 8 in., 1¼ in. thick, has declined within the sixty years. In 1840 the price per door was $1.75, and in 1899 $1.15. The highest price, $2.25 per door, prevailed in 1874. For the next ten years the price ruled about $2, since which time it gradually declined, until 80 cents was reached in 1896. Thus while lumber prices generally have advanced, doors have been produced at a lower cost. This is doubtless due largely to the introduction of improved machinery and manufacturing methods.

An advance of $3 has been made within the period in the price of hemlock, $9 being the quotation in 1840, and $12 in 1899. The high point of $16 was reached in 1871, and the low point of $8 in 1896.

Very little change has taken place in the price of first quality maple boards, the selling price for the past 40 years being from $20 to $24. Oak boards advanced sharply from 1855 to 1865, selling from $10 to $30 in that period and advancing gradually until 1899, when the highest price of $36 was reached.

The price of shingles has shown a wide variation, the lowest point within sixty years for 16 inch XXX being $1.90 in 1846, and the highest point $5.10 in 1868. From 1864 to 1874 prices ranged from $3.50 to $5.00, gradually declining for the next eight years, then selling at about $3.00 until 1891, when they declined and sold at $2.60 until 1898, when there was an advance to $2.85.

Recapitulating, it will be seen that the best quality of lumber is bringing considerably higher prices to-day than some years ago, while common lumber is but slightly higher. This is the natural result of the decreased production of the higher grades of lumber and the consequent increase in the production of the lower grades. The timber now available produces a smaller quantity of high grade lumber than did the timber of, say, forty years ago. The higher prices now ruling are justified to the fullest extent by the changed conditions. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise that within the period named greater advances have not taken place. The enhanced value of stumpage is alone an item which represents a considerable increase in the cost of producing lumber.

WHAT OF SPRUCE LUMBER?

PERHAPS there is no class of lumber for which the market is more uncertain than spruce. It has been subject to violent fluctuations in price, but has usually recovered the declines in a comparatively short time. The summer of 1899 was one of some depression, while last year spruce prices were higher. So far this season the market has been most uncertain, with the tendency in the direction of lower prices, particularly for British specifications.

Spruce, although quite serviceable, is a lumber which does not occupy an exclusive field. It meets with competition from yellow pine, hemlock, and other cheaper woods which cannot fill the place of white pine. Consequently when the market weakens the effect is immediately discernible in spruce prices.

While as lumber spruce is not particularly favored, it does occupy a unique position as a pulp wood; in fact, it may be said to be the only eminently satisfactory timber for the manufacture of pulp. Large purchases by pulp manufacturers have recently had a marked influence on the price of spruce timber. In the Eastern States, where there are a number of pulp mills, spruce logs have changed hands at $16 per thousand feet board measure.

While at times the spruce lumber market may exhibit signs of weakness, it is well for holders of stock to remember that the spruce lands will each year be drawn upon to an increased extent to furnish the raw material for pulp mills. The curtailment of the production should also be given consideration by lumbermen whenever there are indications of an abnormal supply.

THE RIVERS AND STREAMS ACT.

IN another column is printed a most important judgment affecting the tolls which may be charged by lumbermen for improvements to rivers and streams for the purpose of facilitating the floating of logs. The case was an application under the Rivers and Streams Act to fix the tolls on South Creek, in the District of Haliburton. It is believed to be the first case of the kind in which a decision has been reasoned out by a judge, and the principles on which tolls should be fixed given.

One of the most important claims made by the applicants was that a section of the Timber Slide Companies' Act should be applied when, as in this case, all the improvements were used by the respondent's logs, while the applicants only used for the bulk of their logs two of the lower sections. We are not aware that this point has been brought up before. The decision, it seems, is really in favor of the applicants, as, though treating the improvements as all one construction, the judge has charged the respondents a larger proportion than would have been the case if all had used the improvements equally.

A second claim made by the applicants was that the company building the improvements and running the risk of fire, or destruction of those improvements, were entited to some allowance in that respect by the company who came in after the applicants had run the risk for two seasons. This point the judge did not think was within his province to decide under the wording of the statute. The judgment is an interesting one and will probably form a precedent for lumbermen if it should be upheld on appeal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FREIGHT rates represent a very heavy charge against much of the lumber exported from Canada. Last season rates were unusually high, but the indications are that they will be more reasonable this year. The Pacific coast is handicapped by freights on European shipments, while obtaining an advantage over eastern Canada in catering to the markets of Japan, China and Australia. From five to six months is usually occupied by lumber vessels in making the trip from British Columbia to the United Kingdom, three months

to Australia, two months to Japan, and from three to four months to South Africa.

A VERY large attendance of lumbermen and capitalists may be expected at the sale of Quebec timber limits to be held on June 4th, when in the neighborhood of 10,000 square miles will be put under the hammer. It is understood that the Department of Woods and Forests has received many enquiries regarding timber limits and water powers from United States parties, and that fancy prices are looked for.

directions, which relieves the strain caused by the rapid speed of the carriage of the single band. How to take care of the lumber cut on the backward run is a question sometimes asked. Where circumstances will permit it is preferable to have the live rolls placed in the log deck, just below the top of the blocks, carrying the lumber towards the front of the mill clear off the log deck, where it is dropped onto a transfer moving sideways towards the haul-up, then to a chain of live rolls, conveying it under the log deck, back of the band mill, and down to the edger.

quoted by the Americans. We doubt if there is another branch of the wood-working industry on which the margin of profit has been so small, if there has been a margin at all. It is satisfactory to learn that at last steps have been taken by the Wholesale Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers' Association of the North-Western States to place prices of their products more in accord with the market value of the raw material from which they are manufactured and the capital invested in their establishments. A new list making advances has just been adapted, the first revision since the beginning of 1895.

PUBLICATIONS.

The fifth edition of Baughman's Buyer and Seller, the handy book for lumbermen, has been issued. The lumber tables in this work show nearly four thousand different sizes and lengths, and the number of feet in any number of pieces can be determined at a glance. It contains cost and interest tables, diagrams and rules for cutting rafters, rules for finding number of shingles and number of feet of flooring or siding for any size of building, etc. Copies may be obtained from the publisher, H. R. A. Baughman, Indianapolis, Ind., for one dollar each.

GLASGOW EXHIBITION BUILDINGS—VIEW OF MAIN BUILDING FROM THE NORTH.

THERE are in operation in Canada, to our knowledge, two double cutting band mills. These mills have been in operation for a sufficient time to test their merits as to economy, and general utility, and it is understood they are regarded as a success. No doubt the double cutting band will eventually come into greater use, although its progress may be somewhat slow until lumbermen become more familiar with it. It is learned that within the last three months the first double-cutting band mill has been installed in Washington territory for cutting fir timber, but none have yet been introduced into British Columbia. It is claimed that in addition to an increased output, the carriage travels at a more uniform rate of speed in both

IT has long been the wonder of Britishers how the American door manufacturers, and particularly those of the United States, could sell their product at the low prices which have ruled for some years past. Sentiment on the subject grew so strong that an effort was made about two years ago by the Operative Joiner's Union of Great Britain to boycott American joinery, but this step did not meet with success, an investigation proving that Canadian joinery at least was manufactured under fair and reasonable conditions. Whether the same can be said of the United States joinery may be open to question. It seems strange that with the raw material close at hand our manufacturers have frequently found themselves unable to compete with the prices

A few years ago the logs in a river in a northwestern lumber district had jammed into a nasty snarl, and no one hankered for the job of going out with a canthook and starting the key log. In the crew was an Indian who was noted for his coolness and his keenness. The boss finally looked over in his direction. "Lacoote," he said "you go out and break that jam, and I'll see that you get a nice puff in the paper." The redskin looked at the logs, and then at the boss. "Dead Injun look nice on paper," he grunted, and walked away.

Referring to the British trade, a hardwood manufacturer recently gave it as his opinion that the principal drawback to the export business is that to go into it extensively means the sacrifice to a certain extent of the local manufacturing trade, which particularly should be encouraged. He thought it more satisfactory also to sell to Canadian consumers, as he understood better their requirements. This seems to be the view held by a great many of our hardwood manufacturers. First, they prefer to sell at home from patriotic reasons, to assist in building up the industries of the country; secondly, they find that their trade is more easily handled. To overcome these obstacles, I believe it will be necessary for the British importer to turn his attention, as far as possible, to the handling of hardwoods in the more manufactured state, and also to come up a little in his price. Although the hardwood supply of Canada is in a sense becoming exhausted, there are on cut-over pine limits large quantities of hardwoods to which lumbermen are now giving attention, and as these limits are mostly held by the larger firms, perhaps more stock for export will be taken out in the near future. But I must confess that the average hardwood manufacturer seems content with the local and United States markets.

* * *

A coterie of friends have welcomed back to Toronto, if but temporarily, Mr. John Donogh. Mr. Donogh, as I presume most Lumberman readers know, has of late been engaged in the lumber business at North Tonawanda as one of the principals of the Swan-Donogh Lumber Company. Shortly after establishing himself in Tonawanda Mr. Donogh contracted malaria fever and after a stubborn fight to overcome it, found it necessary to remove from the place and temporarily at least sever his connection entirely from business. Although his health is greatly impaired, Mr. Donogh hopes, by means of a complete relaxation from business and a vacation in Muskoka, to be able to take up the cue again in a short time, although no plans to that end have yet been laid out. Mr. Donogh's company gave considerable attention to the export trade, while he himself has always been a great student of lumber and lumber markets. He believes that eventually a much larger trade will be done direct from the Canadian mills to British dealers and consumers. The number of representatives of large wood consuming concerns who have visited Canada and the United States for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the conditions of the lumber trade was an evidence of this. Many of these came out simply to look over the ground and gave little or no attention to the actual purchase of stock. In his opinion, it is a mistake to ship lumber to foreign countries on consignment, as it frequently results in disaster to the shipper. Reverting to the days of the Donogh & Oliver Co., which handled many millions of pine annually, Mr. Donogh remarked that Toronto was becoming less of a distributing centre. This was also the case to some extent with Buffalo and Tonawanda, and in a very short time they would cease to be distributing points for white pine, as the timber of that variety in the North-western States would soon be cut away. Canada, and the Ottawa district in particular, would then be looked to as a source of supply for the Eastern States. It was fortunate, Mr. Donogh thought, that Canada took steps as early as she did to protect the timber supply. Lumbering in Canada was different than in the United States, inasmuch as our lumbermen seemed to be content to cut a moderate quantity of timber each year with a view to conserving the limits. In the United States this was not the case; such firms as the Weyenhausser Syndicate and Mitchell & McClure, of Duluth, go into the woods and slash everything before them, their sole object seeming to be to get a return of the money invested as quickly as possible. In a few years, he said, they will have to cease business owing to the lack of raw material.

* * *

From a resident of Chelmsford, Ont., who was recently in Toronto, I learn that the Robert Thomson saw mill at that place has been purchased by the Clergues, of Sault Ste. Marie, and that it has been torn down and the machinery taken to the Soo. The Clergues, he said, were purchasing a great many mills in that district. Negotiations were under way between Mr. J. J. C. Thomson and the Morgan Lumber Company for the purchase of the Thomson mill, but terms could not be agreed upon. Had the mill been secured it was the intention of the Morgan Company to raft the logs down the Vermillion river to a point about five miles from Chelmsford, where they would be loaded on cars and carried by the C.P.R. for the balance of the distance. Failing this the logs are being floated to the Georgian Bay. My informant remarked upon the magnificence of the timber in Morgan township, stating that it was the finest in Canada.

QUARTER SAWING.

Probably one of the oldest questions in the wood-working industry is that of quarter sawing logs, and it is one which has never settled down to any set rule or recognized system. The original idea embraced was to cut a log through the center twice, making four quarters, which were presumed to be laid with back down on the carriage and worked into boards. In carrying out this work in detail, however, many ideas and pet theories have been developed, and the lumber trade journals have given from time to time new ideas on the subject, with illustrations of how this man or that did the work. Whether or not all these men carry out the idea illustrated, there may be some question, but the ideas are good things anyway, for they set us to thinking.

THE SIMPLE WAY.

In oak, one of the simplest and probably the most generally adopted methods of quarter sawing is to split the log in half. Then, instead of splitting the half again to make the quarter, it is simply tilted on the carriage as shown in figure 1, and is worked in that position till something near the center line on the face is reached, after which the balance is tilted back to lay in the position shown by figure 2, in which position it is finished up. Some vary this by taking off a light slab at A or B, so that the flitch will rest better on the carriage for working, but the general idea given here is the one which is probably most followed by sawmills in quarter sawing.

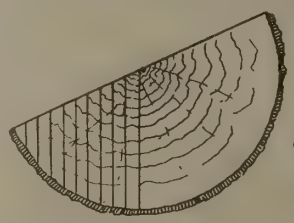

Fig 1

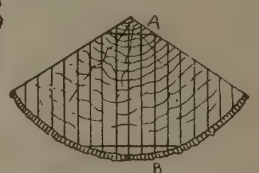

Fig 2.

HOLDING THE LOGS.

The question of how to hold the logs on the carriage has been raised several times, but it is very simple, too, in that it resolves itself into practically only one method. It can be seen, by glancing again at figure 1, that the half log would have a natural tendency to roll back on the blocks and to dog it in the top, as usually practiced in sawmills, will not hold it; consequently resort is had to a duplex dog, one which holds from both top and bottom, so that there is no chance for the log to roll either way. Those who have no equipment for dogging in this way are considerably handicapped when they come to quarter sawing, and they have either to resort to some of the special plans to get the quarter cut, or else turn and slab for a face to rest on the blocks before undertaking to saw up a quarter. In short, it might be said that a man is fooling away his time when he undertakes to do quarter sawing without duplex dogs.

CUTTING SPECIAL STOCK.

It is plain, quarter-sawed lumber of all widths that I have been talking about, and when we turn from that and get into the work of cutting special stock, there are other questions which come up. For instance, if one wants to make quarter-sawn veneer, and do the work on a segment veneer saw, there is required at the hands of the man who prepares the flitches at the mill more than the mere quartering of the log. He must get rid of as much of the slab as possible, so that when the veneer man comes to work up the timber he has practically nothing to do but saw veneer. In making veneer of this kind width is generally quite an object, and it is not unusual to work all the log into something else except that which will produce wide stock, and in doing this it may frequently be better to not quarter the log at all. There are quite a number of ways to do this to get from two to four flitches out of a log which will make reasonably wide stock, and saw so the grain will show quartering, and a study of the log, together with what you can best work the rest of the log into, will soon bring to mind a way to get at the work.

NARROW STOCK.

Where flooring and narrow stock of one kind and another is the product desired, it is frequently produced without any quartering of the log whatever. Some simply saw up their logs and work to get out a fair share of this stock with the edger. Others, especially where they have gangs in the mill for working up the heavy flitches, simply flitch from the side of the log in thicknesses for the width of the boards required, and then turn the flitches down and work them into quarter-sawed stock. Quarter-sawed parquet flooring strips are a sample of this kind of work. Many of these are made even from the slab ends, taken from swell-butt logs, which are cut into planks of such a thickness that when they are made into strips with a gang saw they will dress to 2 in. in width.—Barrel and Box.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Hiram Robinson, president of the Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont., has just returned from a two months' pleasure trip to Europe.

Mr. Henry Fisher was instantly killed in his saw mill at Amherst, N.S., a few weeks ago. He was sawing hardwood timber, when he was struck over the heart with a slab from the saw.

The death occurred in Winnipeg last week of Mr. John O. Revell, who was for many years prominently connected with the lumbering industry at Coboconk, Ont. Recently he had been employed by Seaman & Company.

Mr. Charles D. Shufeldt, who has been in the employ of Mr. W. F. Bury Austin, wholesale lumber and timber merchant, of Montreal, for the past six years, died in the general hospital in that city on May 29th, of typhoid fever. Interment took place at Albany, N. Y.

The death took place recently of Mr. Charles K. Eddy, of Saginaw, Mich., one of the pioneer lumbermen of Eastern Michigan. Mr. Eddy was eighty years of age, and since 1858 had been engaged in the lumber business, first at Ottawa, Ont. He was the senior member of the firm of C. K. Eddy & Sons, who are owners of large timber limits in the Georgian Bay districts. A few years ago Mr. Eddy retired from active business.

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Branch Office:
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Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canaian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 20-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

About 3½ million feet of White Pine, mill run. ½ million feet dry; cut last August. Address,
W. G. DOHERTY, Day Mills, Algoma, Ont.
or
W. DOHERTY & CO., Clinton, Ont.

Wanted at Once.

1,000 pieces 4x8x16
1,700 " 4x10x16

prime quality Douglas Fir, edge grain preferred. Apply Box 44, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Telephone Poles for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE 5,000 Cedar Telephone Poles, all lengths from 25 to 45 feet. Quotations given by mail or wire on application.
GEORGE & McGREGOR,
Killaloe Station, Ont.

FOR SALE.

120 M feet Sound, Well Cut 1 inch Hemlock, 12, 14, 16 feet;

80 M feet Sound, Well Cut 2 inch Plank, 8, 10, 12 wide, 16 feet;

16 M feet Black Birch, 1 inch, 12 feet.

$8.00 per M for 200 feet hem'ock, dead culls out.
$14.00 per M for birch, dead culls out.

F.O.B. cars, Edgington, Parry Sound Colonization Railway. Address—
S. T. MALKIN,
Terms—2% spot; net 30 days. Edgington.

"SILVER GRAY" SHINGLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THE SOLE and exclusive right to the use of the Trade Mark consisting of the words "SILVER GRAY," as applied to shingles and wooden roofing material.

All Persons are Hereby Warned

against using the same; otherwise they will be prosecuted according to law.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY,
Deseronto, Ont.

FOR SALE — 600,000 FEET GOOD WHITE Pine Mill Culls, Dry. Address "OTTAWA," office CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR sale—20, 00 FEET DRY ASH, 15,000 feet 1" Elm log run, culls out. Last season's cut. Apply to JOHN DONALDSON, Almonte, Ont.

FOR SALE.

PATCH MACHINE FOR PATCHING BAND Saws; Baldwin & Tuthill make; in first-class condition. Apply Box 28, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE.

Two million 16" White pine Shingles, firsts, seconds and culls. Also Common and Better Birch, 1", 1¼", 1½", 2" and 3". Apply to
A. McPHERSON & CO.
Longford Mills, Ont.

FOR SALE.

A stock of White Pine Lumber, consisting of about 4 million feet, to be manufactured this season at Cache Bay.
Logs could be sawn to order of purchaser. Apply,
THE NIPISSING LUMBER CO., LIMITED
Hamilton.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Howland Owen, Insolvent:

TAKE NOTICE THAT THERE WILL BE offered for sale by Public Auction at the premises known as John Rowland Owen's Mill Yard, Victoria Avenue, Ridgetown, on TUESDAY, 11TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D, 1901, at the hour of two o'clock, p. m., the following Assets of the Estate:

96 M feet Mixed Lumber, 60 M Lath, 77 M Shingles, all of which will be put up in one lot. Also Horses, Trucks, Chains, Harness, Sleighs etc., used in connection with the said business; Also Two Town Lots, being part of the Mill Yard in the said Town of Ridgetown.
Stock list may be seen upon application to the assignee or his solicitor.
Terms of sale and full particulars may be had upon application to them.

HERBERT D. SMITH, Solicitor for Assignee, Ridgetown, Ont.
WM. A. GOSNELL, Assignee, Ridgetown, On.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The strength which is shown by the lumber market is very encouraging to holders of stock. Information from manufacturers and dealers in pine is decidedly optimistic, and the outlook for building operations is improving as the season advances. There is a heavy local demand, and a liberal distribution to the Eastern States. The new cut apparently is having no influence upon prices; consequently investors who have delayed carrying out proposed undertakings are now proceeding with the work. The statement of the manager of the Bank of Montreal that the lumber markets were congested and prices ruling low has elicited much unfavorable comment. So far as the markets of Canada and the United States are concerned, his statements are widely at variance with the facts, as it is many years since the market has been in a more healthy condition. With mill culls, for instance, selling at $11 at the mill, surely the market is not depressed. On the other hand, the outlook is that there will be no material decline in the price of pine lumber this year. This might be said of hardwoods also, although this class of lumber is not as active or firm as pine. The British market is doubtless rather heavy, but Canadian manufacturers are not likely to be seriously affected thereby, on account of the increased demand at home and in the United States.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Shipping of lumber during the past week from the eastern provinces has been quite active. Heavy shipments have been made to Great Britain, and vessels have loaded for South America and Antwerp. The shipment to Antwerp is the first that has taken place for several years. The number of vessels under charter seems to indicate that the export of spruce lumber this season will be heavier than was anticipated earlier in the year. The market for square and waney timber is showing strength, pine timber having advanced from one to three cents per cubic foot. Most of the log drives in Quebec are likely to reach the mills, but in New Brunswick several drives have already been hung.

UNITED STATES.

The past week has been one of unusual activity in lumber circles. The buying has been on a comparatively large scale, and sales made in the Lake Superior district have been at the top prices of the year. Although some of the new cut is almost in shipping condition, the sawing season having been in progress for six weeks, white pine lumber is exhibiting increased strength. There seems to be a large present and prospective demand, and a strong belief that there will be no material decline in prices during the summer. From Duluth the sale is reported of several million feet of No. 3 and better at $18, which is a remarkable price. The east is buying quite liberally, and although receipts of lumber at Buffalo and Tonawanda have been quite heavy, the grades are still somewhat broken. In view of the attitude of the western producers the dealers at eastern distributing points may be forced to advance prices. Such a possibility at this season of the year is unusual. The manufacturers of spruce are showing great confidence in the future of prices, the present asking price at Boston being fifty cents above the list. The improvement in hardwoods is slow. Sales of basswood are on the increase, but elm and maple are quiet. Brown and black ash are meeting with better enquiry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

About the only encouraging news from Great Britain is the announcement that at recent sales the buying has shown more animation. Other conditions remain unchanged. The import of timber so far this season has been little less than for the corresponding period of last year, and it is feared that even lower prices may be witnessed before the season closes. A large quantity of the North of Europe production is still unsold. White sea shippers have lately closed some contracts, but the quotations are believed to be fifty shillings lower than the price quoted at the opening of the season. The building trade is inactive, even in the face of the compatatively low price of lumber. While pine deals are reasonably firm, the market for spruce is quite heavy. It is reported that Canadian shippers are accepting lower prices. For instance, 3x9 third spruce has sold at £8 2s 6d c.i.f. London, and 3x7-8ths at £7 5s, the latter being a reduction of 10s per standard on battens. There is a fair demand for 11-inch spruce, but the quantity of this width available is not large.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There has been a decided improvement in the lumber demand in Winnipeg, and a slightly better trade throughout the province. Building operations are quite active, and higher prices for lumber are looked for in the near future. Conditions in British Columbia are reasonably satisfactory, although foreign shipments have not been heavy. The Provincial Government has prohibited the export of cedar logs, which has affected a number of loggers. A considerable quantity of such logs has been exported to the coast sections of Washington State, where the cedar limits are of little account.

The Whaley Lumber Company, whose mill at Huntsville, Ont., was burned recently, are reported to have sold their stock of logs to a Hamilton firm.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

The steamer Ridal Holme is loading lumber at Chicoutimi, Que., for the United Kingdom, on account of Price Bros. & Co.

The cooperage market is not active, flour barrels beingg especially slow. Michigan staves are quoted in Minneapolis at $8.50.

The steamer Monhegan has sailed from Ship Island for Montreal, with 775,000 feet of pitch pine, consigned to Shearer & Brown.

The steamer Lovstaken is loading a cargo of deals at Riviere du Loup, Que., for the U.K., and the steamer Varax is about to load at Montreal.

The steamer Magda is loading 2,000,000 feet of lumber at Montreal for Antwerp, the shippers being Watson & Todd. This is the first shipment of lumber made from Montreal to Antwerp for many years past.

Eastern spruce is held in New York at $18 to $20. In Portland, Maine, prices are $21 for 12-inch, $15.50 for 1x3 to 1x11, and $16 for scantling. Spruce clapboards are quoted at $32 for extras, $30 for clears, and $26 for second clears. Dry spruce covering boards bring $15.50 to $16.

The steamer Georgia sailed last week from Digby, N.S., for Cienfuegos, with lumber. The barque Lillian is loading lumber at Tusket Bridge, N.S., for Buenos Ayres. The brig. James Daly, is loading at Liverpool, N.S., for the Barbadoes, and the sch. Frances A. Rice will load again at Weymouth, N.S., for the West Indies.

The steamers Daventry and Gladstrey are loading lumber cargoes at Sillery Cove, Que., for the United Kingdom. The steamer Dunmoore Head is loading a cargo of deals at Batiscan, Que., for Cork, Ireland. The Loughrigg Holme is about to load a cargo of lumber at Montreal for Barrow, Eng., the shippers being Watson & Todd.

C. H. McMichael, of Beaverstone, Ont., states that they expect to have their drive of logs out in about two weeks. On one of the creeks the water is low, and about 25,000 pieces are in danger of being hung up.

A shipment of square timber, comprising four cribs of 135 pieces, was made from Lindsay last week for England. It was cut in Cartwright township, and consisted chiefly of elm and birch.

The shingle market at Saginaw, Mich., is active, stocks being taken about as fast as they come from the saw. There is as yet very little stock accumulating, and as the product is not so large in eastern Michigan as years ago, it is not expected that there will be any shingles piled up for any length of time. The market is firm, with quotations there at $2.50 and $3.50 for 18-inch white pine; $1.75 to $3 for 16-inch white pine; cedar shingles, $2 and $3, for 18-inch and $1.50 for 16-inch cedar.

A correspondent thus refers to the Michigan lumber market: The market never manifested healthier conditions. There is a demand for all kinds of stock. Good lumber is particularly firm. Michigan white pine is worth from $17 to $25, and Canada stock from $16 to $21 for log run. Box lumber has not been so strong as some other grades, but is quoted at $12.50 to $15. Norway is in demand, but only two or three firms are cutting it, and the old stock is practically exhausted. It is worth $11 and up, according to dimension. Mill culls are worth $12 to $13.

At an auction sale at Dublin, Irelabd, on May 25th, held by Richard Martin & Co., Canadian timber brought the following prices per Irish standard: 3rd Quebec spruce, 11ft. 9x3, £12; 12ft. 9x3, £13 5s.; 11ft. to 13ft. 7x3, £12 2s 6d. to £12 7s. 6d. to £12 7s. 6d.; 13ft., £12 10s; 7s. 6d.; 13ft., £12 10s.; 16ft John spruce, 14ft. to 18ft. 11x3, 7s. 6d.; 19ft. 11x3, £13 10s.; 14ft 9x3, £13 10s.; 15ft. to 18ft. 9x3, £13 10s.; 19ft., £13 17s. 6d.; 20ft. and 21ft. 9x3, £14 7s. 6d. 2nd Quebec spruce, 11ft. 9x3, £12 15s.; 12ft. 9x3, £13 12s. 6d. to £13 15s.; 12ft. 11x3 £12 12s. 6d. to £13 17s. 6d. Bay Verte spruce, (10 5s. to £10 17s. 6d.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

There continues to be a very firm market for spruce lumber, with the demand active and the supply not fully up to requirements. It is claimed the scarcity of logs on the St. John will be even more serious than at first reported. Not much cargo spruce is coming forward, and the car mills are delaying orders.

The quotations on spruce in this market are firmly held: Ten and 12-inch dimensions, $18@19.50; 9-inch and under, $17@$18; 10 and 12 inch random lengths, 10 feet and up, $17.50@18.50; 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7 and 3x4, 10 feet and up, $15@16; all other randoms, 9-inch and under, 10 feet and up, $15.50@17; 5-inch and up, merchantable boards, $15@$16; matched boards, $17 to $18; out spruce boards $12.50; bundle furring, $14.

There is a firm market for hemlock lumber, with the supply small: Pennsylvania, No. 1, $16 to $17; No. 2, $14 to $15; eastern Pennsylvania boards, $15 to $16; random, $13 to $14.

Western white pine is steady and unchanged: Uppers, 1 inch, $58 to $62; 1¼ to 2 inch; $63 to $64; 3 and 4 inch $68 to $72; selects, 1 to 4 inch, $52 to $64: fine common, 1 to 3 inch, $45 to $60; sheathings, $38 to $54; barn boards, $25 to $30; coffin boards, $23 to $25.

There is a quiet demand for finishing hardwoods, but whitewood is firm, owing to the scarcity in the South: One inch, whitewood, $37 to $39; thicker, $39 to $42; ⅝ inch, $30 to $33; saps, inch, $25 to $30; common, $23 to $25; quartered oak, $65 to $75; fancy, $85 to $90; plain oak, $35 to $45; ash, $38 to $45; cherry, $90 to $130; maple, $30 to $40; sycamore, quartered inch, $40 to $50; walnut, $100 to $130.

There is a steady market for shingles, with prices firm: Extra cedar, $2.85 to $2.95; clear, $2.60 to $2.65; second clear, $2.15 to $2.25; clear white, $2; extra No. 1, $1.90; Washington and British Columbia, 16-inch, five butts to 2 inches, $3.15 to $3.25.

Clapboards are firm and unchanged: Extra spruce, $30 to $31; clear, $28 to $29; second clear, $25 to $26; pine extra, $36 to $38; clear, $36 to $37; second clear, $28 to $30.

Laths are easier with a fair demand. The quotations here are: 1¾ inch, $2.85 to $2.90; 1 1/2 inch, $2.70, to $2.85.

Boston, Mass., June 3rd, 1901.

INQUIRIES FOR WOOD PRODUCTS

Enquiry has been made from the Canada Lumberman for names of Canadian shippers of pine, spruce and hardwoods who wish to secure a responsible firm of London brokers to handle their shipments and advise them regarding the market. The name and address will be furnished upon request.

QUEBEC TIMBER LIMIT SALE.

The sale of timber limits advertised by the Quebec Government took place in the Parliament Buildings, Quebec, on June 5th. There was an unusually large attendance of lumbermen and others interested. Mr. Blouin, of the Crown Lands Department, acted as auctioneer. Although the bidding was not particularly spirited, the result was satisfactory. In all about 2,700 square miles were disposed of, at an aggregate price of $402,300. At 4 o'clock the sale was adjourned until the 26th inst., when the unsold limits in Saguenay district will be put up. The largest purchases, with quantity and price, were as follows:

	Sq. Miles.	Price.
W. H. Davis	2,297¾	$193,790
St. Maurice L. Co.	544	51,721
Hon. R. Turner	226	29,306
B. A. Scott	136½	22,265
W. Power	193½	21,201
Art Du Tremblay	149	18,625
J. S. Dansereau	132½	15,517
Charlemagne and Lac Ouareau L. Co.	280	10,949
Jas. Clarke	176	16,717
Dr. Warren	110	7,051
Donat Denereau	80	6,334
Saguenay L. Co.	66	6,144
Price Bros. & Co.	128	4,929
Drouin & Frere	23¼	2,399
Geo. H. Eaton	33	2,312
New Richmond L. Co.	32½	1,437
Kilgour Shives	17½	1,124
R. McConnell	15	811
H. Atkinson	8	432
Mr. Pettit, M.P.P.	4½	357

Do not neglect to read the advertisements in each issue of the Weekly Lumberman. They contain much of interest.

FOR SALE.

A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to
P. McDERMETT,
Box 177, South River, Ont.

MASON, GORDON & CO.
WHOLESALE TIMBER
Montreal, Quebec
Eastern Agents The B.C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vaucouver, B. C.
DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

DIMENSION TIMBER
Up to 60 feet in length
SASH and DOORS
SKEWERS
JOHN HARRISON & SONS COMPANY LIMITED
SAW and PLANING MILLS
PINE and HARDWOOD
Lumber and Timber Manufacturers
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

SQUARE and Sawn Spruce and Pine Lumber, Dimension Timber, Birch, Ash, Tamarac, B.C. Fir and Cedar, Flooring, Shingles, &c.
JAMES J. MURPHY, 26 St. James St, Quebec

KILN-DRIED BIRCH FLOORING SHEETING ..and.. CEILING Flooring from $14.00 Ceiling " 12.00 SAMPLES BY MAIL KNIGHT BROTHERS CO. Burk's Falls, Ont.

PINE LUMBER — Get our Prices — HARDWOOD LUMBER
THE ORILLIA EXPORT LUMBER CO.
LATH — ORILLIA, ONT. — SHINGLES

THOMAS PITTS, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. · JOHN CHARLTON, LYNEDOCH - ONTARIO. · W. A. CHARLTON, LYNEDOCH OR TORONTO, ONTARIO.
Our Manufacture and Drying Yards are not Excelled.
PITTS & CHARLTON
MANUFACTURERS OF
Band and Gang Sawn White and Red Pine Lumber and Lath
Office: ROYAL VICTORIA, VICTORIA HARBOR, ONT.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO. LIMITED
WATER SHIPMENT ONLY
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE PINE LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.
35 and 36 Freehold Loan Building TORONTO, Ont.
MILLS: French River, Georgian Bay.

W. B. MERSHON & CO.
WHOLESALE WHITE PINE LUMBER AND LATH
MIDLAND, - ONTARIO
Office with Playfair & White. For information, address THOS. W. HASTINGS, Manager
Shipments via Lake or Rail.

Gilmour's PATENT LUMBER Doors
LESS IN PRICE
PINE OR HARDWOODS
BETTER IN QUALITY
Guaranteed Superior to any other make of door. Hardwood for Oil Finish, almost as cheap as Pine.
CAPACITY, 1,000 DOORS PER DAY
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
WRITE OR WIRE FOR SAMPLES.
GILMOUR & CO. Limited
TRENTON - CANADA

BUDGETT BROS. ARE CASH BUYERS
Cabbe Address; "BUDLETS" London. 70 and 71 Bishopsgate Street Within, London, Eng.
ALSO SHIPPERS AGENTS
For wholesale distribution of lumber or manufactured wood goods

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO. LIMITED

Pembroke, Ont.

DIMENSION TIMBER A SPECIALTY. WRITE OR WIRE FOR QUOTATIONS. ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER IN ALL GRADES AND SIZES.

Car-Sills. Ship-planking. Pump-stock. Turning-squares, Etc.

A. F. BURY AUSTIN
WHOLESALE LUMBER and TIMBER

CANADA PINE

Room 507, Merchants Bank of Canada Building - MONTREAL, CANADA

SPECIALTIES: Railway Bridge Timber and all kinds of Hardwoods; Ship Decking, Norway and White Pine, Dimension Timber, Norway Car Sills, Car Flooring, Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Oak and Whitewood, Planed and Rough Lumber, British Columbia Pine, Southern Pine, &c.; Birch Flooring, hollow back, end butted.

Sole Eastern Agent for The North Pacific Lumber Co., Limited, Barnet, B.C., Vancouver.
Douglas Fir Timber in any size or length up to 120 feet long, Timber Planers face up to 24 inch x 30 inch. Dry Kilns of large capacity. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Douglas Fir, Cedar, Spruce.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

A. TAIT, President. WM. TURNBULL, Secretary. O. D. TAIT, Treasurer

HUNTSVILLE LUMBER CO., LIMITED

We have in stock all grades of HUNTSVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA

WHITE PINE LUMBER, LATH AND 16" SHINGLES

Price List furnished on application, per return mail.

A. A. SCOTT - McGregor, Ont.

MANUFACTURER

HARDWOOD LUMBER, HOOPS AND STAVES

A large stock of Cement Barrel Staves, jointed and ready for shipment. Write for quotations. Correspondence Solicited.

WE are open to buy 4x4 Cedar Scantling, 10 to 16 ft. State quantity and lowest price to

REID & CO., ESPLANADE TORONTO.

The Oliver Lumber Company

want to purchase . . . of Toronto, Limited

ELM, ASH AND BASSWOOD

Send quantity and price to - - - - - 34 Canada Life Building, Toronto

GODERICH LUMBER CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Of Goderich and Owen Sound

PINE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

Half million feet long Pine Timber, 25 to 60 feet long.

E. H. LEMAY
Wholesale Lumber Merchant

Buys and Sells LUMBER of all Description.

New York Office, 81 New St. Office, Imperial Building, MONTREAL
Wm. M. Crombie & Co., Selling Agents. Telephone Main, 2712.

The Bonfield Lumber Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Basswood, Ash, S. Elm & Birch Lumber

Hemlock Bill Stuff. All sizes cut to order a specialty.
Pine and Cedar Shingles. Dressed Lumber.

Mills at BONFIELD, ONT., on the C. P. R.

T. L. BAILIE,

DEALER IN PENETANGUISHENE, ONT

Basswood, Ash, Birch, Maple

Hardwood Lumber. Also Hemlock Bill Stuff cut to order. Pine and Hemlock Lumber in carload lots. Correspondence Solicited.

BOOTH & GORDON

—MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Car Sills, Car Flooring and Lath

RAYSIDE STATION, - ONT.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.

SARNIA TORONTO BUFFALO

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE IN STOCK.

JAS. PLAYFAIR & CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

LUMBER • LATH • SHINGLES

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty . . . MIDLAND, ONT.

A. & P. WHITE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in.....

Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Car Sills, Car Flooring, Shingles and Lath.

PEMBROKE, ONT.

A quantity of 6x6, 6x8, 8x8, 8x10 and 10x10x18 ft. and up White Pine Dimension Timber, for sale

Robert Watt - Wiarton

MANUFACTURER OF AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LUMBER

of all kinds, Pine Lath, Cedar Shingles and Posts. Dressed Pine and Hardwood Flooring, Lumber resawn into Dimension Stuff such as Crating, Table Legs, Chair Rungs, Etc. Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff Cut to Order

Shipment by Rail or Water. Correspondence Solicited.

MAITLAND, RIXON & CO.

OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

Manufacturers and Dealers

LUMBER, LATH, TIES, POLES, SHINGLES, ETC.

Make a Specialty of Long Pine, Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff.

WE SHIP BY C.P.R., G.T.R. AND BY WATER

Veneers, Hardwoods, Ash, Elm, Birch, Basswood—Clothboards—Cheese Box Bands and Rims.

THE PATENT CLOTHBOARD CO., of Parry Sound, Limited, Parry Sound, Ont

AUGER & SON - Quebec

:: DIMENSION TIMBER ::

Sawn to Sizes—Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Spruce and Poplar Pulpwood.

Siemon & Bros. Mfg. Co. - Wiarton, Ont.

LUMBER MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS

We have in stock Maple, Beech, Basswood in different thicknesses, also some Cedar, Cedar Posts and Shingles. Correspondence Invited.

Shipping Facilities, Rail or Water.

WILLIAMSON & MORRISON

Mills at L'Orignal, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE:
30 St. John Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

LUMBER

WHOLESALE

Turner Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS

LUMBER and LATH

Shipments by Rail or Water. • Midland, Ont.

GEORGE GORDON & CO.

. . . Manufacturers of . . .

Sawn Red and White Pine Lumber and Lath

Also Hewn Square and Waney Timber *Mill at CACHE BAY, ONT., C.P.R.* 23 miles west North Bay.

JOHN P. NEWMAN

Wiarton, Ont.

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALER

Has for sale a quantity of Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Soft Elm in good shipping condition. Cedar Shingles and Bill Stuff a Specialty

—CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED—

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following shipments of lumber from Canadian ports are reported since last issue :

From Shediac, N.B. : Barque Odin, for Sharpness, Eng., lumber, value $4,030, by . Black & Sons.

From Sorel, Que. : For United States, 564 cords pulp wood, value $2,216, and 1,444,000 feet plank and boards, value $14,465.

From Quebec, Que. : Str. Anna Camp, for London, Eng., deals, etc., by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Indian, for England, 665 stds. deals, 2,095 bales wood pulp.

From Pictou, N.S. : Str. Mic-Mac, for Glasgow, Scotland, 1,025,000 feet spruce deals, 20,000 feet spruce ends, 214,000 feet hardwood deals, 1,100 tons birch timber, by P. H. & J. D. McGregor.

From Cheaminus, B.C. : Barque Star of Bengal, for Adelaide, Aus., 1,456,765 feet lumber, value $13,070, by Chemainus Lumber & Mfg. Company. Barque Antoinetta, for Valparaiso, 790, 834 feet lumber, value $7,043, by Chemainus Lumber & Mfg. Co.

From Hopewell Cape, N.B. : Str. Seppy Alliston, for Sharpness, Eng., 2,330,273 feet deals, boards, etc., value $21,254.65, by George McKean. Str. Vicania, for Manchester, Eng., 2,314,497 feet deals, boards, etc., value $2,377, by W. Malcolm McKay.

From Chatham, N.B. : Barque Agnes Campbell, for Newcastle-on-Tyne, 598,000 feet, value $5,928, by J. B. Snowball Co. ; Barque Jasper for Wexford, 312,000 feet, value $3,461, by Frederick Dyke ; Barque Bengal, for Waterford, 668,645 feet, value $7,770, by F. E. Neale ; Barque Frithjoy, for Boenos Ayres, 697,000 feet, value $6,970, by J. B. Snowball Co. ; Barque Dagfin, for Rhyl, Wales, 281,000 feet, value $2,734, by J. & T. Jardine.

From St. John, N.B. : Sch. Riverdale, for Boston, 1,105,000 cedar shingles, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Sch. William L. Elkins, for New York, 19 pieces, by James Holly & Son. Sch. H. A. Holder, for Boston, 1,410,000 cedar shingles, by Charles Miller. Sch. Alma, for Boston, 183,000 feet laths, 42,802 feet boards, by J. E. Moore. Sch. Miranda B, for Lubec, 280,000 cedar shingles, 47,715 feet deals, 8,400 feet boards, by Charles Miller. Sch. E. P. Foster, for Vineyard Haven, 15,240 feet scantling, 120,500 feet plank, by Stetson, Cutler and Co. Sch. Annie Harper, for Boston, 55,680 feet planks, 43,991 feet deals, 12,286 feet scantling, by A. Cushing & Co. Sch. J. B. Vandusen, for Boston, 150,495 feet plank, 43,973 feet deals, by A. Cushing & Co. Sch. A. Hunter, for New York, 237,635 feet deals, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Sch. Swallow, for Bridgeport, Conn., 1,200,000 cedar shingles, by Charles Miller.

From Montreal: Steamer Devona, for London, Eng., 95 stds. deals, by Watson & Todd. Str. Manchester Corporation, for Manchester, Eng., 31 stds. timber, 29 stds. deals, by Dobell, Beckett & Co., 69 stds. boards and deals, by W. & J. Sharples. Str. Indrane, for Liverpool, Eng., 557 stds. deals, by W. & J. Sharples. Str. Iveagh, for Cardiff, Eng., 54 stds. deals, by McArthur Export Co. ; 199 stds. deals, by J. Burstall & Co. Str. Lakonia, for Glasgow, Scotland, 36 stds. deals, by McLaurin Bros. ; 143 stds. deals, etc., by J. Burstall & Co. ; 94 stds. timber, by McArthur Export Co. Str. Zanzibar, for London, Eng., 1,232 stds deals, boards, etc., by Watson & Todd. Str. Montavh, for London, Eng., 274 stds. lumber, by McArthur Bros. ; 148 stds., by Cox, Long Co., 25 stds. by J. Burstall & Co. ; 20 stds., by Watson & Todd. Str. Orcadian, for Glasgow, Scotland, 40 stds. deals, 222 pieces timber, by W. & J. Sharples ; 85 stds. deals, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Huntcliff, for Fleetwood, Eng., cargo of lumber. Str. Delmar, for Dundee, Scotland, deals, etc., by McLean, Kennedy & Co. Str. Ovidia, for Newcastle, Eng., lumber.

During the month of May the following shipments of lumber were made from Halifax, N.S. : Str. Mavesbrook, for Glasgow, Scotland, 1,417,551 feet, value $16,495; sch. Therese, for New York, 65,500 feet, value $655 ; str. Welmeda, for West Hartlepool, Eng., 455,745 feet, value $4,558; barque Royal, for Penarth Road, 590,452 feet, value $5,900 ; str. Verbena, for Penarth Road, 2,130,892 feet, value $20,255 ; barque Celvuen, for Wales, 329,925 feet, vaue $3,261 ; str. Grecian, for Liverpool, Eng.. 1,035,154 feet, value $17,491 ; str. Heim, for Preston, Eng., 932,917 feet, value $8,961 ; str. Dahome, for London, Eng., 189,838 feet, value $1,888 ; str. Damara, for Liverpool, Eng., 603,385 feet, value, $6,105 ; str. Wastwater, for Kinsail, 2,333,241 feet, value $22220.

SHIPPING MATTERS.

The Timber Trades Journal reports the following charters : "Wansbech," Montreal to Hull and Aberdeen, 51s 3d deals, 75s timber ; "Urania," time charter, Canadian trade, delivery St. Lawrence, £1,000 per month ; 1,120 stds, Montreal to London, 46s 3d, option 15 per cent. boards, May or June1 ; 1,050 stds, Bay of Chaleur to E.C. England, 47s 6d, June or July ; "Lord Boat," Miramichi to Glasgow, 44s 6d, June ; Quebec to London, 750 stds, 46s 3d, prompt ; "Wayfarer," Campbellton to W.C. England or E.C. Ireland, 50s ; Miramichi to Rochefort, 600 stds, 68 fcs.

FIRES.

M. McNair's saw mill at Nash's Creek, Restigouche county, N.B., was destroyed by fire last week.

W. H. McAuliffe, of Ottawa, is reported to have purchased the entire season's cut of lumber from Alex. Lumsden. The quantity is estimated at 150 car loads.

John Kilburn, of Fredericton, N.B., has announced that about 6,000,000 feet of his cut logs for W. H. Murray has been hung up.

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1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No. 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	24 00	26 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common.		16 00
2x10 common		17 00
2x12 common		17 50
3x10 common		17 00
3x12 common		17 50
1x10 and 12 common.	16 00	17 50
1 inch siding common		15 50
1 inch strips, common		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 00	16 50
1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 50	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
1½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 25
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		2 50
1⅜ inch Norway lath.		3 00
X white pine shingles		75
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts	1 60	1 70
XXX white pine shingles	2 50	2 60
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15

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Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$26 00	$28 00
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Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R., 1 in.	18 00	20 00
" 1½ " 2	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	18 00	20 00
1½ to 2	20 00	22 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¾	16 00	17 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00
" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00	26 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 " 1¾	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run 2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm, rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"	20 00	22 00
Elm, rock, mill run 1½" 3	23 00	25 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½" 2	30 00	32 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1 " 1½	17 00	18 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	19 00	20 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½	30 00	32 00
Oak; red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	33 00	35 00
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Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	34 00	38 00
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Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m.	$31 00	42 00
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Pine, No. 1 dressing strips,	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts,	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s.c. and better stock,	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better stock	14 00	15 00
Pine, 8 & up s.c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine, s.c. strips	12 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	13 50
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath per M No. 1	2 50	3 00
Lath per M No. 2	1 50	2 00
xx Cedar shingles, 18".	1 40	1 75
Cedar Shingles, Clear Butt	2 00	2 25
Cedar Shingles, xxx	2 50	2 65
xx Pine Shingles	1 10	1 25
Pine Shingles, Clear Butts	1 60	1 75
xxxx Pine Shingles	2 75	3 00

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WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average,	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	39	50
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	45	54
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	45	54

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

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UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$56 00	Selects, 1 in., 8 in. and up wide	$50 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	56 00	1¼, 1½ and in.	50 00
2½ and 3 in.	60 00	2½ and 3 in.	55 00
4 in.	65 00	4 in.	60 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	40 00	2½ and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	50 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	40 00	4 in.	55 00
2 in.	41 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1 in., 7 in. and up wide	29 00	2½ and 3 in., 7 in. and up wide	43 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	36 00	4 in.	46 00
2 in.	37 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1½ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	38 00
6 in. wide	43 00	6 in. wide	43 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	34 00	1½ in., 4, 5 in. wide	36 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	38 00	in., 6 in. wide	38 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	25 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	27 00	No. , 9 in.	19 00
10 in.	22 00	8 and 7 in.	19 00
9 in.	21 00	No. 3, 12 in.	18 00
8 and 7 in.	22 00	10 in.	17 50
No. 2, 12 in.	22 00	9 in.	17 50
10 in.	20 00	8 in.	17 50

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$14 50	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$16 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	14 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 7 in. and up wide	16 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	15 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 in. wide	25 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	27 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	26 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 8 in. and up wide	28 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	3 50	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 00
Clear Butts	2 50	Clear Butts	2 25

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 50	No. 2. White Pine	3 00
		Hemlock	2 75

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$65	$68	1x12 inch shippers	$	$21
2½ in.	65	68	4/4 inch " 13" & up.		22
1 to 2 in.	58	60	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17	18
4 inch uppers	68	70	10-in. dressing and better	28	30
Selects, 2½ in. up	58	60	10-in. common		18
1 to 2 in.	48	50	12-in. dressing and better	32	34
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	48	50	Common, 1x12		18
1 to 2 in.	38	43	No. 1 barn, 1x12	26	27
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	28	36	1x10	23	24
No. 2	25	30	1x8	21	22
No. 3	21	26	No. 2 barn, 1x12		23
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	35	38	1x10		21
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	28	30	1x8		20
Stained saps	25	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	26	30
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch	30	32
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	32	35	Dressing	26	32
Dressing boards, narrow		23	Common		20
1x10 inch shippers		19			

LATH.

Pine	$2 75	Spruce	$2 50	$2 75

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. xxxx	$4 50	$4 75	Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25	5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock		2 25
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	Spruce		2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Up'rs, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	$57	58 00	Dressing 1¼ in.		33 50
2½ and 3 in.		66 00	1¼ x10 and 12		35 50
4 in.		72 00	1½ in.		34 00
Selects, 1 to 2 in.		50 00	2 in.		36 50
2½ and 3 in.		62 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.		38 50
4 in.		66 00	Mold st'ps No. 1 to 2 in.	35 00	37 00
Fine common, 1 in., up to 12 in. wide		42 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.		26 00
1¼ and 1½ in.		42 00	6, 8 and 10 in.		22 00
2 in.		45 00	No. 2, 10 in.		21 00
3 in.		56 00	No. 2, 12 in.		23 00
4 in.		62 00	No. 3, 10 in.		19 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.		33 00	No. 3, 12 in.		20 00
1¼ and 1½ in.		39 00	Box, 1 x 4		17 00
No. 2, 1 in.		22 00	1 x 6 to 12 in.	17 00	18 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	32 00	33 00	1 x 10 to 13 in.		18 00
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	24 00	25 00	1¼ and 1½ in.		18 00
			Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		15 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in.	33 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 in.	33 00	35 00	Strips	19 00	21 00
			Com. and culls	12 00	13 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls	13 00	15 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	32 00	34 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up,	19 00	21 00
			Com. & good culls	10 00	12 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. &	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	21 00	23 00

MAPLE.

1 s & 2d, hard, 6in. & up,	18 00	20 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6in. & up,	17 00	19 00

THE NEWS

—Simon LeBlanc intends building a steam saw mill at Balmoral, Ont.

—It is said that there are 5,000 acres of timber land in Kings county, P. E. I.

—Shultz Bros., of Brantford, Ont., will probably add a box making plant to their works.

—Alex. McCauley, of Edmonton, N. W. T., will this season operate a saw and shingle mill near Hastings Lake.

—Larry Guthro was burned to death in the saw dust furnace of J. B. Snowball's saw mill at Chatham, N. B.

—The cullers' examinations for the province of Quebec will be held in the Crown timber office, Hull, on June 17th.

—S. P. Hovey has purchased a saw mill at East Hereford, Que., and will put in machinery for barking pulp wood.

—The site is being cleared at Revelstoke, B. C., for the large saw mill to be built on the Big Eddy site by Mr. Robinson.

—The Lakeside Wood Company, of Cookshire, Que., is applying for incorporation, to carry on a general lumbering business.

—Muirhead & Mann, sash and door manufacturers, Victoria, B. C., have dissolved partnership, James Muirhead continuing.

—It is the intention of J. & C. Hickman, of Port Elgin, N. B., to put in a Dutch furnace to burn the sawdust and refuse of their mill.

—A new planing mill at Port Arthur, Ont., is being built by Purcell & Kelly, who have purchased a stock of lumber from Seaman & Company.

—Jacque Snider, son of Henry Snider, of South Cayuga, was killed in his father's saw mill by being caught in the belt and drawn into the machinery.

—The South River Lumber Company have made considerable improvements to their mill at South River, Ont., by which the capacity has been greatly increased.

—Several large saw mills have been built this spring in the eastern section of Halifax county, N. S. F. Crook, of Mineville, is operating a mill at West Laurencetown.

—By the explosion of a boiler in a saw mill in the township of Burpee, owned by Miller & McMillan, of Gore Bay, Ont., three men were killed and the mill totally wrecked.

—The Southampton Manufacturing Company, of Southampton, Ont., have moved the machinery of their saw mill at Pine Tree Harbor to Southampton, where a new mill has been built.

—S. B. Trick, of Courtice, Ont., has purchased Stevens & Argue's saw mill at Norland, Ont., and intends putting in machinery for the manufacture of staves, hoops and headings.

—The saw mill originally owned by Thomas Sadler, of Lindsay, situated at Biscotasing, Ont., has been purchased by Booth & Shannon, of Pembroke, who commenced operations last month.

—W. N. Drader, of Chatham, Ont., has announced his intention of putting in additional machinery for the manufacture of staves and hoops. He expects to mauufacture 4,000,000 feet of lumber this year.

—The Smokey Falls Mfg. Company, of Sturgeon Falls, Ont., has been incorporated, to manufacture lumber and other wood products. H. E. McKee, J. W. S. Corley, and J. T. Loftus comprise the company.

—C. F. Braman and W. H. McCormick, of Bay City, Mich., have purchased the saw mill of the Spanish River Lumber Company at Spanish River on the Georgian Bay. The deal also includes a general store and all the appurtenances of the plaht. The mill has an annual capacity of 20,000,000 feet, and is equipped with band saws, gang and circular rig.

—The lumber surveyors of St. John, N. B., who went on strike recently, are reported to have returned to work at the former rates. It is said that the rules of the Lumber Surveyors' Association have been suspended.

—A large dry kiln in connection with the works of William Cane & Sons at Newmarket, Ont., was burned recently, the fire originating from an overheated box on a small shaft which ran the elevator, carrying the staves into the kiln.

—The Whaley Lumber Company have suffered a serious loss in the destruction of their saw mill at Huntsville, Ont. Although the insurance did not nearly cover the loss, it is understood that the work of reconstruction is shortly to be commenced.

—The Victoria Planing Mills at Lindsay, Ont., owned by J. P. Ryley, has been purchased by George J. Brumwell, late of Bridgenorth. Mr. Brumwell is an experienced lumberman, having been associated with his father in operating a saw mill at Bridgenorth.

—J. R. Booth has announced his intention of moving his saw mill from Ottawa to some point furthur down the river, and as soon as a site is selected construction work will be begun. The machinery in the Chaudiere mill will be transferred to the new one.

—Webb Isenor is building a new saw mill on McDonald's lake, near Halifax, N. S. Three or four attempts at building a mill at this place have been made. Once the dam broke and the mill was washed away, while on another occasion the mill was burned just after being completed.

—The Dickson Lumber Company, of Peterborough, Ont., have appealed against a decision of the Master-in-Chambers to increase the security for costs in their case against the Standard Agency Company, of Montreal, for $20,000 damages for non-delivery of lumber. This case was begun some nine years ago.

—The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mill Company, now applying for a Dominion charter, are building a new mill at Sarnia, Ont. It will be 50x160 feet, equipped with modern machinery throughout, consisting of two band mills, band resaw, two edgers, slab slasher, trimmer, lath mills, log loaders, steam kickers, and necessary live rolls. It will be located north of the mill of Mr. L. Dean Holden, the president of the company, which is 40x100 feet, and now in operation. Between the two mills a boiler house 48x136 feet is under construction. This will contain a battery of six boilers, 72 inches x 16 feet, also the dynamo room, machine shop and two engine rooms. In the engine room on the north end there will be installed a Corliss engine, 24x42 feet, to drive the new mill; the south engine room will be provided with an engine later, it being the intention of the company to remodel the present mill, making it a special bill timber mill to run the year round.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"W. W.," Newark, N.J., asks for the addresses of some manufacturers of spinning rollers.

Ans.—Rollers and turned wooden goods generally are manufactured by the Lachute Shuttle Co., Lachute Mills, Que.; Canadian Wood Specialty Co., Orillia, Ont.; Ker & Harcourt, Parry Sound, Ont.; Colin Reid, Bothwell, Ont., and others.

Gibson & Co., of Wroxeter, Ont., write: Does any demand exist in Ontario for short length maple flooring (16 inches and multiples), end matched and nailed and bored.

Ans.—We do not think there is a demand in Ontario for maple flooring in the sizes referred to. In the United States flooring as short as 16 inches is used, but in this country the architects almost invariably specify lengths 8 feet and upwards.

We have a point in dispute between two lumber dealers, and would like your authority as to the custom of the trade and your opinion. A sells B half a car of mill run 4 inches and up. When car arrives, B says it is not mill run, as he says lumber from 6 to 9 ft. long is mill run shorts. A says B asked him the length, and he told B that he did not know, but B gave A the order just the same, and now B refuses the car on the length, as B claims it is not mill run as known by the trade. Kindly give your opinion. Was A right in selling 6 to 9 ft. lumber 4 inches and up for mill run, or was A misrepresenting the lumber? If so he wishes to be put right.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR YEARS.

Ans: The custom of the trade is to regard mill run lumber below 9 feet in length as mill run shorts, hence we think that the lumber was misrepresented by the seller.

LEGAL.

Godwin v. Newcombe.—Judgment by Court of Appeal, Toronto, on appeal by defendants from judgment of MacMahon, J., entered upon verdict of a jury. The action is for damages sustained by plaintiff while employed by defendants as a machinist to work a jointer machine in their piano factory, in the city of Toronto. On the occasion of the accident, the plaintiff had joined and left a piece of wood in its usual place, when it fell and forced his left hand upon the knives of the machine which, owing, he says, to the defendants' negligence, were unguarded and unprotected. Plaintiff alleges defendants were also negligent in not providing a truck whereon to place material after it had been jointed. The jury, by their answers to the questions submitted to them, found that the machine was in a defective condition, because unguarded, owing to negligence of defendants' foreman, to whom defect was known, and the cause of the accident was the piece of wood falling upon plaintiff's hand and forcing it against the knife, and that he could not have avoided it by the exercise of reasonable care. Appellants contended that the answers of the jury, read with the evidence, did not amount to a finding of negligence against defendants; that the plaintiff was negligent in placing the jointed board where he did, and its fall was the approximate cause of the accident; the machine had been sufficiently guarded within the Factories' Act, by what is known as the fence guard; that on the evidence the foreman was not negligent. Held, that the jointer was machinery within the meaning of the Ontario Factories' Act; held, also, that no objection having been taken to the submission of the questions, nor any additional question suggested, it is now too late to object; Star Kidney Pad Co. v. Greenwood, 5 O. R., 28; Sexton v. Borewand (1900), A. C. 155; that the questions to and answers of the jdry constitute a finding that the absence of a guard was a defect in the condition of the jointer, and was known to defendants' foreman, who was entrusted with the charge of it, and that though no direct question was put as to the absence of the guard being the cause of the injury, the evidence amply justifies the inference that such absence was the cause. "The governing principle is that when a machine is defective with reference to danger, and such defect is within the knowledge of the employer, he is then liable;" Tate v. Latham (1897), 1 Q.B., 502; Morgan v. Hutchison, 59, L.J.N.S., 197, and distinguishing Walsh v. Whiteley, 21, Q.B.D., 371. What plaintiff did in placing the wood in the position from which it fell upon his hand had not the effect of severing the casual connection between the defendants' negligence and the accident, for their negligence was still continuing and was the primary cause af the accident; Thomas v. Quartermaine, 18, Q.B.D., 685. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Attention is called to the new advertisement of Thomas Pink, of Pembroke, appearing on the back corner of this issue. Mr. Pink manufactures the well known and famous Pink lumbering tools, and also makes a specialty of cant hook and peavy handles, using specially selected split rock maple. He can, as in the past, supply the trade by car-load or dozen.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

CHEMICAL WOOD PULP.*

By J. A. McCew.

The word pulp is a term which generally may be applied to a number of materials, which are quite variable in character but more or less similar in appearance, therefore if we first classify these in a general way, we shall have a somewhat clearer conception of that special kind that we are about to discuss. We may divide them into four classes according to quality, namely :

I. Rag Pulp—which is made from cotton, linen or hemp fibres.

II. and III. Wood Pulps—which are of two kinds, chemical and mechanical.

IV. Straw Pulp—which is a chemical product of inferior quality.

As the manufacture of mechanical wood pulp was very ably described in a paper read before this Society last year, the subject matter of this article will deal exclusively with its half-brother of the chemical species, which is in reality another product from the same substance.

Mechanical pulp is simply wood ground to a fine powder and consists chemically of a combination of celluloses and lignocelluloses. Now if instead of grinding, we treat the wood with a chemical solution, which disintegrates it and dissolves out the lignocelluloses, we than have left what is commonly called chemical pulp, and this consists of those celluloses which have resisted the action of the solvent. As about half of the woody substance is thus removed and destroyed, the remaining product must necessarily be more costly than the ground pulp, but the fibres remaining are white and unbroken and are only comparable with thè cheaper product when quality is not required. Mechanical pulp has a very short fibre, little felting power, is quickly discolored in air and light, and is only used as a filling material in news, wrapping, and other papers of a temporary character. Chemical wood pulp, however, makes a good, white, permanent pulp, and is the source of most of our writing materials, although it makes neither as strong nor as resistant a paper as do the rag pulps.

The pulps prepared from straw are pronounced oxycelluloses, and have considerably more chemical activity than those prepared from the woods.

There are two distinct methods of preparing the chemical wood pulp, which may be designated as the alkaline and the acid. In the alkaline or soda process the usual method employed is to pack the wood in the form of chips into a horizontal cylindrical rotating digester, which has a capacity of about three cords. Here it is digested, with about seven hundred gallons of a six to nine per cènt. solution of sodium hydrate, which is heated to high temperatures by means of live steam. The boiling lasts from eight to ten hours, at pressures which may vary from sixty to two hundred and ten pounds per sq. in. The products resulting from this "cook" are grayish brown pulp and a dark brown liquor, which are dumped into iron washing tanks, and after the liquor is drained off, the pulp is thoroughly washed. But as these wash waters are finally evaporated in order to recover the contained soda, they are used until they become quite concentrated, the pulp being washed continuously with a less concentrated solution until all the alkali is removed. The pulp is now treated with a bleaching solution, which contains twelve to fourteen pounds of bleaching powder for every hundred pounds of pulp, and this removes the remaining ligneous matter, leaving a pure white cellulose.

The recovery of the soda from the waste liquor is accomplished by evaporation in vacuum pans until it has a density of 40 degrees Baume, when it is burned in a special furnace to remove the organic matter. The remaining ash contains the soda in the form of a carbonate, and when this is heated in tanks with slaked lime, in the proportion of one hundred of soda to sixty of lime, the lime is precipitated as calcium carbonate and the soda becomes caustic again.

Another method of recovering the soda, which has been lately adopted, consists in heating three parts of ferric oxide with one of soda carbonate, when sodium ferrate is formed. And on heating this with hot water, it decomposes, forming sodium hydrate and ferric oxide once more. The liquors of the alkaline process, sometimes contain large quantities of the sulphate or carbonate which are cheaper although weaker in action than the hydrate. In addition to the recovery of the soda from these liquors, a valuable product in the form of acetate, may be obtained from the organic matter of the solution. As perhaps you are aware, one of the standard methods for the manufacture of oxalic acid, is the treatment of wood or sawdust with alkalinè hydrates at temperatures ranging from 200 degrees to 250 degrees C.

Now if the heating is prolonged and oxidation is allowed to take place, either from contact with air or oxidizing agents, a large percentage of acetic acid is formed. Therefore if the soda liquor is evaporated and charred at temperatures from 350 degrees to 400 degrees C, the organic matter reacts with the soda to form sodium acetate ($Na\ C_2\ H_4\ O_2, 3H_2\ O.$). This product comprises about 38 per cent. of the soluble portion of the char, and about 16 per cent. of the residue. With Esparto liquor five to six per cent. of the weight of the original fibre was obtained.

In the soda process poplar is largely used, although maple, cottonwood, white birch and basswood, are also employed. The spruce, pine and hemlock yield a long fibre, but are a little more difficult to trèat. The main objections to the process are :

1. The high temperatures and pressures required.

2. The formation of dark colored products which are difficult to remove from the pulp.

3. The destructive action that the alkalis have on the celluloses themselves, as the less resistant are attacked and dissolved in the severe treatment required to remove the ligneous portion.

The acid or sulphite procèss :—

This is the process which is now being most commonly introduced into this country, because it has several important advantages over the alkaline treatments just described. In the first place, the cost in chemicals is less ; and a larger yield of fibre is obtained, which is not weakened by the treatment. And secondly, the paper, which is made from this pulp is harder and more transparent and durable than that from wood pulps made by other methods. The treatment consists in digesting ehe wood at high temperatures with an acid sulphite solution. The acid radical unites with the products of hydrolysis to form soluble sulphonated derivatives, while the base unites with the acid products of the decomposition. The hydrolitic action is greatly increased by the presence af sulphurous acid, and for this reason, the bi-sulphite ($Na\ H\ SO_3$) solution effects a reduction in lèss time, and at lower temperatures, than a neutral sulphite solution would.

Now, turning our attention to some of the details of the treatment, we find that the bark and knots and also the resinous matters of the wood, are very slighly acted upon by these sulphite solutions, and must in consequence be carefully removed. Sound knots may be allowed to pass through the digester and be afterwards removed from the pulp by screens. Before very high temperatures are reached it is necessary that the wood be thoroughly impregnated by the solution, and the absorption is hastened by previously crushing the wood. Dry and green woods, or woods of different species, should not be treated together in the same digester as they will be unequally reduced and leave chips in the pulp.

The first step in the preparation of the sulphite liquor is the formation of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) from the combustion of either sulphur or its compounds. As this gas must be absorbed by water to form sulphurous acid ($H_2\ SO_3$), it is evident that the less it is diluted with other gases the more complete will be its absorption. Therefore, the sulphur is burned in specially constructed furnaces with the object of obtaining a complete combustion with the smallest possible draught. If the combustion of the sulphur is incomplete, a part of it sublimes and re-acts with the sulphur dioxide to form thiosulphuric acid ($H_2\ S_2\ O_3$) which in turn forms thiosulphates. These will decompose on boiling, and precipitate the sulphur into the pulp, which, being practically insoluble, it is impossible to remove. When this sulphur becomes oxidized to sulphuric acid it is very injurious to the paper making machinèry as well as the pulp.

When pyrites is used in the production of sulphur dioxide more complicated burners are used, and additional care taken to avoid overheating for slags are easily formed which impede the draught and are difficult to remove. Blowers or exhaust fans are used to improve the draught through the furnace, and these cause a lot of fine dust to be carried over with the burned gases. This dust never reaches the pulp, however, as the gases pass directly from the furnace into a dust chamber where it settles before the gases enter the cooler.

From the fact that one volume of water at zero centigrade will absorb sixty-nine volumes of sulphur inoxide, and at forty degrees will absorb but seventeen volumes, it is evident that the temperature of both gases and liquor will be kept down as much as possible during absorption. In practice the temperature of the cooler varies from ten to fifteen degrees. The absorption apparatus are of two kinds, namely, that in which the gas is absorbed by water holding the base in suspension or solution ; and that in which the gas and water react together upon lumps of the carbonate of the base. The latter method, which is the oldèr and simpler, consists of a high shaft or tower packed with limestone or dolomite, which is covered by a thin film of water that enters from above. The gases enter the base of the tower under pressure sufficient to force them through the limestone and out at the top. The sulphur dioxide meeting the moist limestone, reacts with it, forming at first sulphurous acid ($H_2\ SO_3$), and then calcium sulphite ($Ca\ SO_3$), while this insoluble product unites with more sulphur dioxide to form calcium bi-sulphite ($Ca\ H_2\ (SO_3)_2$), which being soluble is washed out by the descending water. The former or tank apparatus is the one generally used in this country, and consists of a series of tanks filled with water which holds the carbonate in solution or suspension.

In this case the chemical reaction is practically the same as just described, for as the sulphur dioxide is absorbed, the insoluble calcium sulphite is precipitated, but becomes redissolved as it reacts with more sulphur dioxide to form the bi-sulphite ($Ca\ H_2\ (SO_3)_2$). In practice more or less of the insoluble sulphate ($Ca\ SO_4$) is formed by oxidization, which is allowed to settle and then

*Abstract of a paper read before the Engineering Society of the School of Practical Science, Toronto. Published by permission.

the liquor is drawn off and stored in air tight lead lined tanks, until it is required for use.

The real process of pulp making begins when the chips and liquor are brought together in the digesters, which vary in size, and may be either upright or rotary. But the great difficulty in making digesters for this process, is to obtain a suitable lining which will protect the iron plate from the corrosive action of the sulphurous acid. The usage in the past has been generally in favor of lead linings, as they are but slightly acted upon by the acid, and are further protected by the coating of lead sulphate which forms. The objection to the use of lead, to overcome which many devices have been tried, is the fact that it has about double the co-efficient of expansion of iron, so that in alternate heating and cooling, it buckles and draws to such an extent as to soon necessitate repairs.

Bronze linings have been used with some success, and boiler scales in the form of sulphite of lime or silicates of iron and calcium have worked very well.

But the digester lining that takes the precedence and which is now being rapidly introduced is merely a layer of Portland cement about four inches in thickness, and this may be applied to the boiler directly or first made into slabs and then fitted in. At first it is more or less porous, but the interstices are soon filled by a deposit of sulphate and sulphite of lime which renders it quite impervious. The cheapness of the application and repair of this lining will recommend its general adoption.

In a digester containing two cords of chips, about twenty-five hundred gallons of a three and one-half per cent. liquor is used. The temperature is raised slowly until after the wood has become saturated with the liquor, and then a steam pressure of sixty-five to eighty-five pounds is turned on, which is equivalent to a temperature of one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and sixty-five degrees centigrade. At these high temperatures the bi-sulphite is decomposed into sulphurous acid, and the normal sulphite, which being insoluble, is deposited in the pipes or pulp. The sulphurous acid gas forms a hydrostatic pressure, which, added to that of the steam for the given temperature, gives the total pressure in the boiler.

Thus the pressure may be considerably increased, by the formation of this gas, without an equivalent rise in temperature. On account of the greater convenience the digesters are heated by means of live steam, which, by condensing in the pulp, is continually diluting the solution, but by employing a non-conducting jacket very little difficulty is experienced in practice, especially when cement linings are used.

At the end of the cook the gas is nearly all blown off and then the pulp is blown out under a pressure of about thirty pounds. This saves time in handling and the trouble of beating. It must now be thoroughly washed to remove any of the precipitated sulphite, especially when bleaching is to follow, for the sulphite is a strong anticolor itself, as it takes up the free oxygen formed by the action of the chlorine.

The pulp is never a pure, permanent white until after the ligneous and coloring matters remaining, have been broken up and removed by the action of a bleaching agent. The true bleaching action is purely an oxidization, which breaks up the coloring matters into simple colorless oxidized derivatives. With bleaching powder ($Ca\ O\ Cl_2$) the chlorine unites with the hydrogen of the water and this action liberates the oxygen which does the work. Pure oxygen, ozone or hydrogen peroxide, may also be used with equal effect. On the other hand the bleaching action of sulphurous acid is of a quite different character, for it combines with the coloring matters to form colorless compounds, which are easily reduced with a return of the color when the acid is neutralized.

You will naturally wonder what becomes of the waste liquor in this process, and this is one of the problems that has been left for this country to decide. In some places the gas is recovered but the general practice is to dump the liquors into the nearest pond or stream to get rid of them. This not only means a loss of half the woody structure and the gas in solution, but the effect of these liquors in fishing streams is remarkable. The sulphurous acid being a reducing agent, combines with the free oxygen in the water, and the organic paste in the solution forms a coating over the gills of the fish; therefore the fish have left no atmosphere and could not breath it if they had. If the waste liquor is evaporated, the residue has no fuel value, therefore we must look in other directions for methods of conversion into valuable bi-products. All that is known concerning the chemical composition of these liquors, is that they are sulphonates containing the OCH_3 group. Future research may result in the manufacture of either glucose, alcohol, oxalic or acetic acid, from this organic residue.

Resinous woods are not very suitable for pulp making, as the resins are insoluble in hot bi-sulphite solutions, and although they are dissolved by the alkaline solvents, every hundred parts of resin will neutralize eighteen parts of the alkali.

Woods such as chestnut, which contain tannin, should not be treated by the sulphite process, as the tannic acid would act as an oxidizing agent, converting the sulphurous into sulphuric acid. Spruce and poplar are used almost exclusively in the sulphite process.

TO ASSIST PULP MAKING.

An act was passed by the British Columbia Legislature, at its recent session, to assist the development of the pulp industry in that province. The bill reads as follows:

Whereas it is expedient to encourage the manufacture of wood pulp and paper; therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

This act may be cited as the "Wood Pulp Act, 1901." It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to enter into an agreement or agreements with any company holding any water records or water privileges under the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," and amending acts, by which on the erection and completion by the company of a pulp or paper mill of such capacity as shall be provided for in such agreement, all said water records or water privileges held by the company shall be reserved to the company without liability to forfeiture, except for non-payment of fees, for a period not exceeding twenty-one years from the date of such agreement, and providing for the payment of fees to the government of British Columbia for the said period of twenty-one years in accordance with the schedule of fees which shall be in force at the date of the said agreement. After the said period of twenty-one years, the scale of fees shall be fixed under such conditions and regulations as may be deemed advisable and determined by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The said agreement may contain such terms and conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may deem advisable.

PULP NOTES.

—It is said that J. B. Klock of Klock's Mills, Ont., is talking of erecting large pulp and saw mills at Les Erables, near Mattawa, Ont.

—The dispute over the location of the pulp mill of the Blanche River Pulp & Paper Company has been settled, and it is expected that the mill will be built at Mattawa, where there is reported to be ample water power.

—A meeting of the creditors of the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company, of Toronto, has been called. The company was organized last year, with a capital of $500,000, and recently took over the paper mills of Thompson Bros. at Newburg, Ont.

—William Kennedy, jr., of Montreal, consulting engineer for the Hull & Ottawa Power, Pulp & Paper Company, is preparing plans for the improvement of the water power and for the power house and pulp and paper mills. The company have recently acquired the rights of the portion of the Table rock water power formerly owned by Alex. Fraser.

—The Inglewood Pulp & Paper Company held a meeting in St. John, N.B., recently at which it was decided that the saw mill at Musquash should be continued to be operated this season, and that in the fall steps would be taken to erect pulp and paper mills. The directors elected include Duncan Stetson, George McAvity and G. Mullins, of Bangor, Me., B. F. Pearson, of Halifax, and Chas. Burill, of Weymouth, N.S.

—A syndicate has been formed to build a pulp mill at Petawawa, on the Ottawa river, ten miles above Pembroke, Ont. Messrs. J. W. Munro, M. P.P., of Pembroke, and A. T. Mohr and J. C. Scovel, of Buffalo, are the promoters. The extent of pulp limits to be set apart has not been decided by the Government, but the syndicate has been granted the necessary water power. The agreement calls for the erection of a mill of a daily capacity of 50 tons.

JOSEPH H. WALLACE, C. E.
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BRAZING SAWS.

The parts to be joined should be beveled to a feather edge, the level being about 5-8th inches long, the ends perfectly square, and the taper uniform. Too much attention cannot be given to this latter point. If the bevel is not uniform and surface of same perfectly even, a good joint cannot be made. Clean the beveled parts with brazing solution or slacked lime, until entirely free from grease or dirt of any kind. Place the ends to be united in the brazing frame with the beveled edges lapped directly at the center where the brazing irons are applied. Clamp same so that the back of the blade is straight. Clean a strip of silver solder in the same manner as the bevel surfaces, and place between same. Then apply the brazing pads, same having first been heated to a bright cherry red and scraped clean and free from all scales. Clamp same upon either side of the blade where it is to be joined, and then immediately loosen the side clamps to allow for the expansion of the blade and to relieve the joint of any strain. As the brazing pads cool, the clamps that secure same upon the joint should be tightened. Allow the pads to remain until they become black. Do not attempt to cool with water. The braze should then be dressed, leveled and tensioned. After using a few times, the pads should be again dressed to a true surface. Be sure that they have a true surface.—From J.A. Fay & Egan Company's Brochure.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF SAW BLADES CRACKING.

Insufficient hook to the teeth is one of the causes.

Crystalizing the saw by running it against the back guard. Should the blade through any accident or inattention, come in contact with the back guard, hold a piece of soft emery stone against the back edge of the blade while it is moving slowly.

Sharp corners in the throat or gullet.

Uneven tension ("tight and loose" places.)

Feeding too fast as the log comes in contact with the blade.

Slipping of the blade upon the wheels through not enough strain. It is better to have too much strain than too little.

Crystalizing the teeth by using too hard an emery wheel or grinding off too much at a time.

Striking too heavy a blow.

Hammers with imperfect faces.

Hammering too near the edge.

Uneven teeth (not of uniform length.)

Dull teeth.

Dust accumulating on the wheels under the blade.

Wheels imperfectly lined.

Track out of line with the blade.

Uneven track.

Accumulation of dust on the track.

Not removing strain when shutting down mill at night, noon, or for a period of an hour or more.

Using blade of too heavy gange for the diameter of the wheel.—From J. A. Fay & Egan Company's Brochure.

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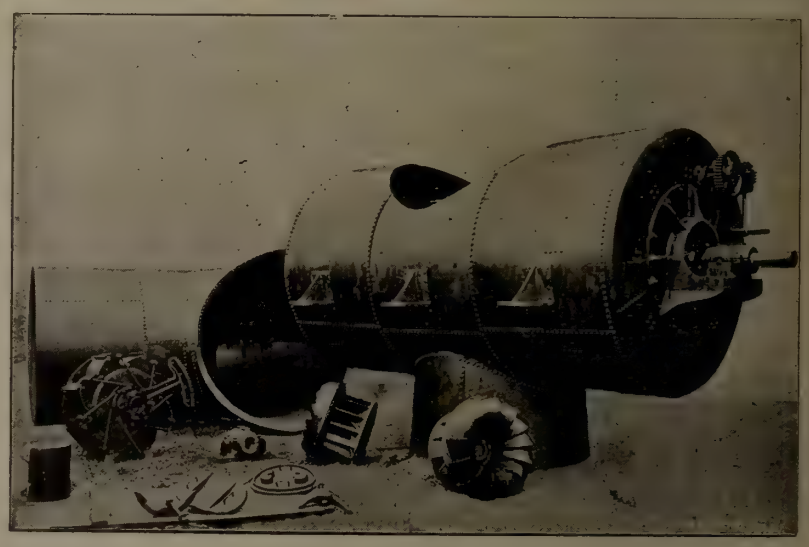


THE above view shows one of the many styles of setting and case to which our

CROCKER PATENT TURBINE

may be adapted This plant was built for direct connection to Wood Pulp Grinders.

We invite correspondence from those contemplating the erection of Ground Wood Mills. Estimates submitted for complete equipments.

Let us have your address and we will send you a copy of our new 1900 Turbine Catalogue, also circulars of the Port Henry Grinder, etc.

THE JENCKES MACHINE CO.
36-40 Lansdowne Street - SHERBROOKE, QUE.

THE COUNTRY SAW MILL IN WINTER.

Heigh ho! for the country saw mill
With its noise and busy throng,
Where the steam rolls about and the saws sing out
In a concert all day long.

The skidway outside is heaped up high,
And the teams are moving around,
The farmer will scurry and get in a flurry
If no room for his load can be found.

He dumps all his logs on the rollway,
Chalks his name on their ends, "what a scrawl!"
Such letters indite and queer figures write
The sawyer can't read them at all.

Some 2x4 scantling, 500 ft. plank,
And some battens, wants old farmer Lynch,
A dozen good braces he carefully traces,
And marks all the balance for inch.

The boys in the mill are busy as bees,
Rough and ready, a good hearted crew,
They work round the saws with a "cud" in their jaws
And "stay with it" all the day through.

Its Jack holds his hand on the lever so firm,
His eye on the cut keenly gazes,
For he knows there's no fun when the saw 'gins to run
And everything then goes to "blazes."

And tail sawyer Jimmie with rubbers and socks
Hops 'round like a hen on a griddle,
He can dance you a jig, take a slab off so big
That the log is nigh cut through the middle.

And Gillespie cuts up all the slabs into wood,
And fires it clean out of the mill;
He can edge to a dot, cut out all the rot
From an inch board up to a sill.

And Tom is the fireman so trusty and strong,
His face how it proudly does beam;
For his engine may puff, she's thro' it like snuff,
With sixty-five pounds of dry steam.

Oh give me the days in the old saw mill,
With its noise and busy throng,
Where the steam rolls about and the saw sings out
So cheerily all day long.

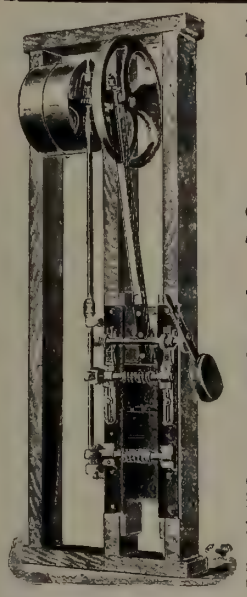
—THOS. GIBSON, Wroxeter, Ont.

It is understood that Mr. W. R. Beatty, M.P. P., of Parry Sound, Ont., has been appointed manager of the large timber interests in Nova Scotia recently purchased by the Beardmore Company, of Toronto, and that he will take up his residence in the eastern province. Mr. Beatty has had a wide experience in the lumbering business.

There passed away at Pembroke, Ont., recently, Mr. Alex. McDougal, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Ottawa valley. When a young man he took rafts of square timber to Quebec, operating on the Madawaska and Bonnechere rivers, and afterwards becoming agent for the late John Egan at Quyon, Que. He was 87 years of age, and for some time had lived retired.

As we go to press it is learned that Mr. A. F. E. Phillips, representative in Winnipeg of the Brunette Saw Mill Company, of New Westminster, B.C., is seriously ill with appendicitis.

Mr. G. H. Moulthrop, of the Moulthrop Lumber Company, which bought the saw mill on John's Island, Georgian Bay, has removed from Bay City to John's Island, where he will remain for the summer.



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Machines built single, double or in gangs of four or more, with a belt for each set of knives.
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are made from the **Best** material by skilled workmen. Lumbermen can safely send them to the bush, knowing that they are finished to please the chopper and of a quality to stand the test in the severest weather.
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1 13¼x30 Slide Valve Engine
1 13x17 Slide Valve Engine
1 8x12 Beckett Slide Valve Engine
1 7x12 Slide Valve Engine
1 9x9 Leonard Centre Crank Engine
1 30"x10' Tubular Boiler
1 8" 3-side Moulder
1 7" 3-side Moulder
1 No. 2½ 3-side Moulding Machine (McGregor Gourlay make)
1 40" McGregor Gourlay Band Re-saw
1 16" Surface Planer and C-shaft
1 20" Surface Planer and C-shaft
1 Double Cope Tenoning Machine (McGregor Gourlay)
1 Universal Woodworking Machine (McGregor Gourlay)
1 Blind Style Boring and Mortising Machine (McGregor Gourlay)
1 Improved Blind Slat Tenoning Machine (McGregor Gourlay)
1 Blind Slat Wiring Machine (foot) (McGregor Gourlay)
1 Wood frame Jig Saw
1 Wood frame Saw Table.

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The Leading Manufacturers of
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The Cheapest and the Best . . Write for Catalogue

NEW TIMBER REGULATIONS.

New regulations have been adopted by the Dominion Government for cutting timber on Indian lands in Ontario. They provide that all licenses issued or renewed after April 30, 1901, shall contain the "manufacturing clause," stipulating that all pine timber shall be manufactured into lumber and all pulpwood into pulp or paper in Canada. The penalty for infraction of the regulations is suspension of the license. To prevent a breach of the regulations any logs or pulpwood suspected of being intended for export may be seized by the government officers, and if security for home manufacture is not given, may be sold by auction.

—E. H. Heaps & Company, of Vancouver, B. C., have just completed a large addition to their saw mill.

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Automatic Band Saw Sharpener

Shingle Machinery a Specialty

REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED

$225 Spot Cash will buy a Boss Shingle Machine either Vertical or Horizontal.

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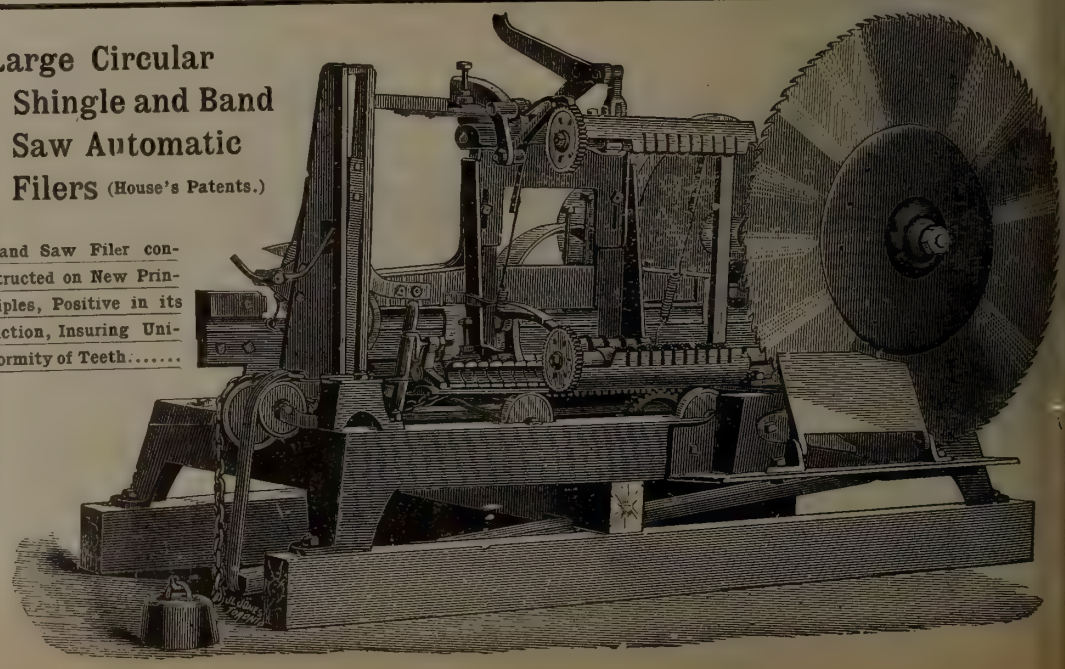
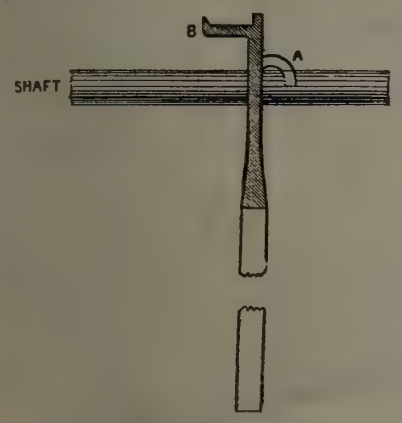
Large Circular Shingle and Band Saw Automatic Filers (House's Patents.)

Band Saw Filer constructed on New Principles, Positive in its Action, Insuring Uniformity of Teeth.....



BELT HOOK.

So many accidents have happened to workmen engaged in riveting belts which are hanging on a revolving shaft through the men being drawn up by the loose belt and dashed to pieces, that in England the inspector of factories in his last report recommended strap hooks being used while the belts are off the overhead pulleys. In large engineering works and other shops it has been pointed out that it would be a large undertaking to supply a hook to every belt. On this account he has designed a simple tool which can be used with any belt and which has met with approval



BELT HOOK.

wherever it has been tried. It comprises, as shown in the cut, an iron hook, A, at right angles to a bar, B, on which the belt rests whilst the hook is on the shaft. This can be fitted to a pole of wood and the belt thus raised off the revolving shaft whilst it is being spliced or riveted.

FRENCH DEMAND FOR LUMBER.

United States Consul Skinner, of Marseilles, in a report to the State Department upon the demand in France for walnut-logs, says that that country presents a good market for American lumber. He says: "All kinds of exotic woods in logs are admitted free of duty; squared lumber is dutiable at the rate of 24 cents per 220 pounds, while walnut is the timber most in demand and the most difficult to obtain. There is also an opportunity to dispose of ebony and mahogany, if Americans are at present prepared to export these woods from our colonial possessions. Present prices are about $19.30 per 1,308 cubic yards for logs, and $24.12 per 1,308 cubic yards for sawed lumber." All of the American pine imported at Marseilles is purchased from London middlemen. I have had occasion to investigate this matter, and discover that the occasional efforts made in this city to buy direct have been extremely unsatisfactory. Two firms in London are reported to me to be the actual importers of fully 80 per cent. of all the American lumber shipped to England and the Continent. These two houses sent their representatives into the Florida and other pine regions, who supervise every detail preceding the actual departure of the lumber for its final destination. What is true of the lumber trade is also more or less true of many other commercial lines, and I think it would surprise a great many American business men if they could realize the extent to which they are dependent upon British middle-men for their foreign trade."

TRADE NOTES.

The Imperial Lumber Company, of Toronto, have opened a branch for Great Britain at 41 Corporation street, Manchester, under the management of Mr. L. A. Grant.

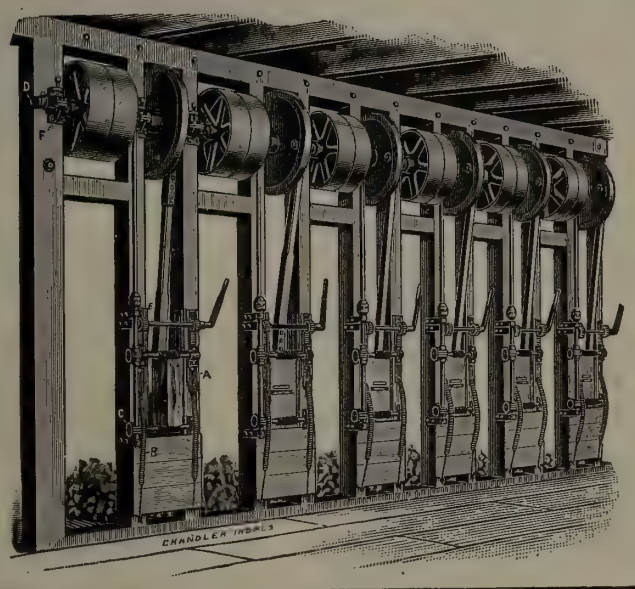
W. B. Mershon & Company, of Saginaw, Mich., report an excellent demand for their band resaws. Last week they received an order from Firstbrook Bros., of Toronto, for four of them to be installed in their new mill at Penetanguishene.

The Thos. Forrester Co., of Montreal, are sending out to saw mills and sash and door factories, a useful combined calendar and standard price list of beltings. If any of our readers have failed to receive a copy they are requested to write the company for one.

John Palmer, of Fredericton, N. B., is reported to have purchased the business and stock in trade of Charles D. Dickenson, manufacturer of larrigans, etc., of Woodstock, N. B. It is said that the deal includes the sole right to manufacture and sell in Canada the Henderson patent moccasin.

Robert Bell, of the Seaforth Engine & Machine Works, Seaforth, Ont., has recently issued new catalogues of his Bell automatic self-oiling engine, "Standard" tubular stationary boiler, No. 0 saw mill machinery, and other well known lines which he manufactures. He is now building gasoline engines.

The Best Excelsior Machine in the World



When two or more knives are run with one belt, all must stop when the belt is stopped to set bits or from any other cause. Our Machine has a belt for each knife, hence but one knife stops at a time. This great advantage should not be overlooked by purchasers. Time is money. Our Machine cuts more excelsior in a given time than any other machine. Get our circulars and prices.

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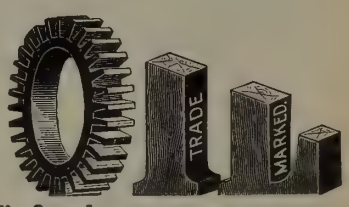
"Atlantic" Red . . . . . .



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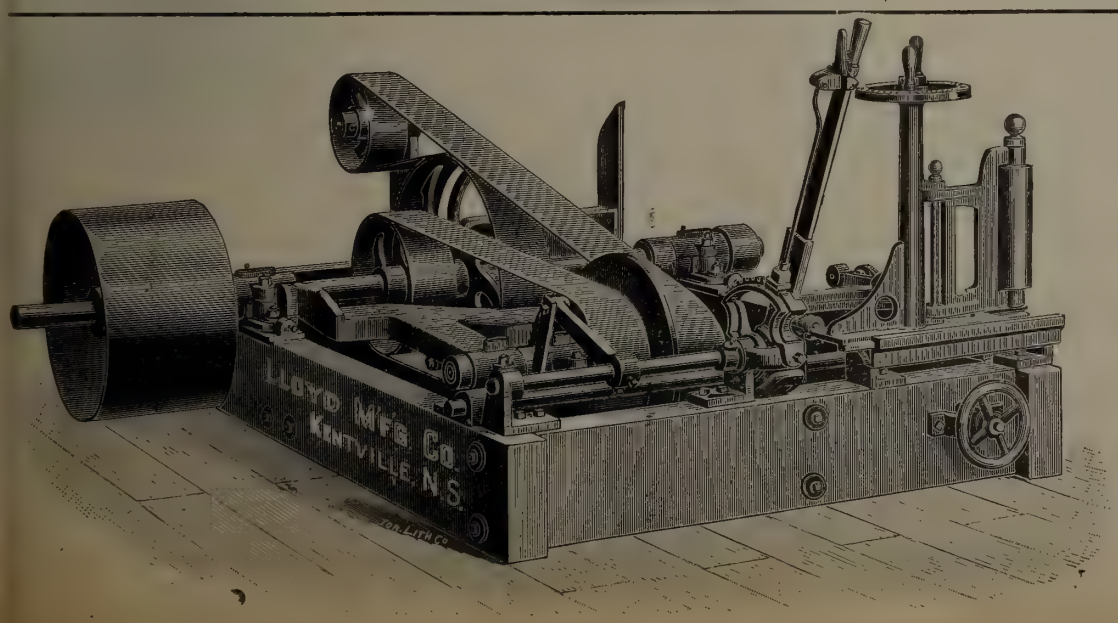

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Also Screw Post Dogs,
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Power Feed Gang Edgers,
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Stave Machines, Stave Jointers,
Stave Planers.

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Capacity 30,000 to 50,000 per day.

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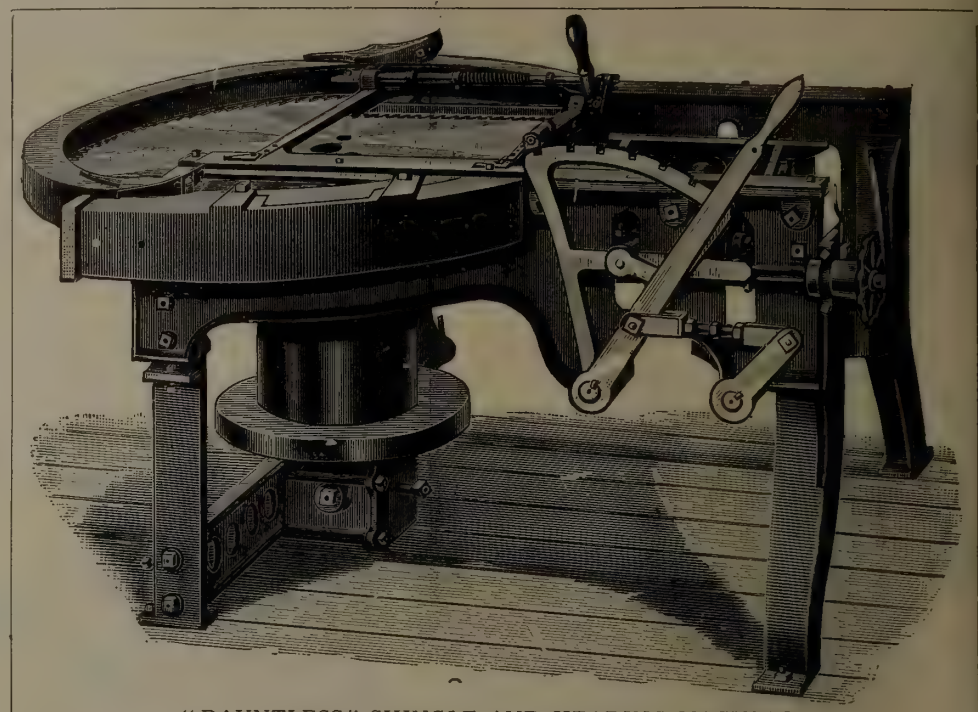
The **easiest machine to adjust** or to change from Shingle Cutting to Heading or vice versa.

Carrries large size Saws.

Cuts the **widest and longest** Shingle or Heading.



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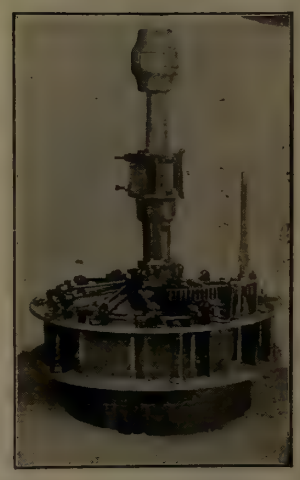

POSSESS DISTINCTIVE MERITS, which should have the attention of water power owners 1st—They are strongly and carefully built. 2nd—They are economical in their use of water. 3rd—They develop more power in proportion to the water used than any other Turbine built. Mr. J. D. Flavelle, of the Flavelle Milling Co., of Lindsay, writes us under date of March 7th as follows:

"Referring to the two 74" water wheels (Leffels) purchased from you during the past year. As far as we have had an opportunity of testing, they have done their work excellently, in fact are doing more than you guaranteed them for. We took a test of the power they were developing with a head of water of 3 ft. 10 in, and they developed very close to 100 h. p. We are thoroughly satisfied with same."

This letter is but one of many such.

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OUR EXTRA HAND-MADE

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This Axe stands better in frosty weather than any axe made. . . . Send for sample. Can supply any pattern.

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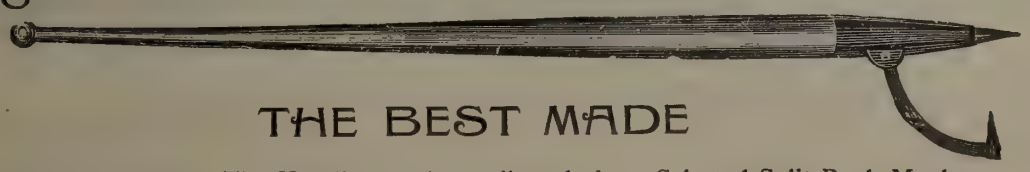

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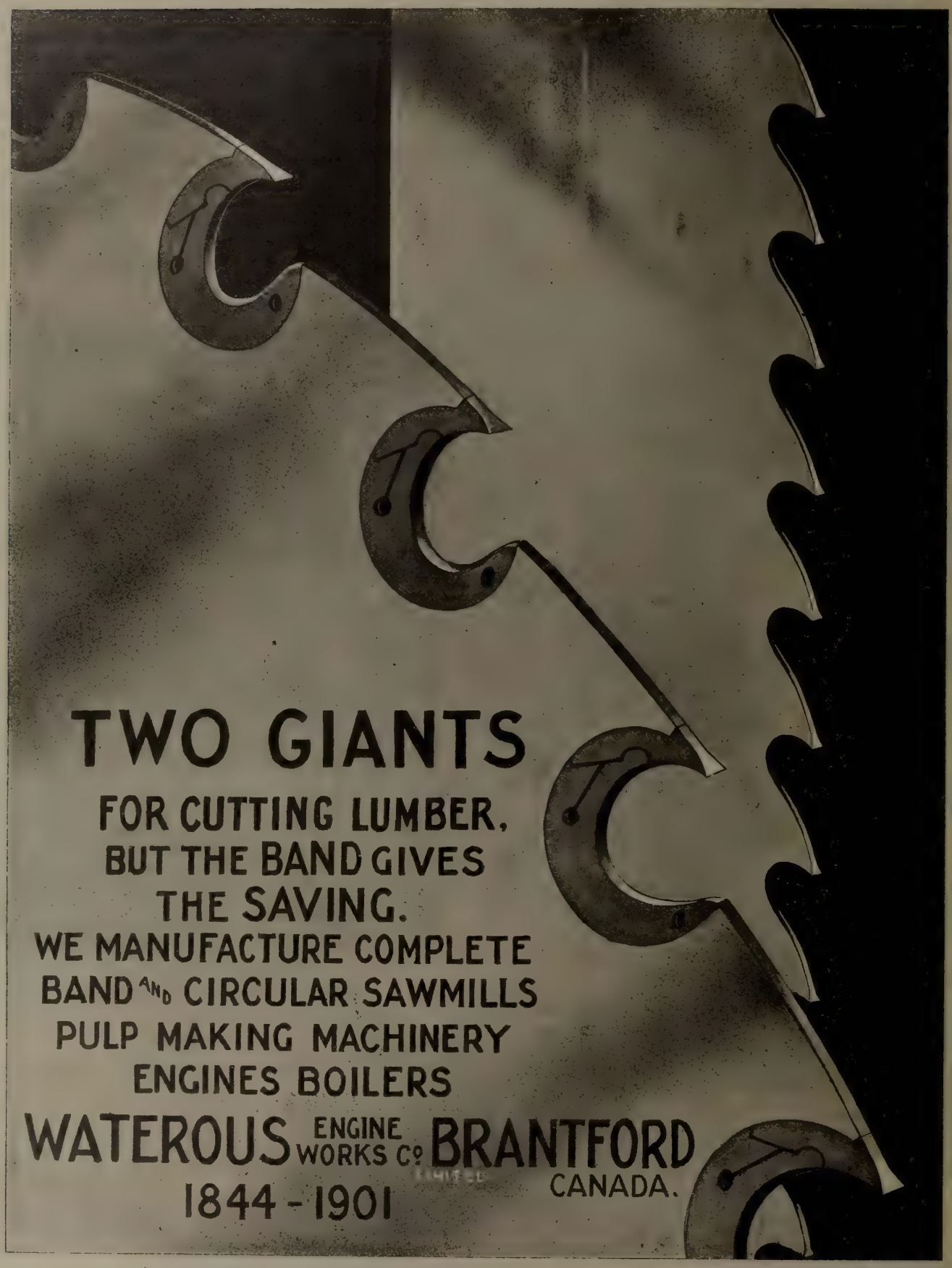
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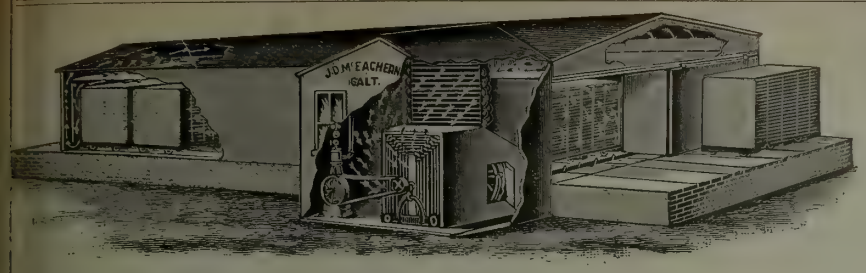

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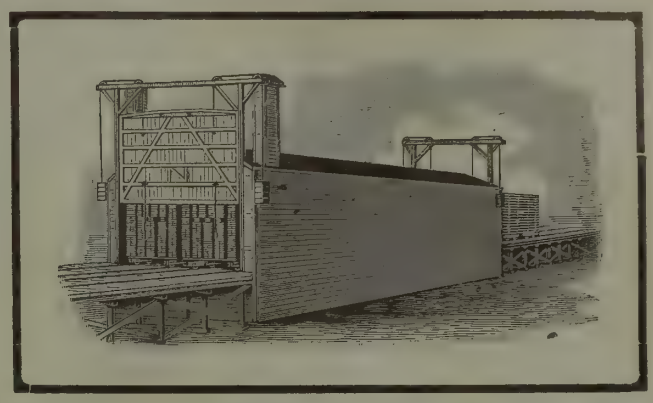

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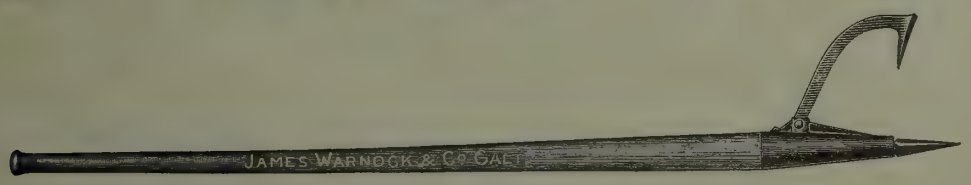

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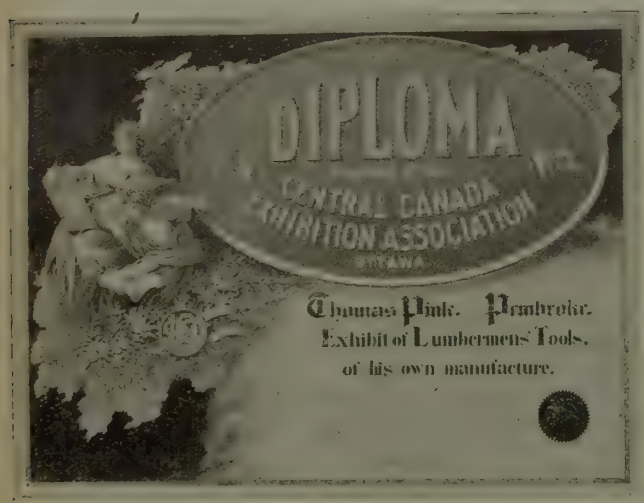

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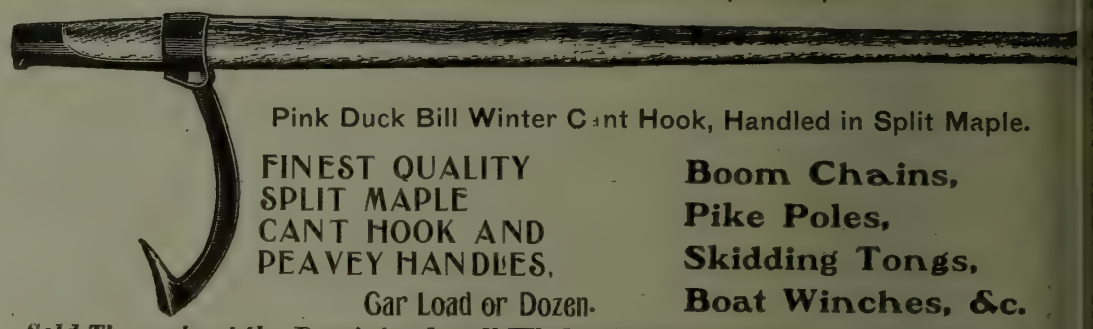

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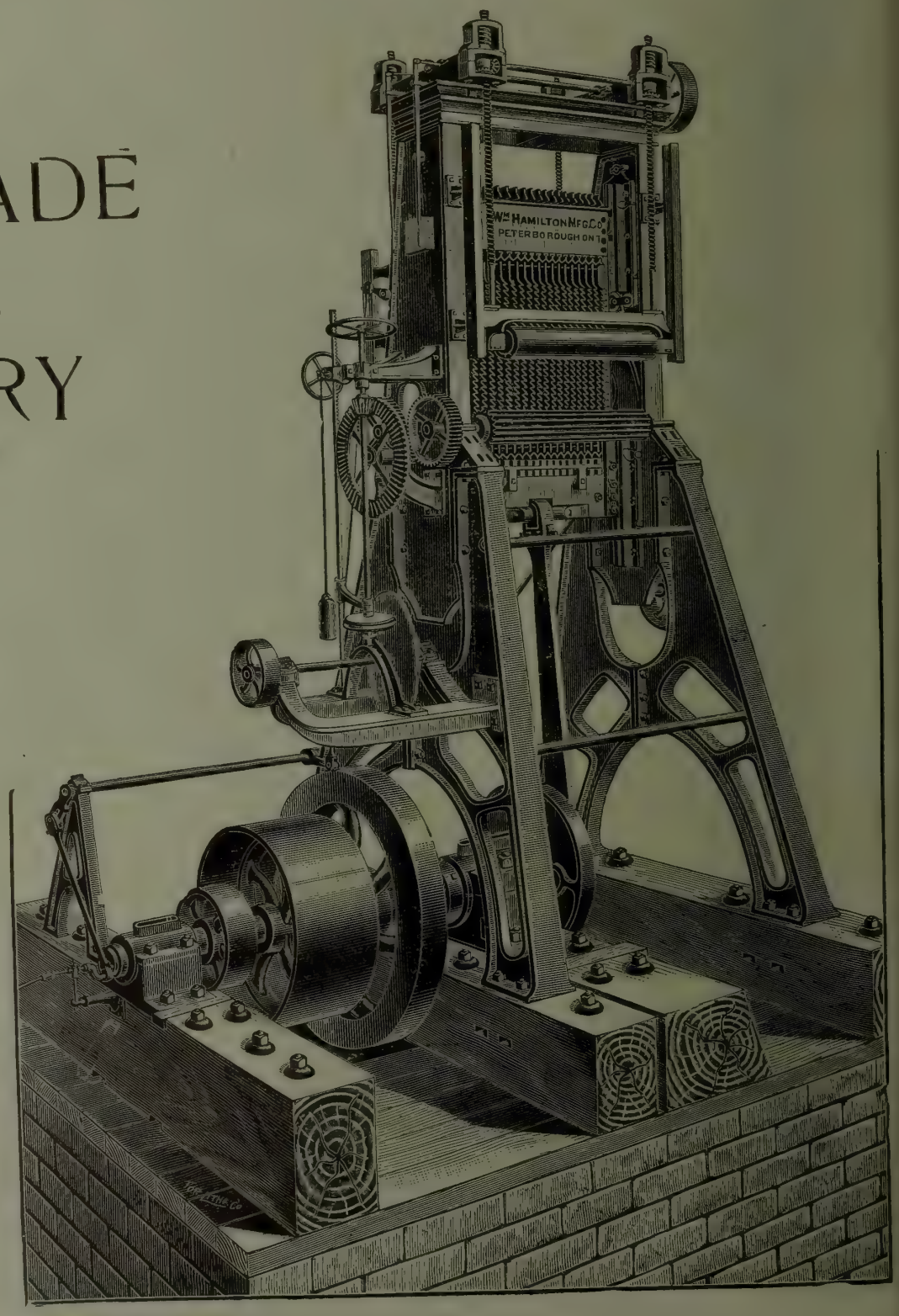

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Yours very truly, JAMES McKINLAY.

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Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

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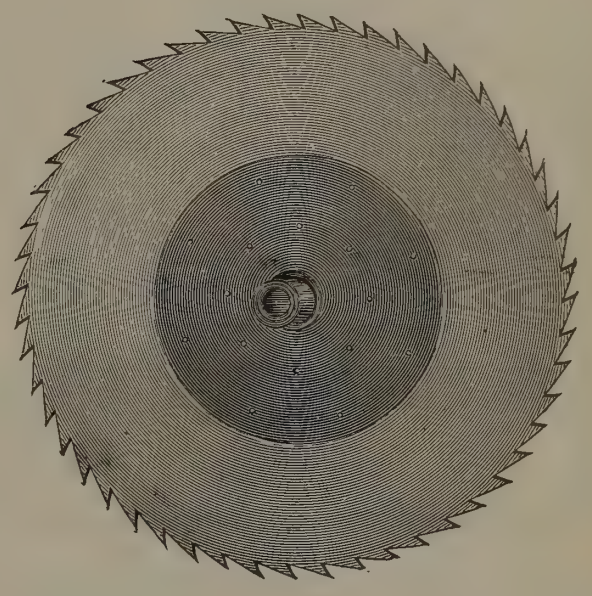
P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one. W.G.S.



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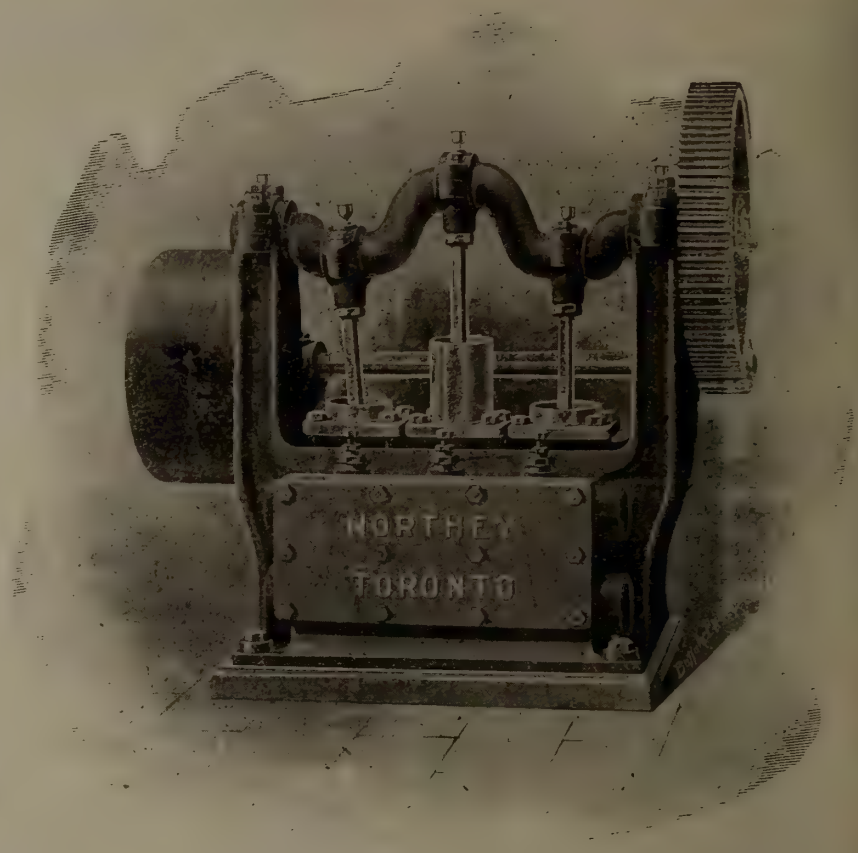

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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THE TIMBER SUPPLY FOR THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

Only a small portion of the timber used by the British Admiralty in the construction of ships, dock-yards, etc., is home grown. The bulk is imported from Canada and the North of Europe. There are kept constantly in the employ of the British Admiralty two timber inspectors, Mr. William J. Rogers being the present inspector for Canadian timber, and Mr. C. Nichols being detailed for duty in the Baltic.

Being accorded an interview with Mr. Rogers, who is now in Quebec, the writer learned that it has been his custom since 1895 to leave England each year in the spring for Quebec, this being his seventh season. He returns to England in the fall after all the timber is shipped, and during the winter is employed in the inspection of foreign timber, such as teak, mahogany, etc. Previous to being despatched to Quebec for duty he was stationed in the Baltic for five seasons. Both Mr. Nichols and Mr. Rogers were shipwright officers previous to their appointment as timber inspectors, and were employed in H. M. dock-yards, it being considered that this experience fitted them admirably to select the timber required for building war ships.

Tenders for the timber contract, Mr. Rogers states, are usually asked for early in each year from all firms who, in the estimation of the Admiralty, are capable of executing the contract satisfactorily. This season the firm of R. R. Dobell & Company, of Quebec, were the successful tenderers.

The duties of Mr. Rogers at Quebec are to inspect the timber before it is shipped. While it is afloat it is turned over so that he may see all four sides, every facility being rendered for the proper examining, measuring and marking of the timbers. The timber is measured by caliper and the contents given in cubic feet, and is usually purchased at so much per load of 50 cubic feet. The pine and spruce deals are inspected in like manner, and although classed as first quality, may be subject to rejection on account of sap, knots, etc.

The quantity of timber included in the Canadian contract this season is as follows :

Waney Pine	130,000	cubic feet.
Red Pine	115,000	"
Rock Elm	15,000	"
Pine Deals, first quality	80	standards.
Spruce Deals, "	390	"

There is also obtained, from British Columbia, spruce deals for oars. These are selected at Vancouver and carried by rail to Quebec, then loaded on ship and taken to Davenport, which is the dock-yard where oars are manufactured for the British navy. The amount required annually is about 74 St. Petersburg standards. The lengths range from 9 to 18 feet ; the timber must be absolutely perfect and commands a very high price.

The timber obtained from the Baltic is all of one kind, known in the trade as Dantzic fir. It is much cheaper than Canadian fir, and is used for all kinds of rough work in ship-building, such as ground blocks for building on, shores for docking, etc., very little being used in the construction. Logs are taken 12x12 inches to 18 feet and up, and average 13 inches x 14 inches x 24 feet. The quantity is about 4,000 loads. About 300,000 superficial feet of stage deals, 2 inches x 12 inches, is also required.

Teak, mahogany, sabique, greenheart and cedar are selected generally in the London docks from shipments already landed. Teak is obtained from Moulmein and Rangoon, in Burmah, and is very suitable for steel ship-building. Being of an oily nature it does not rust when coming in contact with the steel, is very durable, and has largely superseded the use of Dantzic deck deals. The quantity used annually is about 4,000 loads. The mahogany is obtained from Belise, Honduras, and Cuba, and is used principally for furniture and cabin fittings, the quantity being about 200 loads. A very small quantity of cedar, greenheart and sabique is used.

The English timber used by the Admiralty includes oak, elm and ash, for general purposes. The inspection of this timber and converted material for foreign dock-yards at Malta, Hong Kong, Sydney, etc., keeps the timber inspectors well employed during the winter months.

WILLIAM A. ROGERS,
British Admirality Timber Inspector.

BAND VS. CIRCULAR RE-SAW.

BY AUG. J. BEDUHN, IN THE WOOD-WORKER.

In the January number Mr. N. L. Jackson gives his opinion of the relative merits of circular and band resaws. He seems to have had considerable experience with these machines, and I heartily endorse most of his views. My own experience is that the band resawing machine is far ahead of the circular. I must, however, beg to differ with Mr. Jackson as to the feed of the band in 14-inch lumber. To cut 100 feet per minute a saw 25 feet long and running 9,000 feet per minute, in soft wood, must cut a fraction over 3 inches at each revolution. Men who can make 4 or 5-inch saws cut 100 feet per minute in 14-inch lumber are certainly "Jim Dandies." In fact they are so scarce that in an experience of eleven years as band saw filer I have never had the pleasure of meeting any of them. The circular resaw with its 40-feet feed per minute would certainly not be in it. I may be a little slow, but would like very much to see it done. The best I have been able to do is to make a 22-gage 4-inch band cut 3 inches at each revolution in 11-inch pine lumber, "large knots barred," for about two hours; after that I have to slack up on the feed to do good work. The saw that takes the most feed stays sharp longest.

Not long since I was called to a neighboring mill to fit up the saws for a band resawing machine. The foreman looked on while I hammered the first saw. To start a conversation I asked him what makes saw teeth dull. He looked at me, but said nothing. I repeated the question and explained that I meant it. "Well," said he, slowly, "cutting the lumber, I suppose." I told him it was the friction, pointing out that all the high-speed saws with slow feed had to be sharpened oftener, yet only did half as much work as other saws with proper speed and fast feed. He acknowledged the fact.

I am also running a circular resaw and feed it 70 to 80 feet per minute in stock up to 8 inches wide, running the machine with a 5-inch belt. If necessary, could easily feed 100 feet per minute in same stock by using a wider belt. The largest saw used on this machine is 32-inches in diameter, 16-gage at rim.

As to accuracy in sawing we must give credit where it belongs. It is a fact well known to filers that when a board comes from the machine not evenly split the operator almost invariably blames the saw. He will go to the filing room and announce that he "can't do a thing with that saw."

Not long ago the man running the circular resaw of which I have charge came to me and said, "If I should run that saw another minute it would fly into a thousand pieces and kill seventeen men. Why, it snaked so I could see it smoke!" I asked what he was sawing. He said 10-inch dry basswood. I went with him and asked him to pick a straight board out of the pile. This he could not do. I then explained that it was the lumber, not the saw, that was to blame. The space from the feed rolls to the top edge of saw in 10-inch lumber, is about 15 inches. In this lot of basswood were boards that had crooks as short as 6 inches, and the saw, cutting a straight line, couldn't very well run in the centre where these crooks occurred. The operator didn't see any more "smoke" from that saw.

The band saw has a great advantage at this point, because it stands close up to the feed roller and the lumber has no chance to shift. A band can also be run with less power than a circular, because it takes less saw kerf. In resawing with both machines, say 75 feet per minute, each sawing same width and grade of stock, it would require about one-third more power to run a circular; even were the circular taking the same kerf as the band it would require more power, on account of side friction, which is much greater than with the band saw.

I will take off my hat every time I meet a man that makes a 4 or 5-inch band saw split 14-inch lumber at the rate of 100 feet per minute.

An interesting experiment is being made under the auspices of the Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries, in connection with reforestation. Over 81,000 trees have been planted on Sable Island, and their progress in the shifting sand to be found there will be watched with interest. If the planting should prove successful the island will become more visible from sea, and the soil will be rendered more cohesive.

MR. ALEX. LUMSDEN, M.P.P.

A gentleman holding large interests in and having a thorough knowledge of the lumber industry of Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley is Mr. Alex. Lumsden, M.P.P. Since 1882 Mr. Lumsden has held the exclusive contract of driving the logs down the Ottawa river from the Temiscaming lake to DeJoachin Falls, a point about 42 miles above Pembroke. From the latter place the logs are hauled by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, which conveys them to the Ottawa mills. In 1882, when Mr. Lumsden started in the business with about 100 men, he handled 800,000 pieces of timber, ties and logs. During the past season over 2,000,000 pieces were handled, including a large amount of pulp wood, dimension timber and ties. No less than 340 men were employed, with 10 steamers, from April to December of last year.

The lumbering industry centering in Ottawa, Mr. Lumsden states, is good for many years to come. Despite the fact that a largely increased area of limits has been cut over, there is no apparent decrease in the volume of business done in the river driving. During the past season a large amount of dimension timber was floated down. Nearly all this was red pine, for which there is at present a good demand in the English market. Another feature of the business is the marked increase in the amount of pulp wood handled. This season about 6,000 cords were handled for the E. B. Eddy Company alone. Last season only a few hundred cords were handled.

Mr. Lumsden looks for a continued large increase in this particular branch of his business. Next season it is understood Mr. J. R. Booth will have considerable pulp wood forwarded, as he will cut a quantity during the winter months.

Since Mr. Lumsden started driving logs, the lumbering operations have been extended a distance of about 150 miles further back. Saw logs are now being cut, where in former years square timber was taken out, and the adoption of structural steel in ship-building, railway work, mining etc., has, according to Mr. Lumsden, dealt a severe blow to the square timber industry, which on this account can never approach its former great dimensions. About the only square timber now handled is that of the smaller dimensions and highest quality used for ship decking.

The principal streams on which Mr. Lumsden works are the Ottawa at Quinze, the Blanche, Ottawa and Montreal rivers, Gordon Creek, Kippewa lake, Lake Temiscaming, Mattawa, Magnicippi and Dumoine rivers. Logs are handled for the following firms: J. R. Booth and W. C. Edwards, Ottawa; E. B. Eddy & Company, Hull; McLachlin Bros., Arnprior; Gillies Bros., Braeside; J. & B. Grier, St. Annes; Hull Lumber Company; McLaurin & McLaren, East Templeton; the Hawkesbury Lumber Company; the Pembroke Lumber Company and A. & P. White, of Pembroke. Mr. Lumsden also operates a large saw mill at Lumsden's Mills, on the Ottawa. His steamers are engaged extensively in carrying freight and passengers on the Upper Ottawa as well as in towing and handling logs. Many of the latter are brought over a stretch of 200 miles of river and lake.

The objective point is Lake Temiscaming, which is 142 miles above Pembroke. The logs are floated loose through the rivers, but are brought together in booms in the lakes, some of which are over 60 miles in length.

Mr. Lumsden has expended a large capital on improvements made necessary by his extensive business. Over $150,000 was spent on Gordon Creek alone, this being an artificial outlet from the south end of Lake Kippewa. The creek is about eight miles long and connects several small lakes. By its improvement a saving of nearly 60 miles is effected in the transportation of the logs. Mr. Lumsden also has shipyards on both the Kippewa and Temiscaming lakes, where he builds his own steamers. He has built docks, piers and booms along the lakes and rivers he traverses, representing an outlay of over $250,000; this includes steamers also.

During the season, which lasts as long as there is open water, operations are carried forward. A patrol is established the entire length of the waterways and the men are constantly engaged keeping the logs on the move. The largest tows handled by steamers take in about 35,000 logs. The past season was one of the best Mr. Lumsden has experienced, but in 1896 he also had a large run of logs numbering over 2,000,000. The capital represented by the past season's drive will total on a conservative estimate over $2,000,000.

Mr. Lumsden is the only son of the late John Lumsden, well known to early residents of Ottawa. He was born 57 years ago and was educated in the public schools and Grammar School at Ottawa. In 1863, at the age of 20, he started in the lumber business. For 17 years he was engaged by Currier & Co., the well known lumber firm, first measuring logs on the Gatineau limits, and afterwards as shipper at the saw mills in Ottawa now operated by W. C. Edwards & Company. Before he severed his connection, Mr. Lumsden had risen to the position of general manager of the business. Associated with Currier & Company, at this time, was another well known lumber firm, McLaren & Company.

Mr. Lumsden has always been eminently successful in his business affairs, and at present he is identified with several of the leading enterprises, including the Ottawa Electric Co., the Electric Railway Company and the Ottawa Car Company.

In 1896 Mr. Lumsden was elected by his fellow citizens as one of the Capital's representatives in the Provincial Parliament at Toronto. Mr. Lumsden succeeded the late Hon. E. H. Bronson in the Liberal interests and has made in the legislative halls a mark equally as high as that he gained in the business world. Mr. Lumsden occupies a well appointed residence on Stanley Ave., Ottawa, overlooking the Rideau river. On the spot he was born in the old family homestead. As a man of sound successful business methods he is esteemed throughout the Ottawa Valley.

TESTS OF BOILER PLATES.

General mill machinists, mechanical and steam engineers are frequently required to test boiler plates. The only way to have any surety in the matter is to test the plate thoroughly. In regard to the brands, the same name or mark on boiler plates may mean a very different quality with different makers. Strength is not the only quality to be sought in a boiler plate, it must be tough and yet ductile, in order to stand the variation in strains to which it will be subjected while in use. Many plates which show a high strength are not suitable for use in a boiler, on account of being brittle and, therefore, not able to undergo the changes in dimensions which a plate must go through, owing to expansion and contraction, and, moreover, such plate would, in case of accident, give way very suddenly with no warning. A very good method is as follows: Support the plate, horizontally, at its four corners and strew the upper surface with fine sand. Tap the plate lightly on the under side; where there are defects the plate will not vibrate and the sand will remain stationary. Tests of this nature, however, cannot be relied upon to bring out many defects which are quite sure to become known in the working.

YUKON TIMBER REGULATIONS

With a view to prevent a large area of timbered lands in the Yukon Territory being acquired for speculative purposes, provision was made in the Timber Regulations, established by the Governor-General in Council on February 28th, 1898, that not more than five berths of five square miles each should be granted to any one person or company. Some of the persons and companies who have obtained five berths have now applied for additional berths, from which to cut timber to be manufactured at their saw mills, which applications, under the existing regulations, cannot be granted. To meet the situation, it has been decided that when an applicant who has acquired five berths can show that he actually requires additional timber for manufacturing purposes at his mill or mills, the provision restricting the granting of more than five berths to one applicant will be waived.

ERRATA.

By a typographical error the paper on "Chemical Wood Pulp," which appeared in the last issue of the "Lumberman," was credited to J. A. McCew. The author of the paper was J. A. DeCew, of Fenelon Falls, Ont. He spent last winter in post graduate work at the School of Practical Science studying the chemistry of woods in general, including destructible distillation. Mr. DeCew is desirous of obtaining further practical experience along the above lines.

A belt made up of too many pieces is rather doubtful economy. Loss of initial power, increased risk of damaging breakdowns, and lost time from repairs, make it cost more than a new belt.

The Nipegon Pulp & Paper Company have decided upon a site for their pulp mill. It will be located about ten miles up the Nipegon river.

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR LUMBER.

The following extracts are taken from the annual report of the High Commissioner for Canada :

SPOOL WOOD.

I have had a letter from a firm which imports spool wood largely, and they tell me that on the whole the quality of the imports last year was poorer than usual. They seem to think that the trade might be developed considerably if the producers would take the trouble to satisfy the requirements of the importers, from whom better prices might, in those circumstances, be obtained. The following is an extract from a letter on the subject :—

'A serious drawback is the want of up-to-date loading appliances, which, on account of the uncertain weather experienced by ships at roadstead anchorages, leads to claims for demurrage. Importers naturally decline to render themselves liable for such risks. If a few steam lighters or barges, capable of loading 100, 150 or 200 tons at a time were available by shippers at a reasonable rent or freight, the method of loading would be vastly improved, or if even a few steam tugs were available to tow the shipper's boats from shore to ship at moderate cost, a larger trade would be eventually developed. The steam barge or lighter would be preferable to the tug boat because of the charges for the services of the latter in the St. Lawrence.'

CASEBOARDS AND BOX SHOOKS.

As showing the opening that must exist for a greatly extended business in this class of manufactured timber, I may again quote the terms of a letter that reached me in the autumn from an important firm of explosive manufacturers, who use large quantities of such goods for their packing cases :—

'We observe in the 'Board of Trade Journal' of the 13th ultimo an enquiry from a firm in Nova Scotia who are prepared to quote for box shooks. We are users of these goods, and we beg to give you the following particulars of our requirements which we shall be obliged if you will kindly communicate to the firm in question, and ask them to be good enough to send us their lowest quotations per case, delivered free at Glasgow, or preferably, through to Stevenston, Ayrshire. Our friends, the Hamilton Powder Company, 103 Xavier Street, Montreal, have samples of our caseboards beside them, and, if the firm in Nova Scotia will kindly communicate with them, they will receive further information which will guide them as to the nature of the goods we want.

'The particulars of our requirements are as follows, namely :

Number.—The probable total number of caseboards in shook form required per annum will be such as will make 120,000 to 140,000 cases, but without guarantee.

Material.—The caseboards may be of white or red pine, or Quebec spruce, but must be thoroughly seasoned, and of good, sound quality, free from cracks, shakes, loose knots, or other defects.

Note Well.—The wood must be clean sawn, and there must not be any so-called outside wood, which is always rough, discoloured or dirty. The edges must be square.

Thickness.—The tops, bottoms, sides and ends are each to be delivered 5/8in. of an English inch thick. At the same time the company are prepared to consider also an offer for 'nominal' thickness, which impression is understood to mean not less than nine-sixteenths of an inch.

Tops.—The tops to be all in one piece ; or, alternatively, of two pieces of the same kind of wood, well jointed in the same way as the bottoms, and made perfectly flat so as to receive equally the Company's brand.

Bottoms (Sample Joint).—The bottoms may be made of two pieces, with a well made and substantial feather-and-groove joint not less than 3/8-in. deep, carefully glued all through ; the proportion and thickness of feather-and-groove to be as per sample pieces herewith.

These parts are not to be made from pieces of two different kinds of wood ; thus, red pine should be joined to red pine, and white pine to white pine.

The pieces used for tops or bottoms must all be uniform thickness, parallel, and joined exactly, so as to get a plane surface without a ridge caused by one piece being slightly above the other at the joint.

Shrinkage.—To allow for shrinkage in the boards when stored for a length of time, the tops and bottoms must be supplied 1/4in, wider than is necessary for the specified size of the case.

Sides and ends.—The sides and ends to be each in one piece without joints.

In all pieces the best side of the wood to be the outside, but the inside must be smooth to obviate injury to the india-rubber lining that is placed inside the finished case.

Dovetailing—The sides and ends must be well and carefully dovetailed, so that any two ends will fit into any two sides.

There are to be six dovetailed pins, and these so spaced that there will be a full width pin at any top or bottom corner, as half-width pins break away in closing.

The end wood of all the dovetails must be as nearly as possible flush with the surface of the pieces they go into.

Without Dovetailing.—Alternative offers are desired for the sides and ends cut plain at the edges and not dovetailed.

Size of Case.—The measurements of the plain boards are to be as follows :—Tops and bottoms 29in. x 11 in.; sides, 29 in. x 6 7/8 in.; and ends, 10 3/4 in. x 6 7/8 in.; so that after dovetailing and when all the parts are put together, they should form a case 27 3/4 in. long, 9 1/2 in. broad, and 6 7/8 in. deep, inside measurement and in English inches.

The detailed sizes of tops and bottoms stated above allow for the extra 1/4 in. width referred to under "Shrinkage."

The above detailed sizes are for wood 5/8 in. thick. If wood of only 9/16in. thick or nominal thickness used, the sizes will then be as follows :—Tops and bottoms, 27 7/8 in. x 10 7/8 in.; sides, 28 7/8 in. x 6 7/8 in.; ends 10 5/8 in. x 6 7/8 in.

Sample with Tenders.—Offerers to submit one set of caseboards, as samples of what they quote for.

MAPLE ROLLERS.

At the request of a correspodent in Ontario, I made some further investigations in regard to these goods. The following are the sizes required by one important firm of buyers :

26 x 5¾	Square or 5¾	diameter round or	octagon.
22 x 5¾	"	"	"
29 x 6½	"	"	"
22 x 6½	"	"	"

These may be in lengths 2 or more times 26 inches, etc., as most convenient to the mill, and must be delivered sound on the quay and free from heart or knots. The opinion has been expressed by a large manufacturer of washing machines that the trade in Canadian rollers could only be satisfactorily done by the exporter having an agent on the spot to look after his interests here. In many cases the rollers are examined before they leave the docks, and the importer invariably rejects those that for certain reasons are considered defective. It often happens that 20, 30 or 40 or even 50 per cent. of the blocks are rejected as worthless after careful selection has been made on the other side. The price varies from about 1s 4d to 1s 7d, but the number of rejected pieces makes the ultimate result of a consignment exceedingly problematical.

COMMERCIAL WEIGHT OF WOODS.

A QUESTION of very great importance to lumber shippers as well as to railroads, is the commercial weight of certain woods. It is frequently the case in loading cars that persons who are unacquainted with these things, will overload cars. When the over weight is discovered in time, the railroad wil refuse to haul cars that are loaded beyond their registered capacity, but, as is often the case, the overweight is not discovered until the car, or cars, are far from the shipping point, and then the railroads proceed to shift a part of the carload to another car. This entails loss of time and considerable expense. The National Hardwood Lumber Association, at its last meeting in May, 1901, adopted the following as the standard or commercial weights to be observed by the railroads, and themseves as shippers.

ESTIMATED WEIGHTS OF LUMBER PER 1,000 FEET.

	Dry. Lbs.	Green. Lbs.
Black Ash	3,300	4,500
White Ash	3,500	4,500
Beech	4,000	6,000
Basswood	2,400	4,000
Birch	4,000	5,500
Butternut	2,500	4,000
Cherry	3,800	5,000
Chestnut	2,800	5,000
Cypress	3,000	5,000
Cottonwood	2,800	4,500
Rock Elm	4,000	5,500
Soft Elm	3,000	4,500
Gum	3,300	5,500
Hickory	4,500	6,000
Mahogany	3,500	4,500
Maple	4,000	5,500
Oak	4,000	5,500
Poplar	2,800	3,800
Sycamore	3,000	4,750
Walnut	3,800	4,800
Yellow Pine	3,200	4,300

Of course the commercial world does not know absolutely dry lumber, and these weights are not absolute but intended only as a fair average.

The Ottawa & Gatineau Valley Railway Company have been refused an amendment to their charter to permit of engaging in the manufacture of pulp.

CANADIAN EXHIBITORS AT GLASGOW.

IN the Canadian Pavilion at the Glasgow Exhibition there are 38 exhibitors of timber and timber products, which may be classified as follows: Timber, 12; joinery, bobbins, etc., 17; carriages, wood rims for cycles, etc., 6; canoes and boats, 3. In the Timber Trades Journal we find the following reference to the individual exhibits, as well as the accompanying illustration :

The W. C. Edwards Company, Limited, of Ottawa, Ont., and Rockland, Ont., have a very well arranged collection of parqueterie flooring, deals and materials for sashes, doors, mantels, &c., and good specimens of sawn pine, moulding and joinery. The head of this extensive business is Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P.

The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, Limited, of Preston, Ont., displays a good assortment of hardwood panels.

W. H. Marcon, Parry Sound, Ont., shows cloth boards and some very beautiful veneers.

Ker & Harcourt, Parry Sound, Ont., have an interesting collection of spools, bobbins, turned boxes, etc.

John H. Groat & Company, of Grimsby, Ont., show on their stand fruit baskets, boxes and admirably worked walnut veneers.

The Lachute Shuttle Co., Lachute, Que., an extensive assortment of spools, bobbins, etc.

Adam Beck, London, Ont., combines an interesting collection of cigar boxes and cigar box stock, with some beautiful specimens of oak flooring.

The Columbia Handle & Lumber Co., of St. Thomas, Ont., show large quantities of hockey sticks, golf clubs, and kindred specialties. The British agents for this firm are Messrs. Lindsaw & Campbell, Broomielaw, Glasgow.

John Harrison & Co., Owen Sound, Ont., exhibit butchers' skewers.

The Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont., whose shipments are well and favorably known in British markets, have a representative collection of square timber, deals, section saw logs, etc.

Colin Reid & Bros., of Bothwell, Ont., in addition to lumber, have some very good specimens of handicraft in the shape of turned goods.

J. H. Still, St. Thomas, Ont., has a comprehensive lot of handles and whiffletrees.

The North American Bent Chair Company, Owen Sound, Ont., display a good collection of products of the forest and forest industries, and a variety of chair seats, backs, handles, &c. Their British agents are F. A. Lightbody & Co., 8 Gordon street, Glasgow.

J. S. Findlay, Owen Sound, Ont., maple rollers and blocks, and wood specialties.

The Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont., whose London and Liverpool agents are Sieveking, Podmore & Co., has a large collection of staves and hoops.

Scott, Taylor & Co., of Toronto, Ont., display brooms, whisks, washboards, &c.

T. S. Simms & Co., Limited, St. John, N.B., show corn brooms.

Dobell, Beckett & Co., of Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa, display well assorted specimens of timber. This prominent firm of shippers has for local Scotch agents the firm of Singleton, Dunn & Co., of Union street, Glasgow, whilst their shipments are generally disposed of by their London house of R. R. Dobell & Co., of 110 Cannon street, London.

Gilmour & Company, of Trenton, Ont., also have a fine collection of timber specimens. Their agents for sales in the United Kingdom are Walcot, Limited, 17 Gracechurch street, London. A specialty recently introduced to the British market is a patent lumber, consisting of a thick veneer of hardwood worked on to a softwood core. This produces a beautiful effect of an extremely durable nature, much admired in doors, panelling, and interior house finishing.

EXHIBIT OF TIMBER PRODUCTS IN CANADIAN PAVILION, GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

Joseph Paquette, Montreal, Que., has an admirable exhibit of ornamental joinery, staircasing, balustrading and mouldings, together with some very perfectly finished specimens of joinery in the shape of Venetian doors and windows.

The McClary Manufacturing Company, London, Ont., exhibits desks and school furniture of admirable design and workmanship.

The Dodge Wood Split Pulley Company, of Toronto, Ont., has an interesting collection of wooden pulleys, made of all diameters and generally in from six to eight rings. The outturn of this company is as much as 200 pulleys daily.

Monsieur Henri Menier, of Paris, France, sends a representative collection of deals and trees from Anticosti, of which island he is owner. Probably the most reliable estimate of the average number of trees suitable for timber or pulp wood growing on the heavily wooded areas of Quebec would be that based on the figures supplied by M. Menier's surveyors and engineers in reference to this island. M. Menier's estimates of the area of forest land on Anticosti amount to 1,800,000 acres, and the average number of trees to 900 per acre. These figures are the result of an actual count on a great number of carefully measured acres, and as the Anticosti forests differ in no essential from those of Quebec and Ontario, M. Menier's careful surveys should be of considerable assistance in estimating outturns from the eastern provinces in specified areas.

In carriages, the firms of the Canada Carriage Company, of Brockville, Ont., the M'Laughlin Carriage Co., Oshawa, Ont., and J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Guelph, Ont., all have very high-class exhibits of carriages such as are in ordinary use in the Dominion; a noticeable point is that though there are plenty of covered, there are no closed carriages shown.

In wheels, spokes and hubs R. Scott & Sons, of Galt, Ont., have a well-made lot of specimens.

In wood rims for cycles the Boston Wood Rim Co., of Toronto, and the Clarksburg Wood Rim Co., of Clarksburg, Ont., are well represented.

The three boat-building firms exhibiting are: The Peterboro' Canoe Co., of Peterboro', Ont.; Strickland & Co., Lakefield, Ont., (English agents, G. Strickland, West Dayton, Middlesex), and William English Canoe Co., of Peterboro, Ont. These boats and canoes of birch, cedar, and other woods are the acme of the boatbuilders' art. Light to look at, feathers to lift, perfect finish and graceful lines, they whisper here in the tumult of the busy city of the glories of the great lakes, the mystery of the forest, the rush and roar of the rapids, which accentuate the silences of the Great Lone Land.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Subscriber" writes: In the event of some studying to qualify as licensed timber culler, are the chances good for getting employment as such? What kind of an existence do cullers have in the way of lodgings, etc.? Where could I procure information as to what would be required by those seeking to qualify, as well as when the examinations take place, and the wages usually paid to cullers.

ANS: In the event of qualifying as a licensed culler, the chances of obtaining employment are reasonably good. It is necessary, of course, to first become a qualified culler before you can engage in the business of culling timber for the government. We believe that the board and lodging furnished in lumber camps has been greatly improved in late years, and may now be considered fairly good. Particulars regarding the qualifications necessary for an Ontario culler may be obtained from the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto. The examinations comprise a question paper and a practical test, the latter being the more important. It is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the different kinds of logs and the quantity of lumber which can be obtained from each log, making the proper allowance for defects. Examinations are not held at regular intervals. So far this year none have been held in the province, nor have any been arranged for as yet. Last year several examinations were held, between 80 and 90 persons qualifying as cullers. The wages of Government cullers range from $40 to $60 per month and board.

CARE OF BELTS, PULLEYS AND GEAR WHEELS.

No mill foreman would willingly take a good, new rubber belt and rig up a scraper thereupon in such a manner as to wear the belt out as soon as possible. Still, that very same foreman will pass through the mill day after day where this wearing out process is being done all the time on a number of belts, and he never opens his mouth to protest or to order the scrapers taken off the belts. Not long ago, being near a mill, a very strong smell of burning rubber was noticed. The smell seemed to be continuous, and was noticeable at all hours of the day and night. Day after day it was the same, the odor being driven in one direction or another according to the direction of the wind at any given time, but by going all round the mill the burnt rubber smell was to be found at any time on one side of the premises. The cause was found to be the old story of shafting out of line and a piece of plank nailed up to keep the belt from running off its pulleys. There can be only one result of a contrivance of this kind, viz., to wear out the belt as quickly as possible. As destructive and mechanical a device as this is I will wager that out of ten mills, take them as they are listed, there will be nine that maintain one or more belt destroying appliances of this kind.

When a belt will not run well, instead of putting up a bit of board or plank, put up the millwright to align the shafting or to move the machine around so that the belt will run square. Failing this, and in some mills it is almost impossible to get such a thing done, put up a roll to bear against the belt, and let it run on bearings of its own (the roll), even in bits of pine wood, if there is nothing better to be had. Ten to one there is a bit of shafting in the storeroom, with a couple of boxes or hangers and a pulley to fit, that can be set up to guide that belt on to the pulley. Then the millwright may be laughed at when he says he has not got time to line up the shafting, and he may be told that it is a fact that millwrights work so awfully hard (?) that a drop of sweat from one of them will kill a toad!

Just one thing more in relation to the belt business. This thing is one not to do by all means. In the case where it happened there was a friction clutch driving a centrifugal pump by means of a belt. By some means the clutch was so adjusted that it would drive the belt and pump, slowly, it is true, even after the lever had been thrown to strike the clutch out of gear. In this case, instead of having the clutch properly overhauled, the very simple and belt destroying expedient of thrusting a wedge into the space between the lower side of the pulley and the pump frame was adopted. This caused the belt to stop with a bang on the instant, and to stay stopped dead until the wedge was knocked out with a hammer or some other mass of metal.

Among the things to do is that of bushing loose pulleys, of 2 or more feet in diameter, with roller bearings. The pulley is simply bored large enough to admit a cage of rolls around the shaft, the rolls in their cage are slipped in, and a thin collar or flange plate is screwed on to prevent the rolls from coming out. Then the pulley is ready for use, and I have seen pulleys arranged thus run continuously for several years without being oiled or being repaired. The roller bearing is also a mighty good thing for shafting especially line shafting, where the rolls have a fair chance to show what they are worth. As to the roller bearing for beating engine bearings, they are undoubtedly "things to do" when they are properly made and adjusted to the bearings. I have seen engines fitted with roller bearings run for years with less power than they consumed before the roller bearing was applied. And these bearings received absolutely no attention except to be kept well oiled. In fact, they were deluged with oil or grease, and literally were submerged beneath the surface of a body of oil all the time. The addition of roller bearings in this mill to ten beaters permitted the driving of another beater with the same power as formerly consumed by the ten originally in use.

Every machine manufacturer in the trade and every mill owner or purchasing agent should insist upon the use of the diametrical pitch in all gear wheels for the transmission of power. The age is too far advanced for either maker or purchaser to monkey with "three-inch pitch," "one-half inch pitch," or any of the sizes between them. Instead of all this nonsense use the terms of the diameter and the number of teeth. Thus: "One pitch," "sixth pitch," &c. In this way of stating the diameter of a gear it is understood that there is a stated number of teeth to each inch in diameter of the gear. Thus, a gear of thirty-six teeth, No. 6 pitch, will be exactly 6 inches in diameter of the pitch line. If there be thirty-eight teeth, the gear will be 6 1-3 inches in diameter. The gear of No. 1 pitch will have a tooth for every inch in diameter, and will always measure even inches across the pitch or circle. This method is very convenient for the calculation of gearing, also for the duplication of any gear that may be broken or worn out. For instance, supposing that there is a space of 10 inches between the centres of two shafts and it is desired to connect them by gears of No. 6 pitch. This gear is pretty nearly one-half inch pitch by the old method, as the space per tooth would be on a gear 1 inch in diameter, divided by 6 equals .524 inch—pretty nearly one-half. Once satisfied that a gear of this size of tooth will stand the work—and that part of engineering we will not go into in this story—it only remains to find how many teeth there must be on both gears to reach between the two shafts. As the distance is 10 inches, it is evident that two gears, each 10 inches in diameter, will just connect the two shafts. With a gear No. 6 pitch, 10 inches in diameter, there must be sixty teeth. Therefore, there must be 120 teeth used to connect the two shafts. Instead of dividing this evenly between two gears of equal size, it may be apportioned out in any manner desired, so that one of the shafts will run at a different speed from the other. Thus, it is only necessary to divide the total number of gear teeth by the number which represents the difference in speed of the two shafts. Thus: if the shafts are to run at equal speed, divide the 120 teeth by 2, and the answer, 60, will be the number of teeth required for each of the gears which will be equal in size. If one shaft is to run twice as fast as the other, then the gears must be in the ratio of four to one, and the total number of teeth will represent five parts, four of which are the number of teeth on the large gear, the one part being the number of teeth on the small gear. Thus: one hundred and twenty divided by five equals twenty-four. Four multiplied by twenty-four equals ninty-six, the number of teeth in each gear, so that the shafts may run four to one, and be exactly 10 inches apart. This method of gear calculation is far ahead of the old chord or circumferential pitch business, and once the paper mill man becomes accustomed to its use, he will have nothing to do with the manufacturer who clings to the old method of gear teeth calculation.

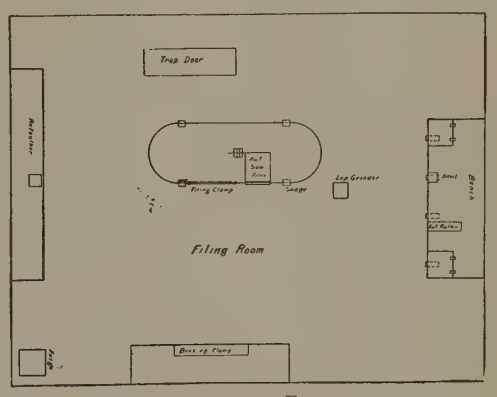
One more thing to do, and that should be done mighty quick. I refer to the high pressure simple engine which is puffing clouds of steam into the atmosphere just for the sake of helping to make rain for the world. At best only 10 per cent. of the heat contained in the coal can be transformed into work even by the best of steam engines, and where the exhaust steam is allowed to escape direct from the engine only about 6 or 7 per cent. of the heat value is made use of. There are many forms of jet condensers in the market which will enable the paper mill man to pull off one or two of the possible points between 6 and the 10 mentioned above. The exhaust jet condenser is little used in this country. It is a German institution, but can be had here. This appliance is only occasionally found in paper mills, but it is capable of adding 20 horse power to an engine of 150 horse power, with no expense whatever, provided there is a supply of water which can be drawn upon by the condenser. This appliance is really a sort of exhaust steam injector, which draws up the water with which the steam is to be condensed. It is different from the siphon condenser, for the reason that the water in that appliance is drawn up by the weight of a descending column of equal weight, while in the injector condenser the column of water is drawn up and supported by the injector action of the exhaust steam in the instrument. The condensation of a portion of the steam creates a vacuum which draws up water by removing the pressure of the atmosphere upon the top of the column, and the condensation of the same steam also draws along another portion of exhaust steam to be likewise condensed and robbed of its working power.

And now, just one more thing; this time both to do and not to do. That thing is the use of steam in the heating coils and circulations. When it is cold there is a very great temptation to put on more steam, even to let it blow through the pipes in order to get as much heat as possible. But that is the thing not to do. There is no heat to be gotten out of steam while it is passing through pipes in that matter. A pound of water in the form of steam contains about 1,000 or 1,100 heat units. If at a temperature of 330 degrees, 118 of the thermal units may be drawn out while the steam is blowing through the pipes, but there is carried off with it the 976 units of latent heat of vaporization which will become of use when the steam is condensed in the radiators or circulating pipes.—J. F. H., in Paper Trade Journal.

THE FILING ROOM.

In their little booklet entitled "Instructions on the Erection and Care of Band Saw Mills, Band Saws, Etc.," Messrs. J. A. Fay & Egan Company say regarding the filing room:

Locate the filing room, if possible, directly above the mill. The blade may then be conveniently and quickly lifted from the mill through a trap door into the filing



ARRANGEMENT OF A FILING ROOM.

room, and the blade to replace it can be easily lowered upon the wheels.

The filing room should be well lighted and free from vibration.

The sketch accompanying shows a nicely arranged filing room, 36x28 feet.

The tools deemed almost indispensable for a first-class filing room are shown in the outline in correct position, and are as follows: Saw anvil, cross face hammer, round face hammer, nine inch straight edge, six foot straight edge, tension guage, brazing frame and pads, filing clamp, automatic saw sharpener, automatic swage, small portable forge.

In addition to the above, the following can be used to excellent advantage: Automatic side shaper, automatic saw stretcher, re-toother.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Company have just supplied the sash and doors for a new Baptist college at Brandon, Man. The order was secured in competition with the factories of Minneapolis and Winnipeg.

THE
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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

SPRUCE TIMBER AND PULP.

The enhanced value of spruce timber lands has been clearly demonstrated by recent public sales held by the Governments of New Brunswick and Quebec. In New Brunswick $150 per mile is frequently obtained, while at the late Quebec sale a total of $400,000 was realized, the largest sum ever obtained by that Government on a like occasion. The competition at this latter sale would seem to foreshadow a rapid development of the lumber and pulp industries of the province. A timber berth on the Ouitchouaniche River, in the Lake St. John district, commanded $377 per mile, while the upset price was only $100. This same berth, if it had been placed on the market a few years ago, would probably not have realized $25 per acre, for until recently the highest figure reached was in the neighborhood of $75. Mr. R. Lemieux, of Pembroke, purchased 1,150 miles. He is understood to be acting for an American syndicate which has in view the development on an extensive scale of the spruce thereon.

There has been a wonderful expansion of the pulp industry in the Lake St. John district, in Quebec, within recent years. The immense mills at Chicoutimi promise to be outrivaled by projects about to be commenced, and we may expect that the value of spruce limits will continue to enhance for some time to come.

It is a question how far the market will be able to absorb the product of the many new pulp mills now projected, and for this reason capitalists should be most careful in the selection of sites, as, of course, the mills most favorably situated will meet with the greatest measure of success. It is not unlikely that the price of pulp will decline in the near future; hence also the necessity of giving careful consideration to the adoption of such methods as will cheapen the cost of production.

A report has been current that the large mills of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company have lately been closed down on account of an insufficient demand. These reports, we are officially advised, have been without foundation in fact, the cessation of operations being caused by necessary dredging at the intake of the canal, which interfered with the operation of the mill.

THE CANADIAN TIMBER POLICY.

The caption of this article might be regarded as inappropriate, for it is well known that most of the timber lands of the Dominion are owned and controlled by the Provincial Governments; yet the tendency of the regulations that are being made from time to time by the different provinces are so in accord one with the other, that a policy common to the entire Dominion may eventually be looked for. Several steps in this direction have been taken within the past two months.

The Dominion Government has decided to apply the policy of home manufacture to the pine and other timber on Indian reserves and Indian lands. Hitherto timber cut on Indian lands was not subject to the export regulations and could be shipped to the United States without restriction. The result of the Ontario law requiring timber to be manufactured within the province has been the removal of several saw mills from Michigan to Ontario. The application of a like law to Indian reserve lands will cause the removal of other mills to Ontario, all of which is in the direction of benefitting the Canadian lumber industry.

The Legislature of British Columbia has followed the example of Ontario and Quebec in restricting the exportation of timber, an amendment to the Land Act designed to accomplish this object having been passed at the last session. Some of the loggers of British Columbia felt that the legislation was a hardship to them, and found that they were unable to dispose of their logs cut for United States mills at a reasonable profit. They pointed out that large expense had been incurred in some cases in opening up roads, etc., to enable the timber to be got out, and that due notice should have been given them of the proposed law before it became effective. Representations to this end were made to the Commissioner of Lands and Works, and it is understood that arrangements have been made which will protect the loggers from financial loss.

This legislation is generally approved by the public and lumbermen of British Columbia, and if it should result, as it probably will, in bettering the position of the lumbermen of the Pacific coast province, it is to be very strongly commended. Up to the present time, we understand, no great quantity of timber has been exported from British Columbia to the United States. The principal export has been in cedar, and there are two features of that trade which make the new law very desirable; first, that first-class cedar is becoming scarce, and secondly, that cedar shingles and lumber manufactured on the Sound have been shipped into the Canadian North-West free of duty, competing against the Canadian product, while the Canadian manufacturers have been kept out of the United States market by a duty.

In late years cedar in Washington has also become scarce, and the Washington mills had commenced to look to British Columbia for their future supply. Two or three firms had acquired licenses and put in camps to get out cedar logs. It might be pointed out that logging operations have been conducted on a much more extensive scale in Washington than in British Columbia, many of the largest camps being run by log contractors who do not operate mills. Practically all the timbered lands in Washington are in the hands of private parties.

The conditions in British Columbia corresponded exactly with those existing in Ontario before the passing of the manufacturing clause—the timber was taken across the line to build up foreign industries. At Blaine, just across the boarder in Washington, three mills have recently been built, the source of supply for which was intended to be British Columbia. Other mills on points on Bellingham Bay, Washington, are in the same condition. The recent legislation will doubtless be a hardship to the owners of these mills. It will also prevent the removal of other Canadian mills to Washington, or at least will prevent mills from drawing their supply from British Columbia, and thus lessen the prospect of removal from the province.

One of the objects which the British Columbia Government had in view was to forestall a depletion of the timber supply. While the change may inconvenience certain mills, the effect should be beneficial to the British Columbia trade, as it will, before many years, have a tendency to increase the value of timber.

The Quebec Government has adopted a new schedule of Crown timber dues, one of the most important changes being in respect to the duty on pulp wood. A little more than one year ago the Government raised the stumpage dues on pulp wood from 40 cents to $1.90 per cord, providing at the same time for a rebate of $1.50 a cord upon all the pulp wood manufactured in the province, which was equivalent to an export tax of $1.50 per cord. By the new order the stumpage tax is reduced to 65 cents per cord, a rebate of 25 cents per cord being allowed on all pulp wood manufactured at home. It is further provided, however, that a cord shall be considered as equal to 600 feet board measure, whereas heretofore 1,000 feet board measure had been regarded as a cord. While the new regulation would seem to be much more favorable to the exporter of wood than the previous one, it may be a slight advantage to Canadians to be relieved of placing such a high stumpage fee into the hands of the Government until the rebate is made.

The above amendments to the timber laws of Canada indicate that the trend of those in

charge of timber lands is to frame a policy which will result in bringing the utmost benefit to Canada from the development of her timber rcsources. In the past our timber policy has been too lenient, and the true benefit of our great inheritage of forest wealth has not been obtained.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Beech lumber, not generally considered of great use, has been selling more liberally of late. There is no reason why it should not command a more prominent position among the hardwoods of Canada, and as users become more accustomed to this wood, it will doubtless meet with a greater demand and bring correspondingly higher prices.

The driving of hardwood logs is something which has heretofore been considered as impracticable, but it is learned that last year some Maine lumbermen made the experiment of driving hardwood logs with a loss of 10 per cent. This spring 600,000 feet of logs have been driven, and the loss has been not more than from soft wood drives. This result was accomplished by cutting the logs last summer and allowing them to season, in which case they do not sink. The demonstration of the fact that hardwood logs can be driven is of much interest to the trade, and no doubt the experiment will be tried by other lumbermen.

A most successful meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association of the United States was held in Chicago last month. The reports submitted showed that the work of the Inspection Bureau had been most useful, while at the same time proving the great difference in the grading of the different mills under ordinary circumstances. Within the last six months over 7,000,000 feet of hardwoods were inspected by Association inspectors. Some changes were made at the meeting in the inspection rules. The percentage of cuttings in common oak was reduced to two-thirds, and bright sap was made no defect in the grade of first and second plain sawed up to one-half the width of the board on one side. The lumber surveyor, Mr. M. M. Wall, of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, is anxious that the rules of this Association should be adopted by the hardwood men of Canada, and that when shipping to the United States they should have the lumber inspected by Association inspectors.

The movement to provide travelling libraries for lumber camps is making some progress. The lumber firms which have been provided with libraries have either set apart a room in the camp or built a small apartment in which the men may read and write. The railway companies have given tangible expression of their sympathy with the movement, and McGill University, Montreal, has promised a useful donation of books. The demand for libraries is stated by the Minister of Education to be greater than the supply, and it is hoped, therefore, that the cause will receive the hearty support of the public in the direction of contributions of books and money. The employing lumbermen are co-operating in the work in a commendable manner, and it remains for the Government to make a grant for the purpose proportionate with the extent of education and benefit which is likely to result. So far the movement has been confined to Ontario. The necessity for such libraries exists alike in every province of the Dominion.

In view of the depression which prevails in the timber trade throughout the United Kingdom, it is surprising that the higher grades of lumber have suffered very little in price. It seems that it is becoming more difficult each year to secure timber which will make first quality lumber of large dimensions. This applies to Canada as well as the north of Europe. Some complaint has been made by British timber journals as to the system of grading now employed by the Ottawa valley pine manufacturers. We doubt whether this dissatisfaction is shared by British importers, as the changes made have been very slight and brought about by the changed conditions governing the getting out of timber. As timber becomes less plentiful, the grading of the lumber will be altered, and a board which ten years ago was classed as second quality may now be passed as first quality. It is somewhat singular that the grades vary in relation to the demand; hence it is that so much is heard this season from Great Britain regarding inferior lumber. When the market is strong and everybody is anxious to buy lumber, the grades are not scrutinized to the same extent.

A PRESCOTT DOUBLE CUTTING MILL.

The lumber trade will be interested in learning of the success of the experiment of operating a double toothed saw on an old type of band mill. As stated in this journal some time ago, the Rat Portage Lumber Company have changed one of their Prescott band mills into a double cutter. Concerning the results accomplished Mr. Charles E. Hamilton, in writing to "The Lumberman," says: "I must say we are surprised with the results, which have been far above our expectations, both as to quantity and quality of lumber. It has turned out as we expected, a double saw cannot be operated without an adjustable guide both bottom and top, which the telescopic mill has not got. The company intend operating the mill at Norman on the telescopic. They have had some trouble, but expect to do better after they get attachments for an adjustable guide. At Rat Portage we are cutting from 65,000 to 75,000 feet of logs in ten hours, and the double cutting mill is working well. I think mill owners would do well to have Mr. J. F. McRae fit up their mills with his devices for double saws."

The annual report of the Lake St. John Railway, shows that in 1900 1,037 cars of sawn lumber and 3,112 cars of pulp and paper were hauled by the road.

Four of the largest lumber plants on the Saginaw river are about to be consolidated. They include those of W.B. Mershon & Company, William Schuette & Company, S. L. Eastman & Company, of Saginaw, and the Eddy-Sheldon Company, of Bay City. The capital of the new concern will be $1,000,000. Only one lumber yard will be operated, located at Bay City, where there is dock room for 5,000,000 feet and storage capacity for 40,000,000 feet.

CUSTOMS OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

Edit r CANADA LUMBERMAN:

There seems to be an impression existing in Canada that England is behind the times, and while this is certainly true as regards machinery, it is altogether wrong if applied to business methods. If we were better acquainted with those business methods we would get more advantage from our superior machinery. I speak of all kinds of wooden goods, goods which Canada of all countries should be in a position to produce. Our advantage in this line does not lay any more in cheap timber than it does in our machinery and power. Birch is a drug in the English market to-day. It can be bought for $22.00 per thousand, and the price quoted here is very little lower. On the other hand, scarcely any machine turning is done there, and when we consider the fact that nearly two million pounds worth of small turnings are imported yearly, we can have some idea of the extent of the market.

Manufacturers are willing and anxious to buy from Canada, providing we will make what they want and know what price we can make the goods for. One manufacturer remarked that he found a man in Canada who made what he wanted but did not know what price to ask, but wanted to know what price was going in England. "I quoted him a price," said the manufacturer, "but he wanted to know if I could not pay a little more. I thought he did not know his business so I dropped him."

And just here let me remark that there are many prices going in England. The commission agent pays a small price and often is not a safe man to deal with. The wholesale man is better; but the consumer is the one to reach when possible. He is a very conservative man generally, but when once you have him he will stay by you as long as you treat him right.

Another thing the Canadian exporter will have to impress on his mind. Englishmen want just the pattern they are using. They dont want any other. One man uses one pattern; it may be his father used it before him, but he will use no other. Good goods bring a good price in that market as well as any other, and when your man finds that you make a good article he will stay with you.

There are two principal ways to do business: First, by sending a man to open up a market; secondly, by employing an agent. The first plan is a good one if you are a large exporter, for it is very costly and you will have to work a long time before you will be able to secure a market, and you will have to spend a lot of money. The Diamond Lubricating Company and the Anderson Furniture Company have taken this plan, and judging by their trade there, they have made a success of it. They put out travellers who sell their goods.

The second plan is a good one for small exporters, and for anyone if you can secure the right agent. A young and pushing man will be better than an older and more conservative concern. From five to ten per cent. is paid and a good man will give you many good things which he may find in your line, but do not engage any agent until you are sure of him, for there are many who are floating about looking out for new men whom they make a business of fleecing.

Yours truly,

W. E. D.

Toronto, June 28th, 1901.

EXCELSIOR MACHINES.

The Elmira Agricultural Works Company, of Elmira, Ont., have placed on the market a machine for the manufacture of excelsior packing. The process of manufacture is as follows: The timber is cut into bolts of 18 inches in length. These pieces are then fastened into the frame of the machine, and are operated on by a set of knives which cut longitudinally at a depth of about 1-32 inch and at 1-32 to 1-16 apart. Following this operation comes a single edge planing knife, which takes a shaving off the entire surface, the result being dozens of strips of wood of clean straight edges, but twirled into all kinds of fantastical shapes. The material has been found very valuable and useful for packing purposes, and is in increasing demand.

OBITUARY.

A. F. E. PHILLIPS.

In the death of A. F. E. Philips, which took place in Winnipeg last month from appendicitis, the lumber trade has lost one of its brightest members, and one who had before him a promising career. Mr. Philips was only thirty-one

THE LATE A. F. E. PHILLIPS.

years of age, and for the past nine years had been general agent in Manitoba and the North-West Territories for the Pacific Coast Lumber Company and the Brunette Saw Mill Company, of New Westminster, B.C. Previous to that time he was engaged with the Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Company, of Norman.

Mr. Philips was a most successful representative of the Pacific Coast firms, and at the time of his death had worked up a considerable trade. He was one of the smartest travelling lumber salesmen in the North-West, and was well liked by everybody. He always took a deep interest in the welfare of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, as well as all movements looking to the improvement of the lumber trade in general. He was an enthusiastic member of the Winnipeg branch of the Hoo-Hoo Order, which was formed about two years ago.

EDWARD SINCLAIR.

Edward Sinclair, the well known Miramichi lumberman, died at his home in Bridgetown, N.

THE LATE EDWARD SINCLAIR.

S., on May 30th, after an illness of ten weeks. Mr. Sinclair was one of the largest lumber merchants on the north shore. Born at Douglastown, N.B., in 1842, he received his early business training in the office of Gilmour, Rankin & Company, after which he entered the employ of Hon. Peter Mitchell, at that time a lumber merchant and ship-builder. Subsequently he started in business for himself. Although meeting with many reverses by the loss of vessels which he built, he finally applied himself exclusively to the lumber business and succeeded, it is said, in laying by a fair share of this world's goods. He shipped largely to the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Sinclair gave generously and without ostentation to deserving objects. His generosity may be illustrated by citing one of his acts, which was to give the sum of $1,000 for the professional education of a young man who wished to become a physician but was without means to continue his studies.

As a business man, Mr. Sinclair was shrewd and far-sighted. At the time of his death he owned probably 200 miles of Crown timber limits, and was the owner in fee simple of Beaubier's Island, about a mile long and half a mile wide, in the Miramichi river, near his home. This Island is covered with a fine growth of spruce timber. His death is a distinct loss to the social and industrial world.

POINTS IN MAKING SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK.

A correspondent of the Barrel and Box asks the following questions :

1. How many staves will 1,000 ft. of average elm logs make ?

2. What per cent. of No. 1 staves is the average ?

3. When logs cost $8.00 a 1,000 how much ought No. 1 and No. 2 staves sell at ?

4. What is the value of 1,000 ft. of logs when bolts cost $2.00 a cord ?

5. If logs cost $6.00 a 1,000 how much are bolts worth ?

6. How many staves will a cord of average bolts make.

7. What is the average cost of producing 1,000 staves exclusive of the cost of timber ?

8. How many hoops will 1,000 feet of average logs make ?

Answers to the above questions are given as follows :

As to the first question, there is no accepted average on the number of staves in 1,000 ft. of logs. We figured it out in February to be about 2,500 staves, but not all, or for that matter none, seem to concur in the figures. There seems to be so much difference in timber that it is difficult to strike an average. Some figures in the writer's note book show productions as high as 3,200 and 3,500 from gum timber, but there is a tune to these figures, and that is in the fact that the logs were measured by the Doyle rule up to 28 in. and above that size with the Scribner rule—and then this was gum, and it is elm we are talking about. From the best information at hand it would seem that in the North, and with elm timber measured as they measure it there, one will be doing well to get 2,500 staves on an average. That is what we call mill-run staves, dead culls out.

In the second question, on the average per cent. of No. 1 staves, there is even a more wide variation than in the question of production, for the quality of timber affects the grade even more than it does the quantity of merchantable staves. Referring again to the notebook of the writer an instance comes to view of 75 per cent. of No. 1 stock, and 3,250 staves from 1,000 ft. of logs, but this is qualified by the remark that it was good elm timber. In face of this, and considering the stock of timber available this season, it is our opinion that in the North there will not be a general average of more than about 40 per cent. of No. 1 if the staves are graded as closely as they should be. In the south the average will be considerably higher if proper pains are taken in the process of manufacturing and caring for stock.

To the third question, what ought staves to sell at when logs cost $28,00 a 1,000, we feel like answering by asking who in the North has been getting logs at $8.00 this year ? That same tell-tale note book says that the first of the year Michigan manufacturers were having to pay $12.-50 for logs. Some logs, not very good, were reported at $9.00, but those who were getting stock at this price said they could afford to pay more for good logs, and on down in Ohio good hoop logs were worth $15.00 the first of the year. Now, the way we are going to answer that question is by saying that if logs only cost $8.00 staves would be worth more than some seem to be quoting them at to-day, and at the prices we know logs have been bought at this year, we know that a man cannot sell for any such figure as he could if logs were worth only $8.00.

Questions 4 and 5 come very near answering each other, and the writer is a little suspicious that "North Star" wrote them that way on purpose. We are going to "beg" this question, however, and let some mill man answer it. We could go to work and figure some sort of an average between comparisons of foot measure to cords and in this we find a variation from near three cords to the 1,000 ft. of lumber to some claims of less than two cords. The point in this which puzzles us is the relation of value between the same quantity of wood in the bolt and in the log. It occurs to us that a certain amount can be obtained in bolts from material which will not make logs, and that a difference here at times may affect the price at which bolts can be bought as compared to logs. Will some mill man give us a little light on the subject. Yes, and who is it up north who is getting logs for $6.00? Is not that a sort of joke ?

In answering the sixth question, on the number of staves which a cord of bolts will produce, we figured it an average of 1,000 at the same time and on the same basis which was taken for the 2,500 for 1,000 ft. of logs. Neither has this been accepted as a general average, for there are all sorts of difference in cords and their production. Some people have bolting saws and can get more stock than those who split their blocks up; some do not pile stock up into cords, but measure across the ends of the blocks inside of the bark and count a cord by tape measure—usually 25 ft. for a cord. All this makes so many variations that there is no such thing as striking a general average that will be of value to work from.

As to the average cost of producing 1,000 staves exclusive of the cost of timber, it is—well, it is more than many a man thinks it is, or else some in the trade do not care for the loss of money, that we have been hearing about. On the point of labor alone, we find some who say that it does not cost them any more than it did last year, but quite a lot more say that the labor cost is 20 to 25 per cent. higher than last year. Labor cost alone, though, does not tell the tale of cost in manufacturing staves, for where is that high insurance rate that we have all been talking about? Where is your own time and worry as manager of the business ? Where are you to get interest on the money invested in the plant and business, and where are a whole lot of things of this character to come from if they are not added to the cost of manufacture ? We can not sit here in the office and tell any man what it costs him to make his stock, nor can we strike an average, for individual cases vary too much, but we can point out that added to all the expenses enumerated here, which are sometimes overlooked, there is this year an additional expense in the work of selling stock. It costs lots of money to go to visit the trade, and this year there is to be a lot of that done, for the trade is not seeking stock as it has in years past, so that you can sit in your office and let the stock sell itself. You have to go on the road, or pay some other man to sell your stock right at this time, and all this costs money—and this is legitimately a part of your manufacturing cost.

As to the number of hoops 1,000 ft. of logs will make on an average, we can only get at it approximately. Some of the leading manufacturers say that there is a difference of about 1,000 between sawing and cutting, and that in cutting from flitches about 4,000 is an average, while 3,000 is a very good average when sawing them from the same stock. This does not give us any light on cutting by the rotary process, nor does it give a true basis for hoop calculations. In making hoops some simply buy lumber for the work, and many of those who work the log into lumber themselves do not put all the log into hoop flitches, being guided largely by the grade of the material and by what else there is a market for that they can use a part of the log. Also, this average figure means hoops of different lengths, so that in figuring you have to take in to consideration the lower price of the many short hoops you are forced to make.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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CANADA LUMBERMAN

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IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canaian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 20-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

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CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The lumber transactions of the past week have borne evidences of summer quietude. Buying has been done by consumers only where the stock was urgently needed. Yet in the face of unfavorable conditions, the market for pine is keeping up in a remarkable way. While lower prices are talked of by dealers, and might reasonably be expected at this season of the year, manufacturers refuse to yield to any demand in this direction. A few of the small manufacturers are no doubt offering stock at prices under the spring quotations, but this is the exception rather than the rule, and their action is disregarded by the largest manufacturers who make and rule the market. One of the factors of strength is that many American buyers are in Ontario ready to close contracts for large quantities of lumber. The fact is that the prices asked by Canadian pine manufacturers are lower than is quoted at the mills in the Northern States, and consequently buyers have turned their attention to this side. In Toronto trade is rather quiet and prices a little irregular. A dealer who recently gave a quotation of $18 for a quantity of 2x12 was advised by the prospective customer that he was $1.50 higher than some of his competitors. The average price is from $17 to $17.50. The strike of carpenters in Ottawa has caused a temporary falling off in the demand for lumber and in supplies generally.

It is not possible to give a favorable report of the hardwood market. The demand continues dull, with stocks at many of the mills comparatively heavy. Maple 1 to 2 inch in thickness is in fair demand, but heavier stocks, such as 3 and 4 inch, are little enquired for. Basswood and birch are firm and moving moderately, while soft elm is meeting with slow sale. It can hardly be expected that the demand will improve during July and August, but a better demand is expected in the fall. In the meantime there is the danger that manufacturers will be compelled to realize.

Lath prices are quite irregular. While some mills are asking $2.50 for No. 1 white pine lath, purchases have been made as low as $2. The tendency of the market, however, is upwards, in sympathy with the higher prices that are being asked in the United States.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

There have been no fluctuations of consequence in the Quebec lumber market, our information being that prices are practically unchanged on square and waney timber, while spruce deals are slightly weaker. Some of the shippers are understood to be sending timber to the British market on consignment. The reports regarding New Brunswick cedar shingles are somewhat contradictory. While $3 is being named by certain manufacturers as the price of extras on Boston rate of freight, other manufacturers are willing to sell at $2.90. The weak holders, however, have no large quantity to offer, and the market may be said to be in good condition. A few of the log drives have been abandoned owing to low water in the streams, and the cut of spruce is likely to be curtailed as a result thereof.

UNITED STATES.

The general lumber market of the United States is strong, with white pine leading. Dry stock is taken as fast as offered, and in some instances the sales of the past week have been made at an advance over the late ruling quotations. White pine dimension is in short supply in the Lake Superior district, and a meeting of the price list committee of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Valley Associations will be held early this month for the purpose of revising the prices of dimension and heavy timber. The manufacturers of the Wisconsin valley are already asking an advance of fifty cents a thousand on dimensions and twenty-five cents on large timber. In the Saginaw valley trade is good and prices firm. In our Bay City and Saginaw list the price of pine common has been marked up $2 per thousand, as the stocks are badly broken and receipts not sufficient to meet the demand. Norway lumber is particularly strong. At Buffalo Norway is scarcer than white pine, and the supply at the mills is understood to be light. It is probable that the season will be an exceptionally good one for Norway pine. The higher grades of pine are scarce in the Buffalo and Tonawanda markets, but the demand from the east has fallen off slightly; in fact, the eastern trade has been spasmodic all season. The spruce market is less active than it has been, but the condition of the supply is not such as is likely to cause any slump. Of the hardwoods basswood and ash are probably in most demand, the latter having come into prominence of late. Elm and thick maple sell fairly well, but there is no snap to the market. An advance in the price of lath is talked of. The price at the mill is from $2.50 to $2.75 for No. 1 white pine, and $1.75 for No. 2. In Chicago No. 1 mixed lath is quoted at $2.75 and No. 2 at $2.25. In Philadelphia lath are particularly scarce, three cargoes of New Brunswick manufacture which arrived there recently being soon disposed of. The supply of white pine shingles is so small that hemlock and other substitutes are being used.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The outlook for the timber trade in Great Britain has not improved during the past fortnight. While the consumption by some branches has increased, there has been no recovery of prices, the recent sales representing new figures for this season. Importers who contracted at the higher prices ruling in the early spring are holding their stock, and as no buying of cargoes to arrive is being done, business is practically at a stand still. The prices of Canadian deals and timber are holding up better than those of the north of Europe production. The price of second quality Quebec spruce landed in the docks at London is £10 per standards, whilst third quality is selling at £9 5s. Cargoes of St. John spruce, with an ordinary specification, say 10 per cent. of 3x11, can be bought at £6 6s c.i.f. Liverpool, while twelve months ago similar cargoes were sold at £7 15s. The market for square and waney timber is stronger than for deals and boards, although by no means buoyant. We believe it will be found in the interest of exporters on this side to curtail shipments as much as possible, and give the market an opportunity to recover.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

Thomas Mackie, of Pembroke, Ont., has recently purchased fine timber limits in the vicinity of Saskatchewan, N.W.T.

Sales of hemlock piece stuff are being made in Chicago around $9.25, although a few transactions are reported at slightly lower figures.

The steamer Lycia, which is loading a general cargo at Montreal for Bristol, Eng., took on 250 standards of deals at Three Rivers, Que.

Moore & MacDonald, of Blind River, Ont., have all their logs boomed. The mill at John's Island will cut 4,000,000 feet, and a like quantity will be cut at Cutler.

A recent despatch from Whitefish River states that of the 240,000 logs cut on berth 82, the greater quantity are through the slides. In all about 35,000,000 feet of pine

logs will come out of the Whitefish River and tributaries this season.

In New York city $58 to $62 is being asked for quartered oak, $36 to $40 for plain oak, and $37 to $41 for ash. There is an improvement in that city in the demand for hemlock, at the base price of $14.50. In Tonawanda the base price is $13.50.

Owing to a flood on the St. Francis river, a large boom of logs belonging to the Royal Paper Mills Company, of East Angus, Que., was carried over the dam. It is estimated that 12,000,000 feet got away, but most of the logs have been secured at Pierreville, where the company have arranged to have them sawn.

The John O'Brien Lumber Company, of Ashland, Wis., last week sold 6,000,000 feet of Noway pine to Cleveland parties for a price in the neighborhood of $72,000, and 1,000,000 feet of white pine to a North Tonawanda concern at $15 a thousand. W. H. Gilbert sold 1,000,000 feet of No. 5 boards to Buffalo parties at $5 a thousand, and 700,000 feet of 4 boards at $10.50.

Concerning the shingle market at Buffalo the American Lumberman says: "Old dealers are often without any stock of account, and are not looking for a supply, for they do not know what to do. They say that the price of red cedars has gone up so that they do not see how consumers will buy them, and still there is not much yet to take their place. This market has of late come to depend on them more, and now, when it appears that something else is needed to substitute for them, nobody knows which way to turn. It is not thought that cypress could be sold cheap enough and nobody wants hemlock. Still if pine shingles do not come in faster something will have to be done."

Following is a comparative statement for three years of the timber, etc., measured and culled at the port of Quebec up to July 2nd, as reported by the Supervisor of Cullers:

	Cu. ft. 1899	Cu. ft. 1 00	Cu. ft. 1901
Waney white pine	872,132	506,999	348,640
White pine	263,971	185,173	149,192
Red pine	87,429	7,014	4,356
Oak	334,661	266,268	203,278
Elm	332,680	357,197	416,028
Ash	43,533	60,240	86,610
Basswood			332
Butternut	60	92	462
Tamarac	415	71	22
Birch and maple	229,867	287,119	295,641

CANDIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following shipment of lumber, etc., from Canadian ports are reported since last issue:

From Pictou, N.S.: For Glasson Docks, Eng., 15,500 pcs. spruce deals, etc., by W. M. Mackay.

From Parrsboro, N. S.: Str. Maritime, for Manchester, Eng., 2,566,162 ft. spruce deals, ends, etc., value $25,218, by M. L. Tucker.

From Sheet Harbor, N.S.: Barque Hermanoes, for Ayr, Scotland, 420,000 ft. deals, scantlings and ends, value $4,266, by Sheet Harbor Lumber Co.

From Vancouver, B.C.: Barque Palatina, for Taku, China, 882,225 ft. rough fir, value $19,240, by British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.

From Hillsboro, N.B.: Barque Carry L. Smith, for Birkenhead, Eng., 534,212 ft. spruce deals, 84,722 ft. spruce scantlings, 31,659 ft. spruce ends, 14,572 ft. spruce boards, value $5,592, by J. Nelson Smith.

From Yarmouth, N. S.: Schr. Prohibition, for Norwalk, U. S., lumber, lath, etc., value $1,252, by Dickie & McGrath. Barque Lillian, for Buenos Ayres, lumber, value $5,256, by Dickie & McGrath. Barque Harry, for Barbadoes, lumber, value $818, by H. & N. B. Lewis. Barque Vallord, for Bristol, Eng., deals and palings, value $7,772, by Dickie & McGrath.

From Chatham, N. B.: Barque Ragwa, for Plymouth, Eng., 459,934 ft. lumber, by F. E. Neale. Str. Eberingham, for London, Eng., 3,458, 696 ft. deals, etc., by J. B. Snowball & Co. Barque Gumo, for London, 703,760 ft. lumber, by F. E. Neale. Barque Lennok, for England, 450,385 ft. lumber, by Fred Dyke. Str. Probus, for Rochefort, France, 1,146,000 ft. lumber, by J. B. Snowball & Co. Str. Londonderry, for Glasgow, 2,070,563 ft. lumber, by F. E. Neale.

From Sackville, N.B.: Barque Flora, for Runcorn, Eng., 408,019 ft. deals, ends, etc., value $3,484, by George McKean. Barque Agat, for Runcorn, Eng., 393,113 ft. deals and battens, 143,484 ft. scantling, 24.475 ft. ends, value $4,179, by Geo. McKean. Barque Gamma, for Cardiff, Eng., 414,479 ft. deals, 25,162 ft. battens, 64,638 ft. scantling, 3,520 ft. boards, 18,260 ft. end, value $4,000, by M. Woods & Sons. Str. Dara, for Manchester, Eng., 1,158,202 ft. deals, 240,280 ft. scantling, 48,347 ft. ends, 60,238 ft. boards, value $16,000, by P. G. Mahoney, Barque Inga, for Preston, Eng., 375,298 ft. deals and battens, 39,098 ft. scantling, 9,856 ft. deal ends, value $3,700, by George McKean.

From Montreal, Que.: Str. Lorne, for Cardiff, Wales, 525 stds. deals, 2,970 cub. ft. timber, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Fremona, for London, Eng., 7 stds. boards, by Gillies Bros; 150 pcs. timber, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Samatian, for Glasgow, 62 stds. deals, etc., by D. Cream & Co.; 106 pcs. timber, by W. & J. Sharples. Str. Gacoma, for Leith, Eng., 11 stds. boards, by McArthur Export Co.; 39 stds. deals, by W. & J. Sharples; 52 stds., by J. Burstall & Co. Str. Tritonia, for Glasgow, 162 stds. deals, by Watson & Todd; 49 stds. by McLaurin Bros.; 7 stds. boards by Robert Cox & Co.; 6,631 pcs. deals, by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; 11 stds. deals by Playfair & White. Str. Sheppy Allison, for United Kingdom, 1,200 stds. deals and boards by W. & J. Sharples.

From St. John, N. B.: Sch. Myra B., for Bristol, 87,344 ft. plank, 15,980 ft scantling, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Sch. Valetta, for Boston, 132,117 ft. plank, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Sch. Eric, for Boston, 194,800 cedar shingles, by Chas. Miller. Sch. Walter Miller, for Boston, 167,502 ft. plank, 6,176 ft. scantling, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Sch. Tay, for New York, 30,100 ft. plank, 140,338 ft. deals, by A. Cushing & Co. Sch. Lucy Hammond, for City Island, 147,000 ft. boards, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Sch. Frank S. Stinson, for Limerick, 532,582 ft. deals and battens, 8,529 ft. ends, 41,668 bdls. box shooks, by J. M. Driscoll. Sch. Alma, for Boston, 427,300 laths, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Sch. Hattie Muriel, for Boston, 78,392 ft. hemlock boards, 650,000 cedar shingles, by Charles Miller. Sch. Reporter, for Boston, 100,850 ft. plank, 20,867 ft. deals, 16,335 ft. scantling, by A. Cushing & Co. Sch. Virgo, for Galway, 423,718 ft. deals and battens, 27,236 ft. ends, by George McKean. Sch. Quetay, for Vineyard Haven, 134,699 ft. plank, 28,461 ft. scantling, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Sch. Lena Maud, for Boston, 99,644 ft. plank, 31,181 ft. boards, by A. Cushing & Co. Sch. Ettie, for Bridgetown, 43,231 ft. plank, 79,188 ft. deals, 36,777 ft. scantling, by A. Cushing & Co. Sch. A. Anthony, for Salem, 78,853 boards. Sch. Victor, for Providence, 74,870 ft. plank, 354,500 ft. laths, by N. H. Murchie. Sch. Progress, for Salem, 58,020 ft. boards, 28,020 ft. plank, 29,100 ft. hemlock boards, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Sch. Willie Marshall, for Washington, 665,000 laths, by J. H. Scammell; 800,000 laths, by Dunn Bros. Sch. H. B. Homan, for Vineyard Haven, 1,724,000 laths, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Sch. Carrie Belle, for City Island, 324,900 ft. deals, by N. H. Murchie. Sch. D. J. Melanson, for New York, 181,301 ft. plank, by A. Cushing & Co. Sch. Eric, for Boston, 1,941,000 shingles, by Chas Miller.

BUSINESS NOTES.

On demand of E. H. Lemay, V. E. Traversy & Company, lumber merchants, 268 Ottawa street, Montreal, assigned last week. A number of loca firms are creditors for small amounts.

FOR SALE.

A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to
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Box 177, South River, Ont.

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Freight rates on lumber by canal and lake are very strong. Some barges are getting $2 from the Georgian Bay to Buffalo, while the regular rate from Green Bay is $1.87½, and from Duluth $2.50. The prevailing rate from North Tonawanda to New York is $1.75, and to Albany $1.35.

Freight rates on lumber from British Columbia points rule as follows: To Sydney, 42s 6d; Melbourne to Adelaide, 50s; Port Pirie, 48s 9d; Fremantle, 65s; Shanghai, 50s; Kiao-Chau, 50s; Taku, 55s; Vladivostock, 50s; w.c. South Africa, 52s 6d to 55s; South Africa, 65s to 67s 6d; U.K. or Continent, 75s.

The Timber Trades Journal reports that very few fixtures have been concluded from Canada except re-arrangements on previous contracts. The following are reported: Cape Hopewell to W. C. B., 1,200 stds, 41s; River du Loup to London, 1,200 stds, 45s, July; St. John to U. K., 1,200 stds, 40s, July-August; "Ashmore," St. Lawrence to U. K., 46s 3d, August; two boats, Quebec or Montreal to London, about 1,200 stds each, 46s 3d, re-lets.

The following charters are reported: Str. Dumarec, Montreal to Sharpness, deals, 55s; str. Raithwaite, St. John, N. B., to w.c. England, deals, 41s 3d, July; str. 2024 tons, St. John, N.B., to w.c. England, deals, 40s; barque 845 tons, St. John, N.B., to Santa Cruise, deals, 53s 9d; schr. 252 tons, St. Thomas, Que., to the U.K., deals, £675; schr. John B. Thomas, St. John, N.B., to Bristol Channel, deals, 45s; barque F. D. Lovitt, St. John, N.B., to Irish port, deals, 46s 3d; barque Loreto, St. John, N.B., to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $9.50; ships, Gregorio Bradie and Orient, St. John, N.B., to Melbourne, Aus., deals, 75s and 77s 6d respectively.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

The spruce lumber position is still very firm, with logs generally scarce. A good many mills are stopped for want of logs, and some must remain so for some time, or till some rise of water brings down the logs. Meantime, the market shows little change, with prices firm. The demand is in the midst of the hot weather quiet: Ten and 12-inch dimensions, $18 to $19.50; 9 in. and under, $17 to $18; 10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up, $17.50 to $18.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7 and 3x4, 10 ft. and up, $15 to $16; all other randoms, 9 in. and under, 10 ft. and up, $15.50 to $17; 5 in. and up, merchantable boards, $15 to $17; matched boards, $17 to $18; out spruce boards, $12.50; bundle furring, $14.

Hemlock remains scarce and, firmwith very little change: Eastern boards, $15 to $16; random, $13 to $14.

Western pine shippers still talk of high prices, and say that the position is very strong. Here the market is quiet, with prices firm: Uppers, 1 in., $58 to $62; 1¾ to 2 in., $63 to $64; 3 and 4 in., $68 to $72; selects, 1 to 4 in., $52 to $64; fine common, 1 to 3 in. $45 to $60; sheathings, $38 to $54; barn boards, $25 to 30; coffin boards, $23 to $25.

Hardwoods continue in moderate request. House finishing is not active, and the call for finishing hardwoods is limited. Still prices are well held: Quartered oak, $65 to $75; fancy, $85 to $90; plain oak, $35 to $45; ash, $38 to $45; cherry, $90 to $130; maple, $30 to $40.

Shingles are a little firmer. The sellers of cheap shingles are pretty well sold out, and the trade is in the hands of better holders. Still the demand is rather limited: Extra, $2.85 to $2.90; clear, $2.60 to $2.65; second clear, $2 to $2.25; sap, $2 to $2.25; extra No. 1, $1.60 to $1.75; British Columbia, 16 in., five butts to 2 ins., $3.15 to $3.35.

Clapboards continue firm, because scarce. The demand is small, but buyers have to pay full prices: Extra spruce, $30 to $32; clear, $28 to $30; second clear, $26 to $28; extra No. 1, $18 to $20; pine, extra, $36 to $38; clear, $36 to $37; second clear, $28 to $30.

Laths are in steady moderate demand, with prices unchanged; 1⅝ inch, $2.85 to $2.90; 1½ inch, $2.70 to $2.85.

FIRES.

The lumber yard of William Rutherford & Company at St. Cunegonde, a suburb of Montreal, was partially destroyed by fire on June 30th. Nearly a million feet of lumber was burned.

The planing mill and sash and door factory of McCredie & Hodgins at Shawville, Que., together with a stock of lumber, were destroyed by fire last week. It is understood that there is no insurance.

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2x10 common		17 00
2x12 common		17 50
3x10 common		17 00
3x12 common		17 50
1x10 and 12 common	16 00	17 50
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1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00
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X white pine shingles		75
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts	1 60	1 70
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"	1½ "	18 00	20 00
"	sqrs. 4x4 "	20 00	22 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds	8x8 "	24 00	26 00
	1 to 1¼ in	18 00	20 00
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"	m. r. 1 "	1¼ 16 00	17 00
Butternut	1 "	1½ 23 00	25 00
"	2 "	3.. 25 00	28 00
Chestnut	1 "	2.. 24 00	26 00
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Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	2 "	4.. 60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run	1 "	1⅛ 16 00	19 00
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1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
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1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath per M No. 1	2 50	3 00
Lath per M No. 2	1 50	2 00
xx Cedar shingles, 18"	1 40	1 75
Cedar Shingles, Clear Butt	2 00	2 25
Cedar Shingles, xxx	2 50	2 65
xx Pine Shingles	1 10	1 25
Pine Shingles, Clear Butts	1 60	1 75
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In shipping order, " "	26	30

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By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

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By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
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14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

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14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
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BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 n., 10 n. and up wide	$56 00	Selects, 11in., 8in. and up wide	$50 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	56 00	1¼, 1½ and in.	50 00
2½ and 3 in.	60 00	2½ and 3 in.	55 00
4 in.	65 00	4 in.	60 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	42 00	2½ and 3in., 8in. and up wide	50 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	42 00	4 in.	55 00
2in.	43 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1in., 7 in. and up wide	29 00	2½ and 3in., 7in. and up wide.	43 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	36 00	4 in.	46 00
2in.	38 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	38 00
6 in. wide	43 00	6 in. wide	43 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	34 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	38 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	40 00	in., 6 in. wide	40 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼in., 4, 5, 6in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	25 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	27 00	No., 9 in.	19 00
10 in.	22 00	8 and 7 in.	19 00
9 in.	21 00	No. 3, 12 in.	18 00
8 and 7 in.	22 00	10 in.	17 50
No. 2, 12 in.	22 00	9 in.	17 0
10 in.	20 00	8 in.	17 50

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$14 50	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$16 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	14 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 7 in. and up wide	16 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	15 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide	25 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	27 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	26 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 8in. and up wide	28 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	3 50	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 00
Clear Butts	2 50	Clear Butts	2 25

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 50	No. 2. White Pine	3 00
		Hemlock	2 75

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$65	1x12 inch shippers	$ $21
2½ in.	65 68	4/4 inch " 13" & up.	22
1 to 2 in.	58 60	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17 18
4 inch uppers	68 70	10-in. dressing and better	28 30
Selects, 2½ in. up	58 60	10-in. common	18
1 to 2 in.	48 50	12-in. dressing and better	32 34
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	48 50	Common, 1x12	18
1 to 2 in.	38 43	No. 1 barn, 1x12	25 26
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	28 36	1x10	23 24
No. 2	25 30	1x8	21 22
No. 3	21 26	No. 2 barn, 1x12	23
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	35 38	1x10	21
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	28 30	1x8	20
Stained saps	25 30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	26 30
Bracket plank	30 35	" " 2 inch	30 32
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	32 35	Dressing	26 32
Dressing boards, narrow	23	Common	20
1x10 inch shippers	19		

LATH.

Pine	$2 75	Spruce	$2 50 $2

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. xxxx	$4 00	$4 75	Bound butts, 6x18 $5 25 5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock 2 25
Smooth, 6x18	4 50	4 75	Spruce 2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	$57	58 00	Dressing 1¼ in. 33 50
2½ and 3 in.		66 00	1¼x10 and 12 35 50
4 in.		72 00	1½ in. 34 00
Selects, 1 to 2 in.		50 00	2 in. 36 50
2½ and 3 in.		62 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in. 38 50
4 in.		66 00	Mold st'ps No. 1 to 2 in. 35 00 37 00
Fine common, 1 in., up to 12 in. wide		42 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in. 26 00
1¼ and 1½ in.		42 00	6, 8 and 10 in 22 00
2 in.		45 00	No. 2, 10 in. 21 00
3 in.		56 00	No. 2, 12 in. 23 00
4 in.		62 00	No. 3, 10 in. 19 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.		33 00	No. 3, 12 in. 20 00
1¼ and 1½ in.		39 00	Box, 1x4 17 00
No. 2, 1 in.		22 00	1 x 6 to 12 in. 17 00 18 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	32 00	33 00	1 x 10 to 13 in. 18 00
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		24 00	25 00 1¼ and 1½ in. 18 00
			Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. 15 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in.	33 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 in.	33 00	35 00	Strips	19 00	21 00
			Com. and culls	12 00	13 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls	13 00	15 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	32 00	34 00	1st &2nd, white, 6" & up,	19 00	21 00
			Com. & good culls	10 00	12 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. &	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	2 1 00	23 00

MAPLE.

1 st & 2d, hard, 6in. & up,	18 00	20 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6in. & up,	17 00	

THE NEWS

—A new saw mill at Moyie, B.C., isnearing completion.

—Bowtinheianir & Son are opening a lumber yard at Red Deer, N.W.T.

—It is stated that Joseph Chew purposes establishing a saw mill at Vancouver, B.C.

—C. A. Larkin, wholesale lumbsr dealer, is now located in new offices in the Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

—P. McGrath, of Winnipeg, has accepted the position of night sawyer with the Keewatin Lumber Company, of Keewatin, Ont.

—Alex. Cripps, of Crewson's Corners, Ont., has sold his saw mill to James Brown, of Acton. Mr. Brown is moving the mill to Acton.

—A subscriber of THE LUMBERMAN wishes to find a market for inch beech, from 7 to 16 feet long, 4 inches and up wide, cut during the winter of 1900.

—T. & R. Ritchie have recently completed their new saw mill at Aylmer, Que., and have secured a contract for sawing from the Hull Lumber Company.

—Walter & Humberstone have made extensive improvements to their saw mill at Strathcona, N.W.T., increasing the capacity to 40,000 feet per day.

—Thackray & Rawlins have purchased a site at Pembroke, Ont., on which they intend erecting a steam saw mill with a capacity of 15,000 feet per day.

—The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, of Hastings, B.C., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $600,000, to manufacture shingles, etc.

—It is the intention of Stevens, Hepner & Company, of Port Elgin, Ont., to erect a factory for the manufacture of broom handles and woodenware generally.

—George Gordon & Company have a splendid saw mill at Cache Bay, Ont., in which an average of 1,500 logs per day is cut. Alex. McCool, late of Pembroke, is superintendent of the mill.

—Incorporation has been granted to the Huron Lumber Company, capital $40,000, to manufacture lumber, shingles, etc. The directors include W. H. McCormick and C. F. Brennan, of Bay City, Mich.

—The annual meeting of the A. Gravel Lumber Company, of Etchemin, Que., was held in Quebec city last month, at which the board of directors was re-elected and the usual dividend declared.

—Davidson & Thackray, of Ottawa, are building a new saw mill at Bryson's Point, about two miles from the junction of the Coulonge with the Ottawa river. It will be 24x100 feet, and will saw dimension lumber and timber.

—At the recent Methodist conference in Toronto a resolution was passed favoring the establishment of reading rooms and travelling libaries in lumber camps, and expressing the hope that the scheme would be more fully adopted.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Company have purchased the saw mills and plant of Hughes & Long at Beaver Mills, Ont. It is the intention to enlarge the plant. The Rat Portage Company expect to cut 60,000,000 feet of lumber this season.

—The Department of Interior at Ottawa is asking for tenders up to July 22nd for a license to cut timber on Berth No. 905, situated in the district of Saskatchewan, to the northwest of Lake Winnipeg. The berth comprises an area of 50 square miles.

—The business of J. D. Shier at Bracebridge, Ont., has been transferred to a joint stock company, to be known as the J. D. Shier Lumber Company. The capital stock is $100,000, and the directors include J. D. Shier and W. H. Shier, of Bracebridge, and E. A. Begg, of Toronto.

—The Brunette Saw Mill Company, of New Westminster, B.C., is making preparations for the beginning of extensive logging operations in the district of Burnaby, north of the lake. The matter partly depends upon the obtaining of certain rights of way to the lake. It is said that at least 15,000,000, and perhaps even 20,000,000 feet of good timber can be cut in the part of Burnaby in which it is proposed to commence logging.

—The Logan Lumber Company is establishing a new lumber business at Fernie, B.C. The mill, now under construction, will have a capacity of 35,000 feet per day. Valuable timber limits have been acquired, and it is expected that a considerable trade will be done throughout the Territories and Manitoba.

—W. H. Higgins has completed his logging contract with the Chemainus Lumber and Mancfacturing Company, of Victoria, B.C., after an engagement of six years. Before leaving Chemainus, Mr. Higgins was presented by his employees with a purse containing over $1,000 as a mark of esteem. He is understood to be perfecting plans for timber operations along the northern coast of British Columbia.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Russell A. Alger, jr., of the Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand Mere, Que., is at present on a tour of Europe.

Mr. Duncan Sinclair has been appointed representative in Winnipeg for the Pacific Coast Lumber Company and the Brunette Saw Mill Company, of New Westminster, B. C., as successor to the late A. F. E. Philips.

Another well-known member of the lumber trade has forsaken the ranks of bachelorhood, in the person of Mr. James Keenan, of the lumber firm of Keenan Bros., of Owen Sound, Ont. The wedding took place on June 7th, the bride being Miss Lulu Gutting.

Mr. James C. McNair, president of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, of Vancouver, B.C., accompanied by Mrs. McNair, is at present on a tour of the Eastern States and the eastern part of Canada. He expects to return to Vancouver about the end of July.

An interesting wedding was celebrated in the Hanover Anglican Church, London, England, on June 17th, the participants being Miss Muriel Dobell, daughter of Hon. R. R. Dobell, lumber merchant of Quebec, and Capt. Amyot Hull, of the Scots Fusiliers. Among the guests were Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

The employees of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Rubber Company presented their manager, Mr. Alex. McPherson, with a handsome silver service on the eve of his recent marriage. In acknowledging the courtesy Mr. McPherson spoke of the friendly relations existing between the employees and himself.

CASUALTIES.

Louis Cole was instantly killed in the saw mill of R. A. Howes, Otterville, Ont., by being struck by a slab from a saw.

Francois Montreuil, a workman employed in J. R. Booth's mill at Ottawa, fell off a log and was drowned on June 20th.

R. J. Tobin, a sawyer employed in Edmund Hall's saw mill at Sarnia, Ont., was so seriously injured in the mill recently as to necessitate the amputation of one leg.

While breaking a log jam on Hope Bay dump, near Lion's Head, Ont., Nicholas O'Hara, foreman of the job, was caught under the rush of logs and fatally injured. He was working for Charles Pedwell, of Lion's Head.

QUEBEC TIMBER DUES.

On June 1 a new set of regulations relating to woods and forests was adopted by the Executive Council of Quebec province, and promulgated by order-in-council. One change is in regard to the dues on pulp wood, which are largely reduced. It is provided :

All licenses to cut timber are subject to an annual ground rent of three dollars per square mile or fraction thereof; also, to an annual fire tax, the amount of which is fixed from time to time by the commissioner. These licenses run from the 1st May to the 30th April following, and no claim for over charge of ground rent and fire tax in the extent of the limits can be entertained after the licenses have issued.

All licenses expire on the 30th April, after being issued, but the licentiate who conforms to the existing regulations has, until the 1st September following, the right of renewal of same. Any infraction of the law or regulations forfeits the said right, but the commissioner may consent to the renewal of the license, on payment of the ground rent, and such penalties as he may see fit to impose.

All wood goods cut in virtue of a license are subject to the following charges :

Square and waney timber, cubic foot :		
Oak and walnut	4	cents
Other descriptions	2	"
Saw logs, boom and dimension timber per 1,000 feet, B. M., of :		
Spruce, hemlock, balsam, cypress, cedar, w. birch and poplar	65	"
Red pine	80	"
White pine and other varieties	$1.30	"
Cordwood (firewood), per cord of 128 cubic feet :		
Hardwood	20	"
Softwood	10	"
Pulp wood per cord of 128 cubic feet, with a reduction of 25 cents per cord on timber manufactured into paper pulp in the Dominion of Canada	65	"
Rails not exceeding 12 feet in length per 100 pieces :		
Cedar rails	30	"
Rails of other varieties of timber	15	"
Pickets per 100 pieces :		
Cedar pickets	15	"
Pickets of other varieties of timber	10	,"
Cedar or pine shingles per mille :		
Short	10	"
Long	15	"
Poles of all kinds of timber for carrying electric wires, per lineal foot :		
Poles 10 ins. diameter or less at the butt	1/4	"
Over 10 in. diameter at butt	1/2	"
Railway ties of all kinds of timber, per piece	2	"
Hemlock, lathwood, per cord of 128 cubic feet	20	"
Hemlock bark, per cord of 128 cubic feet	32	"
Futtocks, knees, floors of birch and other ship-building material, and all wood goods not enumerated in foregoing list, an ad valorem duty on the invoice	10	p. c.

The cord of 128 cubic feet is considered, for the purposes of this tariff, to be equal to 600 feet B.M.

The present rate of ground rent for licenses to cut timber shall not be increased until the 1st of September, 1910, andall license-holders who have conformed and shall conform to the regulations concerning the administration and sale of timber on Crown lands shall have, up to that date, the privilege of renewing their licences at the same rate of ground rent; and the dues now exacted by the regulations on all timber cut in virtue of a license shall not be increased before the said date of 1st of September, 1910.

DOWN ON THE SQUARE TIMBER.

By SID HOWARD, in Toronto Saturday Night.

Dan Milo, the raftsman, leans his chest against his cant-hook, his eyes squinting in the sun, while Louis—he of the green sweater—sits on a block and saws the end of a floating log at the edge of the crib. Dan comes from down below. He wears a tall grey plug hat, the top of which is held on with long stitches of grey yarn; a flannel shirt, and a pair of spiked shoe-packs. He is a compact, nimble little man, with the ease of carriage that comes from running loose logs and balancing oneself in ticklish places. And his eye has the richest twinkle in the world.

"Me?" says Dan. "I wear dis hat for coolness to the head. I do a lot of work in my mind, me, yeas."

"Yo hole dat log," says Louis.

"Certainment, miseu," returns Dan, with concerned politeness. "I love you dat well I will do so."

He flings his cant-hook dexterously over the log, jams the point, and rolls it over for Louis to get at it with the saw.

"This young Louis is a wicket man," says he. "Son, you pay no notice to him. He'll swear and smoke and drink. Yassir. You fell's ain't got some shin, eh? Hollan' shin. No?"

He looks reflectively at his shoe-packs.

"I'll drink Scotch whiskie dat you have some. Whiskey blanc? Yeas. You hev some of dat, eh? No? Dat's too bad."

His eyes grow round presently, round as glass marbles, and the rest of his features vie with each other to express surprise.

"Was I ever on de raf' in de storm? Me? Yeas! H'm. I guess I was so. H'm. Our tow we was sixty miles from de shore. Whitbee—you know Whitbee? Well, sixty miles from dere, straight out from de land."

This would have landed Dan rather high and dry in the State of New York.

"Sixty miles from de land. An' de waves—up an' down—ho!—dere was waves as high, as high—an' de raf'—she groan an' groan, an' de logs bob up an' down, and break away; yassir. De dam raf' bust up!"

The facial contortion during this narrative would certainly lead one to suppose something dreadful indeed had followed out so far in the lake that time.

"What did you do?" we ask, breathlessly.

"Ho, we all get on de boat," says he, calmly.

He looks at us cornerwise.

"Me? I come from Coteau Jonkshen. You been dere! Jee Cree, I live t'ree acre from Coteau. I hev a sixteen-dollar plug hat dere. You should see me walk down street wit' my gal."

"Un hole womon," says Louis.

"What is it?" shrieked Dan.

"You hole dat log," says Louis, chuckling at us.

Three weeks more and Toronto's annual square timber raft, destined eventually for Liverpool, and the English market, will be ready for the lake. Thousands of feet of the finest Canadian elm, seven ribs, or "drams," of rough-hewn logs three tiers deep, will lie at the Queen's Wharf waiting for the tug-boat. Chained in a string, they will float out some fine morning on the long journey down the lake, through the Thousand Islands and the rapids of the St. Lawrence to the coves of Quebec and the English timber ship. Brought down from the north and west of Old Ontario on the C.P.R. flat cars, shunted out on the long piers, rolled one by one into the bay with a pound and a far-flung splash, the great squared timbers rest for a while in the quiet, limpid waters of the Brock street slip. The old grain elevator casts it shadow over them in the morning, as it has done over many and many a raft of square timber in its time. Bare-footed, skinny-legged urchins run the low-floating logs after school in the afternoon, as many of us, long since staid and stiff, remember doing twenty years ago, when rafting went on in Toronto Bay all summer long.

Dan and Louis and the gang of French-Canadians jump about on the floating timber, pushing and prying in the field of logs, picking out the pieces they want and perilously navigating them under the "binders," which form the raft's framework. With crushed birch sapling withes, twisted by ironwook levers into knots tougher than ropes or chains, they lash each log, once in place, to the "binders." Two more tiers will be hauled up on top of the first one by the engine on the scow, and then, ho! for the open lake and the rapids and the long drift down the St. Lawrence.

"Yaw, hip; yaw, hip. Whoa. Un peu encore. Whoa!"

Dan, jumping six feet from log to log, sinks on a water-soaked timber above his shoe-packs.

"De water's good dis year," says he.

Over behind the elevator the Calvin Company boats from Garden Island are swallowing logs like minnows through the great flap-doors in the bows. The huge dripping timbers are sucked up out of the water and whisked end-on out of the sunshine into interior darkness. The engine away astern clanks and rattles as the hauling cable winds up on the drum. There is a sharp whistle and the clanking ceases. The heavy solid thud of timber comes from the cavern jaws in the bow. The Garden Island loggers shout in broken English away somewhere in the darkness of the hold. There is another whistle, the clanking recommences, and presently the end of the cable is hauled out into the sunshine. The man on the floating boom siezing the hooks, clasps them about the end of a fresh log much as a chunk of ice is gripped with the tongs. There is a shrill whistle and the clank once more of the engine. The cable stretches, and the log, climbing up the skidway, slides ponderously into the darkness. Again comes the shout.

"Whoa, hup?"

The spring softness hangs over the bay, over the low-lying island, over the roofs, tree-tops and steeples of the City of Churches. The three-masted, log-laden "Ceylon," of Kingston, bold and broad in the strong warm light, lies out in the deep water waiting for the breeze that will take her down the lake to the Calvin raft-builders at Garden Island. The Argonaut eight shoots out the Western Gap to where the open lake glints pale and oily in the afternoon calm. Over everything is the rich warm sunlight of the Canadian spring.

The man on the boom who feeds the log-swallowing monster hums a song of the Lower St. Lawrence as he stands waiting with his pike-pole.

"What tam is it?" says he, presently.

"Half-past four."

"Jee Cree, is dat all de tam it is? Un hour and a half yet. De clock goes slow, don' she!"

At the raft Dan bade us an affectionate good-bye.

"An' I want you fellows to understan'," said Dan, "dat de nex' tam you must bring t'ree ceegars, one for me—dat's de boss, one for him—dat's my clairk, and one for him—dat's my paymaster. But dem fell's over dere is to hev none, min' you. Dey's a bad gang, wicked men, dem fell's. Dey won' do what de boss tell dem. I fire all of dem ver' soon, you'll see. T'ree ceegars, min' you. You don' come down here on McCartee's raf' free for not'ing. No, sair."

SYSTEM AND EFFICIENCY OF ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION IN FACTORIES AND MILLS.*

By WILLIAM S. ALDRICH.

The recent progress in the use of electricity for the transmission of power over short distances has developed a new industry. It bids fair to rival in magnitude and usefulness the field of long-distance transmission, much earlier developed, and now almost exclusively held by electricity. As applied to factories and mills electricity is simply a means to an end, which is primarily the transmission of power over quite short distances, from 50 to 500 feet, and within one building or a group of buildings. Upon entering this new field it has had to contest every inch of its progress in competition with long-established usage, in order to displace the unwieldly and unsightly power transmissions by shafting, belting, and rope drives. In almost all cases of new manufacturing plants, however, the features of electric transmission have received thorough consideration, resulting in many factory installations in which this system is exclusively used.

Some manufacturers have hoped that electricity would solve all of the problems, and at once, upon its introduction into their establishments; others have known it would be of no use from the beginning. There are many factories and mills in which the introduction of electricity for power transmission will not pay, under existing conditions; there are more establishments in which it would pay, in which an investment in electric transmission would prove to be a dividend-paying investment. No general rules can be laid down. Each case must be carefully examined, and a most thorough preliminary survey made of all the conditions and requirements.

SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION FOR FACTORIES.

In choosing a system of electric transmission for manufacturing work, it is not necessarily

*Abstract of a paper read at the Cincinnati meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

best to have that one system which will the most readily lend itself to all of the work to be performed, for light, heat and power service. A composite system may prove best suited, even in such short-distance transmission. That is, lighting service will, in general, be more satisfactory, and need not be more expensive, if supplied independently of the power service. Direct and alternating currents are equally adapted for factory transmission, and by simple or multi-circuit systems of distribution ; that is, by two, three, or four-wire systems, as the case may require. Preferably, all distribution should be direct ; that is, without the use of storage batteries, rotary converters, or transformers, except for certain lines of work in which it may be necessary to use one or the other of these indirect systems of distribution.

In the matter of voltages a wide range is possible: 110-volt two-wire and 220-volt three-wire systems for use of either direct or alternating currents for light and power; 440-volt two-phase alternating current three or four-wire systems for both light and power; 550-volt direct-current two-wire system, or 550-volt alternating current three-phase three-wire system, chiefly for power service, or the monocyclic system for both light and power. In general, it will not be necessary or advisable to use over 550 volts, direct or alternating current. Shocks arising from accidental contact with wires carrying currents of this voltoge are not necessarily dangerous. Experience has shown that workmen respect the distributing wires the higher the voltage. But it is not necessary to command such respect by raising it above 550 volts.

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION BY DIRECT CURRENTS.

At the time that electricity was introduced into manufacturing establishments the direct-current system was the only one available. For the peculiar and exacting service required in driving all kinds of machine tools and various workshop appliances, there were difficulties to be overcome with any system. It was necessary to secure satisfactory methods of producing a large starting turning moment, or torque, for varying the speeds as might be required under uniform or variable loads, and for reducing to a minimum the trouble arising from the use of a commutator.

With direct current motors, it was a simple matter to introduce starting boxes (resistances) in the armature circuit to control the torque, as well as rheostats (resistances) in the fields to control the speed in particular. But every such resistance meant an expenditure of energy in otherwise useless heating of the wire or other material of which these resistances might be made. The so-called Ward Leonard system came to the rescue with its two additional machines in order to operate the one given machine as a motor, at practically a constant efficiency under all conditions of load and speed. This system has been very successfully and extensively used in elevators, cranes, etc. By the use of the auxiliary machines the supply voltage may be varied according to the speed desired, and the current supplied according to the torque required, without wasting any energy in heating wasteful resistances. For conditions of factory service permitting of such an application, two motors may be advantageously used on one machine or set of machines, by means of which it is possible to vary the torque and speed quite as satisfactorily as in street-car working, by the series-parallel method fo control.

The difficulties with commutators have been almost entirely overcome and many refinements in design effected, so that the direct-current motor of to-day leaves little to be desired. Such objectionable features as still remain are inherent in the direct-current system used, and are found to lie chiefly in the kind of armature, commutator and brush devices required. These parts are most liable to derangement, require systematic attention for cleanliness and efficiency and renewals of brushes.

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION BY ALTERNATING CURRENTS—INDUCTION MOTORS.

The alternating current system, with its induction motor service, offered practically the only alternative to those engineers and manufacturers who did not care to be troubled with the petty annoyances and delays likely to occur at any time with the direct-current motor. The induction machine as it stands to-day is probably the most perfect motor yet developed from the standpoint of electric transmission in factories and mills. It may be started and operated from any point at any time, at practically any load and speed within its predetermined ranges. It may be used on 110, 220, 440 or 550-volt alternating current circuits of one, two or three phases. It does not require any direct-current supply as the synchronous motor does for its field excitation. It does not require any brushes, commutator or collecting rings. Offsetting these advantages, however, are certain restrictions. The speed of an induction motor falls off slightly as the load is increased. The ability to start an induction motor from rest under a heavy load, as well as the possible speed changes during its operation, are obtained at some sacrifice of efficiency.

Induction motors, moreover, permit of higher lineal speeds than are possible with any other type, from 6,000 to 7,000 feet not being infrequent. By suitable arrangements of its field windings, this type of motor may have its speed altered in regular steps, so reducing it one-half, one-quarter, one-eighth, etc. This makes possible similar changes to gear-wheel combinations, which may therefore be eliminated to the extent that the induction motor is installed to effect such changes. In almost all cases of shop driving, the slip is not objectionable, any more than the increasing slip of the driving belt as the load is thrown on. These motors will stand almost any amount of rough usage and heavy overloads, as they cannot be burned out. If excessively overloaded, the motor slows down and stops, starting up immediately as soon as the load is lightened. Ordinarily, machine tools and almost all classes of shop machinery are started at quite light loads, and the full load is thrown on when the work or the tool is up to the speed desired. For this class of work the induction motor seems specially fitted.

A larger generating power plant is required for an installation of induction motors than would be the case if direct-current motors were used. This is on account of the energy which is lost in all classes of alternating current circuits in which there is considerable self-induction, whether in the transmission wires or in the appliances used. In the case of induction motors this loss is very appreciable at light loads, becoming much reduced at average and heavy loads, at which it is almost uniform.

SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS.

Synchronous motors are admirably adapted to factory service where absolute uniformity of speed is required, and where the extra installation of a direct current supply for their field excitation is not deemed objectionable. While induction motors are always wasteful of some energy, through their high self-induction, synchronous motors may on the other hand be brought into that condition of operation practically equivalent to the use of direct-current motors, at least for a large range of their loads. In other words, the power factor of a synchronous motor may be made almost anything from zero to unity, according to the extent of excitation of its fields by the direct current applied for this purpose.

When made in the revolving field type, synchronous motors are self-starting from rest at light loads. They may be very heavily overoaded, without falling out of synchronism or out of step, and when they do for an instant they may be brought back again by throwing off some of the load. A well-designed synchronous moter will carry at least three times its full normal load, and not drop out of step. If an induction motor is built for such overloads it is likely to have quite low efficiency at ordinary loads.

Higher efficiencies may be obtained with synchronous motors than with induction motors of the same output. In fact, such motors realize the ideal conditions of motor working in which the motor attains almost the same efficiency as the generator. Both induction and synchronous motors have usually higher efficiences than direct current motors of same size.

COMBINED INDUCTION AND SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR WORKING.

The ideal conditions in a factory installation no doubt would be secured where both iuduction and synchronous motors were used, the former for small machines and direct driving, the latter for operating a set or group of machines. The synchronous motors would be started up just before beginning the work of the day, have at all times a light constant load, and might easily be regulated as to produce an almost balanced system in combination with the induction motors. In such a system of transmission the lagging currents of the induction motors would be offset by the leading currents of the synchronous motors, if the latter were operated to produce such leading currents. The whole system would be operated practically throughout quite a range or load variations, as if it were a simple direct current system. the advantage of such a condition is apparent ; it means least installation for any given output, or greatest output for any given capacity of of generating plant. The group method of electric driving is much better adapted for small machines, up to and including 2-horse power capacity, and especially where such machines are in almost constant service. Above this size, individual motor driving becomes more and more efficient, particutarly if the machines are operated only a fraction of the day.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE FOR A PULP COMPANY.

The accompanying illustration represents an electric locomotive recently built at the shops of the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company, of Quebec city, for the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, of Chicoutimi, Que. It is intended for the shunting of regular freight cars about the company's yards, and for hauling the products from the mills to the company's wharves on the Saguenay river. It is also capable of hauling two loaded flat cars from the wharves back to the mills.

The locomotive weighs about 23 tons, and in a trial test hauled twelve of the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company's passenger cars, aggregating a total weight of 255 tons, at a speed of ten miles per hour with comparative ease. The railway lines of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company consist of about two miles of track, having an average grade of 2 1-2 per cent The only real heavy grade on the line is 400 feet of 5 per cent. grade and 39 degrees curvature, so that the new electric car will doubtless be capable of performing the work intended of it.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PULP TRADE.

The annual report of the High Commissioner for Canada to the Dominion Government contains two interesting letters concerning the pulp and paper trade. The first is from the British Wood Pulp Association, and reads as follows :

In reply to your communication of the 9th inst. my association desires me to bring the following points under your lordship's notice.

(1.) That it is strongly to be recommended that the sale of wood pulp be placed in the hands of respectable firms in England, well-known to the trade, instead of, as is now frequently the case, through speculative adventurers who have absolutely no knowledge of the article in question. There are several firms well-known in the wood pulp trade of the United Kingdom who will offer every financial and commercial assistance to any Canadian mill, as the desire of the pulp merchants and agents in England is to help forward the Canadian pulp maker by every legitimate means. Incalculable harm is done by irresponsible people in Canada and England offering and selling pulps of which they are not possessed, or on the calculation of which they have made absurd mistakes, such as failure to calculate the freight on the water contained in the pulp, or differentiating between the Canadian ton of 2,000 pounds and the English ton of 2,240 pounds, which ends in considerable fricton and confusion in contracts. This tends to the belief, more or less prevalent among paper makers, that they cannot rely upon getting the Canadian pulp they buy, and is most injurious to a developing trade.

(2.) Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are especially to be recommended for future developments, owing to the facilities for shipping all the year round.

(3.) If the resources of Quebec and the mouth of the St. Lawrence are to be developed as they should be, it is imperative that they should be placed in a position to ship their pulp all the year round. As far as we can see, there is no reason whatever why pulp should not be shipped from this district, and particularly from the Saguenay river, during at least ten months in the year, and all the year round in favorable seasons. In Scandinavia, where the weather is, at least, as severe, many ports are kept open by ice-breakers. Moist mechanical, containing as it does 50 per cent. of water, cannot possibly be shipped via the winter ports of St. John and Halifax, as the rail rates at their lowest would, when prices are normal, be about one-third of the actual cost of manufacture, and competition at such a charge is impracticable.

No assistance whatever is rendered by the Government to anybody trying to make use of the natural facilities of the Saguenay river in winter, and we have heard of a ship which sailed thence on November 23rd last, when all the buoys were up, and all the lighthouses, we understand, closed. A little assistance from the Government in the way of ice-breakers or subsidies, would enable shipments to be made practically all the year round. At present it is impossible on account of the enormous charge for insurance incurred when navigation is not assisted by buoys and lights.

(4.) Respecting chemical pulp, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon manufacturers that

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE USED BY THE CHICOUTIMI PULP COMPANY.

they should secure the best technical advice, for, though the quality has improved of late, much has still to be done to bring it up to the standard of German and Scandinavian manufacture. The wood and water are everything that can be desired, and there is no reason why the quality should not be of the finest. More care also should be exercised in the drying of the pulp, which is at present, anything but uniform.

'It is also regretted that the facilities for dealing with the shipments at the various ports are very defective, it being not an usual thing for goods to be detained there for several weeks before finding shiproom, thereby causing great inconvenience and much annoyance to buyers.

The second letter is from the British Paper Makers' Association, and is printed in part below :

'The paper makers of Great Britain are watching very carefully opportunities offered in Canada for pulp and paper making, but while admitting the spruce of Canada (and spruce, up to the present, is the only Canadian wood which can be considered pulp wood) makes first class pulp, in fact almost the best, the British source of supply is not confined to Canada, as the following figures will show :—

'During 1900 Great Britain's importations of ground wood and sulphite pulp were as follows :

	Tons.	Per cent.
From Scandanavia.....	400,027	81-834
" United States.....	12,006	2-456
" Canada	55,592	11-373
" Other countries....	21,202	4-337
Total..... ...	488,827	

'The question we ask ourselves is, why does not Canada supply a larger proportion of the requirements of Great Britain ? The first and most serious obstacle is the question of freight and transportation. Pulp, to meet the requirements of the English paper maker ought to contain 50 per cent. moisture, so that on every ton of ground wood pulp, freight has really to be paid on two tons. The average freight from Norway is about 6s. per wet ton, or equal to 12s. per dry ton. From Canada outside Nova Scotia, during last year, from 15s. to 30s. was paid (say 20s. wet or 40s. per dry ton); this makes a difference of 28s. per dry ton in favor of Norway. Then, from Norway shipments can be made all the year round ; from Canada shipments are confined to about six months of the year. This means accumulated stocks which in turn means loss of interest, or the alternative of sending by rail to Halifax or St. John. If the latter course is adopted the difference in favor of Norway becomes still greater. This difficulty may in time disappear, if, for instance, Quebec could be kept other rivers made navigable in winter by means of ice-breakers; meantime these difficulties exist open as a winter port, and the Saguenay and and unless the railway companies will give cheaper rates to the port of shipment than they have yet done, we fear the shipment of pulp during the winter will remain impossible. As a part off-set against this Canada has, of course cheaper wood than in Scandinavia, but this difference does not fully compensate for the advantages possessed by that country. Futther inducements will have to be made to capitalists to invest in the pulp industry, and the first thing to do will be to make the stumpage rebate more effective. From an interesting paper read at Ottawa by J. C. Langelier, Superintendent of Forests for Quebec, on March 7th, we are brought face to face with the fact that in the supply of spruce wood from Canada, the American manufacturer is really on more advantageous terms than the manufacturer in Canada himself. He shows how the difficulty of stumpage is got over by bogus settlers stripping the land of its spruce and supplying the American market. Settlers do not pay stumpage and the export duty is not only therefore ineffective, but the stumpage which in the ordinary way should come to the Government, is lost. The American timber limits being held in fee simple, the manufacturer in the States simply leaves his forest alone until he has drawn every cord of wood he can from Canada at a low price. When it will no longer pay to draw from this source he can fall back on his own forests. This condition of things will not encourage the starting of pulp mills in Canada. The trouble does not end here, however; the Canadian has supplied the raw material at this low price to the American manufacturer, and the latter having command of a better class of labor and being without the Canadian difficulties in shipping, he is able to undersell the Canadian paper makers in England with the manufactured paper. The remedy would seem to be an export duty on all spruce pulp wood both from Government and settlers, limits, or a law passed that it must be manufactured into pulp in Canada. One industry brings another, and if pulp and paper mills were more numerous it would be a great incentive to the starting of other industries. What is wanted in Canada is the manufacturer not the speculator, and the governments of the different provinces should protect genuine investors. Let us have authentic reports on the water

wers and timber limits. To get these will st money, but it seems only common sense at a government should know what it is sell- g or giving away in a concession. Such expen- ture could form part of the price asked. Wa- r powers as a rule require a large amount spent development, apart altogether from the mills. he development of a power sometimes interferes rests out, and transfer them to those who un- rtake in good faith to establish factories. In ort, in the case of water powers owned by the overnment, steps should be taken to settle the estion of vested interests, right away, the ying out of same also to form a charge on the ie of property. A great many English firms ve considered properties in Canada, but when ey make enquiries they invariably find that if ey were to develop a power, they would flood -and-so's land ; that if they were going to build work suitable to that power, they find most of the surrounding land held by different owners, who are simply waiting for the chance of exact- ing exorbitant prices for what has cost them with small invested interests, but it is unconceiv- able that these should be allowed seriously to re- tard the establishment of large industriesf The Government should have power to buy these in- little or nothing, and what is really of no value to them apart from the value given to it by other people. English paper makers have not time to spend in overcoming these difficulties ; it simply makes purchase impossible. The Gov- ernment should be in a position to say: Here is a water power ; if you buy it we guarantee you all the land necessary for your works, free from claims from flooded land and other risks ; our price is so much. This would prevent specula- tors dealing in properties and would encourage the legitimate capitalist to invest his money in the country, since he would start equipped with the essentials necessary for success, namely, water power and timber, and a prospect of de- voting his time and energy to the building up of a factory, and not, as has too often been the case hitherto, to counteracting the machinations of the crafty speculator or the wiles of the local landowners or option holder."

NEW PULP WOOD REGULATIONS.

It is announced that the Quebec Government has decided on a change in its stumpage dues on pulp wood. It will be remembered that last year the Government altered the rate. Up to that time it had been unconditionally 40 cents a cord. It was then changed to $1.90 a cord, a condition of this rate being that $1.50 per cord should be re- funded on all pulp wood manufactured in the Province. The meaning of this was that pulp wood sent out of the province to be manufactured should bear an additional and discriminatory rate

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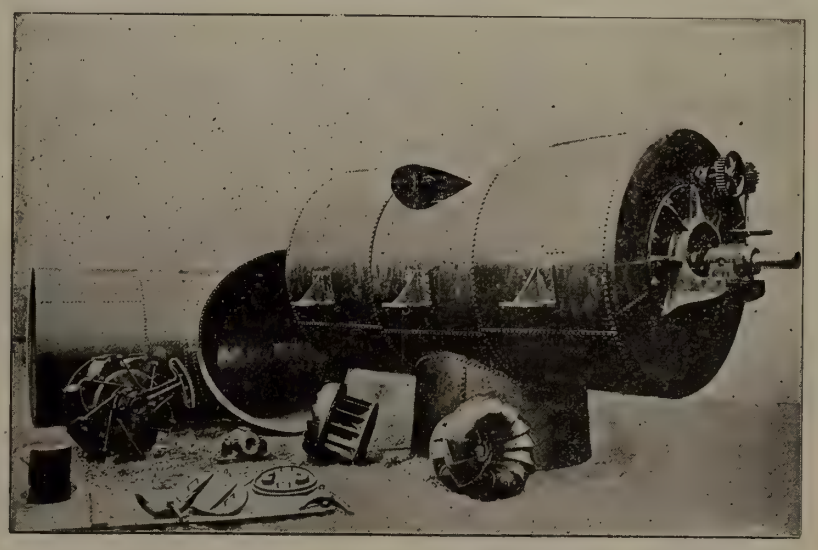

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of $1.50 per cord. Thus the discrimination, so far as the wording of the act was concerned, did not spare Ontario more than it did the United States. A point to be noted is that the cord, as fixed by the Act, meant 1,000 feet board measure.

Now the Quebec Government proposes to reduce the gross rate from $1.90 to 65 cents, and make the rebate 25 cents instead of $1.50, thus leaving the net tax 40 cents a cord, what it was before. But the out tax will really be nearly doubled, if a further part of the announcement is correct, namely, that the cord is to be fixed at only 600 feet board measure. Further the rebate is to be allowed not only on timber manufactured in the province, but anywhere in the Dominion.

PULP NOTES.

The wood pulp market in England, both for chemical and mechanical, is quiet and prices rule comparatively low.

The Pulp Manufacturers' Association held a meeting in Boston last week and fixed the price of pulp at $37.50 a ton.

It is announced that a company has been organized at Seattle, Wash., to develop the pulp industry of British Columbia.

Hatch & Backus, of Chicago, have been negotiating with the Ontario Government for a water power at Fort Francis, in the Rainy River district, the intention being, it is said, to establish a pulp mill.

It has been decided to wind up the affairs of the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company, of Toronto, which recently became financially embarassed. The liabilities amount to $168,000, with assets below that amount.

New York capitalists are said to be negotiating for the purchase of 30,000 acres of woodland, owned by the Nova Scotia Electric Light Company at Gaspereau, N.S., with the intention of starting pulp and paper mills at White Rock.

The Ouitachouan Pulp Company, of Ouiatchouan, Que., have let the contract for the necessary water wheels for driving their proposed mill to the Stilwell-Bierce & Smith Vaile Company, of Dayton, Ohio. The mill will have a capacity of 30 tons of pulp per day.

T. G. McMullen, M.P., of Truro, and Alfred Dickie, of Lower Stewiacke, N.S, are the principal promoters of the Grand River Pulp & Paper Company, which is to conduct extensive operations in the manufacture of pulp and paper in Newfoundland and Labrador.

The Blanche River Pulp & Paper Company, which purposes building mills at Mattawa, Ont., have, in consideration of an extension of time for completion of their work, agreed to expend $750,000 instead of $200,000 as originally planned. The company agree to expend $50,000 by the end of the present year, and to complete their works by October 14, 1905.

We have received a copy of the prospectus of the Boston & Nova Scotia Wood Pulp Company. This company is incorporated under a special charter, and now controlls, by purchase and option, a total of 10,000 acres of spruce timber lands running from 25 to 60 cords to the acre. It is proposed to operate at Wentworth, Cumberland county, N.S. Hon. Edward M. Tucke, of Lowell, Mass., is president of the company, and Charles M. Meserve resident manager at Wentworth.

The Saguenay Water & Power Company are making progress towards the establishment of a large pulp mill at the Grand Discharge of Lake St. John, in the province of Quebec. The capitalists interested are mostly New Yorkers, but the name of B. A. Scott, lumberman, of Roberval, Que., has been mentioned in connection with the scheme. The pulp mill, we are told, will have a daily capacity of 600 tonsf The location of the limits available is on both sides of the Saguenay river, which is the outlet for Lake St. John and about 230 miles north of Quebec.

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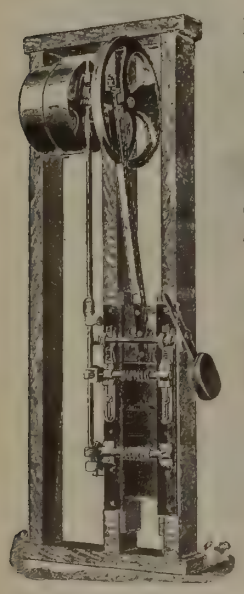

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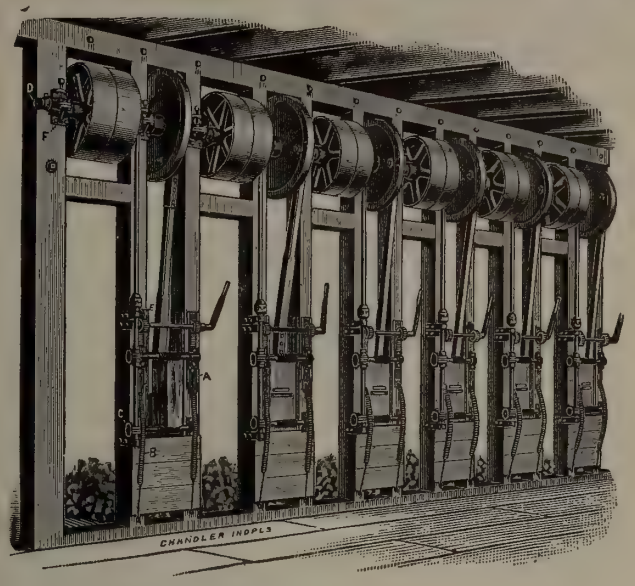

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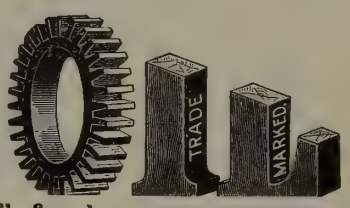

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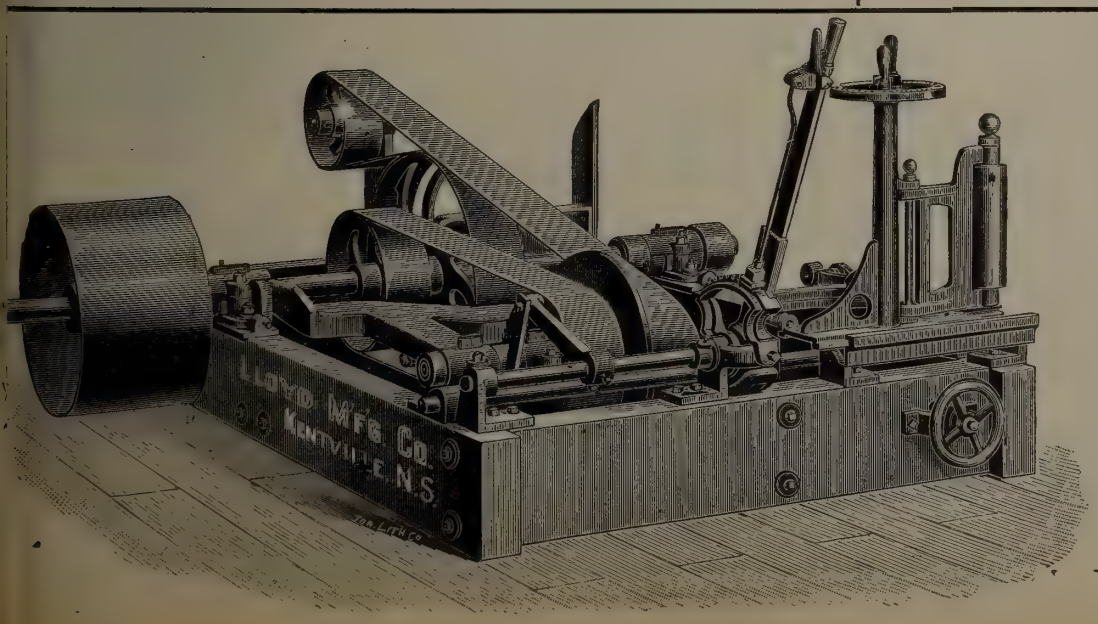

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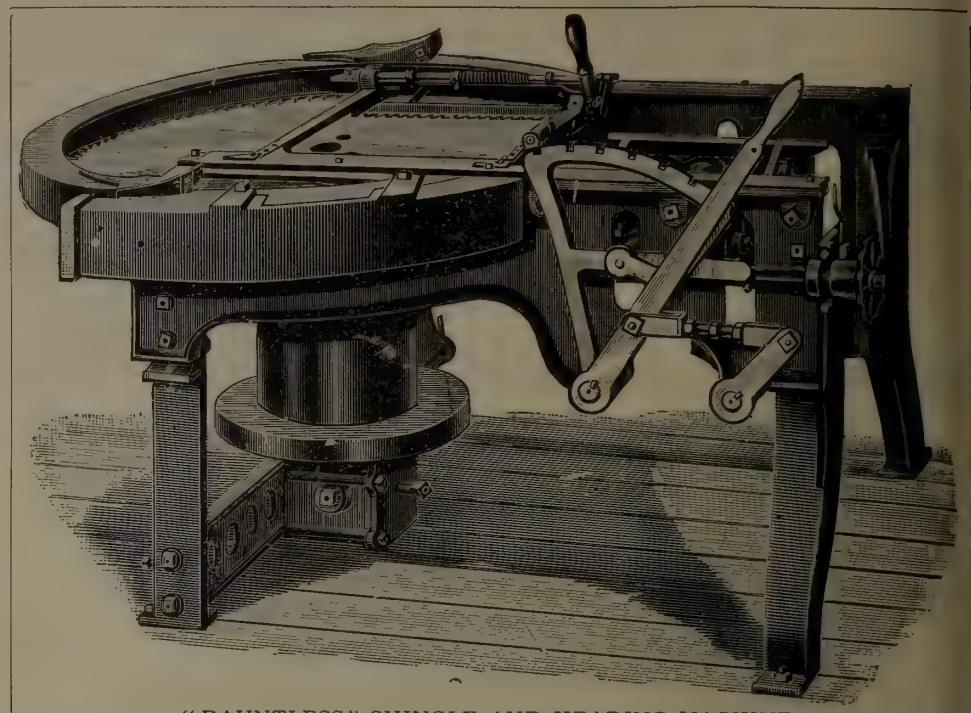

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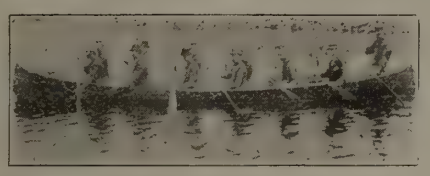

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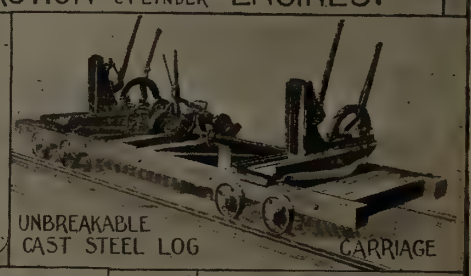

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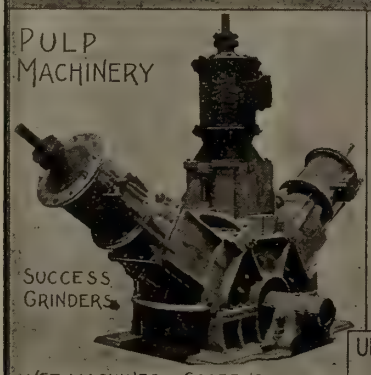

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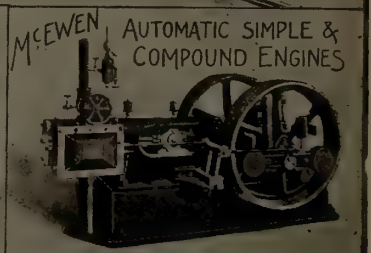

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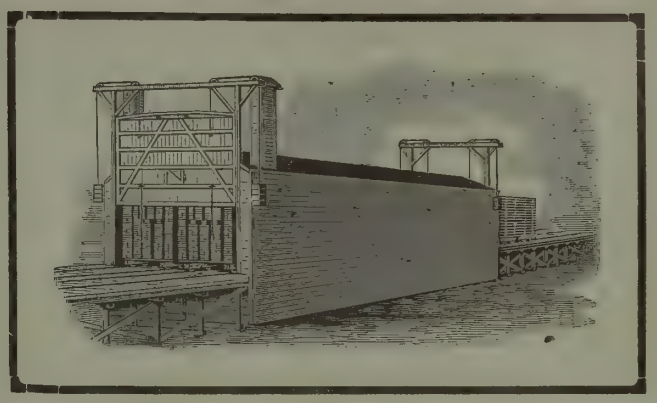

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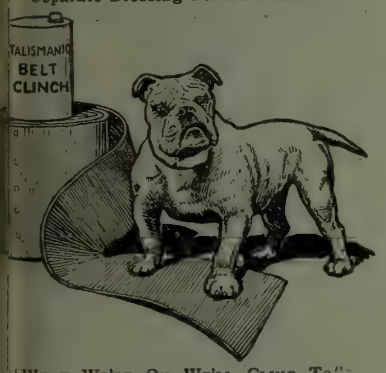

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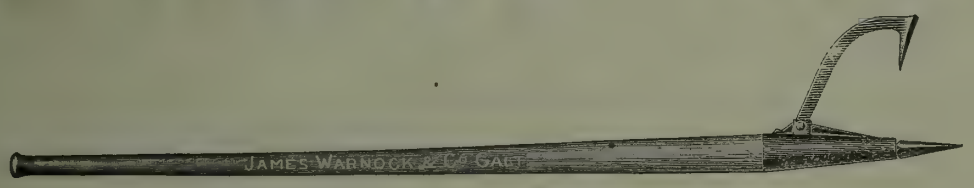

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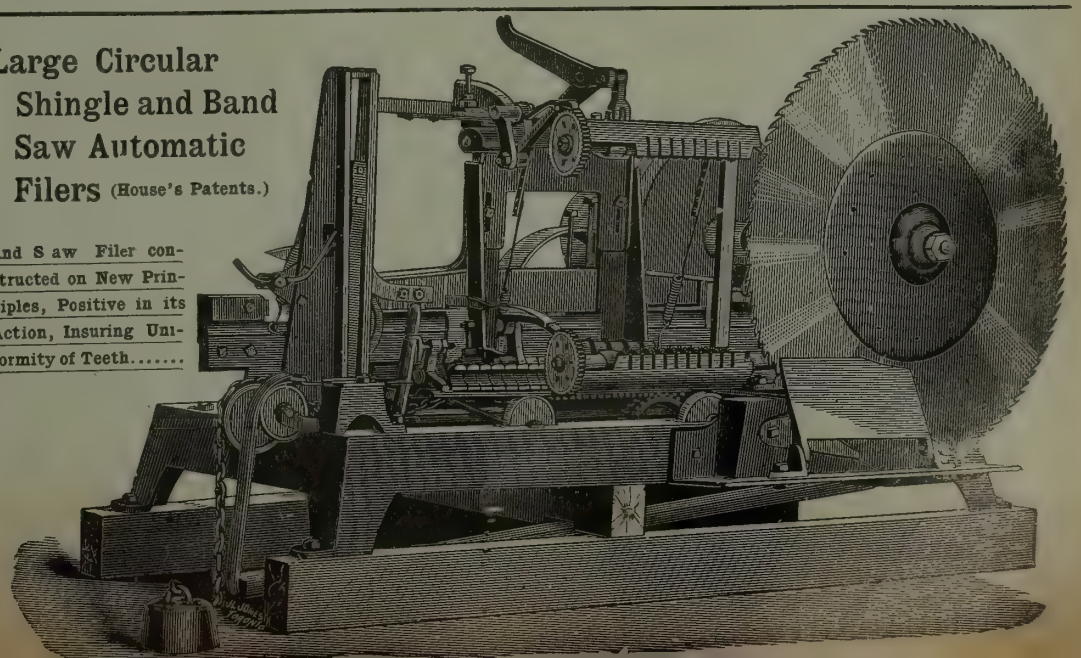

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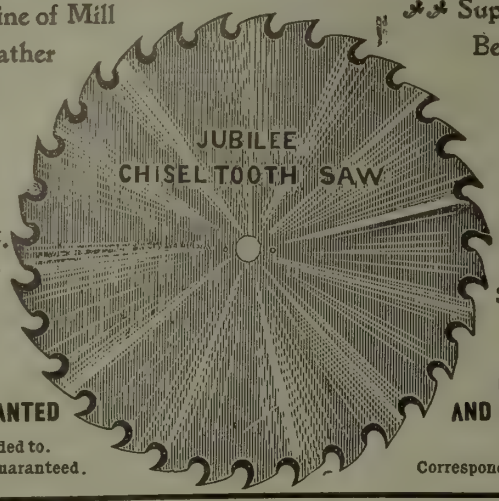

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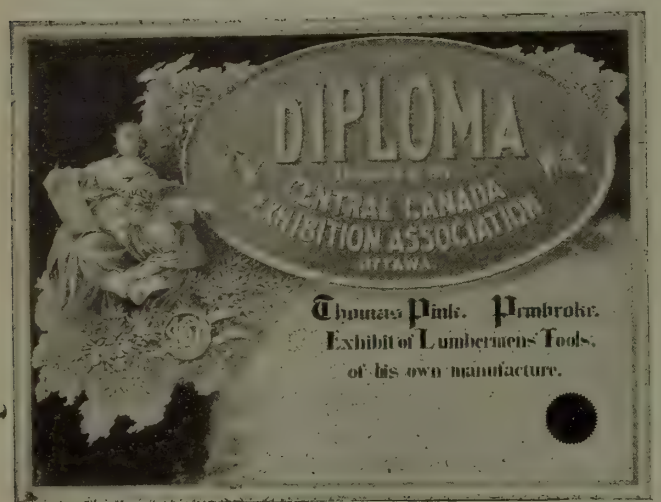

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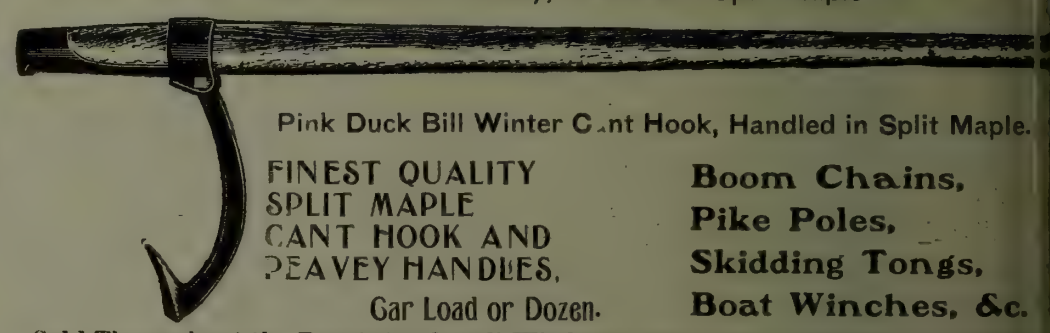

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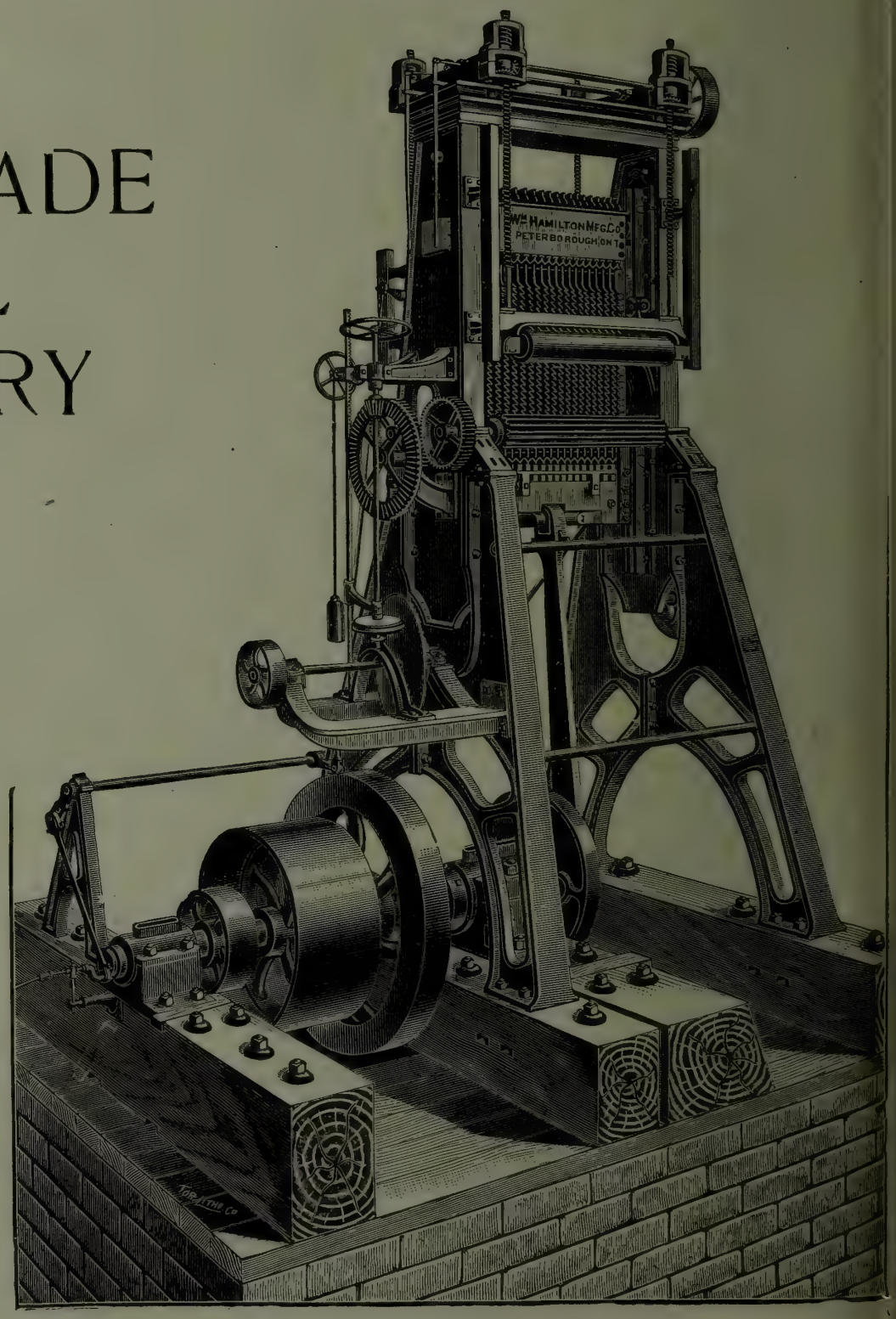

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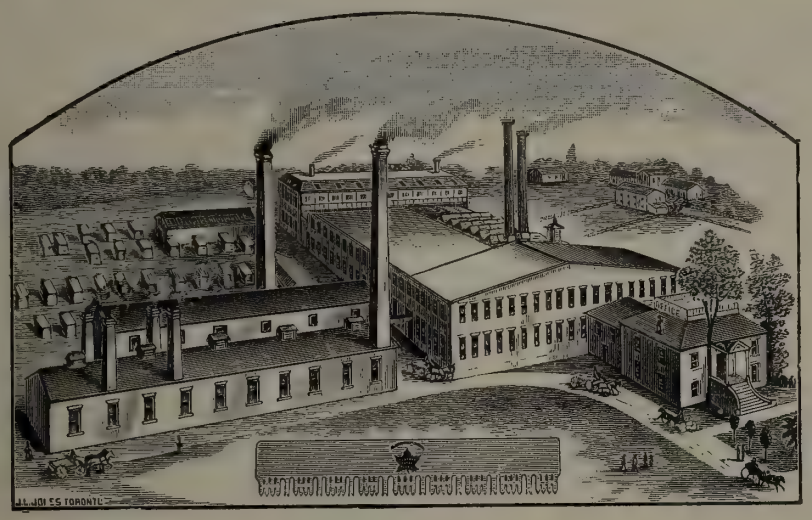

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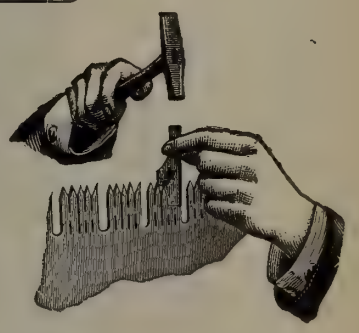

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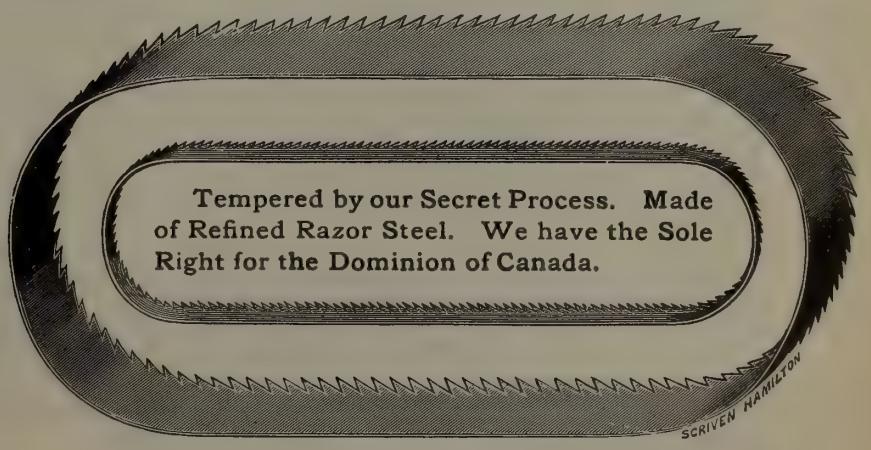
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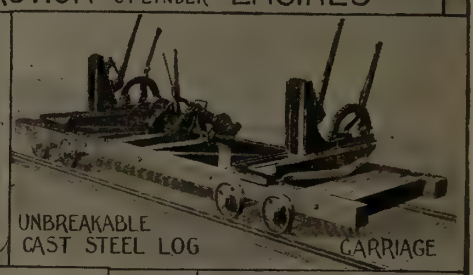

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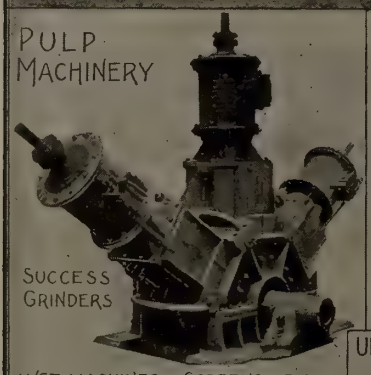

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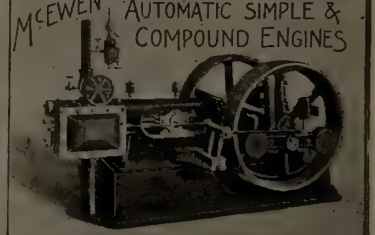

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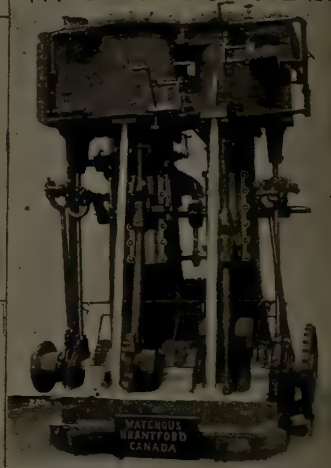

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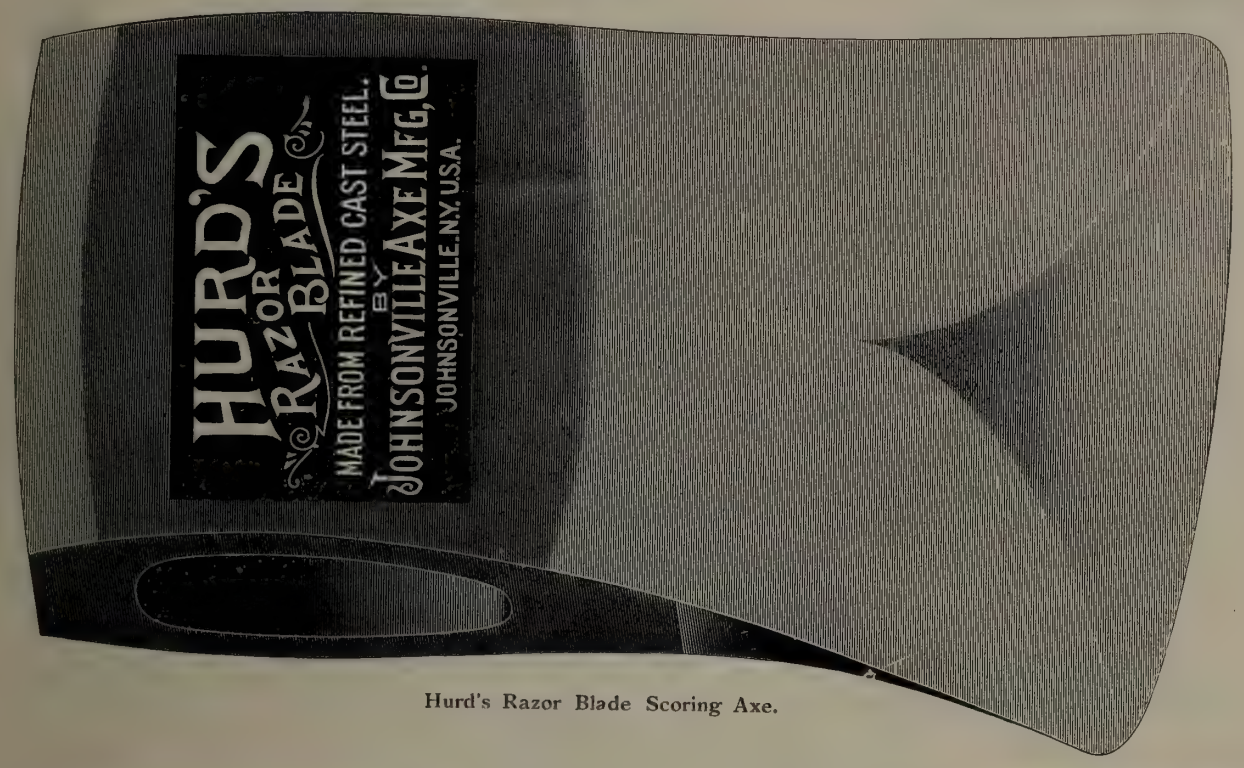

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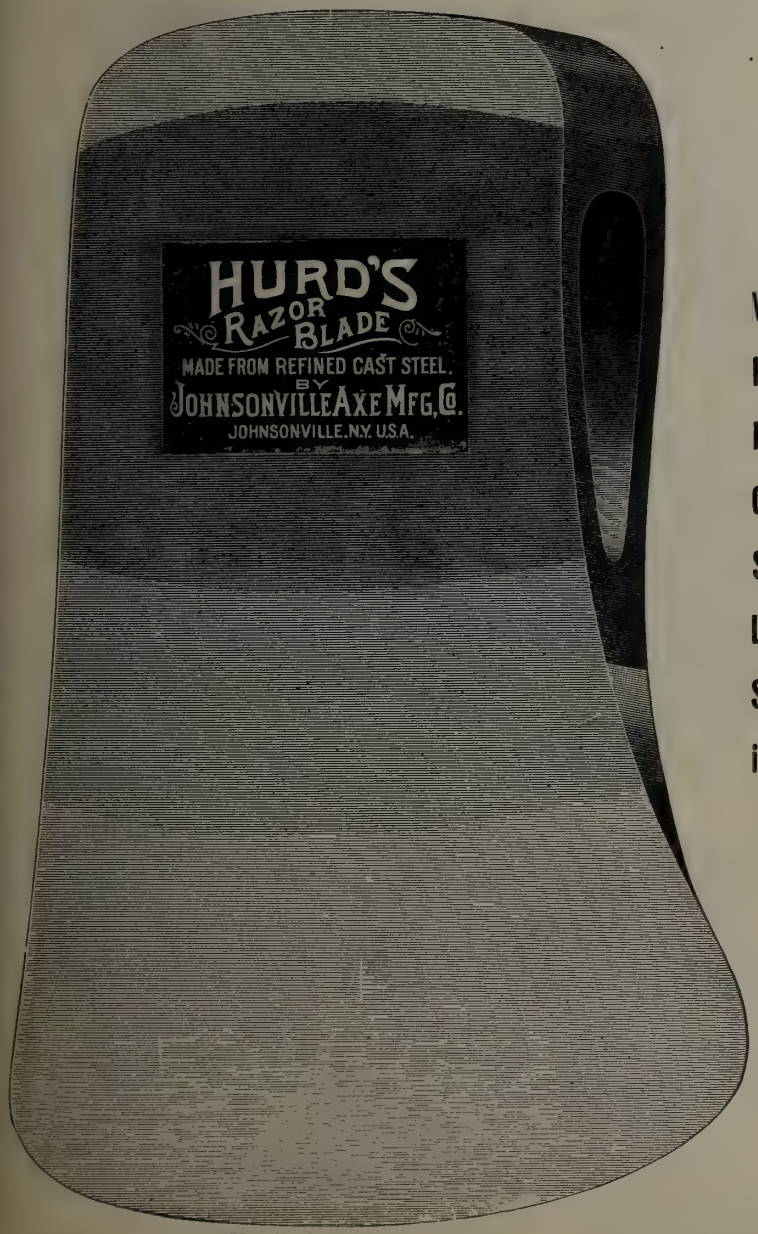

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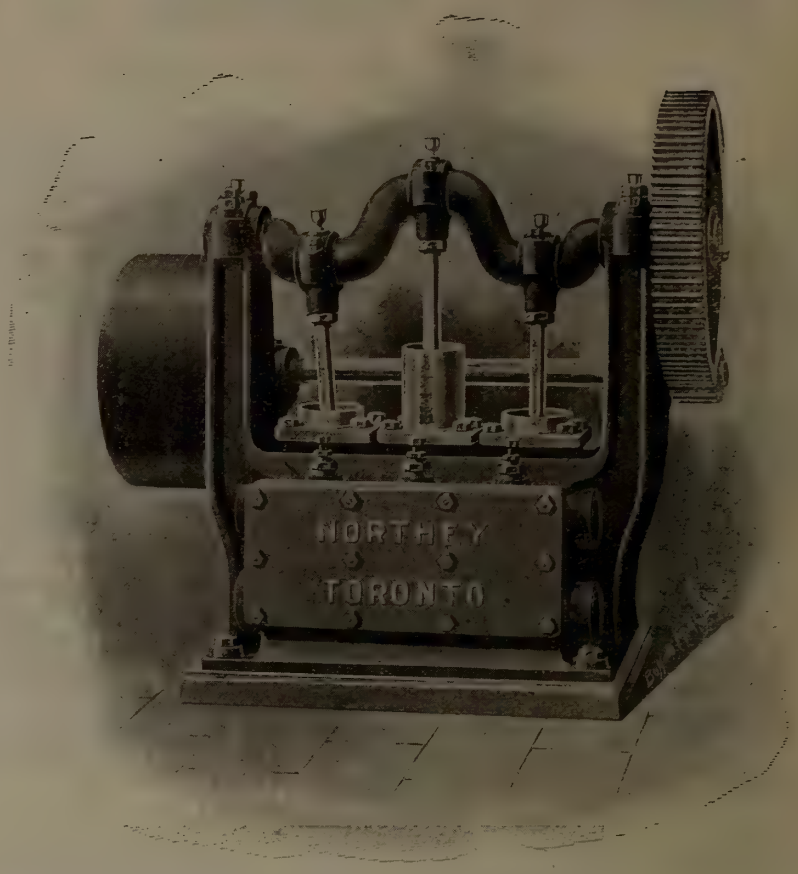

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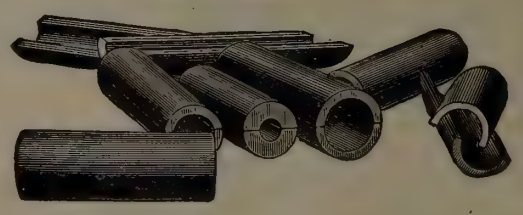

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 8. | TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST, 1901 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

MR. GEORGE H. PERLEY.

One of the best known and most successful of Ottawa's lumber merchants is Mr. George H. Perley, head of the firm G. H. Perley & Company, now consisting of the same partners as the Hull Lumber Company. This firm's center of industry is at Calumet, a town at the juncture of the Ottawa and Rouge Rivers and situated on the North Shore line of the Canadian Pacific Railway midway between Ottawa and Montreal. Mr. Perley's home and head office are, however, in Ottawa.

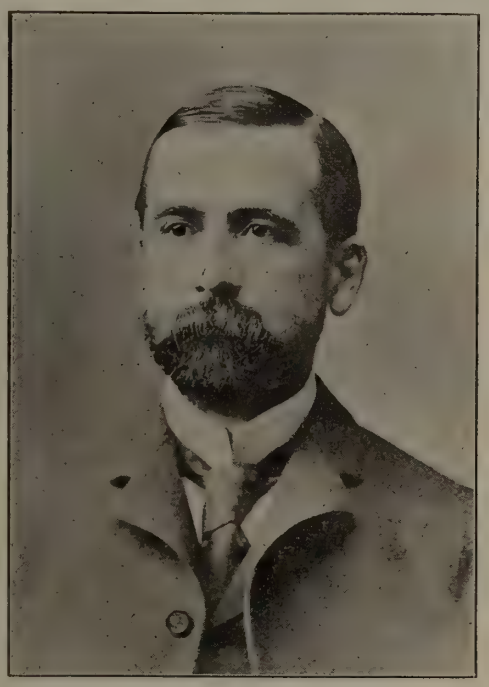
This is the third season the mill has been operated by the present owners, who secured it from the Ottawa Lumber Company, as it was then called. It is an old fashioned mill fitted with five upright gates. A lath mill is also operated, as well as machines for the manufacture of studding and furring for the building trade. The mill is run by steam, and work is continued night and day. The yard and mill are illuminated by electricity, power for the plant being furnished at the mill. About 250 men are employed in and about the mill. Last year's cut amounted to 21,000,000 feet. It is expected that fully 25,000,000 feet will be cut this season.

The lumber sawn consists of spruce deals for the English market and smaller sizes for the American trade. Shipments are made by water and also by the C. P. Ry. and C. A. Ry. lines. The latter line has connection with Hawkesbury across the river from Calumet, and the lumber is taken from the mill to the C. A. Ry. yards across the river on scows.

The Rouge is a river which rises and falls rapidly, thus affording considerable difficulty to the handling of logs. This trouble is overcome by an immense boom which was built at the mouth of the river a couple of years ago. This boom is considered to be one of the largest and strongest in the Ottawa district. It has a capacity of about 600,000 logs, and about 1,000,000 pieces are gapped annually. The limits that supply the Calumet mill are situated on the Rouge River about 100 miles from its mouth. They are 600 miles in extent and covered with splendid spruce forests.

Mr. Perley is vice-president of the Hull Lumber Company, and associated with him are Messrs. W. G. White, of New York, and C. E. Read and F. W. Avery, of Ottawa. Since the destruction of its large mill at the Chaudiere in the memorable Hull-Ottawa fire on April 26th, 1900, the company has operated smaller mills at Ottawa and Aylmer, and will this year saw thirty-five to forty million feet of pine logs which were cut on the company's extensive limits on the Upper Ottawa.

The subject of this sketch has been identified with the lumber interests in and about Ottawa all his life. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. W. G. Perley, who at the time of his death represented the Capital City in the House of Commons. Mr. Perley, sr., was a member of the well-known and long established firm of Perley & Pattee. Nearly half a century ago, the firm operated a large mill on the site of the present Booth mill, at the Chaudiere. It was sold to Mr. J. R. Booth eight years ago, and was remodelled and operated by him after the destruction by fire of his large mill adjoining. Perley & Pattee had extensive limits along the Ottawa river and tributaries, and were prominent in the square timber, as well as in the mill business. Mr. G. H. Perley was actively engaged in this business for fifteen years, and



MR. GEORGE H. PERLEY, OF OTTAWA.

as a young man laid a successful foundation for his business career.

Mr. Perley is 44 years of age. He received his early education at the city's famous grammar school, and afterwards took a very creditable course in Harvard University. From that institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. W. G. Perley was actively identified with Mr. J. R. Booth in the building of the Canada Atlantic Railway. For several years his son held the position of vice-president of the road. No man holds in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of the community than he does. In 1897 he was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the committee having in charge the distribution of the Prescott and Russell Fire Relief Fund. Nearly $50,000 was distributed amongst 592 owners and tenants of the two counties burned out in the destructive fires. Last year he was Chairman of the Ottawa and Hull Fire Relief Fund Committee, when over $956,000 was distributed. Mr. Perley in both positions displayed administrative ability that did him credit. The problems he was called on to solve would have dismayed many a man. He has taken a keen interest in all things pretaining to Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley. He is a member of the Rideau Club, and an enthusiastic member of the Ottawa Golf Club. Mr. Perley occupies a palatial residence on Ottawa's Fifth avenue, Metcalfe street.

TIMBER RESOURCES OF ARGENTINA.

The forest resources of Argentina, South America, are among the richest in the world, but are remote from the ocean, and thus expensively reached, if reached at all. The forests of the interior of Argentina, throughout the north and the northwest, on the eastern mountain slopes and in the valleys of the Uruguay and Perena rivers, are famed for their richness in timber resources. In that country there are fully 500 varieties of woods, with no less than 100 of utility in commerce. But the richer timbered areas lie remote from the seaboard and away from centers of consumption. Hence, there, as in Brazil, it is often cheaper to import lumber than to cut it at home. Brazil has a tropical profusion o useful woods. In the province of Amazonas alone there are thirty kinds of building lumber and thirteen kinds available for cabinet purposes. But labor is scarce, and the means of transportation are so imperfect that the production goes little beyond the demands of local consumption.

It has been found by some experimenting that the method of covering steam pipes with sawdust mortar is more successful if the sawdust, at the given proportions of one of lime to five of sawdust, is mixed with the quicklime just as it is slaking. The use of cottonseed hulls at the rate of one of lime to eight of hulls, mixed with air-slaked lime, at any time, gives even better results. The air-slaked lime is much cheaper than quicklime. Fine sawdust is preferable to coarse, the lime causing the disintegrating of the fine particles of dust and making a practically air-tight cover. Either cover should be applied wet and not disturbed any more than possible while it " sets."

The following method of lacing a belt with wire is recommended by a mill foreman: Punch small holes 5-16-inch from the edge and the same distance apart, and lace the wire through the holes and around a piece of round iron or stick about the size of a lead pencil, pulling evenly. Treat both ends alike, and, withdrawing the stick, join the end, lapping wire rings thus formed. Draw a piece of lacing about a quarter of an inch wide through the lap of the wire, and cut off, leaving about a half inch to draw. This makes a hinged wire lace, the wearing qualities of which are said to be unsurpassed.

THE SAW MILLS OF CACHE BAY, ONT.

Cache Bay is one of the lumbering villages on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Although a large portion of the village was recently destroyed by fire, the saw mills, which provide employment for a large number of workmen, were saved. The village is located 26 miles west of North Bay and 53 miles east of Sudbury. Cache Bay, from which the village takes its name, is a narrow bay about five miles in length, extending north from the main lake. The word "cache" in French literally signifies "hidden." In the old days of the French trappers and voyageurs, it was customary for parties to leave a portion of their supplies at certain points until their return, and it is said that Cache Bay was one of those points where supplies were stored. The population is about nine hundred.

SAW MILL OF GEO. GORDON & CO., CACHE BAY, ONT.

There are two steam saw mills in the village, the larger one being owned by George Gordon & Company, of Pembroke, and being shown in the accompanying illustration. The firm manufacture lumber, lath and shingles, and square, waney and dimension timber. They have extensive timber limits on the Sturgeon, Veuve and Wahnapitae rivers, and one large limit on the south shore of Lake Nipissing, which was purchased by them a couple of months ago.

The capacity of the mill is 140,000 feet per day. One wing is 96 feet long by 90 feet wide; the other 100 feet long by 50 feet wide. The mill is equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, including one band saw, one gang, two circular saws, two double edgers, two sets of trimmers, three steam-feed saw carriages, three steam log canters, two log hauls, one slab slasher, one shingle mill, and one lath mill. The refuse burner is 21 feet wide and 110 feet high. The power equipment comprises two engines, one 20x24 and the other 24x30, and six large boilers.

The lumber is carried on transfer and live rollers to the sorting tables and conveyed from them on lorries on tramways to the piles. There are seven C.P.R. sidings of over 2,000,000 feet capacity each in the yard, and the lumber is loaded direct from the piles on to the cars. The second illustration is a view of the yard. The mill and yard are lighted electrically from a private plant on the premises.

The members of the company are Messrs. George Gordon, Robert Gordon, and Robert Booth, all of Pembroke. Mr. Robert Booth is a nephew of Mr. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa. Mr. Alex. McCool, formerly of the Pembroke Lumber Company, is foreman; Mr. J. F. Stewart, shipper; W. J. Swan, bookkeeper; J. M. Sarsfield, timekeeper; R. H. Millord, chief filer; and R. J. Storey, engineer.

GRADING OF CO-OPERAGE STOCK.

The following are the grades and specifications adopted by the National Slack Cooperage Stock Manufacturers' Association, of the United States, at its annual meeting held at Toledo, Ohio, on May 21st:

Staves.—Elm staves 30 in. long shall be cut not less than 5 staves to 1 15-16 in. in thickness. Elm staves 24 in. to 28 1-2 in. long shall be cut not less than 5 staves to 1 7-8 in. in thickness, except 24 in. of keg staves when specially cut, when said staves shall be cut 6 staves to 2 in. in thickness.

Cottonwood staves of all lengths shall be not less than 5 staves to 2 in. in thickness.

No. 1 staves shall be of full thickness and uniform throughout, free of knots, slanting shakes, doty wood or other defects.

Meal barrel staves shall be free of slanting shakes over 1 1-2 in. long, knot holes, unsound knots (but sound knots of not over 3-4 in. in diameter shall be allowed), free of thin staves, and shall consist of good, sound workable staves.

No. 2 staves shall be free from dead culls.

Mill-run staves shall consist of the run of the knife, made from regular run of stave logs, dead culls thrown out.

Special Stock.—White ash staves shall be cut 5 staves to 2 1-8 in. in thickness graded the same as elm, but only No. 1 and No. 2 quality.

Mill-run or hardwood apple barrel staves shall be cut 6 staves to 2 in. in thickness, and shall consist of the run of the mill, from the regular run of stave logs, dead culls thrown out.

Mill-run cottonwood apple barrel staves shall be cut 5 staves to 2 in. in thickness.

All of the above staves shall average in measurement 4 in. a stave or 4,000 in. a 1,000 staves across the bilge, with the exception of the keg staves, which shall measure 160 in. a bundle of 50 staves, across the bilge, and 24 in. half barrel staves, which when not otherwise specified shall measure 3 1-2 in. wide of 175 in. a bundle across the bilge. All other staves not specifically mentioned shall be sold according to the local custom or under special arrangement.

Hoops.—Sugar barrel hoops shall be 6 ft. 4 in., 6 ft. 6 in. and 6 ft. 9 in. long, cut so as to be not less than 5-16 in. and 3-16 in. in thickness when finished and seasoned, and not less than 1 3-8 in. wide when seasoned.

Flour barrel hoops shall be 5 1-2 ft. and 6 ft. long and shall measure when seasoned not less than 5-16 in. and 3-16 in. in thickness and not less than 1 3-8 in. wide.

Keg hoops shall be sold on special specifications as agreed upon between buyer and seller.

No. 1 hoops shall be of good, sound timber, fully up to specifications, free from broken hoops in the coils, and well finished.

N. 2 hoops shall be free from broken hoops in the coils, and otherwise fully up to specifications.

Heading.—No. 1 basswood or cottonwood heading shall be made from good, sound timber, free of damaging defects, of such diameter as is required, well jointed 1-2 in. in thickness, and thoroughly kiln dried.

No. 1 hardwood heading shall be of the same specifications as above, but only 7-16 in. and thoroughly kiln dried.

Mill-run heading shall be the run of the mill, dead culls out, thickness and dryness the same as No. 1.

No. 2 heading shall be the heading thrown out of the No. 1, dead culls out. All staves, hoops and heading not specifically mentioned shall be bought and sold on terms and specifications agreed upon between buyer and seller.

BURNING GREEN SAWDUST.

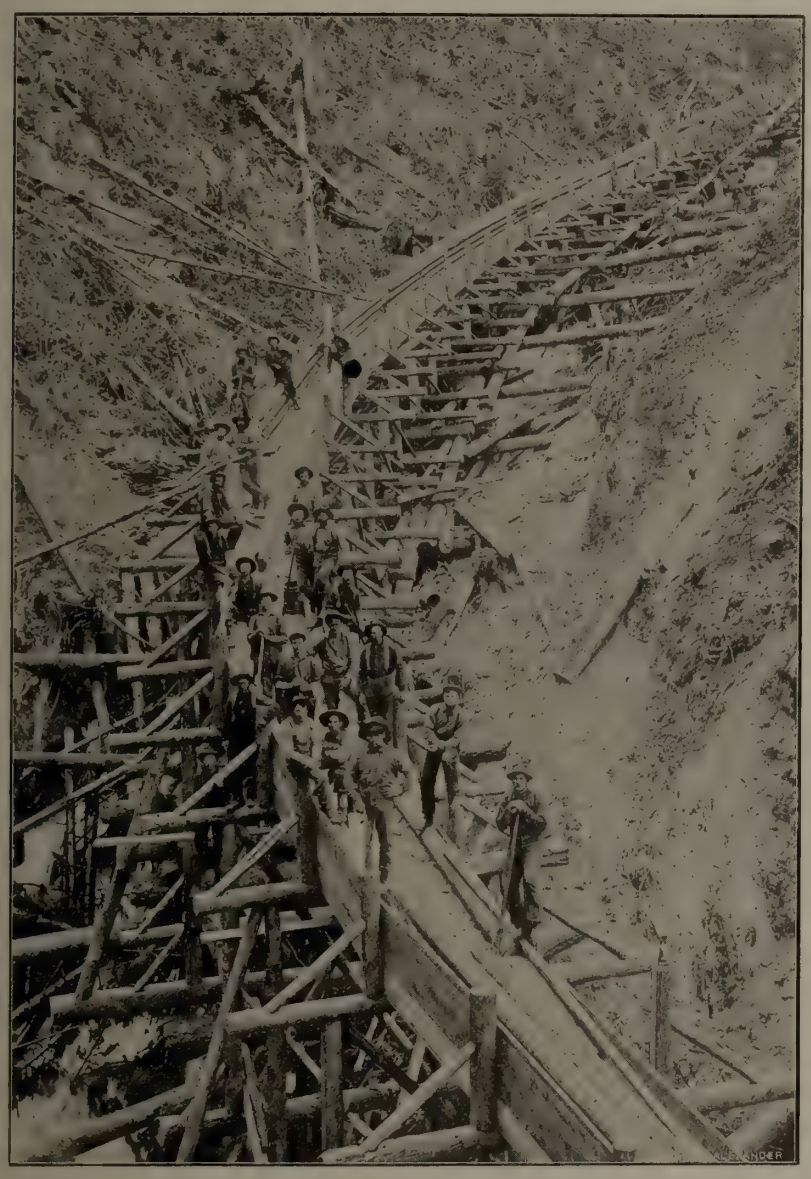
Having received a letter from one of the readers of The Wood-Worker who finds it difficult to make steam enough to run his plant in the winter season when burning green elm sawdust, and as I believe others have the same trouble, it will be profitable to review the whole situation for the benefit of all concerned.

YARD OF GEO. GORDON & CO., CACHE BAY, ONT.

My correspondent informs me that there are 1,500 mills of his class in the United States and Canada, many of which have the same trouble, consequently he wants to know how many square feet of heating surface in a boiler will produce one-horse power while burning green sawdust. As my conclusions may conflict with others in this respect, it is proper to give reasons in full, especially as these will enable others to tell whether their plants are properly proportioned to do good work or not. This plant contains a

10x16 inch automatic engine, revolving 190 times per minute, with a boiler pressure of 90 pounds. As indicator diagrams are not furnished, it will not be possible to tell just how much power this engine is developing, and the next best thing is to determine how much power it can develop under fair conditions.

The area of a 10-inch circle is 78 square inches, and the piston speed is 507 feet per minute. The mean effective pressure is taken at one-half the boiler pressure, making it 45 pounds. When we multiply these three together and divide the product by 33,000, we find it can develop 54-horse power. Large engines of this type will develop 1-horse power on 30 pounds of water per hour, but for one of this size it will be necessary to allow 35 pounds, calling for 1,890 pounds per hour.



Columbia River Lumber Company, Golden, B.C.—Hanna's Camp. Slide for driving logs almost completed, 700 feet long and drop of 125 feet. Photo taken on May 10th. That night the reserve dam in the mountains burst and swept entire work away.

There is also a slide-valve engine in this plant that is 11 by 14 inches, revolving 225 times per minute. The area of an 11-inch circle is 95 square inches; the piston speed is 525 feet per minute, and the mean effective pressure is taken at 45 pounds, which makes 68-horse power. We must allow 50 pounds of water per horse power for this engine, making 3,400 pounds per hour, or 5,290 pounds for both engines.

Let us note whether we have boiler capacity enough to supply this easily or not. One-horse power at the boiler consists in evaporating 30 pounds of water in one hour under conditions that are about the same as found in this plant, so that to run these engines the boilers must supply 176-horse power.

We will next note whether they are in condition to do this or not. The diameter of the shells is 54 inches and they are 14 feet long, with 46 tubes 3 1-2 inches in diameter. This makes 98 square feet of heating surface in the shell, and 550 in the tubes, or 648 for each boiler, and as there are two of them they both contain 1,296 square feet of heating surface.

Now, if 1,296 square feet of heating surface is to supply 176-horse power it is allowing only 7 1-2 square feet for each horse power, which is evidently much less than it ought to be, as at least 15 should be allowed. Is it any wonder that they have hard work to keep up steam in the winter time when the sawdust is frosty and may have ice and snow mixed with it? It is usually claimed that there is not work enough on the engines in these mills to call for their full capacity. This may be true, but my experience has been that in cold weather, when the shafting turns hard in its bearings, and exposed pipes and engines cause much condensation of steam, the full power is called for during a portion of the time at least, so far as the boilers are concerned, and usually they are not large enough to furnish it easily. If only one-half the engine capacity is called for in the above-mentioned case, each horse power must be developed by 15 square feet of heating surface, which is about right where coal or dry wood is used, but is not enough for green sawdust. It should be increased to 20 at least, in this case.

Failure to make steam enough in these mills is usually due to two causes, one of which is that the power estimated as enough to run the machines is less than really is called for in practice. The other reason may be explained as follows: The power of a boiler is computed by its ability to evaporate 30 pounds of water in one hour for each horse power; therefore if a man buys a 60-horse power boiler and puts in a 50-horse power engine, of a type that requires 50 pounds of water per horse power per hour, it is no wonder that he can not keep up steam easily, for while his boiler is calculated to evaporate 1,800 pounds of water per hour, the engine must have 2,500 pounds, if it has a full load.

There is another point that I wish to call attention to in this connection, as follows: Each of these boilers has 46 tubes each 3 1-2 inches in diameter, so that the combined area of their openings is 382 square inches. The area of stack should be about 20 per cent. greater than this in order to secure best results. This brings the whole up to 458 square inches, so that the stack should be 2 feet in diameter and none of the connections between it and the tubes should be less than this. For two boilers it should be 34 inches in diameter, and whether for one or more boilers it should be 80 feet high above the grates. Stacks that are smaller and shorter than this are used every day in the year, but the best results are not obtained unless they are at least nearly as large and as high as the above calculation calls for.

A plant that gave very good results when burning wood, green sawdust, etc., was proportioned as follows: The engine was 11x30 inches and revolved 72 times per minute. With a mean effective pressure of 40 pounds (one-half the boiler pressure) it could develop 42-horse power. The boiler contained 900 square feet of heating surface. Calculated on the above basis the engine called for 50-horse power at the boiler, which was an allowance of 18 square feet of heating surface for each boiler horse power, or 21 square feet for each horse power that the engine could develop. As the work of sawing is unsteady it did not develop this continually, but for portions of the day it came fully up to it. As I was perfectly familiar with this plant before the mill was burned, I consider it a good practical example of what can be done, as much green chestnut sawdust was burned for fuel.

Taking all of these things into consideration, the following rule for determining the number of square feet of heating surface that will be required in a tubular boiler that is to be fired with sawdust, will answer provided the engine is in good order. When the valves and piston leak steam there is no way to determine the amount required, except to give it a trial.

Rule: Multiply the area of the piston in square inches by its travel in feet per minute, and by one-half the boiler pressure. Divide by 33,000 and the quotient will be the horse power of the engine. For an automatic engine, multiply the horse power by 18. For a throttling engine, multiply by 25. This will be enough to supply steam when cutting off at about one-quarter stroke in the automatic engine, and its equivalent in the throttling.

The mills and booming privileges of Miller & Woodman, at Pleasant Point, N.B., have been sold to A. Cushing & Company, of St. John, at a price said to be in the vicinity of $20,000.

Sir Henry Joly, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, who has always taken a deep interest in the subject of forestry, has undertaken to test the growing in British Columbia of some of the trees of Eastern Canada, and in November last planted some seeds of black walnut, butternut, white ash, green ash, red oak and maple. A large percentage, it is said, have started growth. The Lieutenant-Governor will make comparisons of the growth of such trees in Quebec with their development in British Columbia. After the trees have attained a satisfactory size for transplanting, it is his intention to distribute them among those who may be interested in such matters.

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Canada Lumberman

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in anyway affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers, we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

FOREST FIRES.

FIRE has again brought ruin to hundreds of miles of the forests of Canada. The most serious damage has been done in the Tamiscaming and Kippewa districts, in the northern pine sections of Ontario and Quebec. Although the actual loss is not yet known, the estimates range from $500,000 to $1,000,000. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the loss has been about $100,000.

The immediate monetary loss represents but a small portion of the damage, as millions of young pines which have no present value, but which, if allowed to grow, would in years to come be of immense value to the country, have been destroyed. The loss by the destruction of these young pines is more than the damage to the merchantable trees. They would have been commercially valuable in a few years, but it will be a long time before the new growth can replace them.

The larger trees damaged by the fire will be cut by the lumbermen as soon as possible. Perhaps it may follow that the timber output of the coming season will consequently be heavier than would otherwise have been the case, but it is hoped not to such an extent as to materially affect the lumber market.

In the opinion of Mr. Lumsden, a lumberman of many years' experience, the recent fires along the Ottawa river were caused by settlers burning brush in order to clean up the land. The Ontario Government has adopted a fire ranging system which gives the Department of Crown Lands authority to place rangers on territory under licence to lumbermen, and lumbermen themselves employ various measures to prevent the spread of fire. With all the precautions that are taken, it seems almost impossible to prevent an occasional fire getting such a start as to result in great damage.

It is manifestly in the interest of the country generally that liberal appropiations should be made by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to prevent the spread of forest fires and to educate settlers in the direction of lighting and controlling fires in or near a forest. We know of no investment from which equally good returns are likely to be secured as the appropriation of a liberal sum for the protection of the forests.

The sixth annual report of the chief fire warden of Minnesota contains information regarding forest fire-ranging which is very suggestive. The forests of that state are estimated to be worth one hundred million dollars. During the six years the fire ranging system has been in operation, the damage from forest fires has averaged only $35,000 a year, a comparatively trifling sum. It is even more remarkable that the entire expenditure for the system of protection was but $5,000 a year. No one would for a moment question the expediency of a system which, at an expense of $5,000, restricts the damage by fire in forests valued at $100,000,000 to $35,000 a year. The season of 1900 was the driest and most dangerous season that has occurred for six years. The number of forest fires reported was 139, which burned over 179,521 acres, and did damage to the amount of $153,399. Of the 139 fires 23 were caused by clearing land, 9 by railway locomotives, 13 by campers and hunters, 5 by burning meadows, 2 by river drivers, and 87 by unknown causes. It seems strange that the cause of so many fires should be unknown, but it is fair to assume that most of them were the result of carelessness on the part of settlers and hunters, rather than of accident.

The lumbermen who have suffered by the recent fires deserve the sympathy of the public. The loss in some cases represents more than the profits of an entire season's operations. Fire is but one of the many obstacles with which lumbermen have to contend.

THE COMING LOG CROP.

MOST of the lumbermen of Canada are now completing their arrangements for getting out anothers season's crop of logs. Prosperous conditions prevail throughout Canada. The harvest in Manitoba and the Territories is most abundant, while in the other provinces a fair yield of grain is assured. The lumber business, if we except the eastern spruce trade, is likewise prosperous. There is always the danger at times such as these of an over-production of lumber, and for this reason we would urge upon the lumbermen of Canada to adopt a conservative policy in respect to the quantity of logs to be taken out during the coming winter.

While pessimistic sentiment is not to be admired, it is very necessary to look carefully into the future and to so plan your business as to provide for reverses which arise from time time. The lumber business has enjoyed several years of good times, but as "in times of peace prepare for war," so it should be with the lumbermen as far as production is concerned. Very little can be lost by a manufacturer in restricting his production, as the timber if left on the stump will yearly increase in value; while if he should find himself with an over-supply of lumber in a time of depression, a financial loss is almost certain.

Canadian lumber manufacturers might very properly turn their attention and capital to the establishment of plants for manufacturing a greater quantity of their lumber into wooden specialties, many of which are in great demand at home and in Great Britain. The production of plants for the manufacture of box shooks, tool handles, mouldings, chair stock, and like goods will always find a ready market, the difficulty to a greater expansion of trade in these lines in the past being that it has been impossible for British importers to secure the goods.

The manner in which the British manufacturer utilizes every piece of raw material should be an object lesson to Canadians. A representative of an Irish firm which manufactures carriages recently visited Canada for the purpose of obtaining a supply of timber. To the writer he stated that such pieces of timber as were not suitable for carriage purposes were made up in tool handles, and those that would not make handles were cut up into chair stock, by which means every piece of timber of any size was utilized. He was looking into the question of carrying this policy of utilization still further, by putting in a machine for the manufacture of skewers.

The above suggestions are thrown out in the hope that Canadian lumbermen will not overstock the market with lumber, but will endeavor to restrict the output and obtain the best possible returns from the timber which is taken out.

LUMBER INSURANCE.

The Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, at a meeting held in Toronto last month, decided to adopt specific rating, and in so doing made a sharp advance in the rates of insurance on lumber. This course, it is claimed by the underwriters, has been rendered necessary by reason of the heavy losses which the companies have sustained on lumber. The increase is equal to about one per cent. Although the new rate is only intended to apply immediately to the towns and villages of Ontario, it is understood that next spring the advance will go into effect throughout the Dominion.

While admitting that lumber is a more hazardous risk than other commodities, the lumbermen regard the advanced rate as excessive and unwarranted by the losses. While it is possible, by isolating the lumber from all buildings, to secure a comparatively low rate, many of the mills are so situated as to render this impracticable.

Commenting upon the action of the underwriters, the Insurance and Finance Journal says:—

"It is expected that the danger spots in a town will have to bear the brunt of any increases, and, on the other hand, risks or groups of risks, superior of their class, will have a favored consideration in rating. The object of this system of rating is to charge for insurance in proportion

to risk assumed. The following illustrations present the question in a popular light. The plan adopted in a certain class of stores of having all goods in a certain department priced at one figure, although of various values within a narrow limit, may work profitably on a small scale when the goods are of a cheap class, the best being worth only a few cents, but such a system would be utterly impracticable in dealing with more costly goods, which vary largely in value. For example, were an average price of 75 cents per yard fixed for goods in a dry goods store, some of which were worth 50 cents a yard and others $1 a yard, the sales would soon run so heavily on the dollar a yard articles as to make the business a record of losses. The only plan to carry on any business steadily with advantage is to sell each article proportionately to its cost, so that whatever line of goods is run upon by purchasers the result will be satisfactory. In fire insurance the range in the cost of different risks is exceedingly wide. There are properties that suffer very serious damage by a trifling fire, while others in order to be injured proportionately would have to endure a serious fire. It is certainly contrary to the very fundamental laws of business for an underwriter to charge the same rate for one class of risk as the other. There are also wide variations in the character of risks owing to their different location, though within the same municipal area. The risks in one street differ from those in another street ; even on the same street the chances of fire vary considerably. To charge a common rate for fire insurance within any large area, as a city or town, is to ignore these variations in the character of risks arising from their locality or their surroundings. To estimate the exact difference between one risk and another within a given area is a difficult task, as all the conditions affecting the risks cannot be thoroughly known. In fixing rates, averaging must be adopted to some extent, but the companies being desirous of establishing rates on a more scientific basis, a basis more equitable to themselves and to insurers of property, are moving towards a system of specific rating, the results of which, we trust, will be gratifying."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is reported, with what accuracy we cannot say, that the Canadian Northern Railway Company have restored the rate on lumber coming into Canada from Minnesota to 16 cents a hundred pounds, the probable result of which will be to lessen the quantity of United States lumber which will find a market in Manitoba and the Territories. While an advance in freight rates is not generally in the interest of the country, the present advance seems justifiable from the stand-point of equal rights, as there is no reason why United States lumber should be permitted to come into Canada free of duty, while the same privelige is not accorded to the Canadian product. Let the Dominion Government place a corresponding duty upon American lumber, and our manufacturers will have no fear of competition.

Where quality is placed subordinate to cost in a specification for lumber, it has often been the case that yellow pine has been employed in preference to white pine, as by means of the employment of cheap negro labor it has been possible to place yellow pine lumber on the market at a comparatively lower cost. It is of some concern to learn that the negroes of the south are now demanding higher wages, and that where the price for common negro labor a few years ago was ninety cents a day, it is now $1.50 a day. The question is proving somewhat perplexing to the southern lumbermen, who fear that if present conditions continue it may mean a loss of a portion of their trade. The demand for higher wages, however, seems only natural as the result of the greater development of the resources of the Southern States.

In a letter to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Mr. James Cummings, special trade commissioner to South Africa, after visiting all the business towns in the Colony of Natal, writes that he finds a general demand for goods that Canada could supply at a profit and better than the present arrangement from Great Britain and the United States. He points out what has been previously mentioned in these columns, that Canadian lumber, doors, furniture etc., is purchased there without the buyer having any knowledge that they are of Canadian manufacture. The mercantile classes of Natal will give the goods from Canada the preference over those from foreign countries, and in view of the wonderful development under way and in sight in South Africa, the business men of Canada should lose no time in endeavoring to secure as much of the trade as is possible.

The National Lumber Exporters' Association of the United States have undertaken a most difficult task, but one which if brought to a successful issue, is likely to result most advantageously to the lumber shippers of the United States, and eventually to those of Canada. It is to compel steamship companies to issue to exporters a clean bill of lading, or in other words a statement showing the exact quantity of lumber shipped, without the usual limiting clauses such as "more or less," "shipper's load and count," or others of similar import, also to deliver the goods in the same condition as when received. The Association, to accomplish its purpose, caused to be shipped two cars of lumber so prepared and tallied as to render proof of the quantity contained in them an easy matter, and upon their receipt by the steamship company demanded bills of lading setting forth the exact quantity contained in the shipment. This was refused by the steamship company, and suit was begun in the United States Division Court for the Southern District of New York to compel the delivery of such a bill. It is claimed that in the United States the loss resulting to lumbermen through inability to enforce delivery of the amount received, and in equally good condition, amounts to over $1,000,000 annually, for which loss there has been no redress. The suit will likely be bitterly opposed, but it is hoped that the Association may be successful in its effort, as the exisitng regulations are most unfair to the shipper. In another column will be found an acconnt of a suit brought to recover damage on account of short delivery of a quantity of lumber shipped from St. John, N.B., to Great Britain.

Some owners of steam plants and some engineers of the same believe that the feed water can not be supplied from the top, nor above the water line. The impression is prevalent that pressure is much greater in the steam space than it is in the water space. This error is very common, even among people otherwise well informed.

POINTS ON SAWING LUMBER.

A writer in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman says: "Speaking of sawing inch lumber as an investment, I do not entirely agree with many who seem to think that there is a chance to make a good deal of money even should prices maintain their relative positions. To begin with, it costs at least one-fourth more to saw inch lumber as compared with dimensions. While No. 2 boards and No. 1 dimension are supposed to be made of practically the same quality of stock, yet any one knows, who has had any experience in the saw mill business, that the boards will not hold up in grade as the saw mill will surely open out certain defects which in two inch lumber are covered up. Another factor which very few take into consideration, is that it takes more lumber to manufacture two one inch boards than one two inch board. Inch lumber is supposed to be sawed 15-16 of an inch thick, while two inch dimension is usually sawed 1 and 13-16 inches thick. The saw kerf takes out on an average about 1-8 of an inch for every cut that is made. It will therefore take 3-16 inches more lumber to manufacture two one inch boards than one two inch plank. There is good reasoo therefore in charging an additional price for the same quality of lumber where it is manufactured in the different thicknesses. In the past some of the lumbermen were in the habit of sawing their dimension practically plump thickness in order that they might re-saw it into boards should the demand make it necessary. That class of people have been very favorably situated the last few months. One manufacturer told me that he had been able to run his dimension through the re-saw for 15 cents per thousand."

PRACTICAL NOTES.

With the intention of counteracting the danger of the fire buckets being found empty when needed, either through evaporation or the water having been used for some other purpose and not replenished, the superintendent of a large mill devised the following plan: The hooks from which the buckets hung were fitted up with pieces of spring steel strong enough to lift them when nearly empty, but not sulficiently so to lift them when full. Just over each spring, in such a position as to be out of the way of the handle of the bucket, was set a metal point, connected with a wire from an open circuit electric battery. So long as the buckets were full, their weight, when hung on their hooks, kept the springs down, but, as soon as one was removed, or lost a considerable portion of its contents by evaporation or otherwise, the spring on its hook would rise, come in contact with the metal point, thus close the battery circuit, and ring a bell in the manager's office, at the same time showing on an annunciator where the trouble was. As the bell continued to ring until the weight of the delinquent bucket was restored, it was impossible to disregard the summons, and no further reason was found in that establishment to complain of the condition of the fire buckets.

Cleaning files.—A file, to do its work fast and well, should be kept free from its cuttings, says American Manufacturer. Cuttings "pin" when they lodge so finely that they cannot be removed with a brush. Pinning may be obviated by chalking the surface of the file, but this has the effect of reducing its bite. A little oil on the file will frequently reduce the tendency to pin. It should be used, however, only on the fibrous metals, as it glazes the surface of the non-fibrous metals, making them harder to cut. Chalk is usually applied to a file when a smooth, fine work surface is desired. The effect of the chalk is to prevent the teeth from cutting as freely as when it is not used, and thereby produces about the same result as would occur if a finer cut file had been used. When oil has been used on a file it can be readily removed by thoroughly chalking and brushing two or three times, as the chalk soaks up the oil and leaves a dry surface.

ECONOMY IN LUMBER MANUFACTURE.

Any one familiar with the saw mill business can call to mind case after case where two saw mills operating practically side by side and under identical circumstances show radically different results, says the American Lumberman. One is prosperous and evidently making money; the other is struggling for life. The result of one is wealth and of the other a mere existence, even if failure does not ensue. What is the cause of this difference in results? It is easy to say that it is a matter of ability. So it is, but that is hardly more satisfactory an answer than the description of all deaths as heart failure.

More than in most businesses the success of any lumbering operation rests in attention to little things. Two mill operators may have precisely the same start and the same continuing opportunities, with results in profit that will be measured by a difference of anywhere from $1 to $3 a thousand.

There are two mills each turning out about 40,000 feet of lumber a day. One has fifteen men on the mill floor, the other has thirty. Consequently the first cuts its lumber at a cost of 65 1-2 cents a thousand feet and the other at $1.31. One may effect a saving af 50 cents a thousand over its competitor in logging alone, while in the yard, dry-kilns, the planing mill, amounts proportionately as great may be made or lost.

There was once a saw mill in the south where thirty men took the logs from the skids in the woods and along the tracks, delivered them to the saw mill, put them through the saw mill, put the product through the dry-kiln and delivered it at the planing mill, at the rate of 60,000 or more feet a day. This was done not with expensive machinery, not with an elaborate provision of labor-saving appliances, but simply by an intelligent arrangement of the details with relation to the particular situation. A more modern mill might have saved two or three men or with the same number have increased the output. We venture to say that in this same general locality other mills were using 75 to 100 men to do the same work.

Take a complete lumbering operation, for example, such as one in the south which cuts its own timber, logs it by rail, finishes the product in the planing mill and distributes it in car load lots to the trade. How is a high degree of success secured?

In the first place the business is so organized that every man does the maximum amount of work, and works with the utmost effectiveness. In the next place the work in the woods is intelligently laid out so that no time is wasted. This is a matter of location of the logging railroad and of wheel roads from the stump to the tract. In a large operation steam loaders may be employed, but in a small one advantage is taken of the ground so as to make loading of the cars as easy and cheap as possible. If one man can do two or three things, two or three men are not employed to do them. On the other hand, if a man be most effective at one task he is not diverted by being called upon to lend his hand to another. The logging railroad is kept in repair so that there are no accidents or delays. There is a storage pond at the mill so that if by ill luck there should be a breakdown anywhere the mill will not have to close, remembering that it is not so much a big theoretical capacity as steady running that counts in the mill product, in both quantity and cost.

The mill itself will be of substantial construction with particular attention paid to the foundation of the principal machine and the lining up of the shafting. Given these conditions the machinery will be easily kept in repair, and it will be seen that they are so kept, for upon this point largely rest both the quantity and quality of the product. Miscut lumber means either a lower grade or an unknown amount of work in dressing it. Power will be ample. The boilers should furnish more steam than is nominally required by the engine and the engine should be rated above the nominal requirements of the machinery which it runs. A successful mill will not try to economize in the wages of the foreman, the engineer, the filer, the sawyer, the edgerman or the chief grader. Not only so, but all these men must work together harmoniously. There should be no cliques among the employes and no kickers. It is a mistake to suppose that the tale-bearer, the company spy, is a profitable member of the force, unless, indeed, it be that the entire force is made up of sluggards and soldierers, in which case blame lies with the management quite as much as with the men themselves. It is a mistake to suppose that in every case a machine is cheaper than a man. The ideal mill will stick to the happy medium. Some have too much machinery and too few men. Some have too much of both, while some might well substitute machinery for human muscle.

The grading platform is an important part of the mill. It should be ample and conveniently arranged on such a system that the product can be handled and distributed with the fewest men without confusion or delay. Here is a weak point in many a mill. In distributing to yard it would not be wise to say that either tram cars, push carts or wagons hauled by horses were absolutely the best—highly successful mills can be found that employ any one of them—but whatever the system employed it should be kept in easy working order, and the yard itself should be laid out intelligently as to grades and dimensions and to accommodate both piling and taking from pile.

The dry-kiln business is one by itself, requiring special knowledge and experience, but its arrangement in relation to the rest of the plant should be such as will be convenient and its equipment such as to require a minimum amount of labor.

The planing mill gives the finishing touches to the best part of the saw mill product and therefore largely fixes the value of the commodity. The machinery must be of good type, but above all must be well installed and maintained. Here, as in the saw mill, two or three first-class men can save the business from loss. And so we come to the office and selling department of the business. This is too large a subject to be even outlined here.

NON-INFLAMMABLE WOOD.

The degree of excellence to which the fireproofing of modern buildings has been carried, is evidenced by the severe tests which have recently been made in the United States and other countries with wood treated by the electric process of fireproofing. This process is the latest development in the science of rendering wood non-inflammable, and has been adopted by the British and United States naval authorities after a series of the most exhaustive comparative tests with every known method of fireproof construction in the line of material that could be utilized as wood in the building of warships. It has been endorsed by leading architects and chemists in this and other countries and has been used in some of the most modern buildings recently constructed.

When the lumber is received at the fireproofing works it is piled in conical shape on ron cars with 3-8 lath between each layer of boards. After the load has been made up 105 ft. long, it is drawn into a cylinder by a one inch cable, after which the door is closed and locked. Then a steaming process takes place inside the cylinder, thus opening the pores of the wood. The sap is extracted from the wood and drawn from the cylinder by vacuum. While this is taking place inside the cylinder the chemicals in the large tanks overhead are going through a heating process. After the lumber has been softened to a certain degree and the pores thoroughly opened, the heated chemical is allowed to pass by gravity into the cylinder until it is filled, after which the pressure pumps are set to work and are kept working until the pressure has gained 150 pounds to the square inch. The chemicals in the cylinder are then forced back into the overhead tanks by means of air pumps, the doors are opened and the lumber drawn out of the cylinder and transferred to dry-kilns, where the process is completed.

This electric process of fireproofing is at present carried on by three companies in the United States, one in London, Eng., and the Electric Fireproofing Company, of Canada, Limited, with office and works at Cote St. Paul, Montreal. A representative of the Canadian Architect and Builder recently visited the works of this company, which are situated at Cote St. Paul, on the Lachine Canal. The Grand Trunk Railway Company have siding into the premises, so that every lacility for shipping by water or rail is available. The property covers an area of 7 1-2 acres, and the factory is built of solid brick with roof supported on steel columns and girders. The building is divided up into a cylinder-room, engine and pumping room, boiler room, coal room, chemical-room, store-room, office, two dry kilns and transfer table. The building is so laid out that double the plant can be added as the business increases. The cylinder-room is 123 feet long by 32 feet wide, and contains two cylinders 105 feet long by 7 feet in diameter, capable of holding 15,000 feet B.M. of lumber each at one charge. Above the cylinders are three large feed tanks, each having a capacity of 26,330 gallons. The tanks contain the fireproofing solution, which is pumped into the cylinders under pressure. The doors of the cylinders are fastened by radial steel bolts weighing about ten tons, and are operated by two men in a few seconds; these doors have to stand at times an internal pressure of from 200 to 300 pounds per square inch. The boiler-room is 37 feet by 24 feet and contains two Babcock & Wilcox high pressure 75 horsepower boilers. These boilers supply steam to the cylinders, pumps, dry kilns, etc.

The engine-room is 39 feet by 37 feet, and contains a 75 horsepower Corliss engine; steam winch, 40 horsepower, for operating yard and lifting 8,000 pounds; one vacuum and pressure pump, 16x20x24 in.; duplex water pump, 8x7x12 in., connected to canal by an 8 inch water main; two duplex pressure pumps, 5 1-2x3 1-2x5 in., high pressure to cylinder; one pump for suction service to feed tanks, 5 1-2x3 1-2x5 ft.

The chemical mixing room is 37 feet by 34 feet, and a storeroom above of the same size. In this room is placed two setting tanks 12x8x6 in.; directly above is one circular tank, 5 feet diameter by 3 feet 6 inches deep, used for mixing the chemicals; two dry kilns two-storey high, 123 feet by 16 feet 6 inches wide, each heated by the "Common-Sense" system of radiation. The lower storey is filled with the lumber, placed on cars, and is fed by a fan 110 inches in diameter, connected to a condenser, 21x5 ft. 2 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. high; this condenser is filled with cold water radiators, which purify the air as it passes through same into heater 12 ft. 3 in. x 5 ft., 2x7 ft. 2 in. high; this heater contains 8,000 feet of 1 inch steam pipe, which heats the air to a given temperature, after wh ch it is blown into the dry kiln at the extreme end and sucked out at the rear end by means of the fan, which makes a continuous circulation of air. Above the dry kilns is a room for storage of lumber, 125 feet by 33 feet. The office is 32 feet by 48 feet, and includes a test-room, in which the chemicals and solutions are tested for strength and impurities. A traverse table 35 feet wide by 10 feet traverses 137 feet and is worked by a steam winch. It is used for transferring the cars of lumber from the yard to the cylinder and from there to the dry kilns, this giving access to all tracks in the yard. The railway track from the Grand Trunk Railway enters the grounds about midway and passes through the centre of the building, connecting with the various rooms, so that the least amount of handling of lumber is avoided, ensuring economy and the smallest amount of damage to the material.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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CANADA LUMBERMAN

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IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canaian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

About 3½ million feet of White Pine, mill runs ½ million feet dry; cut last August. Address,
W. G. DOHERTY, Day Mills, Algoma, Ont.
or
W. DOHERTY & CO., Clinton, Ont.

WANTED.

POSITION BY EXPERIENCED HARDWOOD lumber inspector. For reference as to ability, etc., apply to "C. D," office of CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE

SAW AND PLANING MILL FOR SALE. Good locality, going concern. Good reasons for selling. Apply Box 56, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

SLABS, SLABS.

FOR SALE, OUR SEASON S CUT OF PINE Slabs. A quantity ready for present shipment Please send tenders. HUNTSVILLE LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, Huntsville, Ont.

For Sale

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS, SITUATED at Carleton West P.Q., well wooded with Spruce, Cedar, Hardwood, etc., together with Rotary and Shingle Mill, Sleds, Trucks, Horses, Camping Outfits, etc. For further information apply to R. J. MILLER, River Charlo, N.B.

An Opportunity

For Practical Planing Mill Man

To lease or purchase a well equipped Planing Mill with established business, in a large city. A rare chance for the right man. Address
Box 36, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE.

About 100 M Red Oak cut 1, 1½ and 2 inch
100 M Chestnut cut 1, 1½ and 2 inch
30 M Black Ash cut 1 inch
30 M Soft Maple cut 1 and 3 inch
Prices and particulars on application.
THE LEISHMAN, MAUNDRELL CO., Limited,
Box 329, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE

About 35 M Maple cut, 1, 2, 3 and 4 inch.
" 12 " Beech cut, 1¼ inch.
" 12 " Birch cut, 1, 2, 3 and 4 inch.
" 28 " Basswood cut, 1 and 2 inch.
" 30 " Soft Elm cut, 1 and 2 inch.
" 10 " W. Ash cut, 1, 2, 3 and 4 inch.
" 5 " Cherry cut, 1, 2, 3 and 4 inch.
Prices and particulars on application
JOWETT BROS.,
Box 30, Bayfield, Ont.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE

THE PROPERTY OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

Will be sold at auction, either as a whole or divided, at the office of the Company at Newport, Vermont,
Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10 a.m.

The plant at Newport consists of a double saw-mill, planing and box mills and large piling yards. Mills are fully equipped for running. At same time will be sold the entire stock of pine, spruce and hardwoods now in the Company's yards at Newport, and about 1,500 acres of timber lands in the town of Clifton, P.Q.

For particulars apply to
G. N. HODGE, Sherbrooke, Que
F. M. SHERMAN, Newport, Vt } Trustees.
F. C. DUDLEY, Portland, Me.

Or the property may be examined by applying to O C Miller Manager, at Newport, Vermont.

WANTED

2000 CEDAR ELECTRIC LIGHT POLES, fifty (50) feet long, not less than six (6) inches at the top; must be sound and straight, delivered by vessel or cars.

Tenders received to 5th August by WM. MITCHELL, Town Clerk, Coderich.

WANTED TO BUY.

About 1,000,000 feet of pine or Hemlock Saw Logs Address—
GODERICH LUMBER CO., Goderich Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER—A thirty-five horse power slide valve Engine in good running order.
Apply to D. AITCHISON & CO.
Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

Eighty thousand feet Cedar Squares 4 in. x 4 in. to 12 in. x 12 in. Can load on cars at Wiarton or Vessel at Golden Valley, (Lake Huron) as required.
T. A. PICKARD,
Mar P.O.

FOR SALE.

A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to
P. McDERMETT,
Box 177, South River, Ont.

Auction Sale of Timber Berths

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the Red and White PINE TIMBER in the following townships in the DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, namely:—The Townships of GRAHAM (part), HART, CARTIER, LEVACK, JARVIS, ANDERSON, CHESLEY, GILLMOR, WHITMAN, CURTIS and RUTHERFORD (part), and certain areas between the PIGEON RIVER and the ARROW RIVER waters in the District of THUNDER BAY, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Toronto, on TUESDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon.

At the same time and place certain forfeited and abandoned Berths in the Townships of DIGBY, SHERBORNE and LUTTERWORTH, in the District of HALIBURTON and County of VICTORIA, will be offered for sale, the purchasers of these latter Berths to have the right to cut all kinds of timber.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of sale and information as to Areas and Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth will be furnished on application, either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at OTTAWA, SAULT STE. MARIE and PORT ARTHUR.

E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, June 1, 1901.

N. B.—No unauthorized publication of the advertisement will be paid for.

FOR SALE — 600,000 FEET GOOD WHITE Pine Mill Culls, Dry. Address "OTTAWA," office, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

CHAIR STOCK WANTED

Wanted for export in car load lots, Sawn Chair Bottoms 14 to 15 inches square by 1¼ inches thick; birch or other suitable wood. Reply to Box 32 CANADA LUMBERMAN.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS

ONTARIO.

A Toronto dealer who recently visited Georgian Bay points states that there is much activity in the shipping of lumber. Considerable stock sold some time ago is yet at the mills, but it is being cleared out as speedily as possible to make room for the new cut. The number of inquiries received for stock shows no falling off, and it is expected that a brisk fall trade will be experienced. Larger shipments than usual have been made to Chicago this season, and Michigan dealers have bought quite liberally on account of the decreased supply in that state. Log run white pine on the Georgian Bay brings from $17 to $18. Norway pine is meeting with a good demand, and recent sales have been at satisfactory figures. Local trade throughout the province is a little quiet, the demand from retailers having declined on account of a falling off in the prospective grain crop. In Toronto building lumber is being called for moderately, but retailers report less activity than earlier in the season. The outlook for hardwoods is still uncertain, although manufacturers appear to have every confidence that the demand will improve and that the present prices will be maintained. It is reported that the combine of furniture manufacturers is making a strong effort to depress hardwood prices in the hope of buying at rock-bottom figures.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The shipments of lumber from the St. Lawrence to the United Kingdom during the month of July were comparatively light. Notwithstanding that the low freights are an incentive to send goods forward, it is expected that the exports from now until the close of the season will be limited, as shippers recognize the necessity of giving the British market an opportunity to recover. A few vessels have been chartered for September and October loading at 45 shillings, to Liverpool and London. Quebec spruce deals are a little stronger. A higher market for spruce is expected in the Eastern States this fall. Clapboards are selling quite freely, as is also cedar shingles, but very few sales of the latter have as yet been made above $2.90, on Boston rate of freight, although $3 is generally predicted by the leading manufacturers. Fully twenty million feet of logs are hung up on the St. John river, and cannot be moved before the fall rains, and perhaps not until next spring.

UNITED STATES.

The only conclusion that can be reached from a summary of reports is that the white pine trade of the United States is in a most prosperous condition. Not for many years has the stock of unsold lumber in the Lake Superior district been so small. At Ashland, Wis., the stock of unsold Norway and white pine is but 30,000,000 feet, as compared with 75,000,000 feet at the same time last year. Most of the large mills have contracted for the bulk of their season's cut, Chicago parties having been heavy buyers of late. No. 4 boards are now selling in Duluth at $10.00, short Norway at $10.75, and 6-inch strips at $15.50. The lath market is strong, No. 1 white pine bringing $2.75, and No. 1 Norway $2.10 to $2.25. In the Saginaw valley white pine is moving freely and prices are stiffening, as stocks are somewhat broken. Log run is held at $18 to to $22, box at $15 to $16, and mill culls at $12. The eastern wholesale markets are not as active as they have been, but dealers have enough orders ahead to keep them busy for several weeks. Notwithstanding large receipts, there is still a scarcity of fine common and better at Tonawanda and Buffalo. Prices generally are firm, with the exception of box lumber, which is unsettled. Some dealers are reported to be offering this class of lumber at a reduction of $1 per thousand from late quotations. Such action is believed to be unwarranted, and other dealers have refused to meet the cut and will hold their stock until they can get what they regard as a fair price. The spruce trade is not active, but recent inquiries have developed a scarcity in certain sizes in the hands of New York and Boston dealers. Spruce lath is in good demand. The tone of the hardwood market is stronger. Inquiries are becoming more numerous, which leads to the conclusion that a brisk fall trade will develop. Some dealers report a good trade in birch.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The feeling in British timber circles is a little more hopeful. An average consumption is gradually reducing the heavy stock of lumber, and if shippers do not send forward heavy consignments in the autumn, a partial recovery of prices is confidently looked for. While the London market has not been relieved to any extent and still rules weak, an advance in the price of spruce at Liverpool has brightened the outlook there. During the last two weeks spruce deals have developed a stiffening tendency, and prices, we are advised, have advanced five shillings per standard. A Miramichi cargo has been sold to a Lancashire port at £6 10s per standard c.i.f., and brokers are asking £6 5s for inferior specifications. Holders of spruce seem to have great confidence in the future of that lumber. While the import of pine deals has been comparatively light, prices show little tendency to advance, but this may be explained by the fact that pine prices did not decline during the late period of depression to the same extent as spruce. The lower grades of Canadian lumber generally are in heavy stock and sluggish. Square timber is selling moderately at prices which vary but little from quotations of one month ago. Birch planks are in heavy stock and values have declined. The sale is reported from Liverpool of a large quantity at £5 10s per standard, a price which is almost certain to result in a loss to the shipper. At auction sales in London last week Quebec 3rd white spruce was sold at £6 10s, Miramichi 3x11 1st, 2nd and 3rd white spruce, averaging seconds, £7 10s; 3x9 same price; 3x7 a little better than £6 10s. Montreal 1st bright white pine (dry) for a mixed parcel of 3x10 and 11 to 3x4 sold at £12 5s; a parcel of seconds of better assortment, £15; and thirds, 3x11, same grade, £11 5s.

FIRES

The saw mill of Howes & Leighton at Harriston, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire last week.

STOCKS AND PRICES

The barge Seguin last week loaded 900,000 feet of lumber at Victoria Harbor, Ont., for Chicago.

The city clerk of Montreal is asking for tenders up to August 13th for annual supply of lumber for waterworks purposes.

William Richards, of Boiestown, N. B., has received an order from England for several million feet of maple lumber for furniture stock.

During the six months ended June 30th, 1901, 2,766 car loads of deals were shipped from Halifax, N.S., to trans-Atlantic ports.

The cargo of the steamer Teutonia, which sailed from Montreal for Hamburg last week, included 100,000 feet of lumber and 30 standards of timber.

The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co., of Saginaw, Mich., is reported to have sold recently 3,000,000 feet of log run lumber at a high figure, the stock to be cut from Canadian logs.

The steamer Daventry is loading a cargo of deals and timber at Quebec for Newcastle, consigned by Sharples & Co. The steamer Gladestry is loading a cargo for the United Kingdom.

It is reported that Demase Parizeau, timber merchant, of Montreal, has received an order from a firm in Bordeaux, France, for 750,000 box shooks, the result of samples of Canadian woods distributed by Mr. Parizeau a short time ago.

The steamer Lake Ontario sailed from Montreal last week for Liverpool, her cargo including 500 standards of deals. The Europa sailed for London with 500 standards of deals and took on 175 standards more at Quebec. The Ramore Head sailed for Dublin with 230 standards of deals and a quantity of timber.

The following prices were realized at a late sale held at Dublin by the Dublin Timber Co.:—Quebec spruce, 3rd quality, 13ft. 6x3, £10 15s per Irish standard; 11ft. 8x3, £12 5s; 12ft. and 13ft. 8x3, £12 10s; 12ft. 9x3, £12 17s 6d, £12 15s, £12 10s; 13ft. 9x3, £12 12s 6d, £12 15s, £12 17s 6d. Unsorted, 12ft. 9x2, £12 10s; 12ft. 9x1 1-2, £11 5s; 16ft. 9x1 1-2, £12 10s, £12 15s. Miramichi spruce, ex. "Corderillera," 14ft. 7x3, £12 2s 6d; 13ft. and 14ft. 9x3, £12 17s 6d; 14ft. and 15ft. 9x3, £12 15s; 15ft. 9x3, £12 12s 6d; 16ft. and 18ft. 9x3, £12 15s; 9ft. to 11ft. 11x3, £12 15s. 1st Quebec pine deals, 12ft. to 15ft. 12in. to 15in. x 1 1-2 in., £40; 12ft. to 16ft. 13in. to 15in. x 3, £45.

Concerning the market in England for spruce deals, the Timber Trades Journal says: "Buyers on this side have a large stock to work upon, and until this is further reduced the lowering tendency of spot goods may be expected to continue. Offers, however, sent out to Quebec for 3x9 2nds, at £8 15s, c.i.f., have been declined, and sellers out there are afraid that, in this size, they will not have enough to complete the contracts already in hand. Regarding lower port spruce stocks, we understand that from some of the outports the entire shipments are completed, and the shipments from St. John are expected to be very much less than last year. The total shipments from the lower ports to the end of June were about 7,000,000 feet less than last year, and during July and August, 1900, about 90,000,000 superficial feet were shipped; but the belief is pretty general that this year's shipments, extending over the period named, will be considerably less. A Cape Hopewell cargo of rather a bad specification, containing a large percentage of 7 and 8 in., has been sold this week to Liverpool at £6 2s 6d. This represents a slight market advance. As the Liverpool importers are among the keenest buyers of spruce, the sale is not without its significance. After the low prices which have been lately accepted, some reaction appears possible."

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following shipments of lumber, etc., from Canadian ports are reported since last issue:

From Buctouche, N.B.: Schrs Melatus, Bell, L. P. Churchill, Ocean Bride, Richard B., and Beatrice May, for Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island points, total value of cargo $2,700.

From Sackville, N.B.: Str. Petunia, for Manchester, Eng., 1,271,279 ft. deals and battens, value $11,411,284; 894 ft. scantling, value $1,995; 64,420 ft. ends, value $395; 22,766 ft. boards, value $115, by P. G. Mahoney. Schr. Two Sisters, for United States, 108,000 scantling, 50,000 laths, value $927, by John M. Hicks.

From Vancouver, B. C.: Tug St. Clair, for United States, 272,644 ft. for Japan, 262,168 ft. rough fir, value $1,516, by T. Larkin. Str. Athenian, for Japan, 262,168 ft. rough fir, value $4,016, by British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.; 200,600 ft. rough fir, value $1,602, by Robert Ward & Co. Tug Vulcan, for United States, 400,000 ft. cedar logs, value $2,000, by Hamilton Logging Co. Schr. Angora, for Australia, 5,976 ft. rough fir, value $597, by North Pacific Lumber Co.; 49,863 ft. dressed fir, value $2,000, by B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co.

From Montreal, Que.: Str. Tritonia, for Glasgow, 1,304 pcs. deals, etc.,

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From St. John, N.B.: Schr. Valetta, for Boston, 125,285 ft. plank, 10,979 ft. scantling, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Joseph B. Thomas, for Bristol, Eng., 1,138,794 ft. deals and battens, 4,294 ft. scantling, 47,192 ft. ends, 75,895 ft. boards, by J. M. Driscoll. Barque Culdoon, for Drogheda, 403,816 ft. deals, 3,955 ft. ends, by W. M. Mackay. Schr. Raithwaite, for Manchester, Eng., 2,667,815 ft. deals and battens, 63,107 ft. scantling, 125,275 ft. ends, 217,901 ft. boards, by A. Gibson Railway & Mfg. Co. Str. Pawnee, for River Mersey, 1,129,500 ft. deals, 1,523 ft. scantling, 50,381 ft. ends, 42,899 ft. boards, by W. M. Mackay. Schr. Quetay, for Fall River, 35,724 ft. boards, 300,000 laths, 720,000 cedar shingles. Schr. Speedwell, for Boston, 71,742 ft. scantling, 10,000 box shooks, by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. Reporter, for Boston, 151,003 ft. plank, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Rewa, for New York, 216,087 ft. plank, by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. George L. Slipp, for Boston, 85,752 ft. plank, 42,198 ft. scantling, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. R. D. Spear, for Philadelphia, 188,800 laths, by J. A. Scammell & Co. Schr. Hattie C., for Vineyard Haven, 214,688 ft. plank, by N. H. Murchie. Schr. Three Sisters, for New York, 872 pcs. piling, by John E. Moore. Schr. Charles L. Jaffrey, for New York, 199,548 ft. deals, 131,000 ft. boards, by N. H. Murchie. Schr. Sandolphin, for Salem, 33,389 ft. plank, 356,000 lath, by Dunn Bros. Schr. F. & E. Given, for Boston, 31,594 ft. scantling, 101,057 ft. plank, by Stetson, Cutler & Co.

BRITISH TIMBER SALE.

Messrs. Churchill & Sim, London, England, held an auction sale of deals, etc., on July 24th, when Canadian goods brought the following prices :

Spruce.—Ex. Nether Holme, from Miramichi, N.B., 10-19ft. 3x11in. first, second and third quality, 7 10s per std; 9-20ft. 3x10, £7 5s; 10-19ft. 3x9, £7 10s; 9-19ft. 3x9, £7 5s; 10-22ft. 3x8, £6 15s and £6 10s; 10-23 ft. 3x7, £6 15 and £6 10s; 9-23ft. 3x7, £6 10s; 10-21ft. 2 1-2x7, £7 15s; 4-8ft. 3x6-11in., £6; 10-24ft. 3x9-11, £7 10s; 12x24ft. 3x8, £6 15s; 9-24ft. 3x8, £6 15s; 9-23ft. 3x7, £6 15s; 9-18ft. 3x6, £6 5s; 9-17ft. 3x5, £5 15s; 4-8ft. 3x5-ity, £5 15s; 6-22ft. 3x9, £6; 6-22ft. 3x8, £6 5s; 6-23ft. 3x7, £6. Ex. Greta Holme, from Quebec, 9-21ft. 2x5-4in., fourth quality, £4 10s. Ex. Hovding, from Riviere du Loup, Que., 17ft. 3x11in., first, second and third quality, £7 15s. Pine.—Ex. Rosarian, from Montreal, 12-16ft. 3x4-11in., first quality, £12 5s per std.; 12-13ft. 3x5-11in., second quality, £15. Ex. Fremona, from Montreal, 13ft. 3x11 in., fourth quality, £11 5s and £11; 12-13ft. 3x11, £11 10s. Ex. Devona from Montreal, 10ft. 3x11in., third quality, £11 5s. Ex. Andoni, from Quebec, 14-16ft. 3x11in., fistt quality, £18 10s. Pine timber.— Ex. Heros, from Quebec, 37-52ft.x18-27in., 51s per load of 50 cubic ft.; 21-24ft.x15-27in., 60s; 29-34ft.x19-25in., 60s; 24-26ft.x18-30in., 62s; 17-28ft.x17-26in., 70s; 20-24 ft.x17-25in., 60s; 16-20ft.x17x24in., 57s; 13-16ft.x17-24in., 53s ; 11-13ft.x19-23 in., 49s; 11-03ft.x19-25in., 51s. Birch timber.—Ex. Florida, from Quebec, 12ft.x16-18inin., 47s 6d to 52s 6d. Oak timber.—Ex. Greta Holme, from Quebec, 18 logs containing 1,117 cubic ft., sold at £5 2s 6d per load.

Some lumber charters have been effected from eastern ports at low rates, one vessel with capacity for 1,750 standards having been secured at 35 shillings from St. John to west coast of England. Recent charters include the following : Steamer Norden, Bay of Fundy to w. c. England, deals, 57s 6d; Romsbalen, Miramichi, N. B., to w. c. England, deals 40s; Mavisbrook, Miramichi, to U. K., deals, 41s ; Honolulu, a Gulf port to Montevideo, $13.50, or $14.50 to Rio Janeiro ; 1,500 stds, West Bay full range U. K., 40s, August ; 1,500 stds, Hopewell Cape or West Bay to Liverpool or Barrow, 40s ; Miramichi to Liverpool, Manchester or Barrow, 45s; Miramichi to U. K., 46s 3d, 1,100 stds, August ; 1,200 reg., Dalhousie to w. c. England or e. c. Ireland, 43s 6d.

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Agents for the sale of CANADIAN WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE, cut to all sizes—and all kinds of Hardwoods in Log, Lumber and Dimension Stock. Shipments to any of the principal ports in the United Kingdom or continent handled to the best advantage.

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Agents for Canadian white pine and spruce, cut to all sizes, and for all kinds of hardwoods in log, lumber and dimension stock. Shipments handled to the best advantage at all ports in Ireland. Correspondence solicited.

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All kinds of HARDWOOD (Logs and Lumber), PINE and SPRUCE

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AGENTS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER. 57 GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C. ADVANCES MADE TO SHIPPERS.

Scribner's Lumber and Log Book

A handy book for Lumbermen. Gives Correct Measurements of Scantlings, Boards and Planks; Cubical Contents of Square and Round Timber; Doyle's Rules, and much other practical information. . . . . .

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Mowry & Sons, B., Gravenhurst, Ont.
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Dominion Wire Rope Company, Montreal.
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Boiler Compound, Electric Boiler Compound Co., Guelph, Ont.
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Can. Office and School Furniture Co., Preston, Ont
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Embossed Mouldings, Boynton & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Electrical Apparatus, Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto, Ont.
Files and Rasps, Globe File Mfg. Co., Port Hope.
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Machine Knives, Peter Hay, Galt, Ont.
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The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, New York and Toronto.
Turbines, Madison Williams, Port Perry, Ont.
Telephones, John Starr, Son & Co., Halifax, N.S.
Tool Handles, Blyth Handle & Turning Works.
Tents, Canoes, &c., Peterborough Canoe Co., Peterborough, Ont.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES--WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No. 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	24 00	26 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common		16 00
2x10 common		17 00
2x12 common		17 50
3x10 common		17 00
3x12 common		17 50
1x10 and 12 common, inch siding common	16 00	17 50
inch strips, common		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 00	16 50
1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 50	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
1½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 00
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		2 25
1⅜ inch Norway lath		3 00
X white pine shingles		75
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts	1 60	1 70
XXX white pine shingles	2 50	2 60
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.
Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$26 00	$28 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	20 00	22 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00	25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 in. to 2	17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R., 1 in.	18 00	20 00
" 1½ " 2	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	18 00	20 00
1½ to 2	20 00	22 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	16 00	17 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00
" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00	26 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 " 1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run 2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm, rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"	20 00	22 00
Elm rock, mill run 1¼"	3	23 00 25 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½"	2	30 00 32 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1	1½	17 00 18 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 2 "	4	19 00 20 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1½	30 00 32 00
Oak; red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 "	4	33 00 35 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1½	31 00 35 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 "	4	34 00 38 00
Oak, quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	2	60 00 65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1 "	3	85 00 100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	2	34 00 38 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m	$31 00	42 00
Pine, good strips	26 00	28 00
Pine, good shorts	22 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b.m	18 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s.c. and better stock	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better stock	14 00	15 00
Pine, 8 & ups. c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s.c. strips	12 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	13 50
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath per M No. 1	2 50	3 00
Lath per M No. 2	1 50	2 00
xx Cedar shingles, 18"	1 40	1 75
Cedar Shingles, Clear Butt	2 00	2 25
Cedar Shingles, XXX	2 50	2 65
xx Pine Shingles	1 10	1 25
Pine Shingles, Clear Butts	1 60	1 75
XXXX Pine Shingles	2 75	3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	39	50
" " 19 to 21 inch average	45	54
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average & size	45	54

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order,	26	50

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "	32	

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 n., 10 n. and up wide	$37 00	Selects, 11n., 8in. and up wide	$51 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in	57 00	1¼, 1½ and in	51 00
2½ and 3 in	60 00	2½ and 3 in	55 00
4 in	65 00	4 in	60 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	42 00	2½ and 3in., 8in. and up wide	50 00
1¼ and 1½ in	43 00	4 in	55 00
2in	43 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1in., 7 in. and up wide	29 00	2½ and 3in., 7in. and up wide	43 00
1¼ and 1½ in	40 00	4 in	46 00
2in	40 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	38 00
6 in. wide	43 00	6 in. wide	43 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	34 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	38 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	40 00	in., 6 in. wide	40 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼in., 4, 5, 6in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	25 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in	27 00	No. , 9 in	19 00
10 in	22 00	8 and 7 in	19 00
9 in	21 00	No. 3, 12 in	19 00
8 and 7 in	22 00	10 in	17 50
No. 2, 12 in	22 00	9 in	17 00
10 in	20 00	8 in	17 50

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$14 50	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$16 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	14 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 7 in. and up wide	16 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	15 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide	27 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	27 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	27 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 8in. and up wide	28 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	3 50	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in	3 00
Clear Butts	2 50	Clear Butts	2 25

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 50	No. 2. White Pine	3 00
		Hemlock	2 75

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$68	$70	1x17 inch shippers	$	$21
2½ in	68	70	4/4 inch " 13" & up		22
1 to 2 in	60	62	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17	18
4 inch uppers	70	72	10-in. dressing and better	28	30
Selects, 2½ in. up	60	62	10-in. common		18
1 to 2 in	50	5	12-in. dressing and better	32	34
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	50	52	Common, 1x12		18
1 to 2 in	40	45	No. 1 barn, 1x12	25	26
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	30	37	1x10	23	24
No. 2	25	30	1x8	21	22
No. 3	21	96	No. 2 barn, 1x12		23
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in	35	38	1x10		21
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in	28	30	1x8		20
Stained saps	25	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in	25	28
Bracket plank	30	35	" 2 inch	28	30
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	32	35	Dressing	26	32
Dressing boards, narrow		23	Common		20
1x10 inch shippers		19			

LATH.

Pine	$2 50	Spruce	$2 50

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 50	$4 75	Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25	5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock		2 2
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	Spruce		2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	$57	58 00	Dressing 1¼ in		33 50
2½ and 3 in		66 00	1¼x10 and 12		35 50
4 in		72 00	1½ in		34 00
Selects, 1 to 2 in		50 00	2 in		36 50
2½ and 3 in		62 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in		38 50
4 in		66 00	Mold st'ps No. 1 to 2 in	35 00	37 00
Fine common, 1 in., up to 12 in. wide		42 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in		26 00
1¼ and 1½ in		42 00	6, 8 and 10 in		22 00
2 in		45 00	No. 2, 10 in		21 00
3 in		56 00	No. 2, 12 in		23 00
4 in		62 00	No. 3, 10 in		19 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.		33 00	No. 3, 12 in		20 00
1¼ and 1½ in		39 00	Box, 1 x 4		17 00
No. 2, 1 in		22 00	1 x 6 to 12 in	17 00	18 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	32 00	33 00	1 x 10 to 13 in		18 00
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	24 00	25 00	1¼ and 1½ in		18 00
			Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in		15 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2¼ to 4 in	33 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 in	33 00	35 00	Strips	19 00	21 00
			Com. and culls	12 00	13 0

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	31 00	33 00	Com. & good culls	14 00	16 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up,	20 00	22 00
			Com. & good culls	11 00	13 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. &	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	21 00	23 00

MAPLE.

1st & 2d, hard, 6in.	p,	18 00	20 00	1st & 2d, soft 6in & up,	17 00	19 00

SUIT REGARDING SHORTACE OF LUMBER.

The Timber Trades Journal gives the following account of a decision of the British Courts which is of interest to Canadian shippers :

On Saturday last, in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, the case of the Mediterranean and New York Steamship Company—which was tried at Liverpool in February last before Mr. Justice Bucknill and a special jury—came again before his lordship for further consideration.

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, a Liverpool shipping firm, to recover from the defendants, A. F. & D. Mackay, of 10 Canada Dock, Liverpool, the sum of £175 15s 3d, balance of freight on a cargo of timber shipped per the "Pocahontas," from St. John, New Brunswick, to Liverpool. The net freight amounted to £1,925 15s 3d, towards which the defendant firm had paid £1,750, and they claimed to be entitled to retain the balance against alleged short delivery of goods. It appeared that the charter party provided for the payment of freight on intake measurement on the quantity of timber delivered, as ascertained at the port of delivery. The special jury at Liverpool found that there had been a difference between the quantity shipped, as shown by the bills of lading and that delivered, and the case was adjourned to London in reference to the principle by which the question of shortage should be decided.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said he must find for the defendants. There were two questions for his consideration. The first one was a question of freight, and the second was that of the counter-claim, and in his opinion the defendants were entitled to judgment upon both. It seemed to him that the real answer to the claim was that the shipowner had chosen to sign a bill of lading, the accuracy of which he might, if he had liked, have ascertained. But the shipowner had not verified the bill of lading, which comprised four classes of timber. Having signed the bill of lading the shipowner undertook by the charter party, that the bill of lading should be conclusive evidence as establishing the quantity delivered him something less than the quantity delivered. The freight was payable on the intake measurement of the quantity delivered as ascertained at the port of discharge. When the vessel arrived at the port of discharge the consignee had to ascertain what timber of each particular class had been delivered to him. And he found that of one of these classes there were 1,215 pieces short, which entitled him to say to the shipowner that the latter had in that class, delivered him something ,est than the quant ty which the shipowner had admitted having received according to the bill of lading. His lordship thought the proper way to ascertain the freight was to ascertain what was the amount of each particular class of goods delivered, and to calculate the rate of freight on the shortage, if any, on any particular class of the timber. That was what had been done here. The exact figure payable to the shipowner for freight could be ascertained. With regard to the counter-claim, the consignee was entitled to say to the shipowner that he had received so many pieces of timber of a certain sort, valued at a certain price, but that something short of the proper quantity had been delivered, and the counter-claim was for that amount. It was clear, his lordship thought, for the reasons he had stated, that the defendants were entitled to recover upon the claim and counter-claim.—London Timber Trades Journal.

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The special summer meeting of the American Forestry Association will be held at Denver, Col., on August 27th to 29th, inclusive. There will be two sessions daily, the proceedings of which will be of special interest to all concerned with forest problems. There will be presented a number of valuable papers, including one by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Government Forester, of Washington, D.C.

PERSEVERANCE BRINGS SUCCESS.

As incessant drops of water,
With persistent, tiny blows,
Beat down the rugged mountains
And dissolve the deepest snows ;

As when thread to thread is added,
Larger still the fabric grows,
And the most persistent knitter
Wears the longest, warmest hose ;

As the dog by dogged gnawing
Tastes the marrow of the bone,
And repeated mallet-tapping
Brings the statue from the stone ;

As the most untiring printer,
With incessant "click, click, click,"
Marches largest verbal armies
By divisions o'er his stick ;

As letters to letters added
Makes complete the longest page,
And minutes oft recounted ...
Tell the sum of longest age ;

As oft-gained bits of wisdom
Make the store of knowledge great,
And man after man enlisted
Fills the armies of the state ;

As rivulet after rivulet
Swells the river o'er its banks, ...
And continued penny savings,
Aggregate the wealth of banks

So the constant advertiser,
By a law of common sense,
Builds his business enterprises
Into volumes most immense.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR SAW MILLS.

Taking up the question of the advisability of adopting electric power for saw mills, a writer in the Timber Trades Journal says :

There can be no doubt but that the adoption of electric driving of a saw mill effects a considerable economy over steam engine driving through shafting, whether the electric current is obtained from a central supply station or has to be generated on the mill premises. The most recent and weighty report yet issued upon the question as to the relative advantages of steam engine one two inch plank. There is good reason theretrical transmission was that issued by the Master Mechanics' Association of America a few months back. In this report they pointed out that where there are a number of separate shops, the fact that all the shops can be readily supplied with power from one centre and without the intervention of great lengths of shafting, the fuel saving may readily be 33 per cent., and that even when all the machines are collected together in one shop, the individual tool method, i.e., a separate motor for each machine over three-horse power, is more economical than shafting transmission.

The gain to be effected by electrical driving depends in a great measure on whether the machines are continuously at work or whether some of them are liable to stand idle for varying lengths of time, for in the latter case the shafting is continuously absorbing the same power, despite the fact that no work is being done. It is a matter of frequent occurrence that the shafting alone absorbs from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent., and even up to 70 per cent., occasionally of the total power developed, whereas with electrical transmission, allowing for all losses in the motors, mains and generator, the total losses at full load should not be so great as 20 per cent., and when working at, say, 1-2 to 3-4 load, not more than 25 per cent. If now we take into consideration the fact that the electrical energy consumed is in direct proportion to the work done by the motors, whereas with shaft transmission the energy consumed by the shafting is constant independently of the load, we find that the electrical transmission must of necessity effect a considerable saving.

As regards convenience and shop output it is evident that with shaft transmission the arrangement of the machines in the shop is necessarily such as to allow of the shafting and engine connection being as simple as possible without regard to the best methods of handling the work. Electric transmission, on the other hand, presents no restrictions on the placing of the tools, and consequently the arrangements are planned with a view to the least possible waste of labor. Again, should extensions be required, no account need be taken of the present arrangements, as the new machines may be put down in any convenient position without regard to any line of shafting.

The trouble arising from the use of electric motors is now practically nil, as they can be obtained either perfectly water and airtight, or what is known as the "ventilated enclosed" type, these latter being as reliable as the totally enclosed, and considerably cheaper.

The actual horse-power required to drive the various classes of machines varies very considerably, depending upon whether the wood is dry or damp, on the state of the saws and cutters, etc., and upon the skill of the workman.

The following figures may be taken as approximately correct as the average power required:—

Circular saws	20in. to 37in. dia.	12/15 h.p.
" "	36in. by 48in. "	15/20 "
Frame saw	30in. to 18in. "	20/25 "
" "	18in. by 6in. "	15/20 "
Planer	12in. by 14in. "	12/15 "
"	12in. yellow pine, top only	10/12 "
"	6in. oak flooring, top and two sides	30/35 "
Daniel 30in. head planer, cutting 3-16ths off top		9/10 "
Moulding, 6½in. yellow plne, 4 sides		9/10 "
Tennoning, oak end sills, 3¾in. × 5in. × 10in. cut		7/8 "
Three spindle boring mill, oak 2in. bits		2/3 "

It is advisable always to provide adequate power; indeed, rather to put in motors of rather larger than smaller power than is actually required for this class of work, as frequently much greater horse power than those given above are momentarily demanded by the work, and although a motor is capable for a short period of developing three times its rated power, yet a more constant speed, less frequent interruption of the work, and better regulation of the pressure of supply is obtained if ample power is provided. Contractors under the stress of competition are liable to quote for motors barely capable of doing the work demanded of them, with resulting unsatisfactory working of the plant.

The motors should always be protected by means of automatic circuit breakers, to save them being burnt out in the event of any sudden overload pulling them up, and for cutting them out of circuit should the supply of current be temporarily suspended. If so protected modern motors of good design, and if made by firms of good standing, require no skilled attendance whatever.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

The Provincial Health Officer, acting under instructions from the Provincial Secretary, has issued in pamphlet form the regulations adopted by the Provincial Board of Health, under the authority of the act passes last session, respecting sanitary regulations in unorganized territories. The owner, manager, agent or foreman of any lumbering or mining camp, saw mill, smelting works or other industry or of any railway construction camp, located in an unorganized district, is made responsible for carrying out the the regulations. Provision is made for proper ventilation of dwelling houses occupird by the employees, and for the erection of a hospital building, or, in lieu thereof, a properly equipped double-walled tent, with all facilities for heating and ventilation, must be kept on hand in case of necessity. The pamphlet is being sent to all mill owners in unorganized districts and others who come under the regulations.

SAW vs. PULP MILL.

That the saw mill and the pulp mill cannot live in peace on the same river is daily becoming more apparent—at least in eastern territory—as is instanced particularly in the last season's log drives in Maine. While it is true that drives may be late in any year from natural and unavoidable causes, it is also true that much of the delay lately experienced in Maine has been caused by the holding up of drives at sorting gaps in order that pulp logs may be sorted out from the others. This process of sorting out delayed the East branch drive seventeen days this year, and at last advices there was no telling how long it would take to sort the pulp logs from the West branch drive. There is apparently no remedy for this, because with the pulp men buying logs from many different operators, located at widely separated points along the lumbering waters, the various lots of logs purchased must necessarily be mixed all through the drives when the logs are started down the rivers in the spring. It seems to be a question as to which will survive—the pulp mill or the saw mill—and as the pulp men are the richer and their business the more profitable, it is the belief of many that, except where favored by exceptional advantages, the saw mills must soon disappear.

This prospect is regarded variously by the people of Maine. Some say that if the pulp men are the more prosperous and can pay higher prices for logs than can the lumbermen it is not only logical but desirable that the pulp mills should survive and the saw mills go. Others declare tha the pu,p mills, while of great temporary benefit to certain timber land owners of whom they buy supplies, will ultimately bring disaster upon Maine, by denuding the state of its forests, which eighty years of lumbering has not done.

United States Senator Eugene Hale, in a speech at Skowhegan in 1891, said: "In forty years the forest lands of Maine will be as bare of good timber as is this platform upon which I stand." At that time there were few pulp mills in Maine, but ever since those log-eating establishments have been mu,tip,ying, until to-day there is warfare between the pulp and lumbering interests as to which shall control the rivers of the state. Calvin Moore, a prominent lumberman of Somerset county, Maine, who has for many years operated upon the head waters of the Kennebec, says:

There is no use denying the facts. The time is near at hand when lumber for the outside market will not be available in this state. It is a fact that the pulp mills have eaten into the very vitals of the lumber business. They are creeping coward the tree, where once the tree was floated to the mills. It is a common thing and has been for a number of years for pulp mill managers to purchase of lumber operators logs that the pulp managers had not time to cut on their own holdings. The Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, with mills at Winslow and Gardiner, cut more than 20,000,000 feet of logs last winter and purchased large quantities.

Fifteen years ago the ordinary lumber operator cut from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 feet of logs in a winter. It was then understood that the operator would be twenty years in cutting over a township and that he could then go over the same land again, beginning where he had cut the first lot, and get just as good logs as before. As a rule, this is true. Whatever pine the operator passed by on his first cutting over, on account of its being too small, would, when he made his second trip, have grown to good size; but when he had cut that down he was out of pine, for where a pine is cut a spruce growth follows.

Now, when a single corporation cuts 20,000,000 feet in one winter we can easily see how long it will be before a township becomes entirely stripped of its spruce. In a short time the great timber section will be an expanse of stunted growth fit for no purpose except to shelter game, and the lumber operator will have to go to Canada for his logs.—American Lumberman. ...

LARGE TIMBER CONTRACT.

Mr. F. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has signed a contract with Mr. H. R. McLellan, of St. John, N.B., which is the largest of its kind ever entered into in America, and means that Mr. McLellan has undertaken to cut and skid 300 cords of hardwood per day for two years. This wood is to be used for the purpose of making charcoal for the steel plant at the "Soo," and at the same time the bye products will be extracted and utilized for commercial purposes by the largest carbonization plant in the world.

Speaking of the contract, Mr. McLellan said: "Mr. Clergue's carbonization plant is by far the largest of its kind in the world, and 300 cords of wood per day is only half the quantity that Mr. Clergue's works will really have the capacity to consume. His plant is to be constructed for the consumption of 600 cords per day. While I appreciate the fact that this is a vey large contract, I am satisfied to enter into it after seeing the immense quantities of hardwood that are lying along the Algoma Central Railway. I do not think there is any doubt about Mr. Clergue being able to supply his carbonization plant for a great many years to come. I only went out on the railway for a distance of thirty miles and in that distance I saw sufficient hardwood to supply 600 cords per day for ten years at least. The wood is all to be got on Mr. Clergue's own land. I shall bring my own men from Northern Maine and New Brunswick to cut and handle the timber, and I intend to be on the ground about the 15th of August. In addition to using horses for yarding and hauling I will use steam skidders and lidgerwood cableways for procuring this wood. This carbonization plant is, I may explain, an auxiliary of Mr. Clergue's great steel works, but at the same time he saves the bye products."

ONE WAY OF DIVIDING TRADE.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman contains an interesting article reprinted below, in which is reflected a series of incidents peculiarly true to real life.

A good many lumbermen declare that it is impossible to successfully carry on a retail lumber business without having some kind of an understanding or agreement between all of the competing dealers. Many different methods have been tried, but there has been found some drawback to each. Where a uniform price list is ageeed upon the customers and particularly the farmers very soon come to the conclusion that there is some combination between the lumbermen to extort excessive profits, and accordingly they will go many miles to make sure there is active competition for their trade. The dividing of the business with reference to the total number of cars is often apt to give one dealer a great deal of advantage over the other. The quality and character of material sold varies so largely in price that this plan is not often a very equitable one to follow. One of the most general practices is to divide up the different customers in acrordance with the first letter in their name. Each retailer, in case there were two, would then have one-half of the 26 letters of the alphabet, representing parties whom they would consider their particular customers. By this plan, however, a good many sharp buyers soon discover that there is some scheme whereby they are compelled to purchase from but one dealer, and naturally they are inclined to make trouble. Some dealers have tried the experiment of figuring together each bill as it came up, allowing the different dealers to take them in rotation. The objection to this method is that it necessitates frequent conferences between the lumbermen, and the public becoming familiar with this practice, concludes that there is a combination,and accordingly is suspicious and discontented. I had a talk the other day with a retailer who seems to have devised a very equitable and satisfactory plan for dividing up the trade of his village. There are but two dealers at this point, and once a month they get together. Twenty-six small cards are provided and on each is printed one of the letters of the alphabet. These cards are placed in a hat and shaken up and each dealer alternately draws one out. The thirteen cards which the dealer has then represents the first letter in the name of the parties in the neighborhood who will be his customers for the month. A list price is agreed upon which each dealer will maintain when asked for prices by any customer that belongs to the competitor. The party who sells the bill has the privilege of cutting the price list up to five per cent. The next month the same lottery drawing is gone through with. By this plan the customers are kept guessing and it gives also the semblance of a very active competition between the local dealers.

LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

Attention is directed to the page advertisement of Lewis Bros. & Company, which appears in this issue. Every lumberman knows that the success of his business depends to a great extent on the quality of the tools he employs, and Messrs. Lewis Bros. & Company have established a reputation for handling the most reliable and modern tools for all branches of the lumbering business.

The firm is well known as one of the largest dealers in lumbermen's tupplies in Canada. They are sole agents for Hurd's celebrated axes, including Hurd's Michigan, Dayton and Wedge Pattern razor blade axes; Hurd's razor blade scoring axes; Hurd's Michigan pattern double bit, and Hurd's 707 hand-made double bit, and others. They also represent Messrs. Henry Disston & Sons, the leading saw makers of the United States, and Shurley & Dietrich, Maple Leaf Saw Works, of Galt, and supply peaveys, cant hooks, boom chains, skidding tongs, Swede's iron piling hooks, etc.

Mail orders received by Messrs. Lewis Bros. & Company are given prompt and careful attention, goods being shipped the same day as the order is received. It is largely owing to this careful attention to detail, as well as to the reliability of their goods, that this firm has succeeded in building up the immense patronage it now enjoys.

HOW CIRCULAR SAWS ARE MADE.

Circular saws are now made of cast steel specially manufactured for the purpose. An ingot heated to the requisite temperature is reduced to the proper thickness in powerful rolls. The plate is then centred and a circle scribed upon it, after which it is passed to the shearer, who reduces it to a circular form. The centre hole is then bored. It is then handed to the toother, who punches out the teeth around the edge, after which it is rough-filed or ground on an emery wheel to take off the burr left by punching. The rough saw is now again heated in a large furnace until it is of a bright red color. It is then plunged into a bath of sperm oil, which makes it hard and brittle. The oil is then partly cleaned off, and the rest burned off in a furnace to give the saw the required temper. When cold, the saw is hammered on a steel-faced anvil until it is quite straight. It is next ground between vertical grindstones revolving in opposite direrions, and then polished with emery on a large disc. Once more the hammermen take it, and strike it with smooth-faced hammers on an anvil as before, until it is absolutely straight and true, and has aquired the proper tension, which allows for expansion while the saw is revolving at work. The teeth are now set alternately right and left to allow for clearances when sawing timber. They are then sharpened by being filed on the front and tops of the teeth, which operation completes the manufacture.—Invention.

MEETING OF PACIFIC COAST LUMBERMEN.

The monthly meeting of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association was held at Vancouver, B.C., on June 27th. This is the first time a meeting of this character has been held in British Columbia, and will be the means of bringing the lumbermen of the two countries closer together.

The following British Columbia mill men were present: John Hendry, R. H. Alexander and C. M. Beecher, of the B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver; J. G. Woods, of the Moodyville Lands & Saw Mill Co., Moodyville; E. J. Palmer, of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Chemainus; Andrew Haslam, of Nanaimo; R. C. Ferguson, of the Royal City Mills, New Westminster; J. W. Hackett and J. Robertson, of Hackett & Robertson, Vancouver; J. G. Scott, of the Pacific Coast Lumber Co., New Westminster; W. H. Lewis, of the Brunette Saw Mill Co., New Westminster; J. C. MacClure, of Robt. Ward & Co., Vancouver; E. H. Heaps, of E. H. Heaps & Co., Vancouver; H. H. Spicer, of the Spicer Shingle Co., Vancouver; H. Rowe, of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Co., Port Moody; H. De Pencier, of the North Pacific Lumber Co., Barnet.

The British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co., of Vancouver, and the Moodyville Lands & Saw Mill Co., of Moodyville, were elected members of the association.

It was decided to make two classes of membership—one for the rail and the other for the cargo trade.

The report of the rate committee was heard and other matters discussed. The cargo committee also made a report, and trade conditions were gone over.

In the evening a splendid banquet at the Hotel Vancouver was tendered the visiting lumbermen by the British Columbia mill men, and toasts were offered and speeches made until 10 o'clock, when the Washington delegation repaired to the steamer Mainlander for the return home.

The big plant of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co was visited. The Washington lumbermen were pleasantly surprised at the quantity of lumber turned out, the up-to-date equipment of the plant and the good workmanship. After the meeting, in the forenoon, a visit was paid to E. H. Heaps & Co.'s shingle plant, and also the plant of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Co.

LUMBERMEN TO ENTERTAIN ROYALTY.

The following have been appointed a committee of the lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley for the purpose of providing Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of York, with a suitable trip from Britannia to some point above the Chaudiere Falls down the square timber slide channel on the occasion of their approaching visit to Ottawa: Wm. Anderson, Ottawa; F. W. Avery, Ottawa; A. Barnet, Renfrew; Samuel Bingham, R. M. Beckett, C. Jackson Booth, J. R. Booth, L. Blackburn, E. H. Bronson, F. P. Bronson, J. C. Browne, Ottawa; George Bryson, Fort Coulonge; James Carswell, Renfrew; Robert Conroy, Aylmer; Robt. M. Cox, Levi Crannell, Hon. R. R. Dobell, Ottawa; E. B. Eddy, Hull; W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland; H. K. Egan, Ottawa; John Ferguson, Admaston; Allan Francis, Renfrew; Alex. Fraser, J. B. Fraser, Gillies Bros., Braeside; Gillies, J. and A., Arnprior; George Gordon, Pembroke; Allan Gilmour, John Gilmour, G. B. Greene, Ward Hughson, Robt. Hurdman, Ottawa; James B. Klock, Klock's Mills; Alex. Lumsden, C. A. McCool, M.P., David MacLaren, Ottawa; Claude McLachlin, Hugh McLachlin, Arnprior; Thomas Mackie, Pembroke; Wm. Mackey, John Mather, Edward Moore, Capt. Murphy, Ottawa; J. W. Munro, Pembroke; G. B. Pattee, George H. Perley, Chas. E. Reid, Hiram Robinson, Peter Whelen, Ottawa; Hon. Peter White, Pembroke; Walter White, Ottawa..

The committee are preparing an elaborate progtamme. It is proposed to construct the flat-boat in which the Duke will shoot the slides on an extensive scale. The start will be made from a point near Britannia, and the Royal boat will be escorted by a flotilla of canoes and lumbermen's river boats, in which there will be a large number of shanymen dressed in the garb of the old-time voyageurs. His Royal Highness will be privileged to listen, it is said, to a programme of river songs as sung by the lusty voyageurs. Pork and beans (shanty style) will be supplied to the party at the base of Parliament Hill. It is intended to make the scene as representative as possible.

THE RECENT FIRES.

The principal losers by the late fires in the Temiscaming and Kippewa districts are the Shepard and Morse Co., J. R. Booth, Alex. Lumsden, Hull Lumber Co., Gillies Bros., of Braeside, and McLachlan Bros., of Arnprior.

Mr. D. B. Rochester, of the Hull Lumber Company, estimates the loss at from $500,000 to $750,000.

Mr. J. R. Booth has limits between 300 and 400 miles in extent, and it is said portions of these limits suffered severely.

The Shepard and Morse Co. have about 160 miles in the burned district, but the company does not expect to lose much. It was first reported all their limits were burned over, but this was found to be untrue.

Mr. A. Lumsden has about 100 square miles near Hay Bay, in the southern portion of the burned area. This limit is said to have been pretty well burned over. Mr. Lumsden also had about 100 square miles near Lake Kippewa, but this limit is believed to have escaped.

The Hull Lumber Company has limits about 300 miles in extent, and the fire has covered about tweney-five miles. The principal loss on this limit was in the destruction of young pine that would be valuable in a few years. A large quantity of the older pine, although damaged by fire, can be cut and saved.

The forest fire at Ingraham River, St. Margaret's Bay, N.S., consumed over one thousand acres. Mr. Beardmore, of Toronto, was the heaviest loser.

THE BEST BAND MILLS.

What are the best band mills in use to-day? I claim those with the most sensitive and equal tension are best. By equal tension I mean that both front and back columns will take up strain exactly alike.

I will endeavor to explain a little actual experience I lately had on a mill with a poor tension. The tension on this mill as it was originally built would raise and lower the columns alike under a certain amount of strain, but when a little more was needed—as was the case when sawing—the back column would take up the stretch in saw when in the cut, but the front column was not equal to the emergency, and would remain rigid, or perhaps on the contrary drop a little. This was caused by the straining device being so arranged that it gave a direct strain on the back column, but to get strain on the front column the builders of the mill had used four extra knuckles, two connections and two extra shafts, and the result was, the less hook I carried in my saw teeth the more the saws, when in the cut, would come ahead on the wheels. Why? Because the less hook I carried, the harder my saws cut (causing them to stretch more) and the more strain it put on the mill. The back column was equal to the extra strain and would take up the stretch in saw, but the front column was inclined to do just the opposite. Consequently, while sawing lumber with the mill in that condition, the average filer will readily understand which edge of the saw was bearing the heaviest on the wheel and whether it was possible to make straight edges with a good, heavy feed.

Some filers may say that making the saws long in the back would have helped it out. To those of that mind I would ask, would you not, right on the start, have had to tilt your top wheel ahead to take up that extra length of back saw? And wouldn't your back column have been right there to take up the stretch just the same, and the front column have acted as before? I tried it, and that was the way it served me.

Perhaps it would not be a bad plan for the foreman that informed Mr. GeBott there was no excuse for a filer having cracks in the backs of his saws to do a little experimenting on a mill where the straining device acted like the above. I was more fortunate than Mr. GeBott, as my foreman, when he saw the condition of the mill, at once set about to remodel the straining device, and consequently saved the saws and at the same time was able to get more and better lumber through the mill.

To others who have cracks in the backs of their saws, it might not be a bad plan for them to put the lines on the mill and see if the top wheel is not cross-lined into the log.—N. E. Huff in "The Wood-Worker."

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

Following are the export shipments of lumber from British Columbia for the six months ending June 30th, 1901:

Name	From	For	Carg —Ft.
Antofagasta	Chemainus	Antofagasta	777,156
Alsterthal	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,467,071
Sehome	Hastings	Valparaiso	728,193
Alex. Gibson	Moodyville	Cape Town	1,603,585
Athenian	Moodyville	Bombay	44,852
Palatinia	Moodyville	Yokohama	718,838
	Hastings		1,198,120
Admiral Tegethoff	Moodyville	Antofagasta	706,844
Dundee	Chemainus	Cork	1,712,532
Prince Victor	Hastings	Queensboro	784,942
Anna	Moodyville	Callao	1,332,873
Senator	Chemainus	Liverpool	1,074,930
Roland	Chemainus	Greenock	834,582
James Drummond	Chemainus	Fremantle	1,135,518
Antuco	Hastings	Callao	1,225,458
Passepartout	Barnet	Sydney	436,891
Commerce	Pender Isle	Santa Rosalia	169,540
Falls of Garry	Hastings	Sydney	1,627,472
Prince Albert	Hastings	Queensboro	1,211,970
Antonietta	Chemanins	W.C. of S.A.	790,434
Star of Bengal	Chemanius	Adelaide	1,461,765
Fantasi	Hastings	Liverpool	927,103
Eric	Pender Isle	Santa Rosalia	143,233
Sonoma	Chemainus	Melbourne	741,000
Mindoro	Hastings	Fremantle	880,650
Thalassa	Hastings	Plymouth	1,091,970
Hawaii	Chemanius	Taku	1,102,347
Palatinia	Hastings	Taku	883,094
Bangor	Hastings	St. Michaels	170,260
Sulitelm	Moodyville	Valparaiso	Loading
Cavour	Moodyville	Callao	"
Luzon	Pender Isle	Santa Rosalia	"
Sixtus	Chemainus	Continent	"
Highlands	Chemainus	Cape Town	"
Khorasan	Hastings	W.C of S.A.	"

To sharpen dull files, lay them in diluted sulphuric acid until they are eaten deep enough.

An authority suggests that in finishing white maple, only one coat of varnish be used, in order that the wood shall retain its whiteness; and let this be the lightest copal, of good body.

Mr. H. Sapery, manager of the Syracuse Smelting Works, Montreal, has just returned from an extended trip of three months on the Pacific coast and in San Francisco, and reports the condition of affairs very good.

W. H. C. Mussen & Co., dealers in contractors', railway and mining supplies, etc., 763 Craig St., Montreal, has recently received the sole agency in Canada for the wire rope manufactured by W. B. Brown & Co., of Liverpool, Eng.

Hose for fire-lighting purposes about mills and yards should have an outside connection. If the connection is within the mill, the fire may be in exactly the location to prevent the hose being used.

THE NEWS

A saw mill will be built at Waterville, Que., by F. G. Gale. &

A. Modiste is putting up another portable mill at Wawa, Ont.

A. D. Watson, of Clavering, Ont., is building a new saw mill in Keppel.

Halcombe Bros. have put in a new shingle mill at Little Rapids, Algoma district.

It is stated that Mr. Ainslie, of Comber, Ont., will build a planing mill at Sarnia

John Kalbfleisch is building a large dry-kiln in connection with his mill at Tavistock, Ont.

The recent strike of woodworkers in Ottawa has collapsed, the men having decided to abandon the fight.

The C. Beck Manufacturing Company, of Penetanguishene, Ont., have built a new steel refuse burner at their mill.

It is reported that the Saginaw Lumber Company, of Saginaw, Mich., have decided to build a saw mill at Sandwich, Ont.

The Moyie Lumber Company, of Moyie, B.C., have commenced operations. The mill has a capacity of 40,000 feet per day.

The Revelstoke Lumber Company, of Revelstoke, B.C., has elected James McMahon president, R. Houson secretary and D. Robinson manager.

E. Stewart, Dominion Forester, read a paper on "Tree Growing" at a meeting of those interested in the subject held at Brandon, Man., last month.

No. 4 saw mill of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, at Norman, Ont., made a record cut of lumber recently, the total for the day being 162,000 feet.

George White has built a new planing mill and sash and door factory at Parry Sound, Ont. The Parry Sound Lumber Company are also erecting a planing mill.

Nineteen of the twenty-six candidates who tried the cullers' examinations recently held in Hull, Que., were successful, but no names have been made public.

The mill of the Ontario Lumber Company at French River, Ont., again resumed operations last month, the tramways and yard having been rebuilt since the fire

William Lawton, W. I, Fenton, and others are seeking incorporation at St. John, N.B., to carry on the lumber and wood-working business of William Lawton & Sons.

The Parry Sound Lumber Company have had their mill at Parry Sound, Ont., connected with the town waterworks system. A fire brigade has also been formed by the employees.

Hugh Brennan, of Hamilton, and other members of the Mississaga Lumber Company, conferred with the town council of Meaford, Ont., recently regarding the erection of a saw mill there.

Thomas Southworth, chief of foresery for Ontario, has received a request from a firm of manufacturers to ascertain whether ironwood can be obtained in any considerable quantity in the province.

The exports from forest products from Canada during the year ending June 30th, 1901, totalled in value $30,003,857, as compared with $29,663,668 for the year 1900. The products of the mine show a large increase over the previous year.

Some of the British Columbia shingle manufacturers are using tin bands in lieu of the galvanized article, which is in short supply. The tin bands are made from cannery refuse and seem to answer the purpose very well, being light and strong and less likely to rust than the black bands. The cost, moreover, is only 3 1-2 cents a pound.

Price Bros. & Company, of Quebec, have just completed a new saw mill at St. Catharine's Bay, Saguenay, to replace the Ste. Etienne mill which was burned last year. The mill is very complete and was built under the supervision of C. P. Charlton.

In the village of Kingsbury, Que., Williamson & Crombie are operating a large saw mill and manufacture about 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Major Williamson, the senior partner, is now a veteran verging in the seventies and takes only a perfunctory part in the business.

The British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co., of Vancouver, B.C., has shipped three spars to be used on King Edward VII.'s yacht to be built next year. Nearly all the famous yachts are using Douglas fir spars, and evidently King Edward knows a good thing when he sees it.

The Edward Sinclair Lumber Company, Limited, is seeking incorporation, with a capital of $42,000, to carry on the business of the late E. Sinclair, of Miramichi. The incorporators are the children of deceased, Bertha Ferguson, of Moncton, and O. W. Sinclair, of Eureka, Cal.

A. Cushing & Company, who recently purchased the Miller & Woodman saw mill property at Milford, near St. John, N.B., are putting the mill in readiness for work. One of the gangs has been removed, and the eight shingle mills formerly operated will be placed in the saw mill. The shingle mill will be converted into a box shook mill.

James Leigh & Sons, of Victoria, B.C., are making additions to their mills and will install machinery for the manufacture of show cases, shelving and other finished work. They are installing in their sash and door factory an Egan band saw for the manufacture of boxes, packing cases, etc., a trade which has been largely increased by the demands from the north.

In connection with the burning of the saw mill of Alfred Dickie at Lower Stewiacke, N. S., which took place on July 4th, it is said that the mill was in ashes in less than half an hour after the flames were first seen. The mill was equipped with modern machinery and had been built less than two years. This makes the fourth time that Mr. Dickie has lost his mill by fire.

The Pigeon River Lumber Company, which has acquired the saw mills of Graham & Horne, at Fort William, Ont., will likely replace the mills by new ones of larger capacty. It is estimated that the timber the company have in sight will supply 10,000,000 ft. a year for a period of fifteen years. H. Finger, the vice-president and manager of the company, has been engaged in the lumber business for a lifetime.

Contractor R. G. Reed, who has been trying to obtain the Government's consent to the transfer of his holdings in Newfoundland to a limited liability company, has accepted extensive modifications. It is said that he has surrendered 3,000,000 acres of land, containing large forests, at 30 cents an acre, as well as the ownership of the railway and telegraphs. It is stated that a bill to effect these changes will likely be passed by the Government.

The W. C. Edwards Company, of Ottawa, Ont., have provided for their employees club rooms nicely finished in oak. There is a large room for games, books, magazines and newspapers, and a kitchen where the men may warm their tea or food. There is also a class room in which those who desire to study matters bearing on their trade will be able to do so, and it is probable that a course of lectures will be given in this room during the winter months.

Mr. Marow, secretary to the German Consulate of Montreal, was a recent caller at the office of the Canada Lumberman.

CASUALTIES.

Edward Pelletier, an employee of McLaurin & McLaren, of East Templeton, Que., fell from the top of a pile of lumber, fracturing his left thigh and breaking his left wrist.

By being caught in the live rollers at the saw mill of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, James Flett was badly injured, necessitating the amputation of a portion of his foot.

Andrew McKillop, employed in a steam saw mill at Sydney N.S., was caught in the machinery and whirled in the air for several minutes, but received only slight injuries.

A serious accident occurred last month at the mills of the Brunette Saw Mill Company, New Westminster, B.C. By the bursting of an emery wheel the face of George Coulson was badly cut.

THE TIMBER SUPPLY.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, in London, Dr. W. Schlick read a paper on "The Outlook for the World's Timber Supply." The first part of the paper was occupied with statistical details on the export and import of timber in the various countries of the world.

As regards Europe, Dr. Schlick reached the conclusion that the present deficiency of 2,620,000 tons were sure to increase, because the European sources of supply were not likely to meet the additional 600,000 required annually; personally he would not be surprised, if ten years hence the deficiency amounted to three or four times the present quantity. Of the importing non-European countries, taken all together, there was no doubt the net imports would increase as time went on. Of the exporting countries, the regions around the Caribbean sea exported mahogany and other furniture woods, but they also imported so much lumber, that their net exports were only 13,000 tons a year. The west coast of Africa exported various hard woods, but they were so expensive, that they hardly affected the question. British India could not do more than send some teak and furniture woods. In Asiatic Russia, even supposing there was a surplus of production for export, the cost of transport would be practically prohibitive. The timbers of Central Africa were not of the sort required in Europe in large quantities, apart from cost of transport, and in South America matters were in a similar position. It would not be possible, he felt sure, for the United States to meet, for any length of time, the increased demand which they had supplied for the last few years. Their present annual production, estimated at 75,000,000 tons, was exceeded by the present annual consumption by 33 per cent., and this meant that they consumed annually, not only the legitimate growth or increment, but also a portion of their capital. Fortunately the seriousness of the position had been recognized, and efforts were being made to introduce more conservative lumbering, and to protect the forests against ravages by fire and grazing. As to Canada, it has not responded to the extra requirements of Europe, and he doubted whether it would be able to do so in the future, unless decided steps were taken at once, to start thorough protection and systematic management on selected areas, or, as they might be called, reserved state forests.

There should be no difficulty in permanently reserving 100 million acres, and if half the annual revenue—£700,000—derived from Canadian forests were devoted to that purpose, substantial progress could at once be made to secure not only the present, but an increased output for any length of time, leading ultimately to a revenue tenfold, or more, the present amount and securing a permanent supply of coniferous and other timber for the world. In the second part of his paper, Dr. Schlick drew attention to a few lessons that might be learned as regards the British Empire as a whole and these islands in particular. With all the forest wealth of the colonies, we imported into the empire timber valued at

nearly £18,000,000 every year, and the sum lately had risen at the rate of £771,000 annually. Surely the time had come for a more vigorous forest policy on sensible lines throughout the empire. Systematic forest management should be introduced, more particularly into Canada and Australia, and, above all, let the self-governing colonies consider a little more seriously, that hitherto the magnificent example set by India. But we should begin by putting our own house in order. The imports of timber into the United Kingdom in 1899 were valued at £25,000,000, and of late years they had increased at the rate of 332,000 tons, £919,000, annually. Eighty-seven per cent. of the total consisted of pine and fir, the sources of which were specially exposed to exhaustion, and where were we to obtain the nine or ten million tons of coniferous timber we required, when the countries around the Baltic, and perhaps also Canada, had begun to fail us? Yet we had sufficient, and more, surplus land at home to produce all this timber without putting a single acre out of cultivation. There were 12,000,000 acres of waste land and 13,000,000 acres of mountain and heath land, from which to choose the necessary six or seven millions, and surely £25,000,000 going out of the country every year was money enough to take some trouble about.

A MICHIGAN DECISION ON DRIVING HARDWOOD LOGS.

The following account of a recent decision regarding the driving of hardwood logs will be of interest to Canadian lumbermen :

The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided in the recent case of Bellows v. Crane Lumber Co., 85 N. W. 1103, that where a stream was obstructed by defendant placing therein and attempting to drive hardwood logs, many of which sank, it was error for the trial court to charge the jury that plaintiff could not recover the expense of removing such obstruction to driving their logs, if the jury found "that the defendant was driving the logs in a reasonable manner, put in sufficient men, and was using all diligence to keep the river clear," since the question whether it was reasonable for defendant to place in the river and attempt to float such logs should have been left to the jury.

Mr. Justin Hooker, writing the opinion of the court, said : "Comp. Laws, 5075, makes it the duty of every person who uses the waters to run logs to put on men enough to prevent obstructions to navigation, and gives to others the right to compensation for increased labor in floating their logs in consequence thereof. It would be going a great way to say that a man has the right to attempt to run logs that will sink, at any time he chooses, if, by reason thereof, it will be impossible to run them, or necessarily and seriously obstruct navigation. The court instructed the jury that defendant had a right to run its hardwood logs, and that, if they used all reasonable diligence to get their drive down the river, and employed all the men on the same that was practicable, and did not do anything unreasonable to delay the plaintiffs or obstruct the use of the stream, they could not then take into consideration the fact that the upriver drive overtook them, or was hindered by them, for the lower drive had the right of way, so to speak. He added : That is, if you find that the defendant was driving the logs in the reasonable manner, put on sufficient men, and using all diligence to keep the river clear. This instruction might be considered correct were it not for the fact that is claimed that, owing to the alleged improper attempt to float logs that should have been expected to sink, it was made impossible for any one to keep the river clear.

"If it is true that a million and a half of these logs could not be floated down the river, and were not, but sunk, and remained along the stream, the fact that the defendant was making great efforts to bring up its rear, and do an impossible thing, should not preclude plaintiffs from recovering the expense in getting their logs by such obstruction and the jams formed thereby. In a sense a man has a right to float logs when he chooses, but it does not follow that he may expect others to suffer because of his unreasonable attempt to float logs which he ought to know will not float. It was a question for the jury whether it was reasonable to attempt to float the logs. It is proverbial that a "stern chase is a long one," and significant that defendant's rear was overtaken by a drive which started 100 miles behind, and substantially at the same time. The fault may have been in the attempt to float logs not in a condition to float, and in such case it was not proper to give the jury to understand that, if the defendant was working all the men practicable and using all reasonable efforts to clear the stream, the plaintiffs must suffer for their inability to clear the river of logs that they should not have attempted to move at the time.

"We think a discussion of other questions raised unnecessary, except that in relation to costs. Plaintiffs contend that it appears that their claim was established at more than $100, and was reduced by set-off. This cannot be said to affirmatively appear from the record. The judgment is reversed, and a new trial ordered." The other justices concurred.

NEW CENTURY IDEAS.

The Toronto Exhibition to be held from August 26th to September 7th, announces that its principal characteristic will be the adoption of New Century Ideas. The phrase might be considered a bit indefinite but for the fact that contemporaneously the statement is made that there will be daily and nightly displays of all the new weapons of war as well as recent developments in the arts of peace. The pom-pom will be on view, wireless telegraphy will be shown in practical use off the shore to passing vessels, magnificent displays of illuminating effects will be made, recently announced developments in electricity will be shown, demonstrations will be made in the cultivation of the sugar beet, modern methods of rescuing at sea will be illustrated, manœuvres with latter-day artillery will take place, in fact the military will be very much in evidence in all its branches, while the handy-man and the marines will also be used largely in the off-shore operations and the brilliant nightly spectacle the Bombardment of the Taku Forts by International Forces. An International Military Tattoo will be the feature of the opening night, when a large body of troops will be utilized. Reduced fares will be given by all the railways.

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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

BRITISH IMPORTS OF WOOD PULP.

The imports of wood pulp into Great Britain during the first six months of this and the two preceding years were as under :

YEAR		VALUE.
1901.....224,678	tons.	£1,220,900
1900.....232,020	"	1,213,070
1899.....196,114	"	934,681

The following figures show the comparative imports from the countries mentioned : —

NORWAY.

1901.....128,455	tons.	£550,630
1900.....141,214	"	641,060
1899.....118,781	"	465,882

SWEDEN.

1901..... 49,271	tons.	£401,045
1900..... 55,661	"	386,840
1899..... 42,947	"	289,639

CANADA.

1901..... 33,757	tons.	£162,822
1900..... 18,832	"	74,048
1899..... 16,445	"	63,778

UNITED STATES.

1901..... 6,741	tons.	£54,400
1900..... 4,711	"	18,466
1899..... 8,043	"	48,620

OTHER COUNTRIES.

1901..... 6,454	tons.	£52,003
1900..... 11,602	"	92,656
1899..... 9,898	"	66,762

During the last six months there was a shrinkage of 7,342 tons in the British demand for wood pulp, compared with the corresponding half of 1900. Whilst the shipments from Norway, Sweden and other countries declined, those from Canada and the United States show an increase.

THE BELGO-CANADIAN PULP MILLS.

The new mills of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, when completed, will be the largest individual mills in Canada. The plans call for a ground wood mill which will make 100 tons of ground wood pulp, 50 tons of bleached sulphite pulp, and 100 tons of newspaper every twenty-four hours.

Ground was first broken for these mills October 15th, 1900, and the ground wood mill will be in operation September 1st, 1901, with a shipping store house, 100x250 feet, two stories high, with two standard guage railroad tracks through the centre, so the floor of a car will be level with the shipping room floor.

Fifty tons of this pulp will be pressed about 40 per cent. dry, and fifty tons pressed and dried to about 88 per cent. dry. This dry pulp will be cut into sheets 24x36 inches, pressed into bales, each weighing about 450 pounds, as will also the wet pulp, and wrapped in jute. This mill has 24 grinders, with stone 19x54 inches; 26 ten plate screens, and 13 of the 72-inch wet machines, all furnished by the Friction Pulley and Machine Works, Sandy Hill, N.Y.; two 128-inch Fourdernier drying machines and one Jordan engine, furnished by the Black & Clawson Company, of Hamilton, Ohio. The necessary wood preparing machinery and conveyors are furnished by the Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Ont.; 600 horse-power of boilers, furnished by the Sterling Company, Chicago, Ill.; 20 special turbine wheels and hydraulic feeder gates for each, and six hydraulic bailing presses, furnished by the Holyoke Machine Company, Holyoke, Mass., and the heating and ventilating plant, furnished by the B. F. Sturtevant Company, Boston, Mass.

This mill is built of concrete, brick and steel throughout, except the shipping-room floor, which is wood, known as mill construction, and is looked upon to be the most complete and modern mill in this country when completed, from the fact that the only belts used in the mill are on the wood preparing machinery and wet machines.

Two grinders are driven with one wheel direct, connected to the grinder shaft. The 26 screens and one pulp grinder are driven with one wheel directly connected, and the Jordan engine, one large stock pump, the wet machines, the drying machines, the wood room shaft and the lighting generator are also each driven with one direct connected wheel. So the superindentent or foreman operating a mill where every machine is driven by belts or gears will appreciate the fact that the operating expenses in this mill are reduced to the minimum.

These mills were designed by, and are being built under the supervision of the well-known hydsaulic and mechanical engineer, A. C. Rice, State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass.

PULP NOTES.

General B. C. Tilghman, the discoverer of sulphite fibre, died in Pennsylvania last month.

The paper mill of the Canada Paper Company, at Windsor Mills, Que., was destroyed by fire on July 29th. The loss is about $200,000.

It is announced that Mr. Tobin, M.P., has completed arrangements for the erection of a pulp mill at Brompton Falls, Que., the municipality having granted financial aid towards the project.

It is reported that New York capitalists have acquired large tracts of timber land at Wolfville, N.S., from S. P. Benjamin & Company, with the intention of establishing a large pulp mill.

Several Canadian manufacturers of pulp were creditors of Taylor Bros., of Toronto, who assigned recently. The estate is being wound up, and it is thought that the unsecured creditors will get very little.

The failure is announced of C. W. Thompson, until recently manager of the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company, of Toronto. The embarrassment is understood to have been caused by the failure of the latter concern.

The barge Advance recently loaded 600 cords of pulp wood at Providence Bay, Manitoulin Island, for Erie, Pennsylvania, the shipper being Mr. Lehman, of Kogawonk, who has a contract to supply 7,000 cords this season.

An American company is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the pulp mills at Jonquieres, in the Saguenay district, Quebec, as well as the valuable water powers near the mills. A. K. Hansen & Company, of Quebec, are acting as agents.

Thomas Meaney and Henry Holgate, C.E., of Toronto, are at present at Seven Islands, Labrador, making plans, etc., for developing wates power to operate a new pulp mill which Messrs. Thomas Meaney & Company propose to erect at that place.

W. H. Davis and David Russell, of Montreal, representing a syndicate, are reported to have purchased an extensive area of spruce timber limits situated at the head waters of the St. Maurice River, Quebec, and intend to develop the water power and erect a large paper and pulp mill.

An experimenter in the pulp line says that he is able to take nine shavings from the planing mill, and, after cooking them three hours in nitric acid and caustic soda, produce a fine, long fibred pulp at a price that would make the ordinary pulp maker turn green with envy.

At a late meeting of the shareholders of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, of Chatham, N.B., a resolution was passed to the effect that the company should cease doing business, and accordingly the mill was closed about two weeks ago. The cause of this action has not been learned, but it is thought that the business has not been conducted with financial success.

The Riviere du Loup Pulp Company has been organized in Toronto, with a capital stock of $500,000, to carry on the works pertaining to a pulp company and acquire the rights of the Riviere du Loup Company, incorporated under Quebec laws. A. C. Ross, ol Toronto, C. Kloepfer, of Guelph, and Hon. J. R. Stratton, of Peterborough, are provisional directors.

In reporting upon the wood pulp market in France, M A. L. Grondal, of Paris, states that transactions are insignificant in mechanical and the tendency is towards lower prices. In chemical the market is inactive, consumers showing a preference to wait until the situation is on a more permanent basis before making arrangements. As a consequence contracts will be closed much later than usual this year, in the hope that prices will be more steady.

Notice has been given of the incorporation of the Miramichi Sulphite Fibre Company, with a capital of $1,000,000. The intention of the promoters is to acquire the timber limits and saw mills of the William Richards Company, of Chatham, N.B., and to build a 50-ton sulphite fibre mill at that place. One of the promoters, John Moravec, is an experienced sulphite libre manufacturer, and has prepared the plans for the mill. The town is to give a bonus of $15,000 when the mill is in working order.

It has long been a source of regret to French papermakers, and the trade at large, that in spite of the very large quantities of wood pulp consumed in that country, there are but few factories of note manufacturing this material on the spot, although suitable timber is to be had in large quantities in numerous localities. That there is an opening for industrial enterprise of this kind seems to be amply proved by the fact that during last year 134,213 tons of wood pulp were imported into France, valued at about £1,430,000.

The James McLaren Company, of Buckingham, Que., are about to construct a large pulp and paper mill at that place. It is the intention to manufacture only mechanical pulp at present, but provision will be made to start paper making as soon as the trade conditions warrant it. William Kennedy, of Montreal, has charge of the hydraulic work. The contract for the brick and concrete work has been let to Holbrook & Sutherland, of Ottawa. The McLaren Company own extensive spruce limits in Northern Quebec which will furnish a plentiful supply of spruce for the mill.

Speaking of the erroneous report that the mills of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company were closed down on account of an insufficient demand, Mr. Clergue says : "We are now running the pulp mill to its capacity, and find no trouble in disposing of all the pulp we can turn out. We are sending it to England, France and Germany and Japan. There is no danger of the mill being closed." The Sault Ste. Marie Company have for some time been making and selling mechanical wood pulp. It is now proposed to make a mixed pulp, putting into the ground wood a percentage of sulphite pulp for the various requirements of the paper trade. Connec-

on is now being made between the two mills, nd the proper mixing machinery is being install- in the mechanical mill. Pulp containing any quired percentage of sulphite will be delivered paper mills.

The Oriental Power & Pulp Company, Limited, as been incorporated by the British Columbia overnment, to build a pulp mill in that prov- ce. The capital is $100,000.

Concerning the outlook for pulp in Canada the aper Mill, of New York, says: "It looks as if ie time were at hand when the only way to ake a continued expansion of the pulp industry ay would be to build new paper mills to take re of the product of new pulp mills. It is as aper that the product of Canada's pulp wood ill be marketable with most chance to profit. o stop short of this product when nearly the hole labor cost of producing paper from the ee has been incurred seems to be bad economy, nd that it is bad economy is the evident lesson the present situation. If there were paper mills enough in Canada to absorb the output of the pulp mills, the bankers would not now be talking as if they meant to stint their support to the pulp industry."

CLOSING OF A PULP MILL.

The suspension of business by the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, of Chatham, N.B., has furnished food for much comment regarding the prospect for finding a market for all the pulp that will be manufactured in Canada when the mills now under construction are completed, and of operating mills at a profit. The Chatham World gives expression to the following views:

"The suspension of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company does not mean that the manufacture of sulphite pulp is not profitable on the Miramichi, and that another mill might not pay good returns on the capital invested. It means nothing of the kind. There is a big profit on sulphite pulp, especially on a good quality of the article, and a worldwide market for it. The trouble with the Maritime Sulphite Company is not that it has not been operating at a good profit, but because all its earnings have been swallowed up by its interest account. Its works have cost at least twice as much as they should have cost, expensive plants having been put in and torn out by successive managers in a most wasteful manner, and the capital, instead of having been put in by the stockholders, has been borrowed at too high a rate of interest for an inhustrial establishment to pay. The mill pays but does not pay enough to keep the interest account square and leave anything for the company. The Dominion Pulp mill, which was built economically, and has been managed as an industrial establishment rather than an experimental station for testing the merits of different sulphite plants, is paying its owners good dividends, and a new mill, if built and managed by practical men, would, no doubt, do likewise. The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company's mill, now in possession of the Royal Trust Company, acting on behalf of the bond holders, will soon be sold, no doubt, and then operated profitably. It has suspended because it cannot pay bank interest on a half million dollars, but it might pay good dividends on an investment of, say, three hundred thousand.

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PERSONAL.

Thomas Mackie, M.P., of Pembroke, Ont., last month went to Saskatchewan, N.W.T., to inspect timber limits in that district recently purchased by him.

A valued official of the Crown Lands Department of Ontario passed away at his residence in Toronto Junction on July 13th, in the person of Mr. Alexander Kirkwood, for many years chief of the Accounts branch of the above-named Department. Mr. Kirkwood retired from the Crown Lands Department in October last, after a service extending over forty-seven years. At his death he was seventy-seven years of age. He was possessed of a great capacity for work, and had given close attention to the books of the Department. He always took a deep interest in forestry, and was a member of the Ontario Forestry Commission, which presented its final report to the Government about one year ago.

Mr. D. Laine, one of the founders of the well-known firm of Carrier, Laine & Company, of Levis, Que., dropped dead on June 28th. Deceased was a successful business man and highly esteemed. He was a member of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of the province and of the town council.

LUMBERMEN'S WEEK AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

There is to be a great re-union of lumbermen from all parts of the country at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo during Lumbermen's Week, August 26th to September 1st. The committee in charge consists of Messrs. John N. Scatcherd, Geo. P. Sawyer, and Alfred Haines. Mr. R. A. Eaton, superintendent of the Buffalo Business Men's Association, will furnish information regarding accommodation, etc., to those intending to visit the Exposition.

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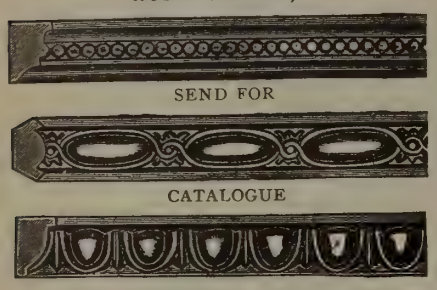

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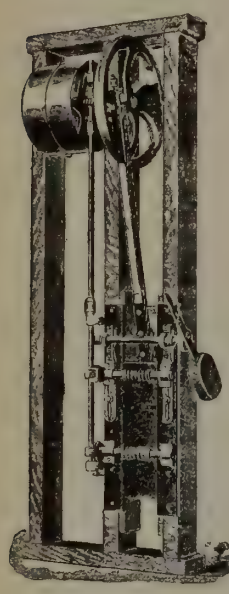

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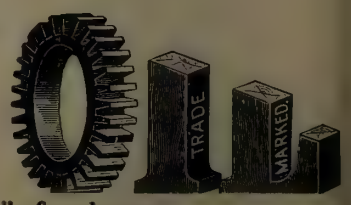

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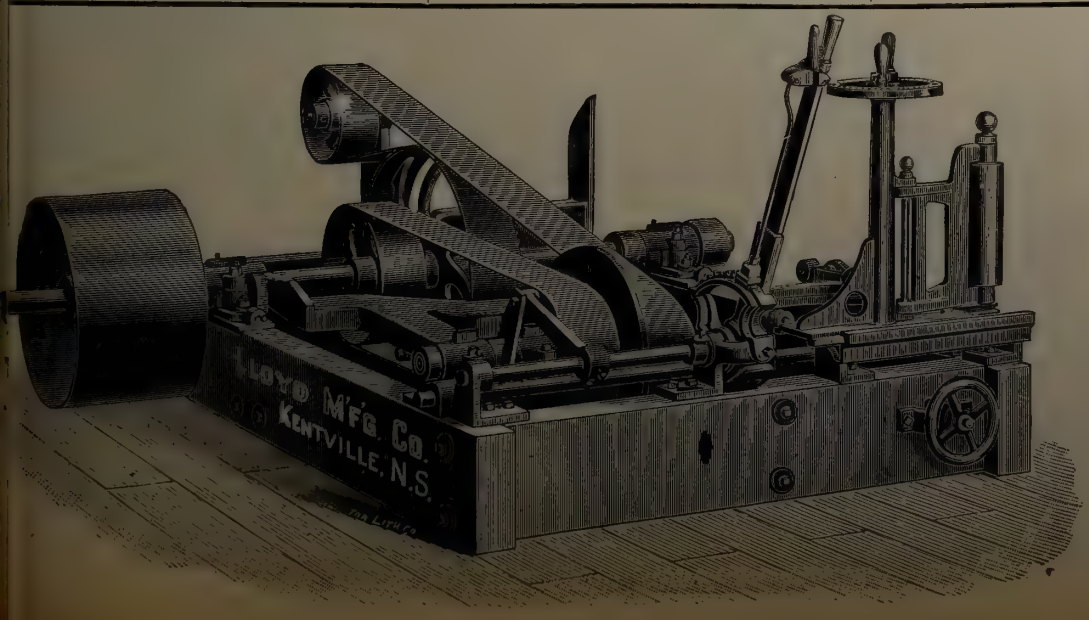

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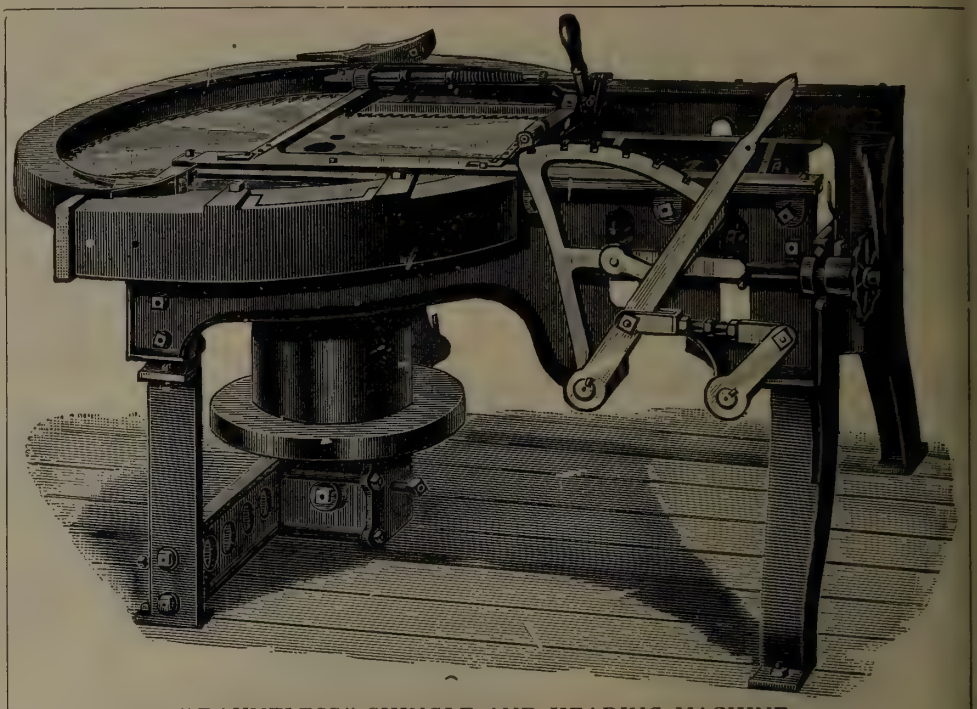

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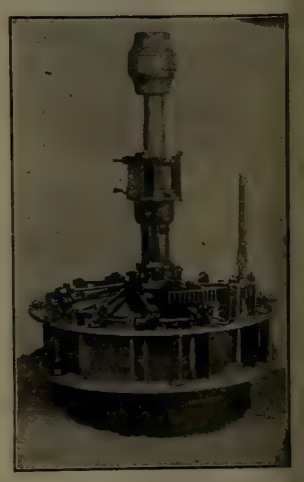

POSSESS DISTINCTIVE MERITS, which should have the attention of water power owners 1st—They are strongly and carefully built. 2nd—They are economical in their use of water. 3rd—They develop more power in proportion to the water used than any other Turbine built. Mr. J. D. Flavelle, of the Flavelle Milling Co., of Lindsay, writes us under date of March 7th as follows:

"Referring to the two 74" water wheels (Leffels) purchased from you during the past year. As far as we have had an opportunity of testing, they have done their work excellently, in fact are doing more than you guaranteed them for. We took a test of the power they were developing with a head of water of 3 ft. 10 in, and they developed very close to 100 h. p. We are thoroughly satisfied with same."

This letter is but one of many such.

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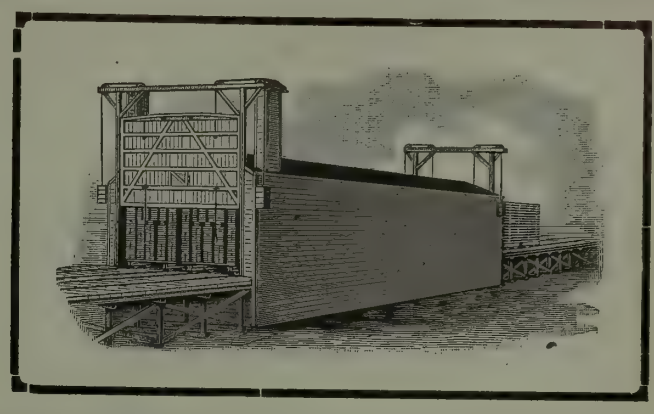

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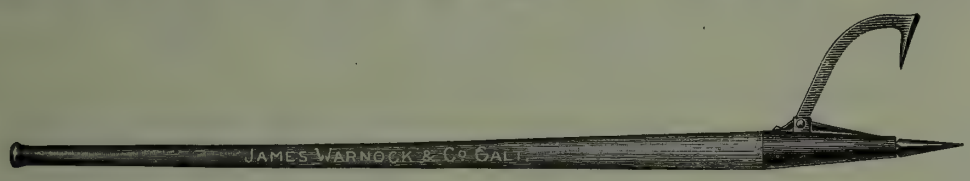

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Note the improvement in the socket—a fin running from the base of the hook to point of socket.

It is made of the very finest material, and is the most practical and up-to-date Peavey on the market.

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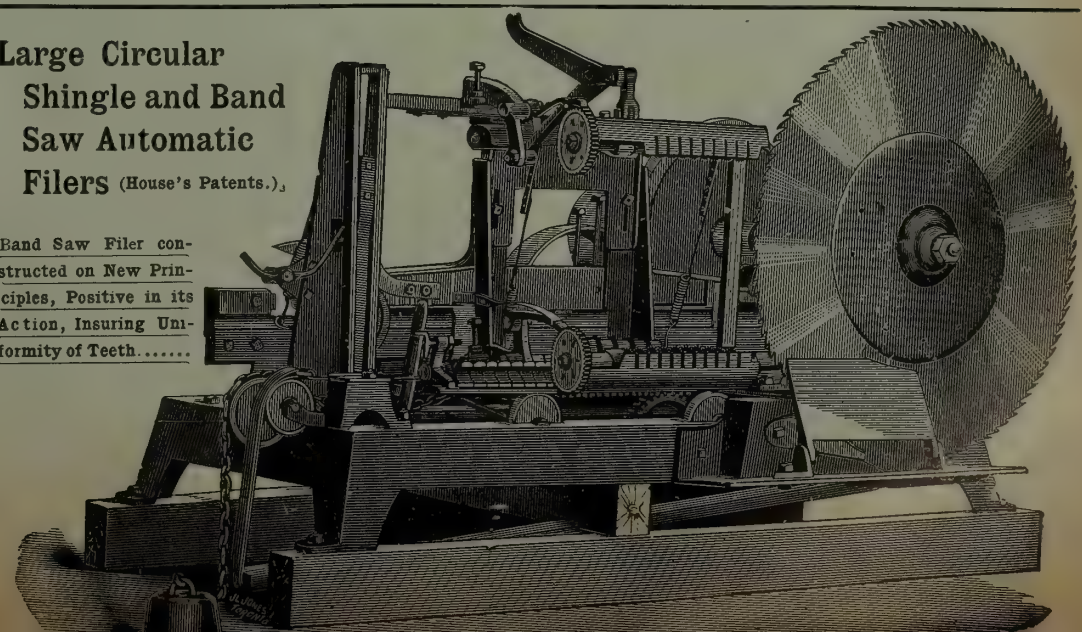
Band Saw Filer constructed on New Principles, Positive in its Action, Insuring Uniformity of Teeth.....



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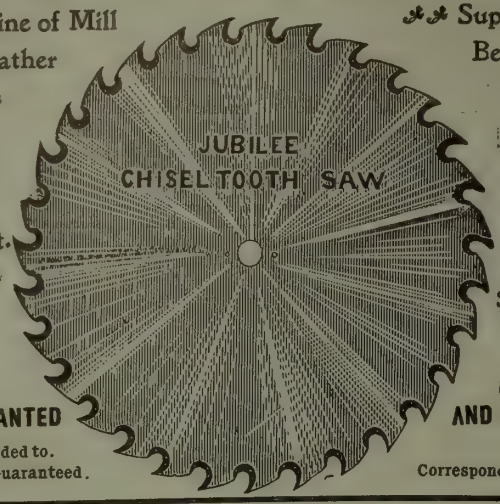

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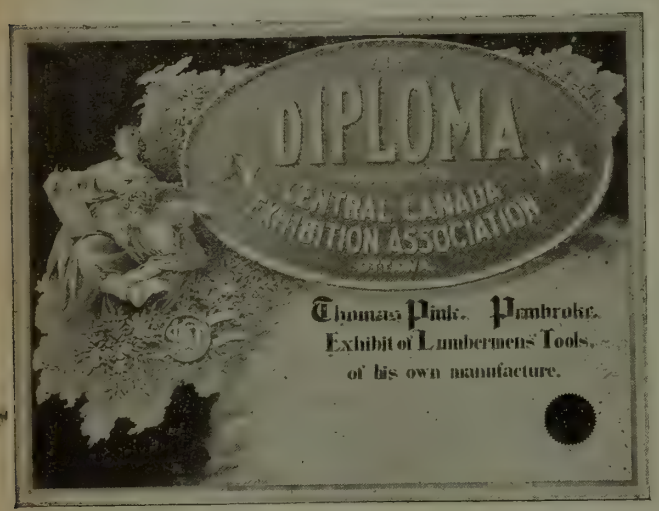

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In Every Province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, Etc.

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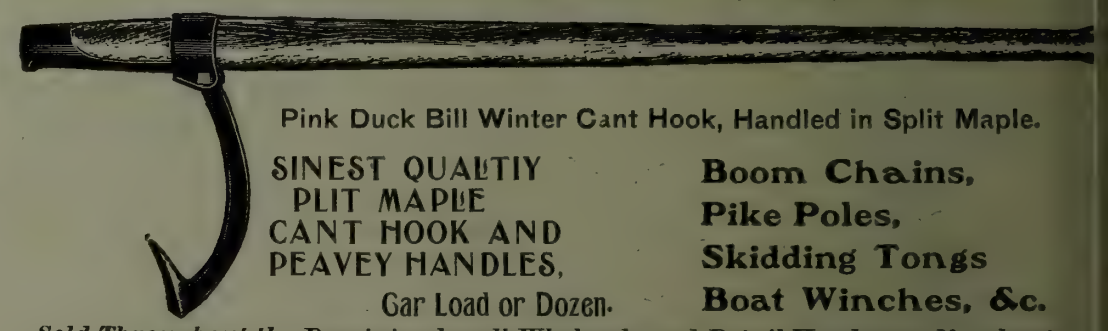

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Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 8. | TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1901 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

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"CAMEL" BRAND Reg.

NOT AFFECTED BY DAMPNESS MAIN DRIVES.
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Be modern and get the latest and best.
Full stock on hand.

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Tents, all sizes. Our special non-absorbent duck, drills etc. All sizes, and prompt execution of orders.

Overalls, Top Shirts, Sox, Short Driving Pants, Long Stockings, Hats, Underwear, Blankets, Tarpaulins, Axes, Moccasins, Driving Shoes and all other Lumbermen's Supplies.

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There is No Belt Made

That will wear longer, need less repairs, is cut out of better stock, or better able to stand hard work on high speed machinery than the belts made by . . . . .

J. L. GOODHUE & CO.,

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DICK'S ORIGINAL BALATA BELTINGS

are the first, the only and the original beltings of this kind ever made, and are all stamped with the trade mark, Dick's Original. . . . . .

ALWAYS UNIFORM IN EITHER WET OR DRY WORK. STRONGEST BELT MADE.

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Sole Agent for Canada,
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HORN BROS.
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Manufacturers of all kinds of . . . . .
LUMBERMEN'S BLANKETS

Socks and Mackinaw
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THE E. R. BURNS SAW CO. CHISEL TOOTH TRADE MARK SAW TORONTO

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CIRCULAR AND LONG SAWS

UNEXCELLED

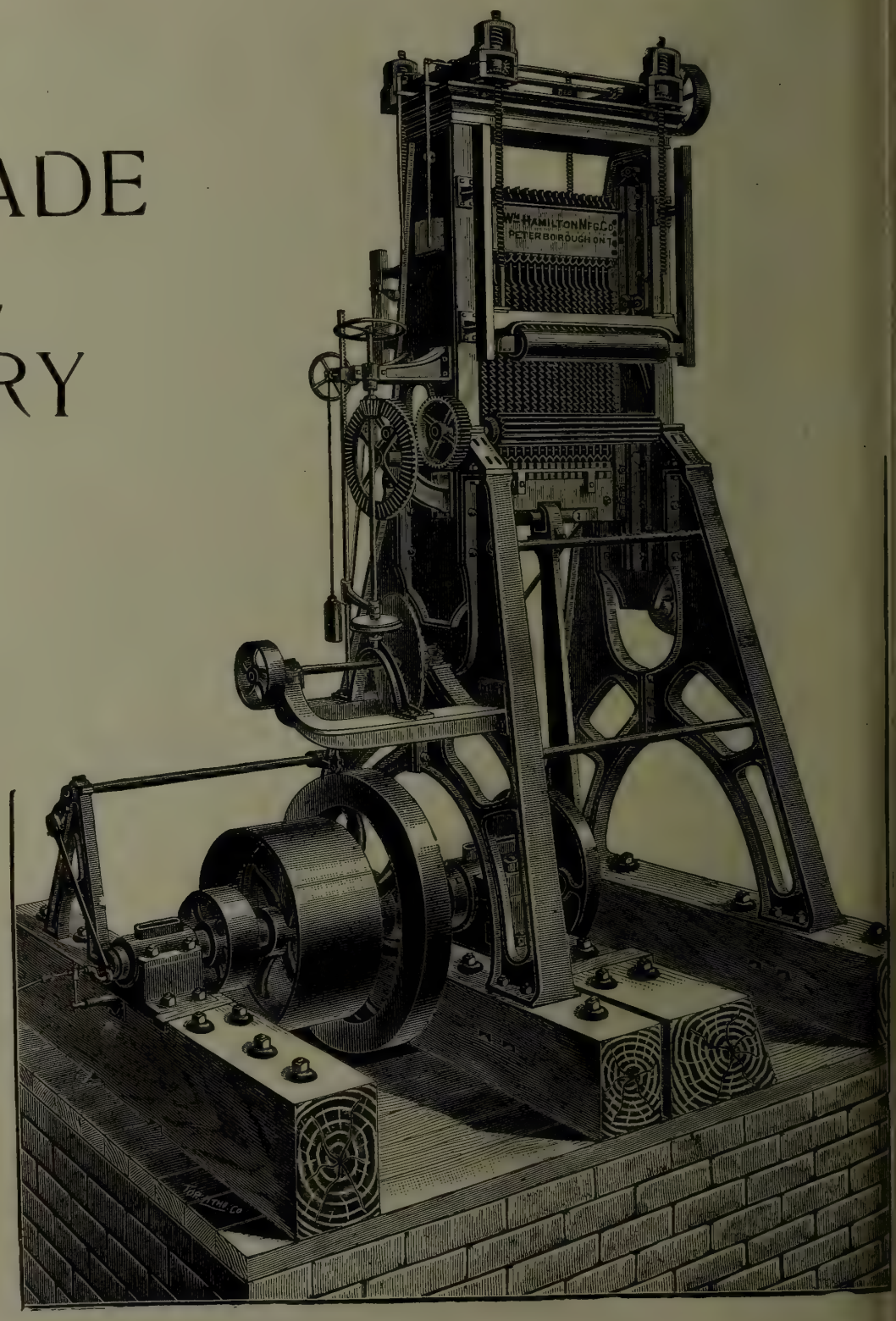
SHINGLE SAWS

No. 1 IRON FRAME OSCILLATING GANG

SAW SASHES OF ALL WIDTHS

We manufacture a
Complete Line of

HIGH GRADE SAW-MILL MACHINERY



Prescott Band Mills
Perkins Shingle Mill Machinery
Covel's Tools for the care of Saws
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We are prepared to furnish plans, specifications, and build mills complete of any capacity, or to remodel old mills.
Write for prices, informing us what your requirements are.

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St. Catharines, Ont.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simonds' Process** in the Dominion of Canada.

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.

MILL STREAM, QUE., on I. C. R'y, December 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—Driving a 20 in. 13 gauge saw into frozen hardwood, using a 9 in. 4-ply belt, if it can be done satisfactorily, is a very severe test. Your saws have stood that test better than any I have tried. I have been experimenting with different makes—both home and imported—during the last five years, and give yours the preference. Last order is just to hand and will report on them by and bye.

Yours very truly, JAMES McKINLAY.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—In regard to your Shingle Saws, you can say that I have been using Shingle Saws of your make (Simonds) for the past four years, and they have given good satisfaction. I am running nine machines and use a good many saws, but have never had a saw yet that did not work satisfactorily. Before using your saws I used saws of American make, which worked well, but after giving your saw a trial have continued to use yours, as they are cheaper, and in regard to working qualities are all that is needed.

Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

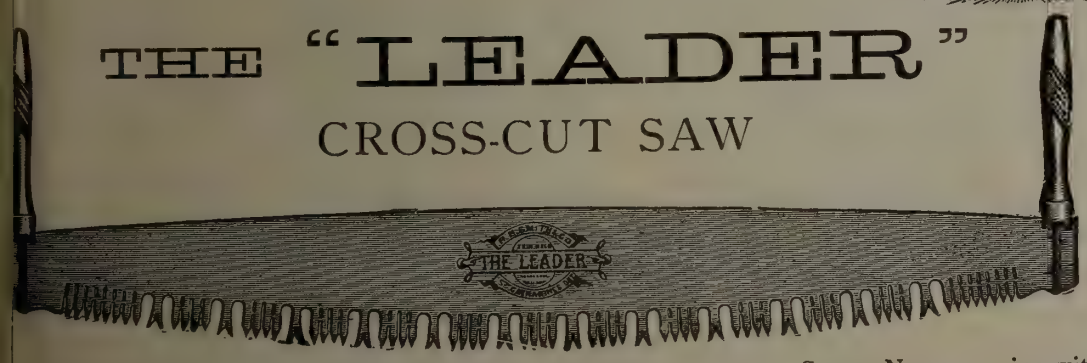
CLAVERING, ONT., May 3rd, 1897.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I have ever had in my mill, and would recommend the SIMONDS' Process Saws to all mill men in need of circular saws. Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one. W. G. S.

THE "LEADER" CROSS-CUT SAW



These Saws are made from the best DOUBLE REFINED SILVER STEEL, warranted four gauges thinner on back than front, and the only Saws on the market that are a perfect taper from the points of the teeth to the back, and require less Set than any other Cross-Cut Saw.

They are tempered by the Simonds' Patent Process, insuring a perfectly uniform temper throughout the plate, and stand without a rival as the BEST, FASTEST, AND EASIEST-CUTTING SAW KNOWN. A gauge to regulate the clearing teeth is furnished with each saw.

Directions for Setting and Filing are plainly Etched on every Saw. None genuine without our Registered Trade Mark as shown in cut.

THE "LEADER" SAW SWAGE

Made in 3 Sizes—$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, etc.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. KINDLY ALLOW US TO QUOTE YOU BEFORE PURCHASING.

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ROAD MACHINERY
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NEW FACTORY
BUILT IN 1895. SINCE THEN THE FOLLOWING EXTENSIONS HAVE BEEN MADE
MACHINE SHOP LENGTHENED 140FT NOW 440 x 120
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WITH CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN EQUIPMENT.
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AUTOMATIC SIMPLE & COMPOUND ENGINES
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MARINE ENGINES & BOILERS.
15 AND 30x20 FORE AND AFT COMPOUND MARINE ENGINE WITH STEAM REVERSE
BAND AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS
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UNBREAKABLE ROLLED STEEL CARRIAGES
SUITABLE FOR ALL SIZES OF LOGS.
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UNION AND PRIVATE CODES USED
WE BUILD A FULL LINE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY. STEAM ACTING MACHINES &C.,
MODERN IN DESIGN CAPABLE
OF THE LARGEST OUTPUT WITH
MINIMUM NUMBER OF MEN.
PLANS TO ERECT
BY FURNISHED OR CAPABLE MILLWRIGHTS
SUPPLIED WHEN DESIRED.
FULL LINE OF WOODWORKING MACHINERY.
WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY. LIMITED
Brantford, Canada.

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WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF SAWS AND AXES

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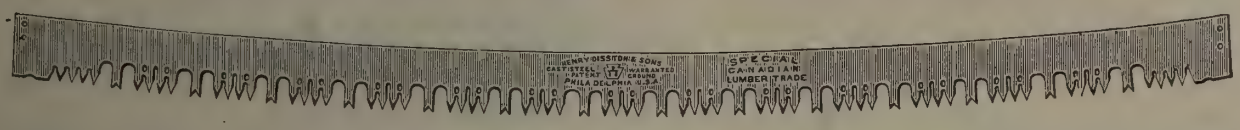

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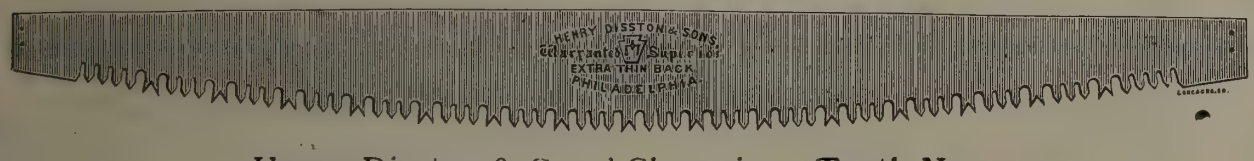
Easy and Rapid Cutters

Henry Disston & Sons' St. Lawrence—SPECIAL for Canadian Lumber Trade.

Perfectly Ground by Experts.



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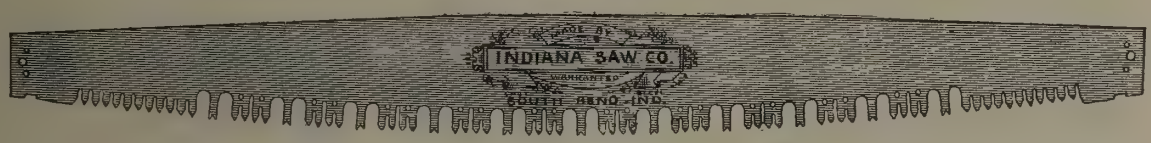

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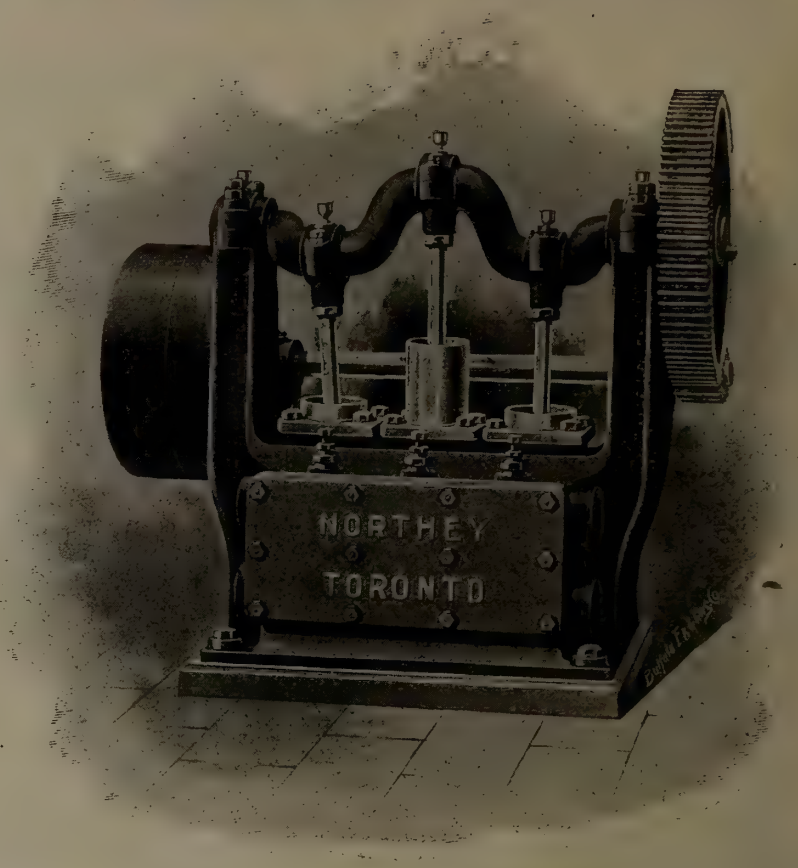

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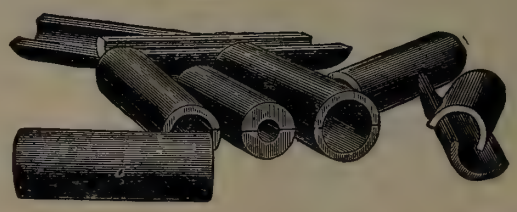

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 9. | TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1901 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

TIMBER AND FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

A representative of the CANADA LUMBERMAN who is now in Great Britain has forwarded two photographs of the Canadian timber and forestry exhibit at the Glasgow Exhibition. The photographs, of which reproductions appear in this number, are believed to be the best which have yet appeared in print, and give a good understanding of the variety of timber products on exhibition. The timber is shown in all stages of development, from the rough trees as they are cut in the forest to the highly polished furniture into which they are ultimately transformed. We are informed that the exhibit has attracted much attention, the visitors including many users of timber in Great Britain who have heretofore known little of the timber resources of Canada.

CANADIAN TIMBER AND FORESTRY EXHIBIT, GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

WHITE PINE CONDITIONS.

AT the semi-annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, held in Minneapolis on August 20th, a most important report on market conditions was presented by the secretary. As this Association represents the majority of manufacturers in the leading white pine district of the United States, the statements presented will no doubt interest many of our readers. The report is therefore given in part below :

At the close of the year 1899 the country thought that the climax of prosperity had been reached and that the pendulum would begin to swing in the other direction. While it is true that 1899 broke all records in the production and consumption of lumber, yet the year 1901, if it maintain anything like the record it has already achieved, will prove a close second if indeed it shall not set a new high water mark in point of demand at least.

Following the restoration of confidence last November it became evident that the pendulum of prosperity was not likely to begin on its backward journey at once. The movement of lumber since the first of the year has increased monthly. Shipments by the manufacturers of the Mississippi and Wisconsin valleys for January, 1901, were 126,239,302 feet. In July, 1901, they were 258,405,860 feet, an increase of 132,166,558 feet, or 105 per cent. in seven months. In January, 1900, the shipments by the same manufacturers were 114,255,775 feet, and in July, 1900, they were 188,887,489 feet, an increase of 74,631,714 feet, or 65 per cent. Shipments for the seven months of this year were an even 25 per cent. greater than for the same months last year, or an increase of 270,000,000 feet. Shipments to date are as large as during the first seven months of 1899. Exact figures for that year are not obtainable, but it will be remembered that the heavy volume of business of 1899 was during the latter half of the year. A possible increase in the production of this season over last year can have but little effect upon the market in view of the largely increased sales. There is no doubt that shipments to date would have been considerably larger had manufacturers' stocks been in condition.

The very satisfactory demand of the year has come largely from the country and indicates the extent of the building activity in the whole Mississippi valley. The greater part of the lumber sold in 1899 was used for special purposes, manufacturing plants of all kinds being large consumers and the demand for box lumber being unprecedented. While the demand from this source has been large this year, owing to the general prosperity of the country, yet the demand for actual construction has never been as great. This is a most pleasing phase of the situation, as it indicates the material development of the country.

In order fully to understand this heavy movement of our product, it must be noted that our competition with other woods has never been less. A large grain crop in the southwest last year, followed by a good crop of cotton for which more actual money was realized than any previous cotton crop the south ever raised, put the business of the yellow pine producers upon a very satisfactory basis. Nearly as much cotton and cotton products were sold abroad during the year as all the provisions and breadstuffs combined, and a price of 10 cents for cotton has resulted in a general development of the whole south country, with a consequent good demand for lumber.

The reports of the yellow pine clearing house for the first five months of this year are exceedingly flattering. During that time last year this cut exceeded the shipments by 63,000,000 feet, while the shipments this year for the same time exceeded the production by 92,000,000 feet ; and this in view of the fact that the cut this year was greater by 64,000,000 feet.

The production of hemlock for the season may be somewhat less than for last year, but the aggregate is not sufficient to cut any serious competition at any time.

The situation at the head of the lakes developed before the opening of navigation, when about 60 per cent. of the season's cut had been sold. Lake shipments have kept pace with those by the interior mills, shipments for July being the largest ever known. Duluth alone shipped 55,000,000, exceeding the largest previous month on record by 10,000,000 feet.

A year ago building in Chicago was tied up by a strike. A comparison between the building of last year in that city with that of the present year will explain some of the increased call for building material. For the seven months to August 1 last year Chicago had issued 1,620 building permits, aggregating $6,645,340, while for the same time this year there have been issued 3,692 permits, representing $20,945,355. The building permits for twenty of the principal cities of the United States for the July just passed show an increase over last year of 42 per cent.

PRESENT AND FUTURE DEMAND.

But it is hardly necessary at this time to analyze the conditions which have prevailed during the past half year. Suffice it to say that they have been satisfactory. The question that now faces us is : " Is the demand for lumber likely to continue in as satisfactory volume during the remainder of the year ?"

Having begun the year with stocks in badly broken condition, the situation in that regard has not improved up to this time, as sales have very nearly kept pace with the production. It is a fact that the assortments of lumber in the hands of the white pine manufacturers are to-day more poorly adapted to the needs of the general trade than at any time in the history of the business. Buyers have been unable to get many staple items which they desire, and the extent of the "piecing up" among the manufacturers themselves has indicated a demoralized condition.

Most of the lumber which has been shipped up to this time has gone into actual consumption. There has been comparatively little buying for the future, and the stocks held by the dealers are generally not more than is required for immediate use. While some orders have been placed in anticipation of a shortage of cars, dealers generally, both line and single yard, state that they will be obliged to buy stock for the fall trade.

As a natural consequence of the failure of spring wheat in North Dakota and northern Minnesota last fall, the manufacturers of northern Minnesota were obliged to seek a market for their product in the territory south of Minneapolis. This meant a very large increase in the amount of lumber to be disposed of in southern Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and the southwestern states. This year, however, a very satisfactory crop of wheat is being harvested in the north-west, with the result that the northern Minnesota mills will be able to market most of their product in the tributary territory. This is far more of a factor in the general situation than is at first realized. Last spring the north-western railroads took a large number of settlers into the Red River valley and immediate country, an estimate placing the number at 30,000 people. These were for the most part men who had sold their valuable farm lands in the middle states at a high price, being tempted by the cheap and fertile lands of the northwest. With their first year's crop a success these settlers, who are builders of new homes, have become large users of lumber. This increase will very largely offset any decrease which might be experienced from the southwest, where the corn crop is a partial failure. The aggregate production of northern mills last year exclusive of Duluth, Cloquet and the range was 420,000,000 feet.

CANADIAN TIMBER AND FORESTRY EXHIBIT, GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

NO DECLINE IN SIGHT.

Those who have been expecting to see a decline in the price of lumber will be disappointed, and in this respect the prosperity of the northern lumberman is more than temporary.

On August 1 last year 156 manufacturers, including nearly all of the white pine producers west of Michigan, reported a total of 1,708,821,362 feet of lumber on hand. This was a decrease of 215,238,465 feet over that held by the same firms on August 1, 1899, or 11 per cent.

Reports from the same manufacturers showed an increase of 21 per cent. in the amount of lath held August 1 last year over the amount on hand August 1, 1899, and a decrease in the amount of shingles of 29 per cent.

It will be remembered that in 1899 there was a general scarcity of lath which encouraged their greater production in 1900, somewhat at the expense of shingles.

On January 1, 1901, manufacturers representing the same territory held 1,772,003,626 feet of lumber. This did not include the inventories of all those who had reported stock on hand August 1, but those not included, being about thirty, manufacture not more than a million feet a year each.

Up to August 1 this year seventy-four firms in the Mississippi and Wisconsin valleys had shipped 1,392,611,771 feet of lumber. Had reports of sales been received from all whose inventories were included in the annual stock sheets compiled January 1, they would show that the year's stock was turned this year between January 1 and August 1. As a large number of our members report this to have been true with them, we take it that our statistics are verified.

SHIPMENTS GREATER THIS YEAR.

Shipments for the year to date have been 23 per cent. greater than those during the first seven months of last year. The stock of lumber on hand August 1 this year is 7 per cent. less than that held by the same firms last August. No comparison with the total feet on hand last year can be made as our reports do not include all who reported last August.

The amount of lath held by the manufacturers of the Mississippi and Wisconsin valleys this August is 19 per cent. less than that held last year.

The amount of shingles is 24 per cent. less than that held last year.

Therefore, in brief, the statistical situation is as follows :

An amount of lumber equal to that held by the manufacturers on January 1 had been sold up to August 1.

Sales to August 1 were a quarter larger than during the same time last year.

The lumber on hand August 1 was 7 per cent. less than that on hand last year. This is 18 per cent. less than that held on August 1, 1899, or, considering the same percentage of decrease to apply to all the stocks reporting the former date, is 346,330,768 feet.

The amount of lath as compared with a year ago is 19 per cent. less.

The amount of shingles as compared with a year ago is 24 per cent. less.

We stake this as a verification of our statement that the demand for the year has been largely for building purposes.

LOGGING WITH ELEVATED CABLES.

To the Bridal Veil Lumbering Co., of Bridal Veil, Oregon, is due the credit for two innovations in handling timber in a rough mountainous country. The trailing of logs between the rails with a locomotive was first successfully demonstrated at its camp. This plan is now in general use all over the Pacific coast, wherever the grades of logging roads are too steep to admit of the handling of logs with cars.

The accompanying picture shows the adaption of a method which is working successfully in handling timber out of deep canyons, where it is not practicable to reach it by means of railroads. Mr. Palmer, the president of the company, and who superintends the logging operations, decided to try the plan of logging the timber in a canyon about 150 feet deep and 500 feet wide by means of a wire cable secured to trees on either side of the gulch. The timber in this gulch had previously been abandoned on account of the excessive cost ot logging.

The cabin used is a six-strand, plow steel rope, 550 feet in length. The cable is suspended from trees on either side of the canyon, at an angle of about 45 degrees, on which is mounted an ordinary block. An engine in the canyon yards the logs to the trolley line. A bridle is passed around the center of the log, which is hoisted to the top of the canyon in about seven minutes by another engine. When the log is relieved the trip line is carried back by its own momentum. When the writer witnessed its operation a log scaling about 1,400 feet was being hauled. Logs scaling 3,000 feet have been successfully handled.

Logging timber by means of wire cables has been in general use in the south for several years, but the Bridal Veil Lumbering Co. was the first successfully demonstrating the feasibility ot this plan in handling the big trees on the Pacific coast. There is little doubt but this plan will be generally adopted in logging gulches where it would be to expensive to bnild logging roads, due either to natural obstacles or the limited amount of timber to be handled.

The above is reprinted from the Columbia River and Oregon Timberman, Portland, Oregon.

CARRYING LOGS ACROSS A CANYON WITH A WIRE ROPE.

THE BAND RESAW FOR THE SAW MILL.

In discussing the utility of the band resaw for work behind the big saw, either circular or gang, a prominent maker of resaws gave it as his opinion that it is not so much its rapid cutting for a limited time as it is to have a machine that will stand a moderate feed, say 50 to 60 feet a minute, and keep steadily at it. A high rate of feed involves more saws in a given time, more wear and tear during the actual cutting, and shorter life to the saws and machine. At the same time, the resaw would have to wait on stock for a third of its time, taking an ordinary run of logs. While the big saw is getting a log sawed into cants for the resaw, there is all the slabbing to be done, the bill and piece stuff to be worked out, and the cants, from two to eight pieces from each log, are to be sawed out of the way.

A resaw at a moderate feed will easily take care of this amount of stock, as it is not intended that the common run of boards shall be sawed on this machine ; but rather the better grades and wide stock for special bills. That is another feature of band saw practice that prohibits the using of fast feed. Any one who has had the chance to watch a band mill cutting can not fail to notice that the sawyer will slow down his feed in heavy cuts, even on heavy mills carrying 12-inch blades. For the big mill and wide and heavy blades to have to slow down the feed on heavy cuts, would indicate that it would be good practice to follow on a narrow blade, 6 inches or less, of lighter gauge and with less machine power and equipment.

What would be the gain to run a feed of 100 feet for three or four minutes and then let the saw run idle for the same length of time? Say a log 16 feet long would make eight cants to be resawed and it would take three minutes to saw up the log. This would take 128 feet for the resaw, just a little less than a minute and a half's work for the machine at a hard strain, and then wait for nearly twice as long a time to get some more stock. Now, on the other hand, suppose the logs should run to lower grades for two or three logs, your resaw is doing nothing and waiting to be put through its work on a uselessly high feed.

The fact that it can be done speaks well for the tool and is quite a consideration where the cants can be piled up on one side, to be run on extra time or at night, but the ordinary, every-day use of a band resaw is to run at such a speed and rate of feed as will keep cleaned up behind the mill, and any rate of feed over and above what it takes to do this is simply wasted effort and a useless wear on the machine.

Furthermore, the blades will be worn out faster in doing just the same amount of work, and the chances are the filer will have a hammering job on hand every time he fits up the saw, as the heavy work will keep the blade hard against the guide about half the time. This is all in reference to sawing stock in the mill right from the big saw, in many cases being flitch on both edges and ranging in width from 10 to 22 inches. A piece of flitch may be a foot wide on one end and 2 feet wide on the other, as this stock is to be taken ahead of edger.—H. E. Haner, in The Wood-Worker.

NEW SHINGLE MILL.

On May 26th last the shingle mill of the Spicer Shingle Mill Company, of Vancouver, B.C., was completely destroyed by fire. Steps were taken immediately to rebuild, and early in August the new mill was put in operation.

The new mill is a two storey frame structure 35 feet wide and 110 feet in length, with a detached boiler house measuring 32x68. The boiler house is constructed with an iron roof and iron sides. The mill itself and all the buildings are whitewashed inside from a recipe furnished by the Board or Fire Underwriters, and outside they are coated with special fire-proof paint.

The power for driving the machinery is furnished by three 60 inch by 14 feet boilers and an 18x24 slide valve engine. The mill is equipped with several Johnson-Schaake upright shingle machines manufactured in New Westminister. In addition there will be two cut-off machines for preparing the blocks and a special machine for shingle binders. The power is distributed from a four inch steel shaft which runs from one end of the mill to the the other. The capacity of the mill is 350,000 shingles in 24 hours.

EQUIPMENT FOR FOREST PROTECTION.

Mr. N. McCuaig, General Superintendent of the Forest Protection Service for district No. 1, in the Province of Quebec, makes the following suggestion in regard to fire ranging.

"A soldier on the battle-field without his rifle and ammunition is of very little account, and largely similarly situated is the best fire ranger, far away from help in the forest, face to face with his enemy—the fire—without any implements. Here are the articles that are articles that are usually employed in fighting fires, viz., spade, hoe and pail. There is little doubt if the Government offered a suitable reward to native mechanical ingenuity, a tool would be shortly forthcoming that would combine the spade and hoe in one implement and convenient for either purpose and not exceeding three and one-half pounds in weight. This, together with a rubber cloth pail, the whole at a trifle of expenditure, would constitute an equipment by which the ranger would be in a position at any moment to deal with a fire in its incipient or more advanced stage. The cost of such articles, including the leather belt, should not exceed three dollars per ranger."

THE
Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

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Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

DRIVING OF HARDWOODS.

STREAM driving of pine, spruce and other softwood logs is accomplished without difficulty, the nature of the timber being such as to permit it to float. With hardwoods it has always been regarded as almost an impossibility to drive the logs any distance, owing to their weight and the tendency to absorb water.

The difficulty of driving hardwoods has been one of the obstacles in the development of the hardwood industry in this country. On many timber limits which have been stripped of the pine, there may be found large quantities of valuable hardwoods, which bave been regarded as useless by reason of inability to get them to the desired point for manufacture. Recently many experiments have been made to discover a method by which these hardwoods could be made to float satisfactorily, and it seems that at least a measure of success has been achieved.

From the opinions of Canadian lumbermen published elsewhere in this number, it will be seen that the matter has received no little attention, also that there still exists much skepticism as to the advisability of attempting to drive hardwoods, the great drawback being that the quality of the timber at the end of the log deteriorates while seasoning necessary to cause the log to float is taking place.

The most successful method of driving hardwoods is probably the one adopted by certain lumbermen of Maine, which is to cut the timber during the summer, skid the logs, and haul them upon the snow the next winter, and drive them in the spring, when they have become sufficiently seasoned to cause them to float.

Peeling the logs is another plan which seems to have been followed with some success by Canadian lumbermen. Mr. Irving, of Buctouche, N.B., has found little difficulty in driving hardwoods, his policy being to peel the logs in the summer previous to the spring driving season. Of course, the cost involved in peeling the logs must be placed against the utility of this plan. Mr. Irving relates a significant incident as to the finding of a number of hardwood logs in the bottom of a pond. Notwithstanding that they must have been there for twenty years, they were found to be perfectly sound.

To deprive the tree of the bark for three or four inches deep all round, near the butt of the tree, and to plug the end of the log, are other methods which have been employed with a measure of success.

The subject of driving hardwoods is a most interesting and timely one, and might with advantage be further discussed in these columns. The opinions and experiences of lumbermen generally are invited.

INSURANGE ON LUMBER PROPERTY.

IT is very questionable whether the Underwriters have not taken an unwise step in making the recent sharp advance in the rates of insurance to be charged hereafter on lumber property. If the insurance in the lumber business has been carried at a loss, as is claimed, it could only be expected that this would not continue. Business is conducted for pecuniary advantage, and if such is not the result it behooves the management of any business to endeavor in some legitimate way to bring about the desired change of conditions. The action of the underwriters is quite within their rights; but in our opinion is not altogether warranted by circumstances.

While lumbermen throughout the entire Dominion are affected, the question, so far as we know, has not been discussed in caucus except by the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario. The members of that organization contend that it is most unfair to advance the rate in the manner the Underwriters have done, and are at a loss to understand the system of rating on which the new schedule is based. It seems to disregard very largely the nature of the risk. No distinction, so far as the rate is concerned, is made between a water power mill and a steam mill, nor is any allowance made for the fire protection appliances with which a mill may be equipped. The insurance companies have, without visiting the mills to ascertain the nature of the risk, demanded from the lumberman increased premiums ranging in some cases above 150 per cent.

The hazard of a water power mill is necessarily much less than that of a steam mill. In the case of the former the material in and around the lower portion of the mill is invariably more or less damp, and, in some cases, saturated with water. There are many mills in which it is necessary to use rubber and gandy belting, the conditions being such as to make the use of leather belting almost impossible. With a steam mill having a battery of say four or five boilers, and with pipes running in and around the floor of the mill to operate the steam niggers, saws, etc., the position is different, and the danger from fire greater. Is it not a strange anomaly, therefore, that the Underwriters should place both kinds of mills on the same footing in respect to rating?

The advance in the rate on lumber especially shows a lack of consideration on the part of the Underwriters. The rate has been fixed apparently without regard to the hazard caused by proximity to the mill. It is admitted that lumber is not endangered from fire if placed 100 feet from the mill, yet the Underwriters allow a correspondingly lower rate on lumber according to the distance over 100 feet at which it is placed from the mill. This would seem to indicate that they regard the mill as endangering the lumber no matter at what distance the two may be separated, and if such is the case why should not a mill well equipped with power appliances be given a lower rate than a mill without such appliances, or a water mill where no fire is needed be given a lower rate than a steam mill?

According to the new schedule the average rate on lumber is perhaps about 3½ per cent. This rate, we understand, is higher than prevails in the United States, where the rate on all good risks is only 2 per cent. The companies there, we understand, require a space between each yard or dock, although sometimes they make exceptions to this rule. The statement was made at the recent meeting of Ontario lumbermen that companies doing business in both the United States and Canada will give a lower rate on lumber in the United States than in Canada. If such is the case, it would be interesting to learn the ground on which such discrimination is based.

The suggestion that the lumbermen should form an insurance company to carry their own risks brings up a subject which calls for the most careful consideration before action is taken. Nevertheless, we believe that if the present exorbitant rates are maintained, the lumbermen will find some method of protecting themselves from fire at less cost than if they should continue to insure their property under the present schedule.

It will no doubt be of interest to learn some particulars of the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, a company which was organized in February, 1895, and began wriring insurance in the following month. This company insures only lumber and woodworking plants, and is authorized to transact business in the United States and Canada. For the last three years the company have paid a dividend of 20 per cent., and the financial statement for the year ending July 31st, 1901, shows the company to be in a strong position. The dividends paid since organization have been $32,683.82, and the net cash surplus $42,862.96, making total profits to policy-holders $75,546.78. Another organization which is meeting with success in the lumber insurance business is the Lumber Underwriters at Mutual Lloyds, composed largely of lumbermen throughout the Eastern States. It is said that this company has succeeded in benefitting its members by a considerable reduction in insurance rates. From these facts it does not appear that the business of insuring lumber has been as unprofitable as the Canadian Underwriters would lead one to suppose.

DRIVING OF HARDWOOD LOGS.

A Successful Experiment in the Eastern States.—Experiences and Opinions of Canadian Lumbermen.

The question of driving hardwood logs is just now receiving more than usual attention, on account of what is claimed to be a successful experiment conducted during the past summer by certain lumbermen in Maine. It is understood that an entire drive of hardwood logs safely reached its destination, the loss by sinking not being more than in the case of pine and spruce. It seems that the logs were cut during the summer of 1900. They were then skidded, hauled upon the snow the next winter, and sent down the river in the spring. In the meantime they became seasoned, causing them to float. The seasoning process, it is understood, is facilitated by allowing the trees to lie for a week or so after felling before cutting them up into logs, as the leaves before drying up will draw nearly all the nourishment from the trunk.

The opinions of some Canadian lumbermen as to the successful driving of hardwoods were solicited, and are given below :

J. P. NEWMAN, Wiarton, Ont.: I have never had any experience in driving logs, but we raft hardwood logs from 30 to 60 miles in a loose boom. From the experience I have had in rafting hardwood logs I should think it would be a hard matter to drive them, as we find it very difficult to raft them unless it is with some lighter timber to which we can dog or wire them, as there is always a large percentage of the hardwood logs that will sink unless they are so floated up by lighter timber. In reference to cutting hardwood logs from the tree one season and holding them over until the next to season, I have found that unless hardwood logs are manufactured the same season they are taken out they will doze from six inches to two feet on each end, and to prevent this we always make it a point to have our hardwood logs all cut ou', as nearly as possible, by the first of September (rock and soft elm excepted.) I might say that not nearly so many logs sink if they are left on the shore six weeks or two months after spring opens.

A. HAGAR & CO., Plantagenet, Ont.: We have had very little experience in the matter, but we once bought some hard maple and birch logs to be rafted and delivered at our mill. The party got out some, but failed to deliver them, and we drove them the next year ourselves and were very successful, they being seasoned for a year. We only drove them a distance of about forty miles, but we did not lose one by sinking. Of course, there were only a small quantity, and we cut them up as soon as they arrived at the mill.

J. D. IRVING, Buctouche, N.B.: I have driven hardwood logs, all kinds, for the past fifteen years. They must be peeled the year before driving, and dried out fairly well. Of course, the drier the better, if they are to be on a long drive. They drive far better than spruce ; in fact, when you drive them with spruce they will run out ahead of the spruce and your drive will work much better. For instance, when logs begin to jam, if you can get any move out of them the hardwoods will be sure to go, whereas with spruce alone you frequently have to work them little by little until you get a good run out of them. The hardwood, as you may know, becomes as slippery as an eel as soon as it goes into the water. Regarding keeping them afloat any length of time, mine have been driven about 10 to 15 miles to a main rafting ground, and I have frequently had them remain in the raft all summer, in which case I throw a slop across the rafts and pin them to it. I always raft them with spruce or hemlock, which hold up the hardwood in the manner I have stated. I always watch mine, and when I see any beginning to sink pin them up. I think as a general thing they will remain above water without any trouble for two or three months, after that they begin to settle. My rafts come into salt water, which is, of course, a shade stronger than fresh. Anyone taking out a large drive of hardwood would have to avoid getting them stuck in the stream over summer, in which case they should be hauled or rolled out to dry. If they remained in the water over winter they would scarcely drive next spring. I cut away an old mill dam a couple of years ago, and in the bottom of the pond there were about 200 hardwood logs. They have been there about 20 years or more. I am having them hauled out on the bank to dry and drive next spring. They are as sound as the day they were cut in the woods.

THOS. A. PICKARD, Mar, Ont.: During the six years I was in business in Owen Sound, we cut from one to one and a half millions each year, all hardwood, and rafted all our logs. As to the success of rafting hardwood, we give it as our experience that if the water is smooth there is not more than 10 per cent. loss in rafting maple, beech and birch from forty to sixty miles, with logs cut during the winter and rafted the following summer from June to August. Have had no experience in running them on a stream, but in case of being caught in a sea you are sure to lose from 50 to 100 per cent. I don't think holding logs until the following season is practical, for if they are not in the water by August following the winter they are cut, they will spoil at the ends very quickly. We never adopted any method to keep them afloat, simply rolled them into "bag boom" and towed away at the rate of from one to one and a half miles an hour.

C. H. WITTHUN & CO., Wiarton, Ont. : Our experience with hardwood is that it cannot be successfully driven in small streams. We raft our hardwood logs after letting them dry for about four to six months, and then the best of the logs, "butt logs," will sink. The success of safely landing them at the mill depends entirely on the weather—if nice and calm we may get off with a small loss, but if rough we run large chances of losing more than twenty per cent., and if we are not very careful to keep in sheltered water, the chance of landing any of them is exceedly small. Then there is another drawback. If hardwood lays too long on the beach in the summer time the logs get dozed on ends, and the lumber is not worth within two dollars per M of what winter cut hardwood is worth.

J. R. BOOTH, Ottawa.: I have never had any experience in the floating of hardwood logs in the way you mention ; but to give my opinion I do think they would float if cut and laid up for summer for a short distance or until they became water soaked; but the greatest difficulty would be, I fear, in the sap wood becoming dozed in the warm weather, which I have found to be the case in some few I had left over in the woods by sleighing breaking up early in the spring before I got them out. I found all the logs that the heat of the sun got at were more or less sap dozed, whilst the bottom logs in the rollway were quite green, and I think would sink if put in the water the same as if put in from the stumps. Two years ago I put in the water 42 birch logs as an experiment, and only one of them reached my mill, and this one was in the water three months and barely floated ; the rest I never saw sight of.

KING BROS., Quebec, Que.: We have had very little experience in driving hardwood logs and are unable to make any suggestion, but the writer, in the course of conversation with some people coming from the lower provinces, gathered that the most successful plan had been found to deprive the trees intended to be cut of the bark to the extent of three or four inches in width all the way around the bottom of the tree, the effect of which is represented to be that the tree dies without injuring the fibre of the wood, and when cut the following year the tree is found drivable, that is, the wood is so dry that it will float without sinking.

W. J. TRENOUTH & BRO., Powassan, Ont.: The only hardwood logs we have driven is ash, elm, basswood and birch. Ash, black and white floats well. Basswood will float until the water gets warm. Rock elm floats well; soft elm will float well if it is good timber but a poor quality will sink. Birch will only float a very short time and we find it is the poor quality of it that sinks. We have been told that if the birch is peeled it will float, but we never tried any experiments in floating hardwood logs, but believe they will all float better if peeled.

J. & T. SCOTT, Allan's Mills, Ont.: We have been driving hardwood logs for a number of years, and would say that the logs are more successfully driven when they are cut a year before, but we sometimes cut them in the winter and drive them in the following spring, pinning cedars to them by means of 1½ inch oak or rock elm pins. A cedar log 6 inches in diameter at the small end will float an oak log about 18 or 20 inches.

THE ORILLIA EXPORT LUMBER CO., Orillia, Ont.: We have had considerable experience in the handling of hardwood logs, and we do not think that it would be practicable to cut them one season and float them the next. We will not say that they might not float, in fact we think that they would, but we think they would be so badly damaged by laying over, as to make them unfit for lumber and not worth much for anything else. It is a well known fact that hardwood logs such as we get here, with the exception of elm and ash, are materially damaged if they lay out of the water after the month of July following the winter they were taken from the tree, as after that date they deteriorate very fast.

A. & P. WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.: We have never had any experience in the driving of hardwood logs, but would be glad to know what steps can be taken to successfully accomplish that end, as we have a large quantity of hardwood on our limits, which is practically valueless unless we can devise some method of getting it down the river without sinking.

J. & T. JARDINE, Kingston, N. B. : We have had some experience with hardwood logs. We peel the bark off the trees and let them dry all summer, and the next spring they float all right. Some parties claim that the best way is, after the tree is peeled not to cut off the top until the fall when you commence hauling. They claim that the sap goes up into the unpeeled top, and thus lightens the butt of the tree. When logs are peeled we think there is no trouble driving them.

A. TAIT, Orillia, Ont. : Have no experience in driving hardwood logs, but feel quite certain that to cut and to hold hardwood logs over until they dry would render them useless for any manufacturing purposes.

CHEW BROS , Midland, Ont.: We have never undertaken the driving of hardwoods, outside of ash and basswood. This class of timber, if banked till driving season opens, can be driven the same season without any loss. Any hardwoods that we have sawn, such as oak, maple, beech, birch and elm, have not required to be driven, only towed, and in order to prevent such logs from sinking, we invariably resort to rafting as is customary in the trade. Our experience has been that it does not pay to risk towing without, as the loss sustained by logs sinking would much more than cover extra expenses incurred in rafting. Of course, this method would not apply where logs have to be driven down a stream, in which they would be likely to get broken up. We have not, in course of our lumbering operations, found it necessary to experiment in this connection, as principal part of our output is pine and floatable timber.

SNIDER LUMBER CO., Gravenhurst, Ont.: In reference to the driving of hardwood logs such as oak, birch and maple, we find that cribbing them is the safest and best way to drive them. Basswood and ash will float for a few months without losing any by sinking, while soft elm will float for some time. We have peeled soft elm logs in the spring, and after leaving on the bank for several weeks before dumping them found they floated high for several months. We think that cutting hardwood logs the previous season and allowing them to season would spoil them, as we find by leaving them on the bank until July the ends will be dozy from 1 to 1½ feet into the log. This is especially the case with basswood, birch, maple and beech, and cutting them a year in advance would, we think, render them useless.

N. & A. DYMENT, Thessalon, Ont.: We think that if

the logs were seasoned for a year, as you state, they would float long enough to be driven a reasonable distance.

ONTARIO LUMBER CO., Toronto, Ont.: We have had no experience in driving hardwood sawlogs in any appreciable quantity. We have occasionally driven oak timber, which would sink very readily when put into the water after cut. We found by boring a hole with a 3 inch auger at both ends of the log, and driving in a plug, leaving a small air space between the bottom of the auger hole and the plug, that they would float successfully in this way. We have known instances where hardwood has been left on the bank to dry, and by painting the ends of the logs just before watering, they were driven successfully, but the distance must not be too great.

MACPHERSON & SCHELL, Alexandria, Ont.: Your statement about cutting logs the previous season and allowing them to stand over and season would mean, so far as maple, elm and birch are concerned, to let them become useless. Maple and elm are damaged by September considerably, birch less. Seasoned logs may float until they become saturated. Plugged logs will float if the vacuum is perfect. Frozen logs will float early in the season, but will go down when the water is warmer and the logs become fully soaked, and the sap cells filled with water. Have tried floating hardwood logs but not successfully. The specific gravity of oak, maple and birch in a large percentage of logs is greater than water, and I do not see how such logs can float after the sap cells become filled with water. A large percentage of hardwood logs will float for a short time, but will go down after a few days.

PETER NADEAU, SR., Grand Cascapedia, Que.: In our district we drive very little hardwood of any description, the principal drawback in doing so being the sinking of logs coming down the river and also when in boom. The only safe and satisfactory way of driving them is by rafting them with spruce, cedar or pine. The logs are placed side by side, every second one being a spruce or cedar. Cross pieces are laid across at the ends and holes bored through the cross pieces and into the birch, then wooden pins are driven in solid. This is the only satisfactory way we know of, even if costly; otherwise there is sure to be a great deal of loss. The cutting of birch and hardwood the previous season is also a good way if the bark is taken off, giving the lumber a chance to dry; otherwise it will dry very little and in a few months will get dozy and stained.

WILLIAMSON & CROMBIE, Kingsbury, Que.: We have not had very much experience in driving hardwoods, but have got out ash, birch and basswood in small quantities, which were peeled in the summer and lay in the woods until the following spring, and then drove to our mills where they lay in the water until fall. These logs when taken into the mill and sawn were found in perfect order, and we have no hesitation in saying that logs got out in this way should turn out altogether satisfactory to the manufacturer. You, of course, understand that basswood got out in the winter is a great deal better than water-soaked timber, which becomes discolored.

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY, Chatham, N.B.: We have been in the habit of getting small quantities of hardwood off our small streams, and find that if peeled a season in advance, we are able to float the larger portion of them down our small brooks in the spring, but as soon as the water gets warm in the summer, they again absorb large quantities of water and sink. Our experience is that they can be handled for say three months after being put in the water in the spring. There is, however, more or less loss. Black-hearted birch will not float sufficiently at any time to pay for handling. We only have birch, maple, beech, ash, and this class of hardwood here, and our experimenting has been entirely with these, and our experience is that there is very little, if any, difference in the time we can keep the different kinds afloat. In preparing our stock in this way, we still find a few logs that will not float sufficiently, and we generally twitch these out of the brooks, and leave them over for the following year. Ours is a tidal river, and all our mills are on salt-water sites. In bringing hardwood logs from the delivery booms to the mills, we generally raft about one-half spruce and half hardwood, so as to make the passage (which is from 20 to 50 miles) in safety, but after arriving at the boom and the rafts being broken up, we find our loss is considerable, say from 5 to 10 per cent. All things considered, we could not recommend this mode of handling hardwood, and we only do it in case of necessity, and where timber and logs are not within reach of railway or other communication.

KELLEY BROS., River Hebert, N.S.: We have had no experience in driving hardwood logs. We should say that if the logs were barked all around they would not doze or sap rot and ought to drive alright. We think they would as well as sapling pine. Of course, the longer they stay in the water the heavier they get.

THE VICTORIA HARBOR LUMBER CO, Toronto, Ont.: We have never towed hardwood logs in any quantity. We have brought a few oak logs which had been cut and left one season on the bank, from French River to our mills, and towed them mixed with pine, and as nearly as we remember, we succeeded in getting about 50 per cent. of them to our mill. We would hardly consider that a success.

GILMOUR & COMPANY, Trenton, Ont.: We have never found driving hardwood logs satisfactory. We have only driven them a short distance from the pond to the mill, and in our opinion it would be almost impossible to drive them any distance, as so many of them would sink that the expense and loss would be very great.

M. BRENNEN & SONS MFG CO., Hamilton, Ont.: We had some birch logs peeled early last summer and floated this spring, and driven down the river. They floated very satisfactorily, but the timber appeared to be a little dozed, and would not like to say what the lumber will be like until we make a shipment. They were not cut into lumber as early in the spring as might have been, which perhaps would have been advisable.

UPPER OTTAWA IMPROVEMENT CO., Ottawa, Ont.: We have had practically no experience in driving hardwoods. We drive pine, spruce, tamarac, hemlock, cedar and occasionally a few ash, so few that we are not able to venture an opinion as to the percentage of loss. We handle about 3,000,000 pieces annually, among which are not more than 300 to 500 ash logs. We draw out and rollway for a year partly sunken logs wherever practicable, and thus avoid any appreciable loss. Of course, no amount of drying will make a shaky log float for any length of time, but sappy logs, if taken out of the water and allowed to dry for a year, float well.

THOMPSON & AVERY, Sharbot Lake, Ont.: We have found that by leaving hardwood logs on the bank for a short time in the summer, they will dry out enough to float for a short period, say two or three weeks, but to leave them on the bank for a season the timber taints in the ends of logs and the lumber is not so nice, besides, the logs will sink if left long in the water. We find by leaving birch, maple and basswood on the bank all summer the timber is almost spoiled. Elm will, however, not suffer even if left the whole season, and will float.

CRAIG & AUSTIN, Kinmount, Ont.: We have been experimenting on floating hardwoods for some years, and last year (1900) we made a success of it by falling the trees during the bark peeling season, from June 1st to August, peeling off the bark, and leaving the tree lie till the fall months, then cut and skid the logs and dump on the shores until the ice goes out in the spring. We believe any hardwood will float; we have swamp elm now floating like pine. We are peeling even our basswood this year.

JONES BROS., Wiarton, Ont.: Our experience is in rafting, not river-driving, but we presume the action is the same in both cases. We raft hardwood logs at all seasons of the year. Early in the spring many of them sink, and even at this season some will sink, after lying on the shore all summer. Wherever possible we dog, or wire sinkers to logs floating high, and this is the only means used in this section to bring them in. To dog or wire up logs would not be practicable in river-driving. We never tried cutting logs the previous season, but would suppose that if they were cut very early, that the most of the logs would be completely ruined for lumber. For instance, any hardwood logs left on the shore a season would not be worth rolling into the water. Any hardwood logs cut, say last winter, and left in the sun until the end of August, would make lumber that most dealers would not buy at more than half price. The lumber would be dozy.

MAITLAND, RIXON & CO., Owen Sound, Ont.: We cannot speak with any authority whether the hardwood can be driven successfully or not down streams, as we have never had any experience in driving hardwood logs, as all our logs are drawn to the shore and rafted from there. But one part of your letter struck us as something peculiar, that is the holding of hardwood logs for a year to dry them out to run them down stream. Hardwood logs in our part of the country, if held for a year, are spoiled. Hardwood in the eastern states must be different to what ours is. Our opinion of running hardwood logs is that it cannot be done successfully.

PITTS & CHARLTON, Victoria Harbor, Ont.: We have had no practical experience in the driving of hardwood logs. We have heard that cutting the previous season, and allowing them to remain over a season, would likely produce the desired results, that is, to prevent sinking. We would give it as an opinion that if hardwood standing timber were girdled, say during the winter season when the sap is down, and in effect killed, and then cut into saw-logs the following season, as we are informed is the practice with cypress, this would be found advantageous.

J. MCBURNEY & SONS, Callender, Ont.: We have never tried driving hardwood logs with the exception of basswood, which we find sink if left in the water long. It is claimed by our men that if bored four or five inches in the end and plugged basswood logs will float, but we have never tried it.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO., Pembroke, Ont.: We have had no experience in handling hardwoods in the manner you state. Any hardwoods we have taken down were loaded or banded to other floatable logs. The writer is of the opinion that hardwood logs held over in the woods for a season will float the following April and May, or for such time as the water is heavy.

REID BROS., Hepworth Station, Ont.: Cutting hardwood logs and leaving them over for a season spoil them entirely for first-class lumber, as there is at least two feet on each end spoiled. We have not had any experience driving hardwood logs, but keep our logs in mill pond at one of our mills, and find they are easily kept afloat. They are usually wired to soft logs and can be floated on the lake without any loss in good weather. Driving on the river has not been accomplished successfully here.

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.: We have driven some hardwood logs without any special preparation, but not successfully. They might be driven successfully as you suggest, but we find they spoil very quickly and think a good deal of timber would be wasted if cut the previous season. We find hardwood logs cut along in September will spoil or rot to some extent at the ends before it can be sawn in the winter. Coming through Windsor on the train a few days since the writer noticed hardwood logs being unloaded off cars and made up into rafts in the river.

R. WATT, Wiarton, Ont.: My experience has been that if hardwood logs are held over more than one season they doze at the ends and sap-rot and become practically useless. I raft my logs here, but do not commence before about the first of June, and between that time and the middle of July they should all be watered, otherwise they commence to doze. The majority of them will float, but when we get what we call sinkers we usually wire them to a softwood log. If the spring happens to be late and cloudy the logs do not spoil so soon.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages} $1.00 PER YEAR {The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets: A weekly medium of information and communication between Canaian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

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At the same time and place certain forfeited and abandoned Berths in the Townships of DIGBY, SHERBORNE and LUTTERWORTH, in the District of HALIBURTON and County of VICTORIA, will be offered for sale, the purchasers of these latter Berths to have the right to cut all kinds of timber.

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E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, June 1, 1901.

N. B.—No unauthorized publication of the advertisement will be paid for.

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For pine lumber, full set of barrel hoop machinery. Apply to
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About 120 M. ft. pine lumber cut 1" and 2" and 10 M. ft. spruce cut 1".
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CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

From the standpoint of immediate demand, white pine lumber conditions are not as satisfactory as they were one month ago, the volume of business being slightly less. But when this is said nothing more can be added which would give one reason to expect anything but a strong market. The conditions are all favorable to a steady demand at firm prices. The present season has been characterized by extreme dullness in the export of lumber, but next year a season of much greater activity and higher prices may be looked for. As it is the higher grades which most readily find a market in Great Britain, there is likely to develop a great scarcity of these grades in the near future, especially as the supply is now almost inadequate to meet the demands of the trade. Good pine lumber promises to gradually become more valuable. The changes in our Ottawa price list show an appreciation in good strips and shipping culls and better. Lath and shingles are also showing strength, and it is said that the supply is very light. Toronto dealers are looking for still higher prices before the end of the year. Of hardwoods little can be said. The buying is still of a hand-to-mouth character, while manufacturers are holding prices steady. The stock is comparatively large, but this will be offset by restricting the log output next winter. There is a good movement of hemlock.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lumber market conditions in the eastern provinces are mostly unchanged, although there are indications of strength. Waney pine has been sold in the Quebec market as high as 55 cents for 21 inch average. The other classes of timber are firm, although not in as good demand as pine. Spruce deals are moving moderately, while clapboards are scarce and firm. As high as $32 has been paid for extra quality clapboards delivered at Boston. The cedar shingle market is daily becoming stronger, and several sales of extras are reported at $3 on Boston rate of freight. Clears bring about $2.70 and second clears $2.25. A recent report from Fredericton, N. B., states that there are 26,000,000 feet of logs hung up on the head waters of the St. John river owing to extremely low water. This is about one-fifth of the output of that river.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The carpenters, strike in Winnipeg is perhaps, the only unfavorable element in the lumber situation of the west. Other conditions favor a large consumption of lumber. Building permits issued in Winnipeg up to August 31st of this year represent an expenditure of $1,300,000, and the total for the year will probably exceed two million dollars. Then there is the abundant harvest to enrich the farmers and make possible the erection of new buildings and improvements. Altogether the outlook for lumber is good, and prices are firm. British Columbia manufacturers report some increase in the demand for shingles for shipment eastward, but the movement of lumber is not very active. A few large orders have lately been placed for railway and bridge timber.

UNITED STATES.

The lumber trade of the United States has been a little quieter during the past week, although prices show no material change. The tendency seems to be towards higher prices for the upper grades of white pine, and a continuation of present prices for the lower qualities. In the Lake Superior district uppers and selects are higher, and in Tonawanda some of the better grades have been marked up two dollars per thousand. The selling price of white pine in the eastern distributing markets has for some time been out of proportion to the prices asked at producing points, and a process

of readjustment is now taking place. There is a marked scarcity of 12 inch boards and long piece stuff. The spruce market continues firm, a report from Boston stating that the list price has been advanced one dollar. It is most difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion regarding the hardwood situation. Indications point to an increased demand, while on the other hand many dealers report a very quiet trade, and basswood, which has been strong all year, has been offered at reduced figures. This has given consumers reason to hope for concessions and consequently they are showing a disposition to keep out of the market as long as possible. Inch maple is inactive, but there is good demand for thicker sizes. White pine shingles are scarce and strong.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The past two weeks has witnessed a falling off in the number of timber cargoes arriving in London, and consequently a more hopeful view is now taken of the timber market of Great Britain. If shipments are curtailed, the market will very soon show signs of recovery. So far as Canadian spruce and pine are concerned, it is significant that they appear to occupy a stronger position than any other class of lumber which is marketed in Great Britain. A quantity of third quality Ottawa pine, 70 per cent. 3x11 and balance narrow, is reportd to have been sold at £11 10s. per standard delivered at Liverpool. Considerable parcels of spruce have also changed hands, and when dealers are enabled to reduce their holdings purchased at the higher level which prevailed in the spring, liberal buying for fall and winter account may be expected. A large line of Quebec spruce battens were sold at a recent sale in London at £6 17s. 6d. per standard for 3x7, and £6 7s. for 3x6. Quebec rock elm boards sold at 9d. per foot and birch planks at 1s., and square elm timber at 60s. to 67s. 6d. per load of 50 cubic feet. Quebec oak is in fair request, and the demand for first-class waney and square pine is good, but second-class is dull of sale. The consumption of wood in London is increasing and is in excess of same time last year.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

W. Caldwell, of Toronto, is announced to have sold within the past fortnight 4,100,000 feet of white pine lumber to W. H. Hogg, of Buffalo.

The Yale-Columbia Lumber Company, of Phœnix, B. C., is supplying about 750,000 feet of lumber for a large tunnel on the new Boundary railway.

A car load of shooks for fruit boxes and berry baskets was shipped last week from New Westminster, B. C., to Adelaide, Australia, by the British Columbia Mfg. Company.

The schooner F. E. Saunders is loading lumber at the Hastings mill, Vancouver, B. C., for a foreign port, and the ship City of Hankow is about to load lumber at Barnet, B. C., for Sydney, Australia.

Messrs. Robinson, Limited, held a sale of wood goods at Dublin, Ireland, on August 15th, at which the following prices were realized: Miramichi spruce, 9 x 3, 10 and 11 ft., £12 15s., per Irish standard; 12 ft., £13 2s. 6d.; 13 ft., £12 15s. to £13 2s. 6d.; 14 ft., £13 5s.; 15 ft., £13 2s. 6d.; 10 ft. to 19 ft., £13 5s.; 20 and 21 ft., £13 7s. 6d. Cape Tormentine spruce, 12 x 3, £12 to £11 5s. 11 x 3, £12 5s.; 8 x 3, £11 17s. 6d.; 7 x 3, £11 12s. 6d.; 5 x 1, £9 2s. 6d. 1st Quebec spruce, 9 to 14 x 3, £14 5s.; 2nd, 11 to 14 x 3, £13 17s. 6d.; 7 x 3, £12; 3rd, 9 x 3, £11 10s.; unsorted, 7 x 3, £11 10s. to £12; 9 x 3, £13. Quebec red pine, 18 ft. 4 x 2, £14 7s. 9d. to £14 15s.; 20 ft. to 24 ft. 4 x 2, £14 10s.; 18 ft. 6 x 2, £15; 12 ft. 9 x 3, £19 1s.

Messrs. Campbell, Meredith & Allan have entered an action in the name of the Collin's Bay Rafting & Forwarding Company to seize and attach in the hands of Messrs. Poupore & Malone, contractors, now doing work in the Montreal harbor, some 1,060 pieces of oak now on board the steamer Saturn or on the wharf, to which the steamer is attached, the whole representing a value of about $13,350. The affidavit of the President of the company plaintiff, which owns the Saturn, sets forth that the timber was shipped at Sandusky, Ohio, consigned to the defendants by Hirk, Christy & Co., of Cleveland, and that on coming to Montreal the ship grounded at Pigeon Island. A tug and lighter had to be secured to release the vessel, and the time lost and repairs needed constituted another source of damage. The plaintiffs claim that the accident is imputable to the cargo, and that they have a lien on the timber.

FIRES.

The saw mill of Thompson & Avery, near Sharbot Lake, Ont., was destroyed by fire on August 29th, at a loss of $4,000.

The saw mill of John Greenlees, at Red Bay, near Wiarton, Ont., was burned recently, together with a quantity of lumber.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

[Correspondence of the Canada Lumberman.]

Prices on the local lumber market hold firm, no single line showing a break or tendency to break. The local demand has improved with the passing of the labor troubles. On account of the strikes, however, considerable building planned for the present season has been postponed a year. Culls are now a good feature, as the supply is limited. They are almost entirely in the hands of jobbers, according to a reliable authority.

Opinions differ on the export trade, but the American market from all accounts shows little, if any, improvement. One company has it that the United States buyers are trading from hand to mouth. September, however, promises an improvement, as winter stocks will then begin to receive attention. The British market is dull and according to report overstocked. British exporters, while moving considerable stock from local yards and mills, are holding considerable on the other side.

Quotations show advances in a few lines. Good pine strips have brought from $26 to $32 per thousand. Pine 8 inch shipping culls and better stock finds buyers at $15 to $16. Lath are in demand, No. 1 unchanged at $2.00 to $2.50 and No. 2 advanced to $2.25. Cedar shingles have also reached a higher figure. Clear butts are mentioned at $2.00 to $2.35, and XXX at $2.50 to $2.75. Mill culls are retailing as high as $14.

"Hardwood trade extremely dull," is the situation as described by a local dealer. Buyers are not anxious for business and the mills are holding large stocks. Prices, however, are erratic and what holds good in one sale may not answer in another, although the same stock may be selling. The figure given for basswood is $16 per M., and for mill run ash $17. Maple, birch and elm, which brought $16 a year ago, are running from $10 to $12 now.

Business is brisk at the mills and logs plentiful. Low water in the Gatineau threatened a tie up, but heavy rain has improved the situation.

Over 800 men have gone up to the woods. Some place the figures even higher, and gangs are being hired daily. Wages are even higher than last season, ranging from $20 and board for road-making to $30 and board for axe men.

It is reported that the Bronson & Weston Company will next season erect a saw mill at the Chaudiere, on the site of their old one. They have been out of the business for a couple of years.

When the Duke of York and Cornwall and party arrive in Ottawa they will see lumbering operations in the picturesque

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setting of a quarter of a century back, before work on the limits was modernized. A cabin is to be erected at Rockliffe, near Ottawa, in which no nails or other iron will enter. Bunks and open fire-place will adorn the cabin. At least twenty-five trees will be felled, trimmed and run to the river. The lumbermen will do their own cooking and everything is to be carried out as in the by-gone days. Before visiting the cabin, the Royal party will shoot the slide. The local lumbermen have entered with enthusiasm into the scheme.

Ottawa, August 30, 1901. A. P.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the creditors of the Chequasset Lumber Co. was held in New York on August 27th. Representatives of all the banks interested as well as the merchandise creditors were present. The meeting was called at the request of Chas. E. Corkran, president of the Chequasset Lumber Co., who made a proposition to form a new company, of which he was to have control, to take over all the assets and liabilities and continue business. The Chequasset Lumber Co. is a parent organization controlled by fifteen subordinate companies. Mr. Corkran submitted a statement showing that the liabilities of all the concerns amounted to $965,960, and the assets would amount to nearly $500,000.

A committee of three creditors was appointed to examine the books and to report to another meeting, which will be called in about three weeks.

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following shipments of lumber, etc., from Canadian ports are reported since last issue:

From Chatham, N. B.: Schr. Morancy, for New York, 1,106,500 pieces lath, by William Richards Co.

From Ship Harbor, N. S.: Barque Broughton, for Llanally, Ireland, spruce deals, value $6,000, by Alfred Dickie.

From Halifax, N. S.: Str. Oruro, for British West Indies, 6,000 feet lumber, value $90. Schr. Regina B., for St. Pierre, 5,000 feet lumber, value $50. Schr. Dahome, for London, England, 519,986 feet deals, etc., value $5,119. Barque Vianca Casanova, for Swansea, England, 723,512 feet lumber, etc., value $7,105.

From Montreal: Str. Anduri, for Liverpool, 18,683 pieces lumber, by Charlemagne Lumber Co; 20,697 pieces lumber by Watson & Todd; 8,427 pieces lumber by R. Cox & Co; 756 pieces of lumber by McArthur Bros. & Co.; 3,395 pieces lumber by Gillies Bros.; 2,307 pieces lumber by C. P. R. Str. Amarynthia, for Glasgow, 5,454 pieces deals by Watson & Todd; 4,892 pieces deals by E. H. Lemay; 2,922 pieces deals by McLaurin Bros.; 7289 pieces deals by Dobell, Beckett & Co; 8,302 pieces deals by J. Burstall & Co.; 1,680 bdls. birch lumber by Canada Atlantic Ry. Str. Montevidean, for Glasgow, 95 pieces lumber by G. T. R.; 9,583 pieces deals and boards by Watson & Todd. Str. Frisia, for Hamburg, 9,871 pieces boards by Watson & Todd; 1,116 pieces lumber by G. T. R.; 42 Walnut logs by C. P. R. Str. Manchester City, for Manchester, 1,998 pieces ends, 3,782 deals and boards, by R. Cox & Co; 9,378 deals and ends by Watson & Todd; 4,547 pieces deals by McLaurin Bros; 16,194 pieces boards by W. & J. Sharples; 295 rolls pulp board by Laurentide Pulp Co. Str. Devona, for Dundee, 7,982 pieces deals by Charlemagne Lumber Co. Str. Lord Iveagh, for Belfast, 5,282 pieces deals by J. Burstall & Co.; 4,096 pieces deals by McArthur Export Co.; 5,690 pieces deals by Watson & Todd; 2,466 pieces deals by G.T.R.; 1,800 barrel staves, 500 barrel hoops, by the C.P.R.; Str. Degana, for Liverpool, 11,126 pieces lumber by Watson & Todd; 1,185 pieces of lumber by Montreal Lumber Co.; 10,691 pieces lumber by W. & J. Sharples; 3,000 pieces lumber by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Lake Megantic, for Liverpool, 3,357 pieces lumber by Charlemagne Lumber Co.; 11,787 pieces lumber by McLaurin Bros.; 19,833 pieces lumber by Watson & Todd; 1110 pieces walnut lumber, 414 pieces oak lumber, 251 pieces oak scantling, 610 pieces walnut lumber, by C.P.R. Str. Bark Poseidon, for Kragero, 5,111 pieces spruce deals, 2,168 pieces red pine deals, 603 pieces of spruce deals and ends, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Sicilan, for Glasgow, 553 bdls hickory, 14 pieces boards, by G. T. R.; 1,680 pieces lumber, 601 bdls lumber, by C. P. R.; 964 bdls. wood pulp, by Laurentide Pulp Co.; 8,478 pieces deals and boards, 37,787 pieces deals and boards, by W. & J. Sharples. Str. Carrigan Head, for Belfast, 1,300 bdls. staves, by C. P. R.; 9,158 pieces deals, boards and ends, by Robt. Cox & Co.; 18,863 pieces deals, boards and ends, by Watson & Todd; 2,557 pieces deals, boards and ends, by McLaurin Bros.; 4,862 pieces deals and ends, by J. Burstall & Co.; 3,983 pieces deals and ends, by Robt. Cox & Co.; 2,500 bdls. staves, by C.P.R. Str. Pretorian, for Glasgow, 1,109 pieces deals, by G. T. R.; 7,313 pieces deals and boards, by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; 6,168 pieces deals and boards, by W. & J. Sharples.

TIMBER STATEMENT.

Following is a comparative statement for three years of the timber, etc., measnred and culled at the port of Quebec up to Sept. 3rd, as reported by the Supervisor of Cullers:

	Cu ft. 1899	Cu ft. 1900	Cu. ft. 901
W'n'y w'te pine	1,611,562	1,366,183	984,375
White pine.....	544,181	505,666	412,132
Red pine	159,541	60,796	77,790
Oak.....	514,763	429,302	385,432
Elm	446,408	586,031	916,032
Ash.....	56,543	81,227	134,430
Basswood.....	....	241	464
Butternut	60	142	944
Tamarac.	415	71	198
Birch and Maple	231,946	392,149	306,842

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Agents for Canadian white pine and spruce, cut to all sizes, and for all kinds of hardwoods in log, lumber and dimension stock. Shipments handled to the best advantage at all ports in Ireland. Correspondence solicited.

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Mowry & Sons, B., Gravenhurst, Ont.
Madison Williams, Port Perry, Ont.
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Dominion Wire Rope Company, Montreal.
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Electrical Apparatus, Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto, Ont.
Files and Rasps, Globe File Mfg. Co., Port Hope.
Lath Yarn, Independent Cordage Co., Toronto.
Legal, Denton, Dunn & Boultbee, Toronto, Ont.
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Turbines, Madison Williams, Port Perry, Ont.
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Tents, Canoes, &c., Peterborough Canoe Co., Peterborough, Ont.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES--WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	24 00	26 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1 x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common		16 00
2x10 common		17 00
2x12 common		17 50
3x10 common		17 00
3x12 common		17 50
1x10 and 12 common	16 00	17 50
inch siding common		15 50
inch strips, common		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 00	16 50
1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 50
1x8 and 10 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 50	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
⅛ inch No. 1 lath		3 00
1½ inch No. 2 lath		2 25
⅜ inch Norway lath		3 00
X white pine shingles		75
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts	1 60	1 70
XXX white pine shingles	2 50	2 60
B C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.

Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$26 00	$28 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	20 00	22 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00	25 00
Ash, M.R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R. 1 in.	18.00	20 00
" 1½ " 2	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00	20 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	18 00	20 00
1½ to 2	20 00	22 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	16 00	17 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00
" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00	26.00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 " 1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run 2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"	20 00	22 00
Elm rock, mill run 1¼" 3	23 00	25 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½" 2	30 00	32 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1	1½ 17 00	18 00
Maple 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	19 00	20 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1½ 30 00	32 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	33 00	35 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1½ 31 00	35 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	34 00	38 00
Oak quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	60 00	65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1 " 3	85 00	100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	34 00	28 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m	$31 00	42 00
Pine, good strips,	26 00	32 00
Pine, good shorts,	22 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b.m	18 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips,	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 2 dressing shorts,	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s.c. and better stock,	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better stock	15 00	16 00
Pine, 8 & ups.c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s.c. strips	13 00	15 00
Pine, s c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath per M No. 1	2 25	2 75
Lath per M No. 2	2 00	2 25
xx Cedar shingles, 18".	1 40	1 75
Cedar Shingles, Clear Butt	2 00	2 35
Cedar Shingles, xxx	2 50	2 75
xx Pine Shingles	1 10	1 25
Pine Shingles, Clear Butts	1 60	1 75
xxxx Pine Shingles	2 75	2 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average,	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	39	50
" " 19 to 21 inch average " "	45	55
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	45	55

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$58 00	Selects, 1in., 8in. and up wide	$52 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in	58 00	1¼, 1½ and in	52 00
2½ and 3 in	60 00	2½ and 3 in	55 00
4 in	65 00	4 in	60 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	42 00	2½ and 3in., 8in. and up wide	50 00
1¼ and 1½ in	43 00	4 in	55 00
2in	44 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1in., 7 in. and up wide	30 00	2½ and 3in., 7in. and up wide.	43 00
1¼ and 1½ in	00	4 in	46 00
2in	41 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	38 00
6 in. wide	43 00	6 in. wide	43 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	34 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	38 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	40 00	in., 6 in. wide	40 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼in., 4, 5, 6in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	25 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	27 00	No. , 9 in	19 00
10 in	22 00	8 and 7 in	19 00
9 in	21 00	No. 3, 12 in	15 00
8 and 7 in	22 00	10 in	17 50
No. 2, 12 in	22 00	9 in	17 0
10 in	20 00	8 in	17 50

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$14 50	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$16 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	14 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 7 in. and up wide	16 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	15 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide	27 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	27 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	27 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 8in. and up wide	28 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	3 75	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in	3 25
Clear Butts	2 75	Clear Butts	2 25

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 50	No. 2. White Pine	3 00
		Hemlock	2 75

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$68	$70	
2½ in.	68	70	
1 to 2 in.	60	62	
4 inch uppers	70	72	
Selects, 2½ in. up	60	62	
1 to 2 in.	50	5	
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	50	52	
1 to 2 in.	40	45	
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	30	40	
No. 2	25	30	
No. 3	21	26	
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	35	38	
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	28	30	
Stained saps	25	30	
Bracket plank	30	35	
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	32	35	
Dressing boards, narrow		23	
1x10 inch shippers		19	
1x12 inch shippers	$	$21	
4/4 inch " 13" & up.		22	
4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17	18	
10-in. dressing and better	28	30	
10-in. common		18	
12-in. dressing and better	32	34	
Common, 1x12		19	
No. 1 barn, 1x12	25	26	
1x10	23	24	
1x8	21	22	
No. 2 barn, 1x12		23	
1x10		21	
1x8		20	
Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	25	28	
" " 2 inch	28	30	
Dressing	26	32	
Common		20	

LATH.

Pine	$2 50	Spruce	$2 50

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. xxxx	$4 50	$4 75	
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	
Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25	5 50	
Hemlock		2 2	
Spruce		2 25	

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Up rs, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	$57	61 00	
2½ and 3 in		67 00	
4 in		72 00	
Selects, 1 to 2 in		56 00	
2½ and 3 in		62 00	
4 in		66 00	
Fine common, 1 in., up to 12 in. wide		43 00	
1¼ and 1½ in		45 00	
2 in		48 00	
3 in		57 00	
4 in		62 00	
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.		34 00	
1¼ and 1½ in		40 00	
No. 2, 1 in		22 00	
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	32 00	33 00	
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in		25 00	
Dressing 1¼ in		33 50	
1¼x10 and 12		35 50	
1½ in		34 50	
2 in		36 50	
Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in		38 50	
Mold st'ps No. 1 to 2 in	35 00	37 00	
Barn, No. 1, 12 in		27 00	
6, 8 and 10 in		23 00	
No. 2, 10 in		21 00	
No. 2, 12 in		23 00	
No. 3, 10 in		19 00	
No. 3, 12 in		20 00	
Box, 1 x 4		17 00	
1 x 6 to 12 in	16 50	17 50	
1 x 10 to 13 in		18 00	
1¼ and 1½ in	17 50	18 00	
Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	14 00	14 50	

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in	33 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 in	33 00	35 00	Strips	19 00	21 00
			Com. and culls	12 00	13 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	31 00	33 00	Com. & good culls	14 00	16 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6' & up,	20 00	22 00
			Com. & good culls	11 00	13 0

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. &	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	2 1 00	23 00

MAPLE.

1 s & 2d, hard, 6in:	p,	18 00	20 00	1st & 2d, soft 6in & up,	17 00 19 00

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

A special meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario was held in the Board of Trade Building, Toronto, on August 15th, Mr. John Waldie, the President, in the chair. Various matters of interest to the lumber trade were discussed.

The President explained that the Board of Management had not seen their way to affiliate with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. That Association desired that, in respect to an import duty on lumber, an exception should be made in the case of hardwoods, and that these should be admitted free. To this proposition the Lumbermen's Association would not agree, as it is the desire of the lumbermen that all lumber imported from the United States should be subject to a duty.

The Secretary, Mr. Tyndall, brought up the question of union labor in respect to the loading and unloading of boats. He said that a freight handler's union had been formed, and that their demands were such as to seriously affect the interests of all shippers. While they demanded the same wage scale as was paid in Chicago and similar places, they were not willing to give an equal service with these cities.

The question of wages of men in the woods was then discussed. It was shown that wages have been steadily increasing for the past four years, and that the cost of supplies is also higher. This brought up the question of restricting the log output during the coming winter. Mr. John Bertram stated that they had had three years of fairly good prices for lumber, and he thought it would be unsafe for the lumbermen, when they had to pay such high prices for pork, oats, etc., and such high wages, to go on and force their business.

It was pointed out that there was much difficulty in greatly curtailing operations, as it was almost necessary, where there was a large investment in plant and where an operator was the owner of a large number of horses, to provide employment for such plant and horses.

Mr. N. Dyment, of Barrie, stated that it was his intention to curtail operations in the woods the coming winter to the extent of 50 per cent.

The President remarked that in the winter of 1897-98 wages were about $16 per month, but in 1899-1900 they were $27. He thought that it now cost about $7 per thousand feet to get logs out of the woods and into the booms. Pork was 40 cents higher than one year ago.

A general discussion followed on the cost of taking out logs and manufacturing lumber. In logging labor was said to represent about 55 per cent. of the cost, while the average cost of manufacturing lumber, including saw bill, repairs, piling, etc., was about $2.

The following resolution was then submitted and unanimously adopted :

"Moved by Mr. N. Dyment, seconded by Mr. C. Beck, that in view of the present conditions attached to the carrying on of the lumber business, the increased value of stumpage, the difficulty of procuring suitable labor, and the uncertainty of demand for the product, the members of the Lumbermen's Association are of the opinion that it is very desirable to decrease the quantity of logs to be taken out next season, and those present agree to curtail their operations, and advise that all the members of the association follow this course, and so conserve their timber holdings."

Mr. Bertram endeavored to impress upon lumbermen the necessity of following the policy above outlined. It seemed to him that it would pay lumbermen better to consider their holdings of timber in the nature of an investment, and to extend their operations over ten years rather than to cut out their limits in half that time. He referred to the good fortune of the present holders of white pine timber. In about five years, he said, all the merchantable white pine on the south shore of Lake Superior would be cut, and Canadian owners of white pine, after that time, would certainly reap the benefit.

Mr. George Thomson, of Goderich, said that the timber in the north of Michigan would be completely exhausted in five years.

The President brought up the insurance question. He characterized the action of the insurance companies in respect to the recent advance in rates as most arbitrary and unjust. For instance, a water power mill with a first-class steel burner had been advanced in equal proportion with a steam mill with a poor burner. The underwriters had made a scale based on the distance the lumber is piled from the mill, without regard to the character of the mill, style of burner, or yard arrangements. If an advance was necessary, he thought it should have been a percentage instead of a flat advance.

Mr. Bertram said that his mill had been standing since 1852, and for nineteen years he had paid insurance premiums without ever having a fire either in mill or lumber yard, yet his insurance had been raised from 1¾ to 4 per cent.

Mr. Charles Beck proposed that the lumber-

Canadian Pavilion, Glasgow Exhibition.

men should carry their insurance among themselves. He thought that by this means they would get cheaper insurance. The advisability of affiliating with the Millers' and Manufacturers' Association was suggested, and on the motion of Mr. Bertram, the following resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, that the recent advance of rates of insurance on lumber, ranging from 50 to 225 per cent., is, in our opinion, not warranted by the circumstances, and the Board of Management are requested to communicate with saw mill owners, whether members of the association or not, with a view to taking joint action, either in forming a new insurance company by associating themselves with other manufacturers, and so dividing the risk, or by joining on favorable terms some existing institution ; that the Board of Management report as soon as possible to a meeting to be called for the purpose, and take action with a view of remedying the present abnormal conditions."

Mr. Dyment stated that it was possible to obtain from the same company cheaper insurance for lumber in the United States than in Canada.

The President referred to the action of the Ontario Government in passing an order-in-council compelling the medical inspection of lumber camps. This order was passed last winter and took effect on September 1st.

Those present were unanimous in condemning the regulations, which they thought to be unjust. One of the gentlemen present stated that not a case of smallpox on the north shore had originated in the lumber camps, but that it had been carried from the Michigan Soo and distributed from hotels along the C.P.R. Some striking comparisons were made between the conditions under which the men in the woods and people in the large cities live, the opinion being expressed that much greater need exists for a compulsory inspection of dwellings in cities than of the camps in the woods. It was also shown that the regulations requiring the men to take out certificates of freedom from smallpox were improperly carried out, and that it was simply a means of adding to the revenue of doctors. No action regarding the order-in-council was taken, but it is probable that the matter will be considered by the Board of Management.

The lumbermen have experienced some annoyance from "jumpers" from camps after their expenses had been paid. It was pointed out that there was a law to protect employers, but that it was often found inadvisable to enforce it. This law is an amendment to the Act Respecting Master and Servant, and reads as follows :

The Act Respecting Master and Servant is amended by adding thereto the following section :

"In case any person enters into an agreement under which he receives as an advance of wages, money, food, lodging or railway or steamboat ticket, to enable him to reach any place at which he has engaged to perform labor, work, or other services, if such person thereafter, without the consent of his employer, leaves his employment before the money or cost of such food, lodging or transportation has been repaid, he shall, on proof thereof before a justice of the peace, be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding $25 ; and in default of payment of such penalty to imprisonment in common jail of the county or district for a period not exceeding thirty days, as the justice may direct."

A general discussion followed respecting the price of lumber, after which the meeting adjourned.

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

THE summer meeting of the American Forestry Association was held at Denver, Colorado, on August 27th, 28th and 29th. There were two sessions daily and an open meeting on the evening of the 28th, at which Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the United States Department of Agriculture, gave an illustrated lecture entitled "The Government and the Forest Reserves."

Altogether, the meeting was very successful, about twenty papers on subjects pertaining to forestry being presented.

One of these was by A. D. Hopkins, on "Insect Enemies of Forests and Forest Products." The author briefly reviewed the subject of insect enemies of forests and forest products, and its relation to the scientific methods of forest management, giving as examples the ravages of the chesnut timber worm, the oak timber worm, the spruce destroying beetle, and certain enemies of the forests of the north-west, which, by the adoption of improved and inexpensive forestry methods, may be controlled, so as to prevent the loss of a vast amount of timber. Doctor Hopkins also referred to insects injurious to forest products used in railroad construction, and methods of preventing losses ; insect enemies of stored hemlock and oak tanbark, and the simple remedy suggested by a knowledge of the habits of the pest. He also spoke of the difficulties met with (owing to insufficient funds and assistance) in conducting the elaborate experiments necessary to determine important facts relating to the life and habits of the more destructive species, and to demonstrate the practical application of results.

Doctor Hopkins also presented a paper on "Forest Conditions in West Virginia." He related the observations made during a recent trip through the forest areas of the state of West Virginia, which furnish (in their varied conditions of primitive growth, extensive lumbering operations, exhausted supply of merchantable product, depredations by fire and insects), some of the leading problems, which are so important to study, with a view of determining scientific methods of management and protection. He referred to the fact that the harvesting of the forest crops, which represent one of the important natural resources, continues unabated ; but called attention to the marked difference (from the old method of culling out the best timber for special purposes), in the present utilization of all kinds of available products in one operation. Thus a clean sweep is made, and little is left for the forest fires, except the debris. In most sections, the conditions are favorable for a profitable second growth forest. An example of what a natural second growth will do, under utter neglect, is had in an area of several thousand acres denuded some seventy to one hundred years ago, to supply charcoal for iron furnaces, which is now yielding a vast quantity of chesnut telephone poles, locust pins and other minor products. Much encouragement is found in the fact that some of the wealthiest owners of extensive forest areas are beginning to consider and apply improved scientific methods in harvesting matured products, providing for the perpetuation of a profitable forest growth, and encouraging the reforestation of the denuded areas. Doctor Hopkins mentions one of these public spirited men, who although eighty years old, is contemplating the extensive planting of acorns for a future supply of railroad ties.

In a paper on "The Reforestation of Watersheds," T. P. Lukens said that the depletion of forests caused extremes of flood and drouth, as shown by the present conditions in Southern California as contrasted with the same area prior to the inroads of unrestricted sheep and cattle grazing, wasteful methods of lumbering and destructive fires. Originally the mountains and valleys were well forested and the streams flowed continuously. The effect of these abuses is seen in the decreased flow of streams, and the rapid deterioration of the originally productive soil. The remedies proposed are the absolute prohibition of grazing, except within fenced areas, the employment of rangers to guard against fires, and to enforce the grazing regulations, and the inauguration of improved methods of lumbering under trained foresters.

"The Progress in Tree Planting" was treated by William L. Hall. The past year, he said, has been notable for the planting of timber. Never before were so many trees planted in a single year. The work is not limited to the plains but extends throughout the Mississippi Valley and to the Atlantic States, where some of the largest operations are now in progress.

In the west besides for general utility many plantations have been established as investments and have proved profitable. Their success has influenced more extensive planting for the same purpose. Eastern planting has two purposes in view. First, to utilize worthless ground. Second, to protect water supplies. For these purposes extensive planting is now being done. Both in the east and in the west the planting problem is being studied to develop cheaper and more rapid methods, for on cheapness and rapidity will depend the importance of planting in American forestry.

IMPROVE YOUR BUILDINGS.

Messrs. W. A. Fleming & Company, 771 Craig street, Montreal, have recently concluded arrangements for the general distributing agency for the famous Lythite Cold Water Paint and National Wall Coating. Lythite, although only a dry powder, when mixed with cold water, is claimed to produce a perfect paint, suitable for both interior and exterior work. It is made in white and black and 24 colors. White Lythite is the whitest white paint made, and is very valuable for the interior walls and ceilings of mills and factories, railway buildings, engine-rooms, store-rooms, elevator shafts, area-ways and hosts of other places where the greatest possible amount of light is required. Messrs. Fleming & Company state that this paint increases the light and reduces insurance wherever used. It costs about one-fourth the price of oil paint. For use on calcimine and plastered surfaces, one of the best materials is National Wall Coating. This wall coating, the agents state, has great covering power, will not run, lap or show joints and possesses great sanitary properties. W. A. Fleming & Company will gladly send color cards and all the facts about these valuable products upon request.

THE HOE CHISEL-TOOTH SAW

It is hardly necessary to describe to our readers the general features of the Hoe chisel-tooth saw ; its merits are already well known. For many years it has been the endeavor of the bright minds to invent something better than the Hoe chisel-tooth, but it seems as though the master mind which conceived this article went at once to the bottom of simplicity, which is the true element of success in a tool of this kind. The design of the Hoe chisel-tooth is something that can be grasped at once, and a child may readily understand its mechanism. To this simplicity is added a perfection which gives the tooth all the rigidity of that of a solid saw, combined with the advantages of a removable tooth.

Messrs. R. Hoe & Company have spared no expense in the constant perfection of this remarkable tool, and every succeeding year produces a better article than that produced the year before. No material is allowed to pass into the manufacture of these saws, bits and shanks without first being subjected to the most rigid tests in the various stages of manufacture.

There are now, we are informed, over 35,000 of the Hoe chisel-tooth saws in successful operation, not only throughout the United States and Canada, but in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and other British colonies, West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, Russia, China and Japan ; in fact, wherever lumber is marketed. They cut accurately any kind of timber from pine to lignum-vitae and are especially successful in frozen timber.

TIMBER ESTIMATING.

Timber estimators have, as a rule, been reticent concerning their methods. Their employers, who buy and sell on their estimates, do not ask them.

As long as those immediately concerned are content, there is no need of literature on the subject ; but when the value of the property of people inexperienced in sales by estimate is at stake and the owners have no personal knowledge of the record of the several estimators, they have a right to some idea of the manner of doing the work.

The fundamental principles of estimating are very simple and consist in ascertaining the number of trees, their dimensions and the percentage of merchantable timber in them. The measurement of a tree is very simple and of little importance.

The principal difficulties of estimating are : 1. Locating the land to be estimated. 2. Determining the number of trees. 3. Determining the average size of the trees. 4. Determining the percentage of defects. 5. Determining the proportions of the several grades of lumber.

In locating land the most intricate problem of land surveying may arise even where the land has been subdivided into sections or when subdivided into so-called forty-acre tracts. In such cases the adjustment of errors and the re-establishment of lost and obliterated corners require a high degree of technical skill.

In practice, lines are run and location is kept by compass and pacing or by transit and chain, according to the accuracy desired and the difficulties of the ground.

The counting of trees may seem a simple matter and under some circumstances it is. When all of a small group of trees are in view from one point it is easy to count them, but a large tract of dense timber or a few timber trees among dense saplings are different problems.

The defects of timber, whether from rot, crooks or worm holes, are matters of close study. They are to be familiarized (though never mastered) only by long study, not only in standing timber, but also in seeing defective logs put through the mill.

In estimating grades of lumber that may be manufactured from the timber in question, the highest skill is necessary. In considering methods of estimating, the differences of general forest conditions are also to be borne in mind ; that is, whether the forest is broken by openings, such as lakes, swamps, meadows, brush land or burns, or whether it is young and thrifty or old and defective. In the application of European methods used in estimating cultivated uniform forests there to primeval or natural or irregular forests here, there should be great caution, for uncultivated forests rarely have such a uniform stand. That one acre may represent a forty-acre tract or that any portion of a large forest can be chosen to represent the whole is a very serious qnestion. In this fact lies a difficulty inexperienced men are apt to stumble over. The selection of representative tracts to be measured or closely estimated to serve as a factor for the whole tract is a problem the most skilled estimators are reluctant to undertake.—Pacific Coast Wood and Iron.

A FEW COMMON BOILER TROUBLES.

BLISTERS—Blisters often appear on the plates of a boiler after the boiler has been in service a short time. Formerly, when iron plate was used in boiler construction, it might be said to be exceptional to find a boiler that had been in use for some time without showing, somewhere, evidences of a blister. This was because the mode of manufacture of the iron tended to produce a laminated product of such a character that a part of the plate could easily seperate from the rest of it. If at some point the various layers of plate were not firmly united to one another, the heat conducting power of the plate would be materially lessened where the layers were not firmly united, and the result would be that outer layers could become so much overheated as to soften and bulge outward. Now that steel is used so commonly in the manufacture of boilers, it is rare to find a blistered or laminated plate, although occasionally they do occur. Blisters, in most cases, are harmless, as they cover only a small area. A blister on the heating surface can be best treated by chipping off the projecting part so as to leave a clean surface of the sound plate exposed to the fire. Unless the blister is very large in extent, it is not wise to cut out the part of the plate in which it occurs. Many a boiler has had its strength materially reduced by having part of the plate cut out in this way and replaced by a single riveted patch, when the other seams of the boiler were double riveted.

FIRE CRACKS—There are cracks extending from the edge of the plate to the rivet holes. On the horizontal tubular type of boiler they are found chiefly on the girth seams over the furnace, and in internally-fired boilers any of the joints in the firebox may show them. (The inner side of the door is liable to be attacked also.) In most cases fire cracks do not leak unless they extend past the rivet hole. In this case a ½-inch hole should be drilled at the end of the cracks, and a stud-bolt screwed into it. This will stop the leakage and prevent a further extension of the crack. Firecracks are due to several causes. Thus they are especially likely to appear when the material composing the plate is hard, and does not possess a proper degree of ductility. Again the plate may have been injured in the construction of the boiler by the careless use of the drift pin. Poor management of the firedoors is also responsible to a considerable extent ; for when the firedoors are thrown open while a hot fire is burning, so as to allow the cold air from the outside to strike directly against the heated plates, a sudden contraction of the material results, and this is likely to be followed not only by fire cracks, but also by leakages at the seams in general, or at the tube ends at the rear head. Care should always be taken to avoid all unnecessary admission of cold air against the plates when the boiler is under steam.

OIL—When heavy lubricating oils, or oils of any sort that leave a considerable residue upon evaporation, find admission to a boiler, it is almost certain that defects will sooner or later make their appearance, and will be followed by an expensive bill for repairs. The commonest way for oil to get into a boiler is by being pumped into it together with the drips from a system where exhaust steam is used for heating, and the water of condensation is returned to a receiver. In all systems of this kind an oil separator should be used, and the drip from this should be carried to a sewer. (The writer remembers a case in which the drip from sewer, ss that the oil passed into the receiver even more the separator was led into the receiver instead of the directly than it would have done had there been no seperator present. The boilers at this point were nearly ruined in a very short time). In some cases the exhaust pipe from the engine may be provided with a separator, and yet the receiver may receive the returns from one or more pumps, each of which contributes a certain amount of oil. Oil also gets into the feed water in connection with condensing engines, when the condenser water taken from the hot well is used as part of the feed. It is impossible to prevent oil getting into the boiler when feed water is taken from this source. The importance of excluding oil absolutely from boilers can hardly be understood by those who have not seen the damaging effects that may result from the admission of even a small quantity of it.

PITTING—Pitting in boilers or piping is usually observed where the water is kept for a considerable time at a temperature somewhat below 212 degrees. The boilers mostly affected by this sort of trouble are those used for heating ; and in these it is observed chiefly in the autumn and spring, when the boilers are used only part of the time. At such times pitting is likely to be very marked, and it is nothing unusual to see a set of tubes used up in two or three years. In an instance that came under my observation, a new boiler was put into service for power in the month of December, being used in connection with five others. Business becoming slack at this factory, about the time the new boiler was installed, only three of the available six boilers were needed at any one time. The practice was to use three of the boilers for two weeks, and then to allow these three to stand idle for two weeks, without emptying them. In the following August three of the tubes in the new boiler gave out. Upon investigation it was found that the tubes in this boiler were all badly pitted. The three that had given out were replaced with new tubes, and the boiler was thoroughly boiled with soda ash. Two more tubes gave way during this process, and were replaced.

The battery was then put in use again under the same conditions as before, except that every boiler was now emptied when not in service. This occurred eight years ago, and the tubes are still in good condition. The tubes in the older boilers were not affected, as they were covered with a film of scale which protected them. To protect boilers in which pitting takes place, the writer would advise that about 10 pounds of lime be slacked and put in each boiler. This will cause the formation of a thin scale which will prevent pitting for a time. When this protective coating is dissolved away, the operation should be repeated. Of course this treatment is not recommended for a boiler in which there is already a plentiful supply of scale. This should naturally be understood, because it is not in these boilers that pitting occurs. Still, it may be as well to speak of this point explicitly in order to avoid misunderstanding.—R. A. Douglas, in American Electrician.

THE NEWS

George A. Huff is building a saw mill at Alberni, B.C.

Charles Warwick, of Shedden, Ont., has sold his saw mill.

George Dutch, who operated a saw mill at Seaside, N.B., died last month.

Morrison & McCammon have established a lumber yard at Grand Forks, B.C.

G. H. Bawtinheimer & Sons will open up a lumber yard at Red Deer, N.W.T.

J. H. Bolton has purchased the lumber business of Turnbull & Davidson, at Darlingford, Man.

R. N. LeBlanc, of Bonaventure, Que., has lately added new machinery to his saw mill equipment.

John E. Moore, of St. John, N.B., has purchased the mill property at Pleasant Point from C. E. Barnhill.

Vigars & Company, of Port Arthur, Ont., have closed down their saw mill for the season, after making a large cut.

The Columbia Saw Mill Company, of Hazlemere, B. C., has been dissolved, J. B. Kinney continuing the business.

S. R. Poulin, planning mill owner, Ottawa, has admitted a partner and changed the name to S. R. Poulin & Company.

The Cleveland & Sarnia Saw Mills Company, of Sarnia, Ont., have obtained an Ontario charter of incorporation.

Forest fires were reported to be raging in some parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during the last week of August.

The Pigeon River Lumber Company have commenced work on the building of a new saw mill and offices at Port Arthur, Ont.

It is reported that William A. McPherson is negotiating for the purchase of the saw mill at Port Daniel, Que., owned by Moreault & Bodard.

J. C. Risten & Company, Limited, wood-workers, and H. Chagnon & Company, sash and door manufacturers, Montreal, have registered partnership.

The Revelstoke Lumber Company, of Revelstoke, B.C., has elected James McMahon president, R. Houston secretary, and D. Robinson manager.

A cornmeal mill will be built at Owen Sound, Ont., by Chandler & Company, of Richford, Vt. A large copper shop will be erected to supply barrels.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company are putting in a large band mill and other new machinery in their mill at Beaver Mills, Ont., recently purchased from Hughes & Long.

W. R. Way, of Beaverton, Ont., has built a shingle and tie mill at Wilberforce, and has secured a large contract for sawing from McCormick & McLeod, of Bracebride.

David Gage, of Lindsay, Ont., has recently built a saw mill at Goulais Station for the Clergue Syndicate, of Sault Ste. Marie. It is said that the mill will have a capacity of 60,000 feet per day.

A. Tait, lumberman, of Orillia, Ont., has entered suit against ex-Mayor Sanderson for unstated damages for alleged libel and slander growing out of statements made a recent meeting of the Orillia town council.

The new wood-working factory of James Leigh & Sons at Victoria, B.C,, is under construction. Machinery is being installed for the manufacture of office supplies and furnishings, boxes and sash and door work.

Charles Woodruff, of Toronto, has gone to Woodruff's Bay, Lake Joseph, to operate a saw mill, the machinery for which was purchased in Toronto last month. The mill will be a circular and will cut hardwoods and hemlock.

The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company are about to commence the removal of their saw mill from Saginaw, Mich., to Sandwich, Ont. The company has purchased twenty-eight acres of land on the river front below Sandwich, which is regarded as a very desirable location by reason of its contiguity to Detroit.

J. & T. Charlton, of Collingwood, Ont., are extending their lumber yards and putting down new switches.

Several Michigan operators will probably close down their mills in Michigan when the present season is over. The mill of C. K. Eddy & Sons is now idle and may not go into commission again on the Saginaw river. The mill of Pitts & Company is in the same position. It is probable that some of these firms at least will transfer their operations to Ontario.

The Cushing saw mill at St. John, N.B., is now being operated to its fullest capacity, the weekly cut being one and a half million feet. In about two weeks the Miller & Woodman mill recently acquired by the Cushings will be ready for operation. Eight shingle machines and one gang saw will be put in operation.

An important lumber deal was concluded last month, by which W. R. Williams, Henry Patton and F. G. Smith, of New York, secured control of the timber lands on the St. Mary's River, Cuysboro county, owned by the Nova Scotia Lumber Company. The property comprises about 75 acres, and is thickly wooded with spruce and birch. The company contemplate carrying on operations on an extensive scale.

The Van Buren Lumber Company has recently been organized at Bangor, Maine. The company will have a capital of $500,000 and consists of Thomas Cochran, of Edmunston, N.B., John N. Stevens, of same place, and Allan E. Hammond, of Van Buren. The company will operate two saw mills at Van Buren, one at Edmusston and one at St. Anne, N.B. It is also proposed to build a mill at Frenchville, N.B., with a yearly capacity of 25,000,000 feet.

A dispatch from Sarnia, Ont., dated August 8th, says: For twenty years past the price paid for unloading lumber from vessels has been fifteen cents a thousand feet, with very little variation. A few days ago the newly-formed Longshoremen's Union put on a new scale making twenty cents the minimum, with additional charges for certain kinds of lumber, and a rate per hour of thirty to thirty-five cents. The present rate per thousand for bringing lumber from Georgian Bay to Sarnia is $1. The extra wage means five to ten per cent. extra at each end, and there is little left out of the dollar when the cargo is finally landed.

READING CAMPS.

Mr. A. Fitzpatrick, of Nairn Centre, Ont., the originator of the movement to establish in isolated districts free reading camps for the benefit of those engaged in lumbering and mining operations, states that satisfactory progress is being made, and that fully 35 reading camps will be in operation this fall, principally in the districts of Algoma, Parry Sound and Nipissing. Speaking of the movement he says:

"This year I am not building any camps at my own expense. The lumbermen are offering to erect the buildings. Including employers at pulpwood operations, the lumbermen have volunteered to erect thirty-five separate shanties at their respective camps, half of them to be furnished at their own expense. That means that the lumbermen of this Province will invest about five thousand dollars in reading camps. To supply daily and weekly newspapers in French and English, and magazines to these 35 reading rooms, and to supply about 25 other camps that have no special buildings for the purpose, will require $1,200 or more. I also wish to furnish these with paper files and innocent games, and about half of them with stoves, lamps and a few chairs. This will require at least $800 more. To say nothing of my personal expenses, including postage, which must be met in some way, we shall require at least $2,000 to carry on this winter's work successfully. I do not hesitate for a moment to ask the public for this amount, and have not the slightest doubt but that we shall get it. The action of the employers in mines, pulp-wood and other lumbering operations in themselves taking the initiative in this work is almost without precedent, and should be encouraged by the heartiest co-operation on the part of the Provincial Governments and the public generally. We do not ask other manufacturers at their own expense to provide reading, church and school accommodation for their men. We pay our taxes and assist them to do this. To fail to co-operate with the employers of labor in isolated localities in a matter of such vital importance to the whole community would be, to say the least, criminal. Their effort to elevate these men and counteract the dull and deadening influences of their life is most commendable, and should be seconded by every lover of his country and by every member of all Provincial governments."

COMMERCIAL USES OF SAWDUST.

Some twenty establishments in Europe make oxalic acid out of sawdust. There are six in Germany, twelve in England, one in France, and one in Belgium. The sawdust of some wood is better than others for this purpose. Yellow and white pine, dried, contain 94 per cent. of oxalic acid; oak, 83 per cent.

Sawdust is used in Scotland to some extent in making floor cloth and linoleum, certain kinds of heavy stamped or embossod material to be used instead of wall paper, coarse wrapping paper and millboard, and certain coal substitutes for domestic use. It is also employed (mixed with melted rosin and pressed into squares) in making fire-lighters. Sawdust is not employed in any chemical manufacture in Edinburgh, except to a very slight extent in the manufacture of gunpowder and other kinds of explosives.

The average current price of dry white sawdust, according to "Trade and Industry," Manchester, England, is 10s. 6d. per 2,240 lbs., although as high as 18s. has been offered. The price was formerly about 8s., the advance being largely due to the high price of coal, which has caused the mills to use their sawdust as fuel; also to the fact that the value of sawdust as a material of manufacture is beginning to be recognized.

THE LATE MR. NELSON GRAY.

By the death of the late Mr. Nelson Gray, which took place in Montreal, on August 15th, the lumber trade of Canada loses one of its oldest and sturdiest pioneers. Sixty years ago Mr. Gray first took down his rafts of lumber to Montreal and Quebec, and from that day to this his name has stood for sterling enterprise, honesty and worth.

It is seldom that the life of a nation is so identified with that of any man as in the case of the late Mr. Gray. Long before the whistle of a steamboat was heard on our rivers, or the trail of the railway was seen in our fields, he was getting out his logs, bartering his merchandise, opening up the country and clearing the rocky road of Canada's advance to nationhood.

Born in Williamsburg, Ont., on Nov. 7, 1822, he entered the lumber business while yet a mere lad. In 1842 he married Marjory, eldest daughter of Adam Cockburn, the founder of the village of Berwick, Ont., and shortly after moved to the county of Stormont, where he founded the village of "Gray's Corners," now the large and thriving town of Finch. Here he established a general merchandise, lumber and pearl-ash business, building up quite a competence while yet a young man. But on one winter mid-night a fire starting from some unknown cause spread from building to building, and before anything could be done beyond saving the inmates, the work of years was utterly destroyed. It is related of Mr. Gray in this connection that when a party of friends called to condole with him on the morning after the fire, they learned that though now practically penniless he had got together a gang of men and was even then back in his limits getting out timber. Another story related of him tells of an accident in mid-stream, a broken crib and a decent of the Lachine Rapids on three sticks of timber.

In 1865 Mr. Gray removed to Acton Vale, Que., where he developed an extensive lumber trade with the States supplying large quantities of shipping timber for the United States Navy during the Civil War.

Although doing business in Montreal on and off for many years, it was not until about twenty years ago that he made his headquarters in Montreal, where he had remained and transacted business until the date of his death. Though meeting with heavy losses he never failed to recover that position of honorable independence which his ability invariably commanded.

Up to the time of his death, at the ripe age of 7[illegible] years, it might be truthfully said that he was a man without an enemy, a Canadian merchant of the old school, one of the fathers of the lumber trade, and a landmark for two generations now unhappily removed.

Mr. Gray leaves a widow and seven children to mourn their loss—four daughters and three sons.

MISCUT LUMBER.

D. H. BLOOMER, in St. Louis Lumberman.

THERE is an irresistible temptation latent in the breast of every sawyer to make a "big day's cut," and to a certain extent the mill owner shares in this weakness of the sawyer, and in many instances he is the prime factor and moving spirit in urging the tendency to a degree of serious damage to his own interest.

The first and most important duty of the mill superintendent is to determine the exact capacity of his mill, and by this I do not mean how many logs the mill can be made to cut in a given time or how many thousand feet of logs can be run through it in ten or eleven hours, but how many feet of lumber can be properly manufactured in a given time with reasonable activity under ordinary conditions.

I have applied every form of mathematical calculation known to economic principles, in the manufacture of lumber, to find some tenable excuse for miscut lumber, up to date I am "still behind the lighthouse." Just as soon as you discover that your mill is turning out miscut stock you have also learned that there is something wrong somewhere; it may be with the filer or the sawyer; may be with the carriage or carriage track, or somewhere in your equipment; but one thing is certain, the time for investigation is at hand and if you fail to investigate and rectify the evil, you are in the wrong position, and my advice is that you engage in pearl fishing or "possum huntin'." So that you will fully sense the evils of neglect in this important matter, I will do a little illustrating and ask you a few questions that have presented themselves to me for solution at various times in the past. When you are shipping two-inch lumber in the rough and you find a plank twenty to thirty inches wide perfectly clear throughout, three inches thick at one end and an inch and a quarter at the other end. What do you do with it? Oh! you lay it out and ship it for 1¼. Do you? Well, I have drummed all the domestic markets over pretty thoroughly in the past and I do not know of any one who will take the board for anything better than cull and this means a decrease of four-fifths in the value of your lumber (when the stock would be 1st and 2nd clear if well manufactured), and taking the average Southern product as a basis of calculation, the loss means about twenty to twenty-four dollars per thousand figuring the decrease in value alone. But not about the loss in material and freight in case there is no way at hand to dress it down to a uniform 1¼ before shipment? and if there is how much the cost of dressing down?

There are so many different kinds of miscut lumber and so many different features of loss on account of trade and distinct material that it would be an expensive task to even begin to mention them all, but from the one I have given, you can easily trace a thousand others in case you know anything much about lumber.

Nearly everyone whose methods of manufacture result in poorly manufactured lumber has some way of excusing the defect, and I know of several who justify it or at least who think that they justify it and let me tell you how they do it.

They figure the cost of production at $6 per M; this includes timber cutting, log handling, delivery of lumber from the saw mill to the piling yard, also the cost of piling and loading on cars, then they calculate that they can saw 20,000 ft. of well manufactured lumber per day, or by crowding everything to the utmost, 30,000 feet, in which there will be about 5000 feet of miscuts; then the operation proceeds to embrace "six times ten is sixty" (or the full cost of production of the amount of lumber cut in excess of the mill's capacity) to take care of the damage entailed by the rush movement.

Granting this system of computation to be correct in every detail, the management would be radically wrong, but it is not correct because the actual cost of sawing the logs under the mill roof is the only item that can be figured against the destruction of material and let us see how much this really is. I am going to use the prices that have come under my observation at the mills during the past three weeks; in my calculation log cutting per thousand 50c.; hauling to mill, $2.50; conveying lumber from mill to yard, 30c.; piling, 40c.; loading on cars rough mill run, 60c.; this figures up $4.30 for the work outside of the sawing and $4.30 deducted from $6.00 leaves $1.70 for you to figure against your loss on miscuts. Look into this matter, "Mr. Rush," and tell me if you find anything wrong with this calculation.

I mentioned that sometimes the filer was to blame for miscut lumber, and sometimes the sawyer, etc., but I have made up my mind that by far the greater amount of mischief lies in crowding your mill above its capacity. You can't cut 100,000 feet of lumber per day with an 80,000 mill; you can't cut 30,000 feet a day with a 20,000, andmake merchantable lumber, and it is not good management to do so.

When you take a log that is worth $10 at one end of your mill and send $5 worth of lumber made from this same log out at the other end you are on the wrong tack.

I am just a little sorry that I haven't more time to devote to this subject, as it is by all means the most important subject for consideration by the small mill operator in the whole process of production and is being too much neglected by this class everywhere. It should be considered by every mill operator that logs have an intrinsic value that should be enhanced and increased through the medium of labor instead of being decreased and destroyed. I will touch this matter again some future time.

PERSONAL.

It is rumored that the honor of knighthood is to be bestowed upon Mr. J. R. Booth, the enterprising lumberman and railway king of Ottawa. It is universally acknowledged that such an honor is well deserved.

CASUALTIES.

Alex. Miller, working in a sawmill at Ragged Chute, near Shawville, Que., met with an accident by which he lost three fingers.

James Lindsay, millwright in Robert Watt's sawmill at Wiarton, Ont., was seriously injured by a splinter of wood from the lath machine, the sliver entering deeply into his head through the eye, producing concussion of the brain.

BURNING GREEN SAWDUST.

The chief engineer at the Midway Saw Mill, Midway, B. C., writes to the CANADA LUMBERMAN as follows:

"In the August number you have an article on burning green sawdust. I think the party who is having trouble has not got furnace room enough. We had similar trouble. Green sawdust takes large furnace room and combustion chambers, which can only be got by using a Dutch oven or extension furnace. It can be made of a size to burn green sawdust and almost anything else, for elm or similar sawdust. The grate surface should be twice as large as for wood or pine sawdust. I think I saw one of these furnaces illustrated in THE LUMBERMAN last winter."

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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

NORWEGIAN WOOD PULP.

Reporting upon the trade and commerce of Norway, Consul-General Dundas states that the production of pulp, especially mechanical pulp, was not appreciably larger in 1900 than in the preceding year, owing to the scarcity of water, but prices were very high—on the average about 55s. per ton, compared with 28s. to 29s. in the summer of 1899, when as much as 65s. was paid for prompt delivery—and as the demand was very great, munufacturers were masters of the situation. But only about half of the production profited by the rise in prices, the rest having been sold in advance. As formerly, the United Kingdom was the largest customer, with Germany, France, Belgium, Spain and others in order of precedence.

The quantity exported was :

	1899.	1900.
Dry	19,768 tons.	21,546 tons.
Wet	284,023 "	301,545 "

Of which Christiania supplied :

	1899.	1900.
Dry	8,741 tons.	6,670 tons.
Wet	34,265 "	38,052 "

The same conditions applied to cellulose, or chemical pulp, added to which the high price of coal is said to have been felt in no small degree by those works dependent on its use, so that on the whole 1900 is characterized as only a fairly good year, some factories doing well, but others the reverse. The total export was 94,885 tons dry and 10,288 tons wet (of which 68,525 tons went to the United Kingdom), compared with 75,731 tons dry and 7,490 tons wet in 1899. The quantity exported through the port of Christiania was 31,403 tons dry and 4,020 tons wet, compared with 17,814 tons dry and 3,948 tons wet in 1899. The foregoing figures include a little re-exported Swedish cellulose.

THE PULP MARKET.

For some time past there has been pronounced weakness in the wood pulp market. In Great Britain, it is said, there are large stocks of mechanical wood pulp, with very little demand, and offers have been made at 37s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. Manchester. Paper-makers are making requests to defer deliveries. On the other hand considerable purchases have been made for next year, so that it would seem that paper-makers have faith in brighter times ahead, and believe that prices have reached rock-bottom. Reports from Scandinavia state that prices are now showing a tendency to harden.

In Great Britain dry mechanical pulp is quoted at £5 to £5 3s. c.i.f. London and Manchester; and 50 per cent. moist at £1 17s. 6d. to £2 7s. 6d. The price of chemical pulp delivered at same ports ranges as follows : Sulphite, bleached, £12; unbleached, £9 5s. to £9 10s.

In the United States prices are correspondingly weak, ground wood pulp being quoted at $13 to $14 per ton at the mill. Most of the mills have been enabled to keep in operation all summer, not having been shut down for any length of time on account of inadequate water ; consequently, the stock of pulp is rather heavy. Some of the Canadian mills are also carrying more than the usual supply of mechanical pulp.

COMBINE OF PULP MANUFACTURERS.

A meeting of the American Sulphite Manufacturers' Association was held at Niagara Falls, N.Y., on August 19th. The following Canadian companies were represented : Laurentide Pulp Company, Grand Mere, Que.; Riordan Paper Mills Company, Merritton, Ont., St. John Sulphite Fibre Company, St. John, N.B. A proposition was submitted to the meeting to establish a company to act as a central selling agency, the object being to regulate the price of pulp and to make the produce more uniform and of recognized grades. Each company to hold stock in proportion to the tonnage of pulp produced. The agency would be governed by a board of directors, each mill being entitled to a representative on the board. The product of the mills would be marketed by the company, receiving for its compensation two per cent.

The plan was fully discussed and was placed in the hands of a standing committee to consider and report at a meeting to be held in New York on September 18th. It is realized that it would be necessary to secure the co-operation of all pulp manufacturing companies in order to make the scheme the success it is intended to be.

PULP NOTES.

The statement of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, of Chatham, N.B., values the mill property and equipment at $1,204,572.70.

Wood pulp was imported into Great Britain during July last to the extent of 46,942 tons, an increase of 65 tons compared with July, 1900.

Mr. Menier is said to be negotiating to build a mill on the island of Anticosti for the manufacture of wood pulp, chiefly for export to France.

It is reported that a Canadian syndicate has been looking over a water power at Holeb Falls, Maine, with a view to the erection of a large pulp and paper mill.

A representative of an English syndicate last month visited the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick looking into the possibilities for establishing a large paper manufacturing plant. It is desired to establish a paper mill with a capacity of 200 tons of paper per day. The water falls at Grand Falls, N.B., was, it is said, considered very favorably.

It is stated that J. W. Munro, M.P.P., of Pembroke, has sub-let to a United States firm his contract for the construction of pulp mills at Webbwood, Ont., for the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company.

Pulp for paper was imported at Barcelona last year to the extent of 2,784 tons, of the value of £22,372, a drop in quantity but an increase in value compared with the previous year, when 3,158 tons were received, of the value of £21,520.

The W. & A. McArthur Company, of Cheboygan, Mich., who operate a saw mill at Little Current, Ont., are said to be figuring on the erection of mills at Cheboygan for the manufacture of pulp and paper, in order to utilize their water privileges.

Honorable W. C. Wells, Commissioner of Crown Lands for British Columbia, has entered into agreements with the Pacific Coast Power Company, of Victoria, and the Industrial Power Company, of Nelson, by which these companies acquire extensive timber limits on the British Columbia coast for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of pulp and paper.

Application has been made for the incorporation of the Franco-Canadian Steam Navigation Company, of Canada, Limited, with headquarters at Montreal and capital of $1,000,000. The Clergues, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., are interested. It is proposed to establish a direct service with France, which service it is expected will greatly facilitate the shipment of Canadian pulp to that country.

Tenders were invited a fortnight ago for the necessary power development and construction of pulp mill at Brompton Falls, Que., for the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company. The buildings for which tenders were invited include a pulp mill 142 x 84 feet, two storeys high, and a wood-preparing building 67 x 65 feet, two storeys, both of brick and steel construction with gravel roofs. The president of the company is George E. Bearce, of Lewiston, Maine. E. W. Tobin, M.P., of Brompton Falls, Que., is a director.

A petition was filed at Osgoode Hall, Toonto, on August 25th, on behalf of Charles Reimsborrow, of Chatham, N.B., for investigation into the affairs of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company. It is alleged in the petition that the company, without consent of its creditors or without satisfying their claims, conveyed to the Royal Trust Company, of Montreal, and Hugh Robinson, Montreal, certain real and personal property, representing the whole or main part of their assets in trust for the benefit of bondholders, said fund amounting to $500,000.

A pulp maker, who is well posted on the wood question, made the following statement while in attendance at the recent meeting of Sulphite Pulp Manufacturers : "American pulp makers need not expect to get any wood from Ontario. The two years' limit in which wood from there could be exported is now up, and exports must cease so far as timber from the Crown lands are concerned. For instance,

there are 6,000 cords of wood from Sturgeon Falls lands that has been offered in the market at $7.50 a cord, peeled and sawed in 2 feet lengths. There was at first a prohibition against its being sold at all, but finally the authorities allowed it on condition that it be manufactured in Canada. They absolutely prohibited its exportation under any conditions. Ten, again, Quebec has reduced her stumpage fees from $1.90 a cord, with a $1.50 rebate, to 5 cents a cord, with 25 cents rebate. She, however, was careful at the same time to reduce her legal cord for wood cut on Crown lands from 1,000 feet to 600 feet, which it is now. No, sir; if Americans want our wood they must build their paper and pulp mills in Canada."

It is announced that the Edward Lloyd, Limited, of England, have contracted to handle the entire output of the mills of the Laurentide Pulp Company at Grand Mere, Que. Mr. S. C. Phillips, who is closely associated with the Lloyds, made this statement when in Montreal recently: "Three or four years ago there was little or no interest felt in Great Britain in Canada's pulp wood supply, yet the change has been so rapid since then that they are now receiving from Canada one-sixth of the total quantity consumed in the Old Country, and Canadian competition with Norway and Sweden has been most successful in the English market. For years, he said, the trade in Great Britian was at the mercy of the Scandinavian exporters, but the latter have been placed on the defensive by the excellent quality of the Canadian product. Formerly the excessive freight rates worked to the disadvantage of Canada, but the figure is now comparatively low, and Mr. Phillips does not hesitate to say that in two or three years the Canadian product imported into Great Britain will reach one-half of the total quantity used in the three kingdoms, and as the total value is about $15,000,000 yearly, half of this will fall into Canadian hands. The Scandinavian forests are somewhat depleted, although still large, but if they last twenty-five years the Canadian supply is good for 200 years at least.

The Garfield Oil Company, of Cleveland, have an extensive and attractive exhibit of lubricating oils in the main building of the Toronto Exhibition. Owing to the increasing demands of their Canadian trade, this company are opening a branch in Toronto. Mr. R. S. Flint is their Canadian representative.

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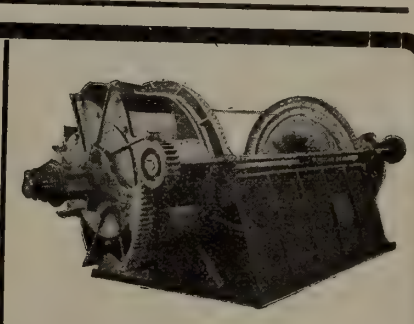

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AUSTRALIAN TIMBER AND TIMBER GETTING.

In a report by the Queensland Inspector of Forests, descriptive of a visit to New South Wales, that official gives some interesting particulars regarding operations in the gum forests. The system of working is that any person desirous of cutting gum must apply to the State Head Forester for a permit, for which he pays 10s per month, and may employ as many men as he may desire, giving to each a certificate that he is so employed. The State Head Forester allots a certain portion of the reserve on which the permit may be used, and as the timber is cut it is branded by the Crown at the stump, both log and stump being branded with white lead, each with a running number as well as with its length and circumference, a sub-forester entering every such number in his book for the State Head Forester's Information. The timber is then removed to the river depot, and if left in the depot three months, royalty must then be paid thereon. For instance, timber removed to the depot in January would require to be paid for at the end of April, and if not removed after the royalty is paid the owners must still hold a permit costing 10s per month. No red gum is allowed to be cut under a circumference of 7ft. 6in. at 5ft. from the ground, but small timber for piles, girders, &c., can be obtained at 15s up to a length of 30ft., but above such length 6d per running foot is charged.

For the purpose of assisting in the production of this timber a system of thinning-out and cleaning-up of the reserves is adopted, and about 25,000 acres have been dealt with, on the following lines :—Gangs of men, about 12 in each gang, are employed under an overseer at a wage of 7s per diem to the men, and 8s to the overseer, to ringbark any large and useless trees, and to thin out waste or crooked saplings, the latter being rooted out; and as this is done all fallen timber is gathered in heaps and burned, thus cleaning-up the reserve. This work costs from 6s to 10s per acre. The outlay may appear heavy, but it is most valuable for the following reasons :—

1. It prevents the destruction of numberless plants, saplings, and trees by fire, through the fallen timber making a far larger volume of fire than the grass alone would make.

2. The destruction by ringbarking of useless timber and the cleaning by fire is found to produce numberless young gum plants, and to greatly increase their growth.

3. As each tree or sapling fit for cutting as a pile is worth at least 15s, the cost of the work is not to be compared with the future benefit to the state therefrom.

4. The cleaning-up of the reserves, which are in many parts let at a rental of 3d per acre for grazing, tends towards obtaining a higher rental by the increase in production of grass for pastoral purposes.

5. The dead trees and logs being cleared enables the timber-getters to get more timber.

6. From examinations of portions of the reserves before and after thinning out and cleaning up, and from the healthier appearance of the young trees on the cleaned areas, in comparison with those uncleaned, and which it is considered is due to the trees obtaining a larger proportion of air, light, moisture, and growing space, it appears that the work will be reproductive and greatly assist to maintain an ample and permanent supply of matured timber.

NORWAY'S FOREST WEALTH.

The forest wealth of Norway is being rapidly diminished. An expert commission appointed by the Government made an alarming report showing that three trees were cut down annually for every one that grew, and in that climate it takes a hundred years for a pine tree to grow big enough to furnish a log twenty-five feet long and ten inches in diameter, which is the minimum available for the saw mills.

It was shown by the last census that the standing timber of the kingdom has been reduced to 68,179 square miles, or 21 per cent. of the entire area, whereas 1855 55 per cent. of the country was covered with forests.

It is estimated that within the next half century the timber resources of Noaway will be practically exhausted at the present rate of destruction.

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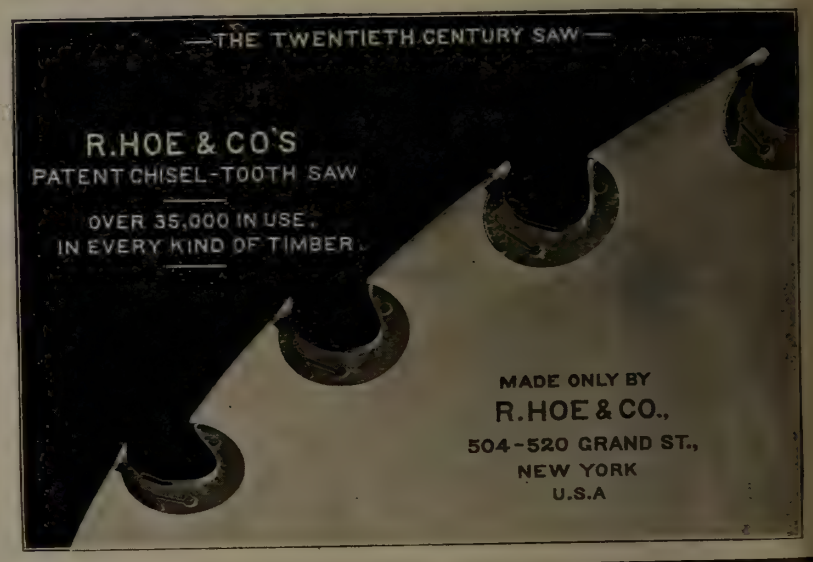

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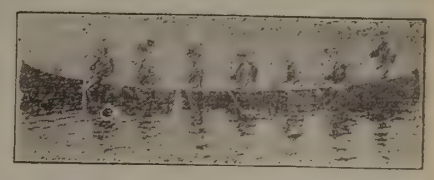

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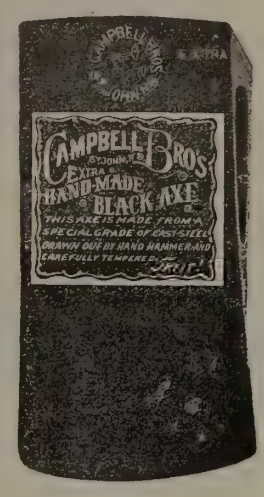
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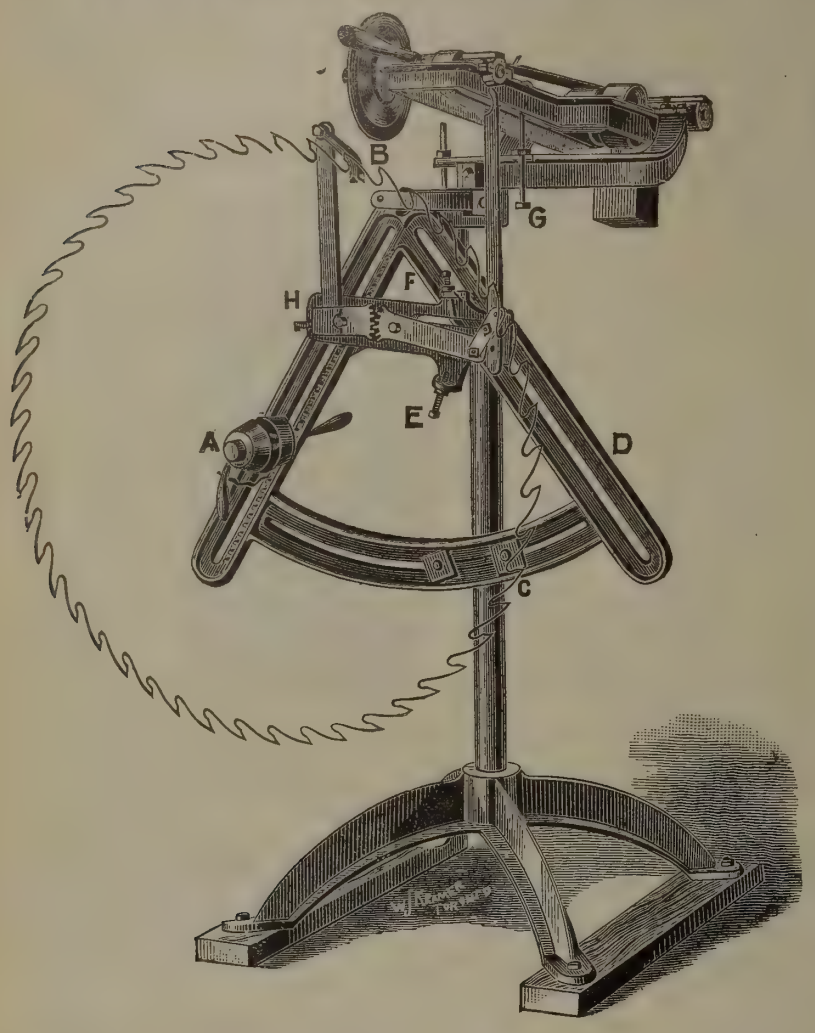

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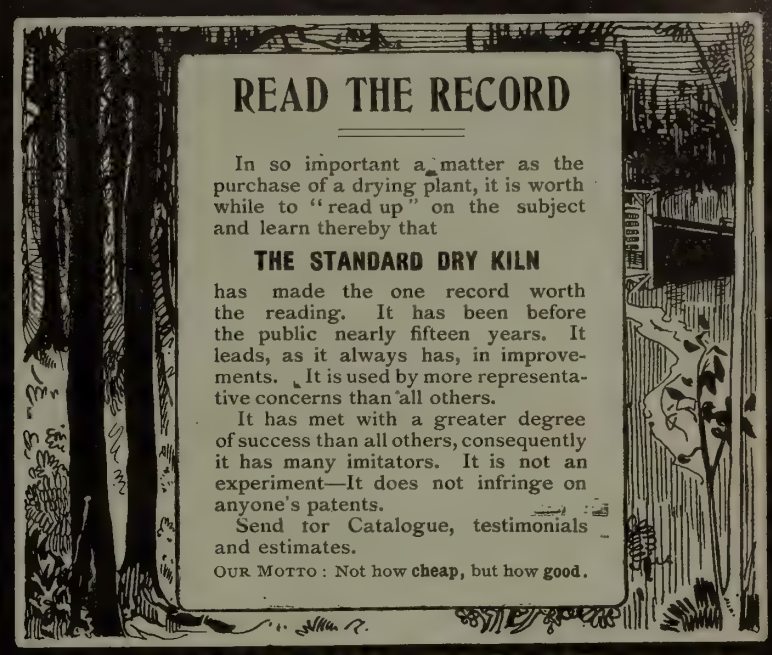

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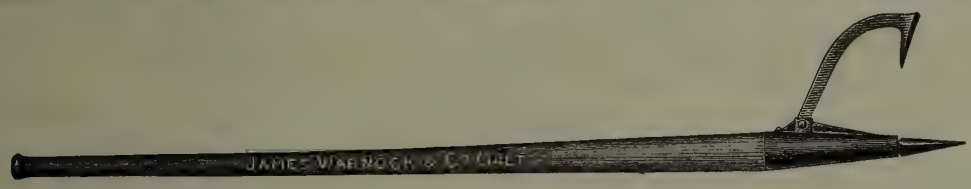

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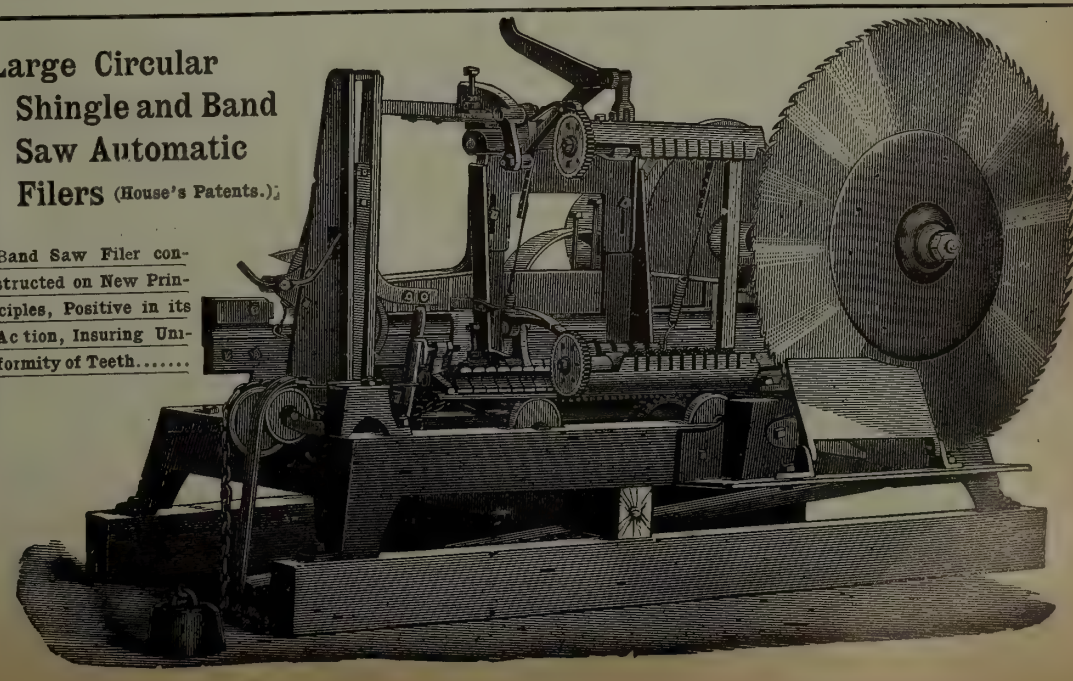

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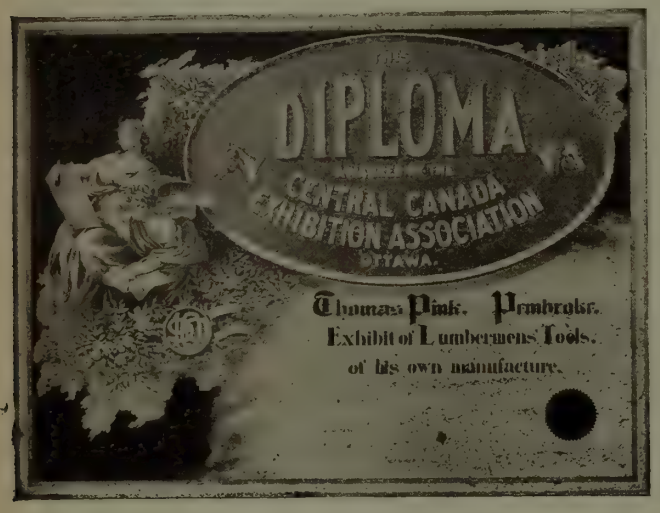

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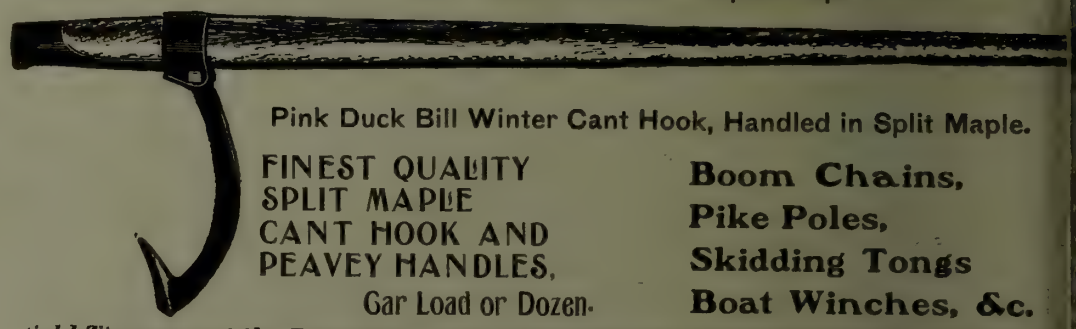

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Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

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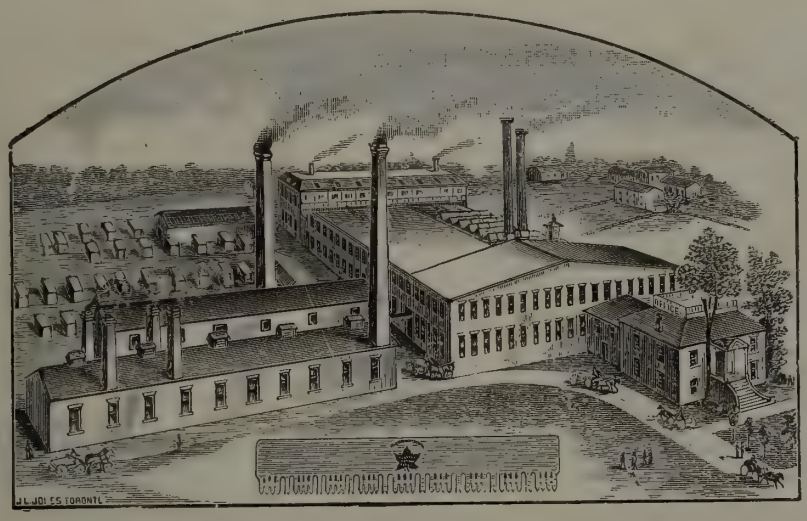

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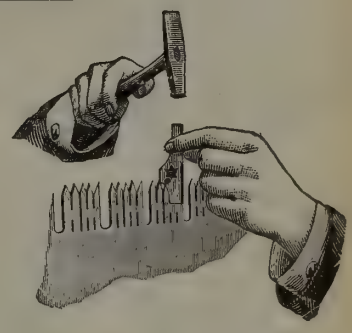

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

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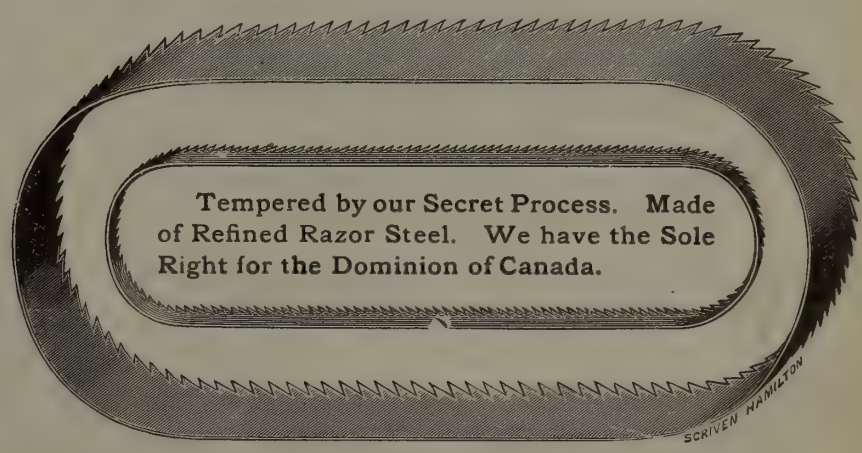
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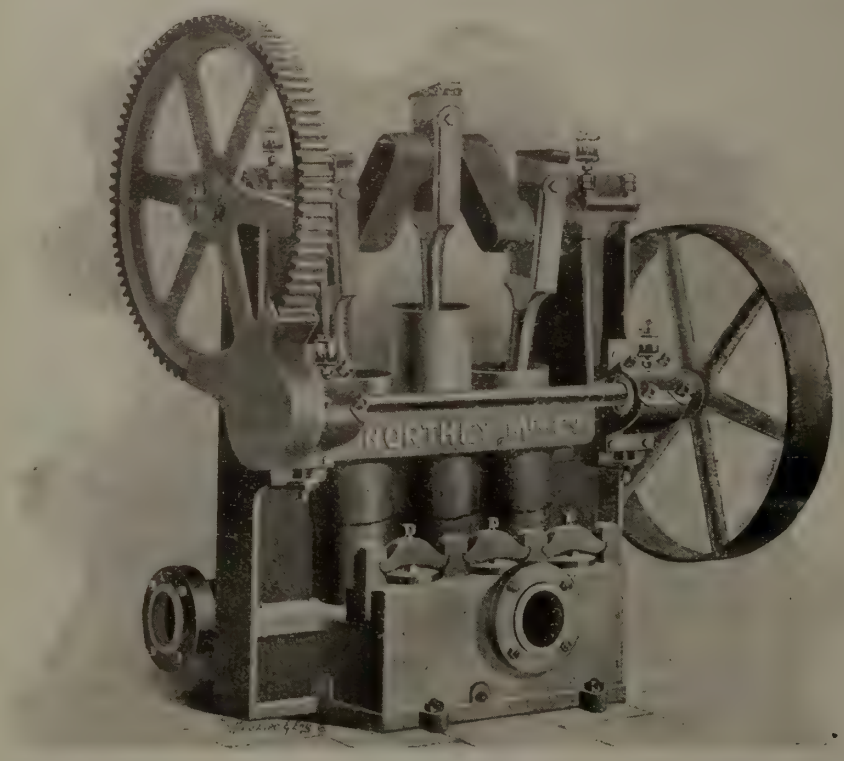

We illustrate here a high grade stuff pump embracing the most advanced ideas and improvements in the manufacture of this class of pump. The three cranks are placed 120 degrees apart, giving a practically constant unvarying flow. Can be conveniently operated by electricity, water power or by belt from engine. Different styles and sizes to suit various duties.

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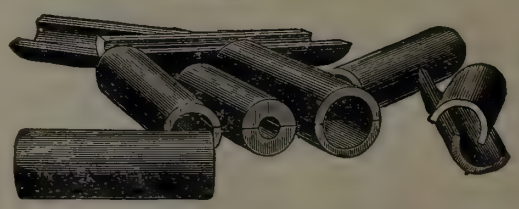

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 10. | TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1901 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

LUMBERMEN'S RECEPTION TO ROYALTY

The Hewers of the Forest Give a Practical Demonstration of Lumbering—The Most Unique Event of the Royal Trip—Expressions of Appreciation by the Duke.

In the reception and entertainment tendered their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, and suite, in Ottawa, the lumber kings of Ottawa Valley took an important and interesting part. For weeks previous to the visit of Royalty, the lumbermen had been preparing an entertainment. This was to provide an interesting and profitable series of object lessons in Canadian lumbering. That the committee was eminently successful, was proven by the heir apparent's words of approval and appreciation.

On the occasion of King Edward's visit to the young capital forty-one years ago, the lumbermen received him as their guest and entertained him in a manner that still brings a look of pride and word of praise from the older residents. The heir apparent, then Prince of Wales, was met on the river below Rockliffe by a flotilla of canoes bearing five hundred jauntily attired rivermen, raftsmen and Indians. The Royal steamer was escorted to the landing. Afterwards the above mentioned advance guard acted as his escort through the city. The Prince was also given a thrilling trip on a raft of square timber through the slides at the Chaudiere. Mention is made of this fact to establish a precedent for the latter day doings.

On September 23rd another heir apparent, accompanied by His Gracious Consort, was the guest of the open-hearted lumber kings of the city and valley. The first feature of the entertainment was the running of the slides. Rafts, strongly built and comfortably fitted, were provided. They were manned by tried and trusted rivermen. The trip from Government House to the riverside above the slides, four miles distant, was made over the Ottawa Electric Railway in a magnificent car, newly built and specially fitted up. Their Royal Highnesses and party were received at the foot of Oregon street by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Messrs. J. R. Booth, Alex. Barnet, C. Jackson Booth and George H. Perley. The Duchess of York was escorted down the landing by Mr. Perley, followed by the Duke and Countess of Minto. Lord Minto and Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed with the rest of the party, which included Prince Alexander of Teck, Lady Mary Lygon, the Duke of Roxburghe, Viscount Crichton, Hon. Mrs. Derek-Keppel, Sir Arthur Bigge, Commander Winsloe, Commander Godfrey Faussett, Major Bor, Lord Wenlock, Capt. Graham, Capt. Bell, A.D.C.'s, Lady Ruby Eliot, Lady Aileen Eliot, Mr. Sladen, private secretary to the Governor-General, Major Maude, Lt.-Col. Sherwood and Chief of Police Powell.

The raft was built on the old accepted plan, fashioned from medium sized timber, neatly hewed. It was divided into five cribs, A large Royal standard caught the breeze from the crib whereon the Duke and Duchess made the trip. Hardy rivermen in typical costume, red flannel shirts, blue Jean overalls, flowing sashes and slouch hats, guided the raft. Mr. William Wade, one of the pioneer pilots of the Ottawa, was on board, and others included G. Garnett, A. Williamson, A. H. Hough, T. Weldon, I. Cropley, D. Frost, John Hudson, D. Wade, O. Robillard, S. Coger, W. Hudson, A. Blouffe, H. Byrnes, P. Dorresty, P. Fobear, E. Laflamme, E. Lachapelle, T. Owens, W. Cooke and many others.

Each section of the raft was preceded by an advance party of voyageurs in bonnes. On the first crib were English, American and local newspaper men, all of whom enjoyed the novelty immensely. On the second crib were the children of the vice-regal household and members of the entourage of the Royal party. On the third crib were the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. The bridges and approaches were lined with spectators, who broke into cheers as the Royal crib hove in sight and passed through. Following the Royal crib came two others bearing Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a party of lumbermen and newspaper men. The fact that the water in the slides was very low, detracted from the zest of the trip, and the cribs several times narrowly escaped grounding.

At the foot of the slides the heir apparent and his consort and suite transferred from the cribs to canoes. The largest, 35 feet long, were the regulation Hudson Bay Company's trading canoes. Each carried nine passengers, besides a crew of eight men. The latter were Indians and half-breeds brought from Abbitibi,

LUMBERMEN'S RECEPTION AT OTTAWA—THE ROYAL PARTY DESCENDING THE CHAUDIERE SLIDES.

the height of land, by Mr. Colin Rankin, the well-known Hudson Bay Company's factor at Mattawa. Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., also brought a party from the Desert, in the northern Gatineau district. In the canoes the Royal visitors were taken to Rockliffe, where from a point of vantage, they witnessed an exciting war canoe race for the championship of Canada, and a log rolling contest.

At the canoe club house the Duke and Duchess were received by Hon. Peter White, the well-known Pembroke lumberman, and Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., another extensive operator. In the park a typical lumbermen's shanty had been erected to which the distinguished visitors were escorted. The shanty, shown on this page, was constructed of neatly trimmed round pine covered with regulation "scoops." It was one of hnndreds erected in the last half century in the Ottawa Valley lumbering districts. The scions of Royalty were received by the brawny armed red-shirted shanty men, who stood at "attention" with pike pole in hand. Pike poles, axes, saws and cant hooks lay about ready for use. They were soon brought into action on the neighboring pines which have made Rockliffe famous. Saw logs were shaped and skidded to the accompaniment of lusty shanty songs. Luncheon was partaken of in the log cabin. The Royal party and the committee men and members of the press were banqueted in typical lumber style on pork and beans. There were no frills at all, and their Royal Highnesses drank and ate out of tin cups and plates. The great fire place was situated in the centre of the room, where the smoking beans were roasting. The smoke was emitted through a hole in the roof of the shanty. Only a few at a time were admitted, and the Duke and his wife with their immediate following entered first of all. The French-Canadian cook was immensely tickled, particularly with the way in which Her Royal Highness appreciated the viands. Some of the train were a little more fastidious ; but the Duchess rallied them on their poor appetite, and put them to shame. After this primitive feast, the whole of the guests adjourned to a neighboring tent, where something more lavish was in evidence.

The succession of events from the boarding of the cribs to the shanty luncheon were true in detail and coloring. It was entertainment distinctively Canadian. It told the Royal visitors the secret of Ottawa's wealth and of Ottawa's industry. The Royal visitors were received at the lumber shanty by Mr. W. H. Fraser, Mr. A. Lumsden, M.L.A., Mr. John R. Booth and Mr. J. C. Browne. The Duke was convulsed with laugeter by a humorous and impromptu speech delivered in broken English by Wm. Whissel, one of Mr. W. C. Edwards' employees who superintended the construction of the shanty. Upon command of Mr. Edwards the lusty lumberman stood forth to address himself to the King's son. Twice he essayed to speak and then with an effort began in the French language. Loud cries of "Anglais," "Anglais," resounded in the forest. The gigantic lumberman smiled and waved his hand deprecatingly. "I cannot" he said, but at the words a cheer broke forth and he went on in the same language telling in simple words the story of the lumberman's joy to see the son of the King and his Duchess, and what simple shanty men had done that day had been done in all honour and affection for the Royal visitors. "Well" he said, "me born in shanty, and live long time ; see much money Mr. Edwards make ; think me make plenty myself likewise, too. So I start out to make much money myself. First year I make seventeen thousand dollar—debt. Then go to church on the Sunday and say to good Lord 'Oh, Lord Almighty, you know Wm. Whissell can't pay all that debt ; Oh, Lord, I give it to you.' After that me work for Mr. Edwards, and now make much money."

The Duke and Duchess were much amused. They shook hands with the honest-hearted, hard-handed woodsman. Before departing the heir apparent said : "The Duchess and I since we left England have seen many interesting things in various parts of the world, but we saw nothing that gave us more pleasure than what we have witnessed here to-day."

On Saturday, September 21st, the Royal visitors drove through Hull, where they received an enthusiastic welcome. A holiday had been proclaimed at the Eddy works, and the employees and their families numbering in all over 2,000 souls greeted them right royally. The far-reaching Eddy buildings were lavishly decorated. Mrs. E. B. Eddy presented the Duchess with a basket of roses. Work was also suspended in Mr. J. R. Booth's mill. All the lumber waggons, about 50 in number, were drawn up in line, the horses facing Bridge street. The employees from points of vantage on the waggons, buildings, cars and lumber piles waved flags and cheered enthusiastically. The Booth offices were tastefully decorated, as were the offices of the W. C. Edwards Company and other local lumber firms.

THE LUMBER SHANTY,
Where Luncheon was served to the Royal Party in typical camp style.

The following were the members of the Lumbermen's Committee, of which J. R. Booth was chairman and J. C. Browne secretary: Wm. Anderson, F. W. Avery, Samuel Bingham, R. M. Beckett, C. Jackson Booth, L. Blackburn, E. H. Bronson, F. P. Bronson, Robt. M. Cox, Levi Crannell, Hon. R. R. Dobell, H. K. Egan, Alex. Fraser, J. B. Fraser, Allan Gilmour, John Gilmour, G. B. Greene, Ward Hughson, Robt. Hurdman, Alex. Lumsden, David MacLaren, C. A. McCool, M.P., Wm. Mackie, John Mather, Edward Moore, Capt. Murphy, G. B. Pattee, George H. Perley, Chas. E. Reid, Hiram Robinson, Peter Whelen, Walter White, Ottawa ; Gillies Bros., Braeside ; J. and A. Gillies, Claude McLachlin and Hugh McLachlin, Arnprior ; Georg Gordon, Thomas Mackie, J. W. Munro and Hon. Peter White, Pembroke ; James B. Klock, Klock's Mills ; A. Barnet, James Carswell and Allan Francis, Renfrew ; George Bryson, Fort Coulonge : Robert. Conroy, Aylmer ; E. B. Eddy, Hull ; W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland ; John Ferguson, Adamston ; Hon. R. R. Dobell, Lorenzo Evans, W. M. Dobell, John A. Cameron, H. W. Todd, Gordon Edwards.

THE MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE.

The seventh annual convention of the Maritime Board of Trade was held in Chatham, N.B., on August 21 and 22. Among other questions discussed was fire insurance rates. On this subject Senator J. B. Snowball, of Chatham, said : "We live in the district in which in 1825 was the greatest fire since the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrha. I refer to the great Miramichi fire, whose smoke, it is said, could be smelt 700 to 800 miles away. Instead of saying where is the remedy, I would say, where is the evil? The trouble is there are too many needy people going about the country trying to make a living out of insurance premiums. The companies pay too much in commissions. I cannot say whether any of them get 20 per cent., but I know some of these agents get as much as 15 per cent. I believe that more than half the fires in the Miramichi districts during the last fifty years have been due to carelessness. Out of the lumber mills on the Miramichi river the fire insurance companies have made a handsome profit. I do not think I am exaggerating when I say they have made 100 per cent. The old Cunard mill was in existence for 50 years, and during all that time regularly paid insurance rates. True, it was eventually burned down, but consider the amount of money that had been taken out before that took place. As I said before, there are agents who take too many hazardous risks. You should combine to expose them. That is the remedy."

Mr. M. G. DeWolfe brought up the subject of "Forest Preservation," and introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously passed :

Whereas the subject of forestry is a most important one, and there is no question but that it has been too long neglected in Canada, and,

Whereas the manufacture of lumber has been one of the most important industries in the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it is now anticipated that pulp mills will consume a very large quantity of standing timber, and,

Whereas, it is apparent to everyone that the depletion of the standing timber of all kinds of wood by forest fires and the axe is fast denuding our forest lands and rendering them of no value, and,

Whereas, it is believed that with the prevention of fires, protection to the rapidly-growing timber and the systematic cutting of trees for lumber, our forests will be of value for many years to come ; therefore,

Resolved, that in the opinion of this Board of Trade, the Government should take immediate steps to see that suitable overseers or inspectors be put in charge ot the timber districts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as an incentive to owners of private lands to guard and protect all Government timber lands, and reforest any suitable area that may be found fit for the purpose.

The secretary introduced the subject of "More Permanent Material for Public Wharves and Breakwaters." He explained that owing to the attacks of a worm called the teredon on

the piles and other timber, on the wharves and breakwater of northern New Brunswick, and o fthe limnoria on the wharves and breakwater along the Atlantic coast, these structures had to be frequently replaced after being in use three or four years. He said that by creosoting the lumber it would be preserved against the depredations of the worms in question. At present the creosoted wood that had been used had been imported from Virginia. He advocated the establishment of a Canadian creosoting industry and submitted the following resolution :

Whereas, the natural timber which is mainly used in the construction of Government wharves and breakwaters on the waters of the Straits of Northumberland and parts of the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia is rendered very perishable owing to the ravages of the toredo and limnoria worms, and,

Whereas, the creosoting of such timber is the only discovered method of preserving it from the operation of those destructive agencies, and,

Whereas, there are no creosoting works nearer to the Maritime Provinces than New York and Norfolk, Virginia, therefore,

Resolved, that this Board begs respectfully to suggest to the Dominion Government the desirability of aiding in the establishment of such works at some point in the Maritime Provinces where suitable timber is convenient and may be obtained and creosoted economically.

Mr. DeWolfe seconded the motion, and Mr. W. A. Black spoke in favor of the Government assisting in the establishment of such works

THE PEARCE COMPANY.

The business of The Pearce Company, Limited, at Marmora, Ont., is a continuation and extension of that established by the late T. P. Pearce in 1867. The present company was incorporated in 1893. Mr. J. D. Pearce is president; Mr. F. S. Pearce, vice-president and general manager; and Mr. J. W. Pearce, secretary-treasurer.

The mills of the company are located at the the village of Marmora, Hastings county, where the company controls an entire water power, by which they operate their saw, shingle, lath, planing, roller, flour and woolen mills, as well as an electric light plant. The mills are equipped with modern machinery and appliances. The yards extend one-half mile along the water front, which is owned exclusively by the company. A branch of the Central Ontario Railroad runs through the yards, with siding to mill platform, thus providing first-class shipping facilities.

The Pearce Company, Marmora—Saw Mill, Flume, Woollen Mill, etc.

The company deal extensively in ash, elm and basswood, most of which is shipped to the United States. They also manufacture a considerable quantity of white cedar shingles and make a specialty of hemlock bill stuff. In addition to the above they turn out a large number of railway ties, cedar posts and telegraph posts. The capacity of the mill is 50,000 feet per day.

The company contemplate building a stave and heading factory. Their limits extend over a great part of two townships and will provide the raw material for their mills for many years to come.

NEWFOUNDLAND AS A LUMBER FIELD.

The timber possibilities of Newfoundland are now attracting much attention. A prominent Scotch lumberman, operating in Sweden for 20 years past, having exhausted his forest reservations there, has removed to that island, where he has secured 800 square miles of forest, which will enable him to supply, without any dislocation of trade, the markets of England and Scotland, where he has sold his produce for years. He proposes to cut 80,000,000 feet of lumber every year, but it is not as much in the quantity as in the novel minor phases of the industry that it may form an instructive example.

In Sweden and other European countries, where the extinction of the lumbering business is within measurable distance, the most drastic economies have to be practised in order to make lumbering pay. For instance, the saws are of the thinnest razor steel, and the heavy cut made by the thick saws used on this side of the Atlantic causes the Swedish operator to term our methods a "slaughter of wood." The fineness of the cut with them frequently enables the getting of an extra board or two out of a large log. Again, the slabs, or outside cuttings and end pieces, are put to use, being disposable for many purposes. Yet, again, the fragments left over from these are converted into kindlings and sold as such in the cities of Europe, a small but welcome addition to the profits being thus provided.

In addition to producing lumber in the form of deals and boards of usual grades, this Scotch gentleman will turn out immense stocks of spruce staves and headings to be manufactured in Scotland into barrels for the famous Scotch herrings. At all the leading fishing centres in Scotland there is a great demand for such material. To Hamburg will be shipped steamer loads of small wood to be worked up into packing boxes.

Another venture will be the providing of immense stocks of similar material for bicycle crates. The growth of the trade in this class of product has been amazing in recent years, and Sweden, the chief centre of the traffic, has latterly been unable to supply the demand.

For the staves pieces of wood from 2½ to 5 inches thick can be used, while for the boxes pieces as small as 2 by 4 by 6 inches are available. Practically everything, indeed, can be turned to use, the wastage being almost nil. Expert Swedish lumbermen and mill hands are employed, and some of the product is to be shipped even to the Canary Islands.

The colony contains large tracts of pine, besides great areas of splendid spruce, suitable for pulp alone and fir, which is as tough and hard as American and Canadian spruce, is also being used for pulp-making. This fir has been found by exhaustive tests to make almost as good pulp as spruce. The fibre is as fine and regular, and the ease of working the same. The ultilization of fir trebles the area available for pulp purposes, and makes the island destined in a few years to be one of the great pulp centres of the world. Several American con-

The Pearce Company, Marmora—Shingle Sheds, Pine and Hemlock Piling Yards and Booms.

cerns are already seeking pulp concessions in the island, and it is expected that before long they will be establishing factories here.

A further advantage the island has is its nearness to the European markets. Newfoundland is but little over half the distance that Montreal is from Europe, and its products have to be carried only half the way that those of Canada must be borne. This means a great cheapness of freight, and then all classes of workmen there are paid lower wages than in the United States and Canada. There are, likewise, no taxes imposed upon the industry, save a royalty of 50 cents per 1,000 feet on sawed lumber, and the conditions are therefore so favorable that it is not surprising the forest wealth of the island is being noted by outside capitalists as a promising means of building large and productive enterprises.

TIMBER REGULATIONS.

By order in council, dated 19th of January, 1899, the regulation governing the granting of yearly lincenses and permits to cut timber in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, were amended so as to permit owners of timber berths in the railway belt to sell timber thereon to mill owners, the regulations having previously provided that the timber must be manufactured at the saw mill of the licensee to be operated in connection with the berth.

There is, therefore, no provision in the regulations as they exist at present to prevent the exportation of logs out on Dominion lands in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia. The minister, therefore, recommends that the regulations be again amended so as to provide that all timber cut on berths in the railway belt in British Columbia shall be manufactured within the limits of the Dominion.

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Publicity is being given to what is claimed to be the opinion of a prominent lumberman to the effect that the ultimate result of the Ontario saw-log legislation will be the capture of the Canadian lumber trade by American lumbermen and the crowding out of Canadians. On what ground the opinion is based is not stated, but we presume that the alarm has been caused by the number of large mills that are moving from Michigan to Canada. Canadian lumbermen, however, are not at all concerned lest their business should be ruined by competition from the Americans.

The removal of the Michigan mills to Canada is just the result that was hoped for when the Ontario law was passed. The Government simply said: "If you wish our timber you must establish your manufacturing industries in this country and contribute to our welfare." It matters little whether the timber is manufactured by native-born Canadians or Americans now doing business in Canada, so long as the country derives benefit from its manufacture. The policy of the country is sufficiently cosmopolitan to welcome any person who is prepared to assist in the development of its natural resources. Where the Americans establish saw mills thriving settlements will no doubt grow up, as is the custom. The transfer to Canada of industries conducted by such well-known capitalists as Arthur Hill, Edmund Hall and the Eddys, is a source of gratification rather than of regret.

We think the unanimous sentiment of Canadian lumbermen is expressed in the statement that they do not fear disastrous competition from Michigan lumbermen who may locate in Canada. In business capacity our lumbermen are the equal of those of the United States, and in equipment our mills do not take a second place. Perhaps the agitation for an import duty on lumber has created a wrong impression in the mind of the public. What Canadian lumbermen ask for is not protection, but equal rights, in the taxing of lumber brought into Canada to the same extent as lumber shipped to the United States.

The effect of the increased production in Ontario will not be to demoralize the Canadian trade. It should be remembered that the output of the Michigan mills located in Ontario will not be greater than when the mills were in operation in Michigan, consequently the total output of lumber will not be increased. The consumption by the Canadian market represents but a small portion of the output, and a large percentage will continue to be marketed in the Eastern States and foreign countries. No doubt the Michigan concerns will capture a certain portion of the Western Ontario trade, but at most this is not a serious mater.

The argument that Americans are crowding out the Canadian lumbermen would seem to be well answered by referring to the sales of timber limits. During the last five years the Government has held two important sales. At the one in 1899, 360 square miles were disposed of, of which only nine miles were secured by Michigan lumbermen, and this was by a concern that had been operating in Canada for several years. At the sale held last month 362 square miles were purchased by Canadians and 37 miles by Michigan parties. At both of these sales a large representation of Michigan lumbermen was present.

WOOD SPECIALTIES.

The opportunities that exist in this country for the mannfacture of wood specialties have been taken advantage of only to a limited extent. It is strange that more money has not been invested in this branch of industry, as it offers prospects of excellent returns. Throughout Northern Ontario there is to be found an abundance of white birch specially adapted for the manufacture of articles such as tack barrels, spindles, egg cups, pill boxes and similar goods. There are districts where as much as 3,000,000 feet of white birch can be secured within a radius of five miles, and there is little difficulty in finding a suitable water-power by which means would be provided of operating the plant at the smallest possible cost. We mention birch in particular because it is well adapted for turning purposes and is not in as great demand as lumber. Large quantities of other hardwoods, however, may be obtained.

In the manufacture of these small articles there is practically no waste timber, and a small quantity of logs will furnish the raw material for a large output. We understand there is a large market in Canada for such articles. The users have in the past been compelled to import their supply, but if industries were established in Canada they could doubtless compete with the foreign article and would be given the preference. Taking the prices now ruling, there would be a satisfactory margin of profit.

Picture-backing is another branch that might profitably engage the attention of more of our manufacturers. There is a large demand on both local and export account. We are informed that the Dwight Lumber Company, of Detroit, utilize 2,500 planks per week in the manufacture of picture-backing, keeping several machines constantly working on this trade.

The manufacture of excelsior has been investigated by one or two Canadian firms, who were evidently not satisfied with the prospects. The home demand is not large, and the excelsior trade of Great Britain is so tightly in the hands of the Germans that Canadians are not likely to secure much business except they can offer very low prices, and heavy carrying charges are against this.

It is desirable that the hardwoods of Canada should be manufactured within the country to the greatest possible extent, and we believe there are opportunities for investment which should be investigated by our lumbermen.

THE USE OF NATIVE TIMBER.

With the quantity and character of timber in this country, the question might well be asked, are the imports of timber not greater than they should be? There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to import timber and disregard the claims of home industries. No particular fault can be found with the person who imports a foreign article because of inability to obtain what is required at home, but there have doubtless been instances where Canadian timber would have met the requirements equally as well as that which has been imported.

Almost unconsciously perhaps, from the force of custom, some architects specify foreign timber for buildings without giving any consideration to the question of obtaining a supply in the country in which the building is to be erected and which is providing the funds for its erection. Harbor work, such as wharves and piers, is also often built of southern wood when Canadian timber would answer. Perhaps the qualities of Canadian timber are sometimes overlooked or forgotten. It might be of advantage for our lumbermen to appoint a committee to have distributed pamphlets showing the uses to which Canadian timbers may be applied and the results of tests of strengh which have been made at the Universities and elsewhere. This same committee might be empowered to arrange for the carrying out of further tests.

An illustration of the neglect of native wood is furnished by the regents of the University of Michigan, in calling for the use of yellow pine flooring in a new hospital building at Ann Arbor, totally ignoring the fact that Michigan is the home of as fine white maple as grows.

At the present time tests of Pacific Coast fir and Texas yellow pine are being made at Bremerton, the naval station on Puget Sound, to determine the relative merits of the woods for use in the construction of naval vessels. These tests are made as the result of a complaint by the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association that Texas yellow pine was being used in naval vessels constructed on the coast when the native fir was better adapted for the purpose. In the transverse tests thus far made the native wood has been shown to be superior.

Pride should be taken in our home industries and support given them accordingly, even if it is necessary to strain the theory of preference to the limit.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It may not be amiss to call attention to the merits of spruce timber as a box material. That it has not been used to a greater extent in the past is doubtless due to the lack of familiarity with the wood. For box-making purposes it is superior to white pine ; in fact, there is no better box material to be obtained. For boxes for butter, fruit, etc., it is very desirable, as it does not taint the contents. There would seem to be good reason to expect a large consumption of spruce in box-making in the near future.

When wages are high and employment plentiful there is more or less difficulty in retaining the services of employees. In no branch of industry is this felt to a greater extent than in the lumber trade. Lumbermen report that they are unable to keep their men at work in the woods; they are very unsteady and will leave upon the slightest provocation, knowing that their chances of securing employment elsewhere are good. In some districts mills have been compelled to close down their night shifts owing to the scarcity of good workmen. These conditions are likely to have the effect of materially reducing the output of lumber next season.

A representative of the CANADA LUMBERMAN, who recently visited the Georgian Bay district, found that the question of uniform grading of lumber is much talked of, and that there is a strong feeling in favor of such a system. The LUMBERMAN has always recognized the advantages to be derived from the adoption of a standard system of grading by all manufacturers, and we believe that before long steps to that end will be taken. A majority of the manufacturers already admit the necessity of some change from the present system, which permits of each manufacturer defining his own grades. What is wanted is that two or three energetic persons take the matter in hand, and we have no doubt that they would receive the support necessary to carry it to a successful issue. If some action is not taken Canadian lumbermen are likely to lose in competition with the United States, where standard inspection of both pine and hardwoods is now recognized.

At a recent convention of box-makers, held in Rochester, a gentleman made the surprising statement that the quantity of lumber imported into the United States from Canada was now only about one-eighth of what it was under free lumber. He also said that the price of lumber in Canada is now very much lower than in the United States—the result of the duty. These remarks are so far from the facts as to make contradiction almost unnecessary. Statistics show that our exports to the United States last year were almost up to the average year before the imposition of the duty, while the price of lumber in this country is quite as high as in the United States, and higher than it was before the duty. The duty was imposed in the summer of 1897. In the spring of that year two-inch picks and uppers were selling in Toronto at $34, dressing and better at $22, and mill culls at $10. To-day prices for these grades in Toronto are : Picks and uppers $38, dressing and better $24, and mill culls $13. Instead of lumber selling lower than before the United States duty was imposed, there has been a substantial advance. This, of course, is due in part to improved commercial conditions.

THE GOVERNMENT TIMBER SALE.

It was a distinguished gathering of lumbermen that waited patiently in the Legislative chamber of the Parliament Buildings on the 17th ultimo for the limits with which they hoped to enrich themselves to be placed under the hammer. Before the arrival of the auctioneer, Mr. Peter Ryan, every desk in the room was occupied. Every white pine district of the province was represented, and there was a goodly quota from the once famous pine state of Michigan. Altogether about 400 square miles were offered. The conditions governing the sale contained the now customary manufacturing clause and also provided that the pine on the Algoma and Thunder Bay berths should be taken off within ten years and that on the three forfeited berths within five years.

The sum realized for the berths sold was approximately $733,000, or an average of about $1,842 per mile. Considering the quantity and character of the timber, the result was no doubt satisfactory to the Government. The opinion was freely expressed after the sale that the prices were high although not exorbitant. They are regarded as another proof of the growing appreciation of the value of pine timber.

The bidding from the outset was quite brisk, so brisk indeed that the auctioneer could not have felt the necessity of calling upon his abundant fund of humour in order to encourage bidding, as is his wont. The large plums were secured by Messrs. Dyment, Beck, Spohn, Barnet and Munro. The familiar voice of Mr. John Waldie was occasionally heard, but it was not his lot to secure any of the coveted property. He showed, however, that he still had abundant faith in pine limits.

It was a source of satisfaction that a limit of 13½ square miles was knocked down to Mr. J. E. Murphy. Mr. Murphy has been known in the past as a hardwood lumberman, but as his timber supply has become pretty well exhausted, he is evidently turning his attention to pine.

Considering the number of American lumbermen present, it was expected that they would secure a goodly portion of the limits. Their presence was surely not the result solely of curiosity. The limits sold were all in the Georgian Bay district and in the vicinity where the Michigan lumbermen are operating.

Those present at the sale included the following : J. B. Fraser, H. K. Egan, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Hurdman, R. J. Blackburn, Ottawa ; W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., John Waldie, J. B. Miller, W. P. Bull, Joseph Oliver, R. Laidlaw, H. M. Weller, Hugh Munro, George Cook, W. B. McLean, John Gray, H. Hancock, W. Ryan, Thomas Southworth, Toronto ; Thomas Mackie, M.P., J. W. Munro, M.P.P., J. R. Munro, Robert Booth, P. Shannon, A. B. Gordon, B. C. Bahnsen, Pembroke ; H. S. Brennan, Hamilton ; Hon. John Charlton, Lynedoch ; James Playfair, D. L. Whte, jr., Midland ; R. McConnell, Mattawa ; G. R. Dupuy, A. Trotter, Wallaceburg ; H. C. Hamilton, John Collins, Sault Ste. Marie ; P. McDermott, South River ; A. Barnet, J. A. McFadden, Renfrew ; W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene ; N. Dyment, Barrie ; C. Beck, Dr. Spohn, Penetanguishene ; J. E. Murphy, Hepworth Station ; Peter McArthur, Quebec ; J. Whitesides, Huntsville ; R. Vigars, Port Arthur ; A. E. Dyment, Thessalon ; George McCormick, M. P.F., Orillia ; C. A. McCool, M.P., Geneva Lake ; Selwin Eddy, J. O. Fisher, A. E. Eddy, J. Boyle, Bay City, Mich. ; Maurice Quinn, Matthew Slush, Arthur Hull, Saginaw, Mich. ; E. W. Sparrow, Lansing, Mich. ; James M. Rankin, St. Clair, Mich. ; A. McIntosh, Cheboygan, Mich.; J. W. L. Galloway, Hillsdale, Mich. ; J. Mullin, Duluth, Minn. ; J. S. Gage, Vineland, N.J. ; J. C. Spry, C. O. Hotchkiss, Chicago, Ill. ; F. J. Arpen, D. Scott, Grand Rapids, Wis.

DUMPING SAW-DUST IN RIVERS.

In June, 1897, an act was passed by the Dominion Parliament forbidding the dumping of saw-dust into the Ottawa river, the Ottawa lumbermen having previously been exempt from the working of the Fisheries' Act in this respect by special legislation. In order that the lumbermen could make other arrangements for consuming the saw-dust, the time for the enforcement of the act was, upon representation to that effect, extended to January 1st, 1898, and subsequently one year later. It seems that since that time the law has been ignored by some parties, who have continued to dump saw-dust into the river. The first prosecution took place on September 10th, when Mr. J. R. Booth, the millionaire lumberman, of Ottawa, was fined $20 and costs. Afterwards Mr. Booth stated that it had been his intention to build a burner to consume the the saw-dust, although this could not be done within perhaps six months. He continued to discharge the saw-dust of his mill into the river. A second prosecution was the result, the fine in this case also being $20 and costs. It is reported to be the intention of the authorities to continue to prosecute Mr. Booth until the act is complied with, while Mr. Booth is said to be considering the removal of his mill to another point. The outcome will be watched with some interest, as the removal of the mill will be a great loss to Ottawa and Hull.

The state of Michigan has just appointed half a dozen officials and scientists to report as to the best method of reforesting a tract of 57,000 acres in the great pine belt, which had been burned over.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Dominion Leather Company, 528-530 Front street west, Toronto, which appears on front cover page of this issue. This company manufacture " Hepburn's" pneumatic belt, made of specially prepared canvas, gutta percha and balata, they being sole representatives for the Dominion of Canada. This firm make a specialty of lumbermen's leather mitts in all sizes.

THE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS OF WOOD.

Frank H. Mason, consul general at Berlin, Germany, has in response to a request from a resident of Michigan, transmitted through the state department, furnished an interesting and valuable paper upon the production of wood charcoal and recovery of the by-products, from which the American Lumberman has condensed such portions as are of most practical interest to lumbermen.

Coincident with the development of coke manufacture in Germany by the use of retort ovens, which recover the ammonia, gas, tar and its valuable derivaties that are wasted by the primitive "beehive" oven process, has been the improvement in methods and apparatus for wood distillation, through which the production of charcoal has been raised through the archaic, wasteful, earth-kiln process that recovered only charcoal and tar, to an intelligent, scientific system by which every valuable element in the wood is saved and added to the wealth producing power of the forests. So far has this been carried that special patented processes have been devised for using even sawdust and the rough outer bark of trees as material for the manufacture of charcoal and other products.

The apparatus for wood distillation, which will be briefly described in a later section of this report, includes cast and plate iron retorts of various types, as well as ovens of masonry, together with pipes, coils, tanks and pans for condensation and rectification of the several distillates and ultilization of the gases. Retorts are either heated by direct firing from beneath or by superheated steam introduced in coils. Retorts with direct heating by fuel or gas flame are most in use, and they are of two general classes—the horizontal and the vertical.

1—THE PRODUCTS OF WOOD DISTILLATION.

These form four primary groups, which, with their derivaties, may be synopsized as follows :

(1) Uncondensed gases, which may be burnt as fuel, or, after certain treatment, used for illuminating purposes.

(2) Tar, from which are derived benzol, naphthalene, paraffin, rosin and phenyl acid (creosote).

(3) Pyroligenous acid (wood vinegar), from which are derived acetic acid, acetone and methyl, or wood alcohol.

(4) Charcoal.

The quantities of these several products which can be obtained from the distillation of a certain quantity of wood vary considerably according to the species or kind of timber used, its dryness, and especially the time consumed by the process of distillation, it being a general principle that, within reasonable limits, slow distillation yields larger percentages of distillates than are recovered when the process is quickened. All this has been reduced to exactly demonstrated results by the German chemists, and these have been tabulated by Professor Fisher, in his "Chemical Technology," to show the comparative yield, by slow, and by quick distillation respectively, of the seven species of wood that are most employed for charcoal manufacture in Germany. The table shows for each kind of wood two lines of figures, the first of which (slow distillation) shows the products obtained when the wood was put into a cold retort and heated for a period of six hours ; the second line (fast distillation) shows the results when similar wood was put into a glowing retort and exposed to a fierce heat for a period of three hours :

Wood, 100 Parts.	Total Distillates.	Tar	Hydrated Wood Vinegar (raw)...	Pure Acetic Acid.	Charcoal (dry)....	Uncondensed Gases ..
Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)—						
Slow distillation	52.40	4.75	47.68	6.43	25.37	22.23
Fast distillation	48.52	5.55	42.97	5.23	20.47	31.01
Birch (Betula alba)—						
Slow distillation	51.05	5.46	45.59	5.63	29.64	19.71
Fast distillation	42.98	3.24	39.74	4.43	21.46	35.56
Beech (Fagus Silvatica)—						
Slow distillation	51.65	5.85	45.80	5.21	26-69	21.66
Fast distillation	44.35	4.90	39.45	3.86	21.90	33.75
Poplar (Populus tremulas)—						
Slow distillation	47.44	6.90	40.54	5.10	25.47	27.09
Fast distillation	46.36	6.91	39.45	4.36	21.33	32.31
Oak (Quercus robur)—						
Slow distillation	48.15	3.70	44.45	4.08	34.68	17.17
Fast distillation	45.24	3.20	42.04	3.44	27.73	27.03
Larch (Larix decidua)—						
Slow distillation	51.61	9.30	42.31	2.69	26.74	21.65
Fast distillation	43.77	5.58	38.19	2.06	24.06	32.17
Spruce (Pieea excelsa)—						
Slow distillation	46.92	6.93	40.99	2.30	34.30	18.78
Fast distillation	46.35	6.20	40.15	1.78	24.24	29.41

These figures show the yield in pure, hard charcoal, which, on exposure to the air, absorbs moisture to an extent of from 4 to 10 per cent. of its weight, according to the kind of wood from which the charcoal was made. Of the above varieties, the English hornbeam is practically similar to the "blue beech" (Carpinus Americana) of the United States ; and the beech, birch and spruce are nearly so identical with American woods of the same name that the foregoing table of distillates will be found substantially correct for the woods mostly employed for charcoal manufacture in our country. It will be seen that the charcoal yield is about one-fourth of the entire weight of wood, the total distillates one-half, and the greater portions of these is hydrated wood vinegar, which in its crude form contains about 12 per cent. of crystalized acetic acid.

2—NATURES AND USES OF THE SEVERAL DISTILLATES.

This section of the report abounds with chemical technicalities and terms, and only a portion of it is reproduced.

Taking up these several by-products in their order, the second in commercial importance is probably the wood tar, which is found more or less in all kinds of timber, but most plentifully in the larches and other conifers.

A—THE TAR PRODUCTS.

Wood tar is composed mainly of several hydrocarburets, some of which have only a scientific interest. The tar which contains them is expelled from the wood at a temperature exceeding 360° Celsius. The higher the temperature and the more rapid the process of distillation, the greater the percentage of tar and gas produced and the smaller the yield of acetic acid. The tar obtained as a by-product of charcoal manufacture from hardwoods is mainly used for the production of creosote and applied to the antiseptic treatment of wood, such as posts, railway ties, paving blocks, etc., to protect the fiber against decay. When used as a raw material for producing any of the hydrocarburets, that forms a separate chemical industry. The best known of them are :

Benzol ; boils at 82° Celsius ; specific gravity, 0.85.

Tulol ; boils at 111° Celsius ; specific gravity, 0.87.

Xymol ; boils at 139° Celsius ; specific gravity, 0.875.

Cumol ; boils at 166° Celsius ; specific gravity, 0.887.

Cymol ; boils at 175° Celsius ; specific gravity, 0·85.

By reason of these sharply defined characteristics they can be rather easily separated, and when treated with ammonia produce bases which, being oxidized, yield aniline colors. Industrially, however, anilines are mainly produced from the cheaper benzol and other derivatives from coal tar. The principal value of these elements when derived from wood tar is that they serve for a vast range of interesting researches for new and valuable shades of colors. Naphthalene and paraffin are hydrocarbons occurring in small proportions in wood tar. The paraffin is characterized by a remarkably high melting point—360° to 400° Celsius—but is of small industrial importance for the reason that it can be obtained so much more abundantly and cheaply from coal tar. Of the oxidized, and therefore acid, combinations in coal tar two have been isolated and have some scientific interest, containing carbolic acid ; but are usually left in the liquid creosote and add to its antiseptic properties for the treatment of wood.

B—THE ACID PRODUCTS.

By far the most important by-product of wood distillation in charcoal manufacture is the pyroligenous acid, or wood vinegar, which in its raw state, as it comes from the still, is an impure hydrated solution, a colorless, inflammable liquid, with a sour, pungent smell and, as already stated, 12 per cent. of pure acetic acid. It boils at 117.3° Celsius and at 4° the acid solidifies in laminated crystals which fuse at 16° C. From the table previously given it will be seen that the yield of pure acetic acid is highest in the hardwoods. Pure acetic acid is derived from raw wood vinegar by several processes, the simplest of which is as follows :

The raw distillate is first left standing for a certain time to permit the tarry elements which it contains to separate by settling. The clarified liquid is then put into a retort, with rectifying apparatus attached, and heated until the methyl alcohol and other light and volatile elements are expelled and pass over into a distillate, which is reduced by subsequent processes to alcohol and acetone, as will be elsewhere described in this report. The heating is continued until the areometer shows a specific gravity of 1,000 (same as water), indicating that the lighter elements have been eliminated. The acid solution is then drawn off and neutralized with a base—usually lime or soda. This takes up the acid, forming an acetate, which on being decomposed yields acetic acid. The cheapest base for this process is limestone, but it should be pure, or as nearly as possible freed from organic impuri-

es, which would, until eliminated, injure the uality of the acetate.

Acetic acid is sufficiently powerful to expel he carbonic acid in limestone, but the neutral- ation process causes thereby a strong effer- escence, so that it must be accomplished in rge, deep tanks in which the effervescing ixture will not boil over. If instead of lime- one burnt lime is used, the effervescence is reatly reduced; but in either case it is import- nt that the amount of basic material (lime) e not in excess. In other words, it should be st sufficient to neutralize the acetic acid— hich it does first—and not enough to take up fterward the acid elements of the tar, which, eing lighter than the acetate of lime, rise to he surface during the reaction and should be emoved by skimming. The clarified solution s then evaporated in large shallow pans, yield- ng as a residuum crude acetate of lime. Over- eating during the evaporation decomposes he acetate, so that a slow, steady and uniform eat is necessary, and for this purpose the off ases from the retorts in which the wood is listilled are used whenever practicable. The rude residuum is a gray, odorless mass, con- aining about 75 per cent. of pure calcium cetate, and forms a standard article of com- merce. It is purified by dissolving in water, iltering through bone black, and concentrates by evaporation to a specific gravity of 1.16, when the sale crystallizes in small, odorless needles, which are principally used as material or the production of acetone.

Acetate of lime appears in commerce in three grades of purity, the highest of which is now worth in large quantities 2.50 marks a kilogram (27 cents a pound) ; the medium, 1.66 marks (18 cents a pound), and the lowest grade 1.38 marks (15 cents a pound). Its growing importance as a commercial product will be inferred from the fact that the exports of acetate of lime from Germany in 1898 were 8,529,300 kilograms ; in 1899, 1,005,700 kilo- grams, and in 1900, 15,378,600 kilograms (33,295,000 pounds), of which last 1,382,140 pounds went to the United States.

When soda is used as the neutralizing base the product is acetate of soda, and the process throughout is in general similar to that when lime is employed. The acetate of soda has various uses, but its crystals disintegrate when exposed to the air, and for this and other reasons it is less important in Germany than acetate of lime. Both are, however, used as a means of extracting acetic acid from the raw wood vinegar, after which they are decomposed by various processes to obtain the crystallized acetic acid. When pure acid is to be obtained on a large scale the soda acetate is preferred, as the acetic acid obtained from calcium acetate contains impurities which are difficult to eradicate. In either case, however, the acetate is decomposed by the action of a mineral acid sufficiently powerful to displace the acetic acid from combination with the base, by which process the former is isolated. Pure acetic acid is used for many purposes, amongst others making edible vinegar. When prepared for this purpose it must be carefully cleansed from empyreumatic impurites, which give it a disagreeable, smoky flavor. It is then made into table vinegar by dissolving in twenty times its volume of water.

C—DIRECT DERIVATIVES FROM THE ACETIC ACID.

The most important is acetone, a colorless liquid which is used as a solvent in aniline and several other branches of chemical manufacture, especially in the production of smokeless powder and other explosives. Acetone is obtained by separating acetic acid into three elements—acetone, carbonic acid and water. For this purpose the acetic acid is neutralized with lime, and the acetate thus formed is heated in a retort with a stam leading to a coal condenser. On account of the low boiling point of acetone (560°), this coil must be kept at a very low temperature in order to produce complete condensation. In the industrial process the acetate of lime is dried, finely pulverized and then put into the retort, where it is heated until the acetone has passed over, when the residuum is withdrawn and again used for making fresh acetate of lime, with which the operation is repeated. Acetone of 56° to 58° purity is now worth about 50 cents a kilogram (22.6 cents a pound), and, like acetate of lime, is a standard commercial product.

The next valualbe derivative for acetic acid is wood alcohol or methyl alcohol, called in German "Holzgeist," a colorless, volatile and inflammable liquid, which boils at 66.3° C. and has a specific gravity of 0.800. It burns with a bluish flame of low illuminating power, dissolves resins, gums and essential oils and is extensively used in the manufacture of lacs and varnishes and for the denaturalization of spirits which are to be used for industrial purposes (in order to render them unfit for imbibation). The exports of wood alcohol from Germany in 1899 amounted to 6,703,620 pounds, valued at $652,354.

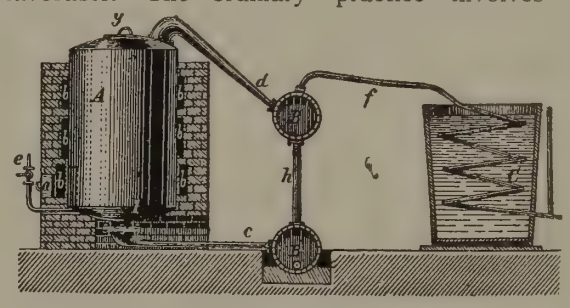
Among the other useful products of wood distillation is oxalic acid, an important substance used in dyeing and cloth printing, which was formerly prepared by oxidizing sugar, but is now much more cheaply obtained from sawdust by the action of alkalies.

III.—APPARATUS FOR WOOD DISTILLATION.

Since the commencement of wood distillation as a practical industry nearly fifty years ago many changes and improvements have been made in the machinery employed, which for economical practice requires to be adapted to the kinds of wood to be worked, the quantity to be treated at each operation, and according to which of the distillates, tar or acid, is regarded of first importance. Wood is a bad conductor of heat, so that, in the construction of all retorts, the problem is to secure as prompt and as thorough a distribution of heat as possible throughout the mass, combined with such dimensions as will render the charging of the retort with wood and the withdrawing of the charcoal reasonably convenient. All plants for wood distillation combine substantially the features which are shown in the following model, which is a simple, upright retort, with a capacity of 8 cubic meters (about 2½ cords) of wood.

In this figure, the retort A is made of ordinary or of galvanized boiler plate, set in brick masonry, with a piral flue b, so that the fire introduced at the furnace a is drawn by the chimney draft round and round the outer shell of the retort, which is filled with wood, and the charcoal discharged through the manhole y. To quicken the heating of the charge to 100° C.—at which temperature the development of gases begins—superheated steam is turned in through the pipe e. The crude inflammable gases which are first generated are discharged downward into the fire through a pipe not shown in the drawing. As the heat increases the steam and gas pipes are closed and the distillates begin to pass over. The tar flows downward through the pipe c, the acid gases pass upward through the beak d into the drum B, where the tarry vapors condense and are carried downward to the tar tank (lower B), which is kept cool by partial immersion in water. The pyroligenous acid gas, nearly freed from tarry impurities, passes on through f and the cold coil C, where it is condensed and pours out in the form of raw wood vinegar. These are the rudiments of the process.

In anticipation that the European process of making charcoal with recovery of the tar and acid products might have a practical interest for charcoal manufacturers in the United States, an engineer familiar with this industry has been consulted, and he has obtained from several German manufacturers of apparatus and fixtures for these purposes, estimates of the cost of equipment for a plant of the standard capacity, viz., 75 cubic meters (2,649 cubic feet) of wood daily. In practice it has been found most economical to set up the distillation plant as near as possible to where the wood is cut ; in other words, at the point where all conditions of transportation for raw material and products are most favorable. The ordinary practice involves



Apparatus for Wood Distillation.

the distillation of hardwoods—beech or oak—and the recovery of charcoal, tar, raw wood vinegar and methyl alcohol. The charcoal, or first product, is ready for market upon being withdrawn from the retort. The tar is sent as raw material to chemical factories, where it is worked up as a separate industry. The methyl alcohol is also a commercial product and is usually sold in its crude state ; but the wood vinegar is usually consumed on the spot for the production of acetate of lime, which, as already explained, is a convenient vehicle for recovering and transporting the pure acetic acid contained in the wood vinegar, which for this purpose is treated with ordinary limestone. Assuming, therefore, that a firm or company in the United States should wish to establish a modern German plant of this kind, and for that purpose to obtain the necessary machinery in this country, the calculation would be somewhat as follows :

Distilling apparatus complete, without buildings, for treating 75 cubic meters of wood daily, would cost here 105,000 marks ($24,990). If the capacity were increased to 100 cubic meters the cost of plant would be about 130,000 marks ($30,940). If greater capacity is desired it would be advisable to duplicate the same apparatus instead of further increasing the size of the unit.

If beech wood is used, the raw vinegar obtained will be from 40 to 45 per cent. of the weight of the wood, and the vinegar should yield 9 to 12 per cent. of acetic acid. Assuming that this is to be recovered on the spot, a plant for the daily production of 1,200 kilograms (2,640 pounds) of acetate of lime would cost, exclusive of buildings, about 15,000 marks ($3,570). This assumes that the raw pyroligenous acid is to be treated with ordinary limestone, a process which involves no technical difficulties. So far as can be ascertained, the apparatus for the industry involves few or no essential features which are covered by patents, so that a modern scientific plant, once established and its success demonstrated, could be duplicated to any extent which supply of material and the market for its products might require.

CONVENTION OE BOX-MAKERS.

The fourth semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Box and Box Shook Manufacturers of the United States opened in Rochester on August 21st. The attendance was large and the proceedings interesting. The report of the committee on Shooks for Import created a lively discussion. It stated that some progress had been made, and the basis of paying duty increased from $7 to $11 per thousand. The appraisers met with some difficulty in securing a basis, owing to the fact that some Canadian manufacturers were manufacturing stock very cheap and making a basis from a waste standpoint as to lumber manufactured, rather than box material at the basis at which stocks should be sold. Mr. James Innes said that no doubt the party in question was working deals, and had more or less waste in cutting them off, which made their material for manufacturing shooks on a cheaper basis than some other parts of Canada or the United States. Mr. Miller said that although labor was cheaper in Canada, 90 per cent. of the manufacturers in that country were in sympathy with the box-makers of the United States. It was decided that the Export and Import Committees should be continued for another six months and a report presented at next meeting. To the question, "Are you in favor of the $2 tariff?" a member replied in the affirmative, adding: "Only one-eighth of the lumber has been coming in since this tariff was placed on it. The prices since have been going down in Canada, while the eastern lumber has been going up."

Discussing the subject of "Reciprocity," Mr. Chaffee, of New England, said he would like to know how Canadians who make prices at much less than $17 could do it; provided their lumber cost $11, waste and work bill $6.40, how could they sell stuff for $14?

Mr. W. D. Sturm read a brief paper on "Piling Lumber for the Box Trade," and was followed by Mr. B. S. Atwood with a paper on "What has the Association done for the Box Trade." Mr. Cristadore introduced the subject of "Low Prices of the Past Six Months." Some of the reasons for the low prices, he said, were that No. 3 pine boards at $15 and $16 had been substituted by hemlock, and slabs, too, have had their sway in substituting for a better grade of stock. To-day we have a No. 5 board, which was substituted for No. 4 and No. 3 stock. Of course, the rapid advance for two or three years made the box user think a little, and he was not so particular about the one piece ends and whole sides as in days when he could buy almost a clear box for the same price he would pay for a poor one. Then, we find that cotton-wood has taken considerable of the white and yellow pine trade. One of the greatest barriers to reasonable prices, he thought, was the scalper.

The subject of "Waste in the Box Trade" was brought up by Mr. R. L. Jones, of Saginaw. Mr. Jones urged that more attention be given to the question of waste. "How," he asked, "shall we figure waste? One man says ten, another fifteen, another twenty per cent. One man is using scoots, another culls, another sound lumber, and the percentage of one will not apply to another. Take 1,000 feet of lumber, cut it up into boxes; if you get 800 feet of boxes your waste is 200 feet. Now, make the purchaser of the 800 feet of boxes pay for 1,000 feet of lumber and you are safe. Then if you happen to get a few feet of boxes out of the 200 feet of waste, don't sell it to the next man below the market value, because there is no reason why he should buy boxes any cheaper than the first man, and the chances are that the extra cost of manufacture will make it an unprofitable sale to you.

On the same subject Mr. Cristadore said: "A few years ago when lumber was fairly good, about 15 per cent. was considered a fair per cent. of waste for pine lumber. In the old days, wormy, shakey lumber went into the refuse burner, and now it goes into boxes or anything it can be sold for. In the old days the boxmaker used to use some No. 1 boards and some No. 2 boards, but now they are not considered. Occasionally No. 3 is used, but this is too expensive. When you get to making boxes of No. 4 there is an increase or decrease in waste according to quality of boxes made. I have known boxes made of No. 4 boards where the waste was as high as 30 per cent. Of course different mills make different grades, but the waste problem of No. 4 will come out from the surfacer to the printing machine. You have 20,000, say, in a car, you find the amount of waste 5,000 feet to the car, and you should figure the cost of manufacture as well as of labor on the same. Except on printing you should extend the cost of manufacture the same as on the lumber. You can not dispose of the cost in handling waste. If the cost is much less on lath yarn and printing why should you give the customer the benefit of this cost of labor? It is a legitimate part of your cost in figuring shooks, and the proper way to divide the matter is to divide 800 into 20,000, and you have the cost. If you have been in the wrong in the past, why not add this item of cost on your labor? You can start anew and you will fill the leak, and it is the leaks that do away with the profits of manufacturing."

SIZE OF BARRELS.

It appears that there is a lack of uniformity in the sizes of apple barrels in the States and those of Canada. An exchange says: The Canadian Parliament lately passed a law for the regulation of the size of barrels for packing apples, pears or quinces, which requires that these packages shall be made good and strong, of seasoned wood, having dimensions not less than 26¼ inches between the heads, inside measure, a head diameter of 17 inches, and a middle diameter of 18½ inches, representing, as nearly as possible, 96 quarts.

The apple barrel adopted by the United States Apple Shippers' Association is required to have a head diameter of 17⅛ inches, staves 28⅛ inches long, and a bilge of not less than 64 inches, outside measurement.

The capacity of the Canadian barrel is calculated exactly at 96.51 imperial quarts, or about 100 quarts, dry measure, or equal, approximately, to our standard barrel for pears, quinces or potatoes, which is required to "represent a quantity equal to 100 quarts of grain or dry measure."

The new Canadian standard barrel, accordingly, is about six quarts in capacity less than the New York standard barrel for apples, which was adopted by the Apple Shippers' Association.

There is a penalty of 25 cents per barrel of apples, pears or quinces exposed for sale in Canada in a barrel smaller than that specified by the new law.

EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

The following figures showing the exports of the forest are taken from the unrevised monthly statements of the imports and exports of Canada compiled by the Department of Customs at Ottawa:

Article.	Month of June. Value.	Month of July.
Elm logs	$ 27,947	$ 4,004
Hemlock logs	10,217	1,028
Oak logs	2,146	.....
Pine logs	97,487	31,811
Spruce logs	6,391	1,656
Tamarac logs	240	.....
All other logs	23,679	13,000
Battens	12,841	232,662
Basswood lumber	6,813	5,218
Pine deals	317,402	881,949
Spruce deals	1,610,914	985,500
Deal ends	75,916	101,346
Laths	95,049	57,410
Palings	585	.....
Pickets	11,206	4,193
Planks and boards	1,471,614	830,613
Joists	115	.....
Scantling	59,699	42,854
Shingles	183,990	92,731
Box shooks	47,084	570
Other shooks	28,748	12,839
Standard staves	.....	883
Staves and heading	27,494	24,611
Lumber not elsewhere specified	24,240	15,497
Match blocks	110	979
Masts and spars	160	1,915
Piling	27,594	10,696
Hoop poles	185	.....
Telegraph poles	7,146	8,061
Other poles	675	230
Cedar and tamarac posts	3,173	1,361
Shingle bolts	90	.....
Sleepers and railroad ties	29,674	12,523
Stave bolts	1,453	2,353
Ash timber, square	1,603	17,183
Birch timber	44,053	14,781
Elm timber	52,674	75,079
Maple timber	525	377
Oak timber	60,242	68,605
Red pine timber	9,561	5,401
White pine timber	305,430	233,744
Other timber	15,816	9,731
Pulp wood blocks	17,668	149,305
Other articles of the forest	1,148	3,391

LAST CANADIAN LOG.

The last pine log to go from Canada to the United States reached the Saginaw River on August 29th, when a raft containing three and a half million feet arrived from Little Current, Ontario, consigned to the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company. This company took over this season between twenty-two and twenty-five million feet, and a raft of three million feet went to Detroit. This finishes the rafting of logs from Canada to Michigan mills. The logs brought over this season were cut from the Indian Reserve lands, with the exception of the Detroit raft, which was cut from deeded lands. The Ontario authorities have shut off taking over any more Indian reserve logs. Since the rafting of logs to Michigan mills was inaugurated one billion six hundred and forty-one million feet have been taken over.

It is said that a planing mill and shingle mill will be erected at Blind River, Ont., this fall.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canaian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

About 3½ million feet of White Pine, mill runs ½ million feet dry; cut last August. Address,
W. G. DOHERTY, Day Mills, Algoma, Ont.
or
W. DOHERTY & CO., Clinton, Ont.

FOR SALE — 600,000 FEET GOOD WHITE Pine Mill Culls, Dry. Address "OTTAWA," office CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE

SAW AND PLANING MILL FOR SALE Good locality, going concern. Good reasons for selling. Apply Box 26, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

An Opportunity

Purchase at ⅓ value, in perfect order, one Gang complete, one 56 inch Vulcan Turbine Water Wheel. For full particulars, apply to
E. J. SMITH, Shediac, N. B.

For Sale

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS, SITUATED at Carleton West P.Q., well wooded with Spruce, Red Hardwood, etc., together with Rotary and Saw Mill, Sleds, Trucks, Horses, Camping Outfits, etc. For further information apply to R. J. MILLER, St. Charlo, N.B.

SLABS, SLABS.

FOR SALE, OUR SEASON'S CUT OF PINE Slabs A quantity ready for present shipment Please send tenders. HUNTSVILLE LUMBER COMPANY, Limited Huntsville, Ont.

TIMBER FOR SALE

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE PURCHASE of 125 acres of timber situated on the 3rd concession, Barrie township, Frontenac county, Ont., comprising basswood, ash, birch and hemlock. Pronounced the best growth of timber in the district. This timber is in close proximity to the K. & P. Railway. Terms, preferably cash. For further particulars address Box 10, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Lumber Manufacturers

We wish to form a connection with a first-class saw mill company, having good planing facilities and prepared to execute orders for cargo and mixed carloads of White Pine, also limited amount of Hardwoods. We will pay cash or accept mill inspection. Address with particulars,

AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

By Public Auction

VIRGIN TIMBER BERTHS

North Shore Lake Huron

AT THE ROTUNDA, BOARD OF TRADE, TORONTO, ON

Wednesday, December 18th, 1901,
at 2 p. m.

The undersigned has been instructed to offer for sale by public auction, at the above time and place (subject to the terms and conditions which will be produced at the time of sale), the following

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS IN SINGLE BERTHS

known as Berths "A," "B," "C" and "D," being 33, 13½, 17½ and 28¾ square miles respectively, on the north shore of Lake Huron, being Berth No. 10 of sale of 1885.

The above berths are amongst the best in the Province, very convenient for operating and getting in supplies. The timber is sound, and will be found to contain a large quantity of Long Timber suitable for Special Trade.

For Terms, Maps and other particulars apply to

PETER RYAN,
Toronto.

AUCTION SALE

Timber Berths

NORTH SHORE OF LAKE HURON

Modern Sawmill, Etc.

The undersigned has been instructed to offer by public auction, in the Rotunda of the

BOARD OF TRADE, TORONTO,

AT 2 P.M. ON

FRIDAY, NOV. 15TH, 1901

the following properties:

Timber Berths 60, 61, 119 and McKinnon Townships;

also the modern and well-equipped

Saw mill, buildings and plant situated at Sturgeon Bay, on the Midland branch of the Grand Trunk Railway.

For further particulars, maps, terms, etc., apply to Tanner Bros., Waubaushene, or to

PETER RYAN, Toronto.

The Above Sale has been withdrawn.

POSITION WANTED BY EXPERIENCED Man as Inspector of Hardwood Lumber, first-class references. Apply BOX 100, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE.

Saw Mill, a good business stand, with stock of Pine lumber and Tug, in the village of Port Carling, Muskoka. Apply to
MRS. C. E. WALLIS, Port Carling, Ont.

FOR SALE—EIGHT OR TEN CARS 1 IN. Maple flooring strips, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 in. wide, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 ft. long; quality one clear face. For particulars apply to JONES BROS., Wiarton.

FOR SALE.

60,000 feet 1 inch Maple, mill run.
65,000 feet 1¼ inch Maple, 1st and 2nds.
25,000 feet 1½ inch Maple, 1st and 2nds.
All good, bright stock.
S. B. WILSON & SON, Louise, Ont.

FOR SALE.

Cheap for quick turn-over, a 12,000 ft. Sawmill, complete or in parts, and nearly new; 3 block steel girder carriage, positive friction, rope feed, 3 saw edger, 4x12 ft. boiler, and 40 h.p. engine. Box 23, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The movement of white pine lumber during the month of September was of a satisfactory volume, and judging from the present demand there will be an equally good trade during October. The market cannot be called buoyant, although there is a steady call for nearly every grade of pine. That farmers are making improvements to buildings is evidenced by the report from retail dealers of a heavier sale of low grade stock. While stocks at the mills are comparatively light, the supply of the low grades is the heaviest. There is a scarcity of 12-inch boards and the best qualities of pine generally, and the opinion is frequently expressed that next year all grades of white pine above box will be advanced in price. A factor which will assist to this end is the high price that is being paid for labor, both at the mills and in the woods. Representative shippers to the British market are understood to have been negotiating with some manufacturers for the purchase of next season's cut, and it is probable that sales will take place on about the same basis as this year. Hemlock is a trifle weaker.

Reports from Western Ontario state that the hardwood market is improving from week to week, and that the demand is now quite active. It is believed that the worst has been passed and that there will be liberal buying during the next two months by dealers and consumers. A few manufacturers still report a dull trade, but the consensus of reports is that an improvement has set in. The production of logs during the coming winter is likely to be quite limited, and we would not be surprised if higher prices for hardwoods would be witnessed after the turn of the year, if not before.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Reports regarding the spruce lumber market are of a favorable character. Manufacturers regard the outlook for next season as very hopeful, and expect that there will be a substantial advance in prices. In Montreal, while the consumption of all grades of lumber is quiet, common grades remain firm, and for the better grades an advance is being obtained by retailers. Thick good pine sidings are in good demand and scarce. For spruce and cedar shingles there is a fair demand. In the eastern provinces cedar shingles are very strong, $3 being the ruling quotation for extras on Boston rate of freight. Clapboards are also strong and in very light supply. Laths are well sustained at the recent advance, selling for Boston delivery at $3 for 1⅝ inch, and at $2.80 to $2.85 for 1½ inch.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The strike of Winnipeg carpenters which was instituted on August 8th has been declared off, the men returning to work upon the same terms as existed previous to the strike. Consequently, building operations are expected to be quite active this fall, but as the carpenters announce that they will make the same demand upon the employers next January, no doubt an indisposition will be shown by speculators to undertake large building projects. Within the past week there has been heavy buying of common boards, dimensions and shiplap, and as soon as threshing is finished low grade boards will commence to move freely. Wheat is yielding from 20 to 35 bushels per acre, and at an average price of 56 cents per bushel farmers should be enabled to make needed improvements. Shipments from British Columbia have been fairly heavy, particularly to Manitoba and the Territories, one mill reporting an increase of 15 per cent. over those of last year. It is probable that there will be an early advance in the price of British Columbia lumber. While export business has been good, present prices leave a small margin of profit.

UNITED STATES.

The statement issued by the secretary of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen'

Association shows that the shipments of pine lumber by rail within the territory of the Mississippi Valleysand the Wisconsin Valley Associations, from January 1 to August 31, 1901, were 1,428,105,756 feet, as compared with 1,313,219,479 feet for the first eight months of last year. This is an increase of 24 per cent., and proves that the season has been an exceptionally good one for the manufacturer of white pine. The sawing season is drawing to a close with mills carrying a comparatively light stock. At Ashland, Wis., the market is very active, and stocks are being sold as fast as they can be produced. A short supply of No. 1 fencing and dimension is reported. Saginaw valley manufacturers are expected to go into the winter with the smallest stocks of unsold lumbe r in thirty years. Log run there is quoted at $18 to $24, box at $14 to $15, and mill culls at $12. While the demand is mostly for cutting-up stocks, there is no lack of call for the cheaper grades. A Buffalo dealer has just sold 500,000 feet of box. Stocks of spruce are getting scarce, and a stiffening in price is to be noted. Boston prices are $19 to $20 for 10 and 12 inch dimension ; $18 to $19 for 9 inch and under ; and $17.50 to $19 for 10 and 12 inch random lengths 10 feet and up.

Conditions are favorable to a further improvement in hardwoods, although opinions differ as to whether this will be realized. Advices from mill districts are to the effect that stocks are not heavy and that the output is small. In New York city hardwoods are said to be in splendid shape, all things considered, and in Buffalo there is an excellent demand for maple flooring, and maple and birch lumber is becoming more active. Hemlock is steady, prices ranging from $7 to $11.50 in the Saginaw valley. Shingles are showing further strength. A Michigan firm state that they have manufactured 12,000,000 shingles this year and are now 60 days behind with orders.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The situation in the timber trade of Great Britain is still one of uncertainty. Baltic shippers hold large stocks which they have been endeavoring to sell all season, but even the sharp reduction in price has not been sufficient to tempt buyers to load up to any extent. On the smaller sizes the decline has been quite marked. While in respect to Canadian goods the outlook is more hopeful, prices have been sympathetically affected by the low quotations for deals and battens put forward by the Riga shippers. Were it not for this aspect it is believed that there would be a sharp recovery in prices, as stocks are not excessive and importers are showing a disposition to replenish their supplies. The Timber Trades Journal in referring to the spruce and pine market says : "The improvement in the spruce market has been well maintained, and a distinct advance must be recorded. Agents have very few cargoes unsold, and for these full prices are being asked. For a seven hundred standard cargo of unfloated spruce from St. Margaret's Bay, of very poor specification, consisting chiefly of 7-inch, £9, 10s. is being asked, while for a similar cargo of Halifax deals to the west coast, we are told that over £7 is demanded. There are also indications in London of firmness in the better quality of Quebec pine, and there is no doubt that the present stock is inadequate. The mere fact of shippers offering merchants very considerable sums to cancel unfulfilled contracts shows the healthy position. A considerable portion of the stock on hand is composed of red pine, which by no means take the place of white pine from the St. Lawrence." On the other hand, we read in the Timber News that Canadian spruce prices are a shade easier. Third quality deals are procurable at £9 5s per standard in the docks, with seconds at 5s advance, whilst the Quebec and Montreal shippers are accepting £8 5s for October-November shipping.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

The S. Hadley Lumber Company, of Chatham, Ont., recently purchased 400,000 feet of lumber from J. & T. Conlon, of Little Current.

The steamer Kingstonian sailed from Quebec last week for the United Kingdom, with 500 standards of deals and 4,270 bales of wood pulp.

Timber berths were sold at the Crown Lands office, Fredericton, N.B., last week as follows: Two miles on Little River, Sunbury county, to Andre Cushing & Company, at $51 a mile ; two miles in the parishes of Simonds and Wilmot, Carleton county, to the applicant, James K. Fleming, at upset price of $8 a mile.

The Manchester City last week took on 1,000 loads of timber, 150 standards of deals, and 100 tons of pulp, and completed loading at Montreal.

The barque Loreto is loading lumber at St. John, N.B., for Buenos Ayres. The barque Dilbhur is taking in deals at same port for the Mediterranean.

Cochran & Soley have secured an option on the Hatfield and Smith timber property at Fox River, N.S. It consists of about 5,000 acres of timber land, for which $50,000 is asked.

The Bangor Commercial says that there is little chance that the West log drive will reach the booms in time to be rafted this fall. It is feared that 30,000,000 feet will be hung up.

The steamer Glen Head arrived a fortnight ago at Cork, Ireland, with a cargo of lumber from the mills of the Gravel Lumber Company, of Etchemin, Que. It consisted of 500 standards of planed boards and 150 standards of deals.

It is reported that James Playfair, of Midland, Ont., purchased the township of Levack at the recent Ontario timber limit sale for the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company. The township is estimated to contain about 45,000,000 feet of timber.

A correspondent at Albany, N. Y., writes : All thicknesses of good lumber are very scarce and prices have been advanced from $3 to $5 per thousand. Summer lumber remains about the same. At a meeting of the pine dealers on the 23rd, 1 to 1½-inch uppers were put up to $70 and $5 down, and thick uppers to $75 and

FOR SALE.

A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to
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WHOLESALE TIMBER
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Eastern Agents The B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vaucouver, B. C.
DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied
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We have for immediate shipment 150,000 feet inch mill run Brown Ash ; 150,000 feet inch Basswood, mill run ; 50,000 feet inch Soft Elm, mill run. Correspondence solicited. Write us for prices on 18 inch Cedar Shingles.

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Has for sale a quantity of Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Soft Elm in good shipping condition. Cedar Shingles and Bill Stuff a Specialty

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$5 down, showing an advance within six weeks of $10 per thousand feet. All thicknesses of yard picks and Nos. 1 and 2cuts were also advanced from $1 to $3 a housand. This is not a case of merely putting up the figures, but he lumber is being actually held firm at those prices."

Concerning the Barbadoes lumber market Messrs. S. P. Musson, Son & Company say: No arrivals have taken place since September 1st, and one or two dealers are in want of white pine. We could readily place a small cargo of half each of shipping and second quality, at about $24 and $18 respectively. Spruce is not much in demand at this season and will not be much before November. There have been no arrivals of shingles, and Long Gaspe are wanted. A small lot have been placed at $4 and we think first receipts should bring about this figure. Dimension shingles are also wanted and would bring full rates. Cedar laying shingles are in fair stock, but owing to the scarcity of Gaspe are being worked off, and a cargo would bring between $1.80 and $2. Another cargo of Portland shooks has lately been sold at $1.70.

A new price list was put into effect at Cleveland, Ohio, on September 16th, making an advance of from $2 to $3 on some grades of lumber. Dry lumber continues scarce and the amount on hand less than at the beginning of last month. Dry uppers in 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2-inch bring $65 a thousand feet; selects in same thicknesses, $55; fine common, $50; No. 1 shop, 1¼, 1½ and 2-inch, $45. The only change noted in any of the commoner grades was in 1 x 12 No. 3 to $21 and in 1 x 8 No. 3 to $19. Norway is very firm at the list and a slight advance in this may be looked for soon. There is a good demand for hemlock boards and bill stuff and the prices on these are easy. Shingles of all kinds are exceedingly scarce and it does not seem possible to accumulate any. Prices on 18-inch white cedars and red cedars have advanced 25 cents. Lath of all kinds are firm at the new list: No. 1 white pine, $3.50; No. 2 white pine and No. 1 norway, $3.25; No. 2 norway, $2.75, and No. 1 hemlock, $3, and stocks in all yards are exceedingly light for the season.

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following shipments of lumber, etc., from Canadian ports are reported since last issue:

From Chatham, N.B.: Barque Mariadella-Guardia, for Port Mendres, 571 feet deals and ends, by J. B. Snowball Co. Str. Powa, for New York, 1,200,000 laths, by William Richards Co.

From Vancouver, B.C.: Tug St. Clair, for United States, 350,000 feet cedar logs, value $1,750, by T. Larkin. Str. Tartar, for Japan, 121,280 ft. dressed lumber, value $3,422; 76,470 ft. rough lumber, value $1,780, by British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.; for China, 60,000 shingles, value $102, by E. H. Heaps & Co.

From Yarmouth, N.S.: Barque Argentina, for Buenos Ayres, 610,000 ft. lumber, value $7,300, by D. R. Saunders. Schr. Hattie P., for Portland, Me., 100,000 ft. lumber, value $1,000, by Blackadar & Co.; Str. Briardene, for Bordeaux, 1,917,000 ft. deals, etc., value $22,124, by Dickie & McGrath.

From Halifax, N. S.: Schr. D. V. Haskel, for Bridgeport, Conn., 397,533 ft. lumber, value $3,037. Ship Marena Magre, for Barry Docks, Eng., 1,245,977 ft. deals, etc., value $12,460. Barque Ervin, for Grangemouth Docks, Eng., 578,000 ft. deals, etc., value $5,700.

From Montreal, Que.: Str. Australasian, for Plymouth, 641 pieces oak scantling, by Jacques & Co.; 30 birch logs, by W. J. Sharples; 6,412 pieces deals and ends, by W. J. Sharples; 24,725 pieces deals and ends, by R. Cox & Co.; 8,115 pieces deals by Watson & Todd; 11,188 pieces deals and boards, by E. H. Lemay. Str. Glitra, for Bergen, 2,304 pieces deals and boards, by Watson & Todd; 214 pieces deals, by Robert Cox & Co.; 247 pieces deals and boards, by G. T. R.; 910 pieces oak lumber by C. P. R.; 5,571 pieces deals, etc., by J. Burstall & Co.; 121 pieces deals, etc., by McArthur Export Co.; 2,354 pieces deals, by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; 5,572 pieces deals, etc., by Watson & Todd. Str. Memnon, for London, 7,936 pieces lumber, by J. Burstall & Co; 9,635 pieces lumber, bp Watson & Todd; 6,517 pieces lumber, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Bengon Head, for Belfast, 199 bales pulp, by Laurentide Pulp Co.; 4,724 pieces deals, by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; 1,201 pieces deals, by Watson & Todd; 2,778 pieces deals and boards, by R. Cox & Co.; 566 pieces oak scantling, 2,795 bdls. staves, by C.P.R.; 1,154 pieces scantling. Str. Orcadian, for Glasgow, 967 pieces deals, by G. T. R. Str. Amarynthia, for Glasgow, 8,220 pieces deals, by J. Burstall & Co.; 2,152 pieces deals and boards, by R. Cox & Co.; 1,478 pieces deals, by E. H. Lemay; 6,810 pieces deals, by McLaurin Bros.

TIMBER PROPERTIES CHANGE HANDS.

Two important transactions in timber properties have taken place within the past week. It is reported that negotiations have been completed for the sale to Robert Hurdman, of Ottawa, of the Klock Bros.' timber limits on the Kippewa, embracing about 100 square miles. They are perhaps the largest limits in the Kippewa district and are located around Ross lake. The purchase price is in the vicinity of $380,000. The Quebec Bank has an interest in the sale, and all that is required to complete the deal is the sanction of the bank to the transfer, which, although withheld, will likely be granted in a few days.

Newton Pugsley, B. L. Tucker, E. R. Reid, P. A. Holmes and Adams Baird, all of Parrsboro, N. S., have purchased from S. P. Benjamin, of Wolfville, his East Avon timber lands, containing 17,000 acres. The price paid was $55,000. The new owners of this valuable property will commence operations at once with a view to getting out a large cut next winter.

TIMBER LIMIT SALE.

Mr. Peter Ryan will offer for sale, at the Board of Trade Building, Toronto, on Wednesday, December 18th, at 2 p. m., another lot of valuable timber limits. The berths are known as A, B, C and D, being 33, 13½, 17½, and 28¾ square miles respectively, on the north shore of Lake Huron, comprising berth No. 10 of the sale of 1885. The limits are virgin timber and are very convenient for operating. Maps and other particulars may be obtained from Mr. Ryan at the Registry office, Richmond street, west, Toronto.

BUSINESS NOTES.

M. L. Jantze, Newton, Ont., is offering his saw mill for sale.

The assignment is announced of Gillespie & Grier, planing mill owners, Parry Sound, Ont.

Robert Kilpatrick, lumber dealer, Ladysmith, B.C., has been suceeded by the Ladysmith Lumber Company.

L. J. Tweedie and A. H. Hannington have been appointed liquidators of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, Chatham, N.B.

The firm of G. Z. Schuyler & Company, corner East 98th street and First Avenue, New York, is announced to have assigned. Established in 1835, a large business in lumber and building materials has since been conducted. The failure is attributed partly to the stringency of the new building and tenement laws in that city which has checked the activity of their customers and de ayed them in meeting their obligations. The liabilities are said to be about $100,000 and the assets $75,000.

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TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	24 00	26 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common		16 00
2x10 common		17 00
2x12 common		17 50
3x10 common		17 00
3x12 common		17 50
1x10 and 12 common	16 00	17 50
inch siding common		15 50
inch strips, common		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 00	16 50
1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 50	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
1½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 00
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		2 50
1⅜ inch Norway lath		3 00
X white pine shingles		75
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts	1 60	1 70
XXX white pine shingles	2 50	2 60
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toronto		12 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.

Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$26 00	$28 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	20 00	22 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00	25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R., 1 in.	18 00	20 00
" 1½ " 2	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	18 00	20 00
1½ to 2	20 00	22 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	16 00	17 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00
" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00	26 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 " 1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run 2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm, rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"	20 00	22 00
Elm rock, mill run 1½" 3	23 00	25 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½" 2	30 00	32 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1	1½ 17 00	18 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	19 00	20 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½	30 00	32 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	33 00	35 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½	31 00	35 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	34 00	38 00
Oak, quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	60 00	65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1 " 3	85 00	100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	34 00	38 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m	$31 00	42 00
Pine, good strips,	26 00	32 00
Pine, good shorts,	22 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b.m	18 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips,	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts,	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s.c. and better stock,	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better stock	15 00	16 00
Pine, 8 & up s.c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s.c. strips	12 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath per M No. 1	2 25	2 75
Lath per M No. 2	2 00	2 25
xx Cedar shingles, 18"	1 40	1 75
Cedar Shingles, Clear Butt	2 00	2 35
Cedar Shingles, xxx	2 50	2 75
xx Pine Shingles	1 10	1 25
Pine Shingles, Clear Butts	1 60	1 75
xxxx Pine Shingles	2 75	2 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	39	50
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	45	55
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	45	55

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 n., 10 n. and up wide	$63 00	Selects, 1in., 8in. and up wide	$55 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in	63 00	1¼, 1½ and in	55 00
2½ and 3 in	68 00	2½ and 3 in	60 00
4 in	70 00	4 in	65 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	45 00	2½ and 3in., 8in. and up wide	55 00
1¼ and 1½ in	45 00	4 in	60 00
2in	45 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1in., 7 in. and up wide	30 00	2½ and 3in., 7in. and up wide	48 00
1¼ and 1½ in	4 00	4 in	30 00
2in	42 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	38 00
6 in. wide	43 00	6 in. wide	43 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	34 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	38 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	40 00	in., 6 in. wide	40 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	25 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in	27 00	No. 2, 9 in	19 00
10 in	23 00	8 and 7 in	19 00
9 in	21 00	No. 3, 12 in	19 00
8 and 7 in	22 00	10 in	17 50
No. 2, 12 in	23 00	9 in	17 50
10 in	20 00	8 in	17 50

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$17 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	16 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 7 in. and up wide	17 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	16 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide	28 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	28 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	28 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 8in. and up wide	30 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	4 00	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 25
Clear Butts	2 85	Clear Butts	2 25

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 50	No. 2. White Pine	3 00
		Hemlock	2 75

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$70	1x12 inch shippers	$21
2½ in	70	4/4 inch " 13" & up	23
1 to 2 in	63	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17
4 inch uppers	70	10-in. dressing and better	28
Selects, 2½ in up	62	10-in. common	18
1 to 2 in	55	12-in. dressing and better	32
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	55	Common, 1x12	19
1 to 2 in	45	No. 1 barn, 1x12	25
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	30	1x10	23
No. 2	25	1x8	21
No. 3	21	No. 2 barn, 1x12	23
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in	38	1x10	21
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in	28	1x8	20
Stained saps	25	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in	25
Bracket plank	30	" " 2 inch	28
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	32	Dressing	26
Dressing boards, narrow	23	Common	20
1x10 inch shippers	19		

LATH.

Pine	$2 50	Spruce	$2 50
	$2 75		

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 00	Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25
Clear butts	3 50	Hemlock	
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	Spruce	
	4 75		

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Up 1s, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	$57	1¼x10 and 12	35
2½ and 3 in	67	1½ in	34
4 in	72	2 in	36
Selects, 1 to 2 in	56	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in	38
2½ and 3 in	62	No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 2 in	37
4 in	66	No. 2 Mou ding Strips, 1 to 2 in	28
Fine common, 1 in., up to 12 in. wide	43	Barn, No. 1, 12 in	27
1¼ and 1½ in	45	6, 8 and 10 in	23
2 in	48	No. 2, 10 in	21
3 in	57	No. 2, 12 in	23
4 in	62	No. 3, 10 in	19
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	34	No. 3, 12 in	20
1¼ and 1½ in	40	Box, 1 x 4	15
No. 2, 1 in	22	1 x 6 to 12 in	16 50
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	32 00 33 00	1 x 13 in and up	18 00
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	25 00	1¼ and 1½ in	17 50
Dressing 1¼ in	33 50	Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	14 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00 32 00	2½ to 4 in	33 00 37 00
1¼ to 2 in	33 00 35 00	Strips	19 00 21 00
		Com. and culls	12 00 13 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00 30 00	Com. & good culls	12 00 14 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00 35 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6' & up,	20 00 22 00
		Com. & good culls	11 00 13 0

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. &	23 00 25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	20 00 22 00

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd, hard, 6 in	p, 17 00 20 00	1st & 2d, soft 6in & up,	16 00 18 00

OILING CRANK PINS, WRIST PINS AND GUIDES OF STEAM ENGINES.

By W. H. WAKEMAN.

The plan of oiling a bearing that is in motion (like the crank pin of an engine) from a stationary oil cup, is now so commonly practised that it attracts little or no attention among engineers in large cities. But this was not always so; even now there are hundreds of engines running without this great improvement, and there are still a few engineers who do not appreciate the value of such a device. The word "few" here means several thousands, for it is used in a comparative sense only; the total number of engineers in this country is very large.

From the time that I first opened the throttle valve of an engine until the present day, it has been my ambition to keep my engine running at full speed for the required number of hours, whatever that might be, from the mill that runs but five hours without a stop to a run of 132 hours without closing the throttle valve. During the first six years of this time I did not have any way of oiling my crank pin while in motion, except a cup that revolved with the crank. I am free to admit that the care necessary to keep that pin from heating was greater than that caused by all the other bearings combined, for I could fix them while running, but any mistake in setting that crank pin oiler was sure to bring the whole mill to a standstill before the appointed time.

The oiler consisted of a common brass cup screwed into the strap on the connecting rod, with a tube in the center through which a piece of lamp wicking was drawn. When this was new it would feed too fast; when it had been used a few weeks it fed just right, and after that it fed too slowly, provided it was not taken care of, so that the adjustment consisted in manipulating this piece of wicking every morning and noon so as to overcome its exasperating tendency to feed too much or too little; but the rule followed was made up from day to day, so that it is impossible to repeat it here.

On the second engine that I engaged to run, a very similar device was used for the crank pin. I soon discovered that this shop contained machinery that could not be stopped at pleasure without damaging the stock used, hence the crank pin became more important than ever in my estimation. I decided that a "wiper" was necessary, but wipers were expensive at that time, and as I was anxious to make as good a record as possible in the cost of running the plant, I had one made. A neighboring blacksmith forged out a piece of iron and punched a large hole in it, so that by taking one of the capscrews out of the main bearing, putting it through this hole and returning capscrew to its place, I had a

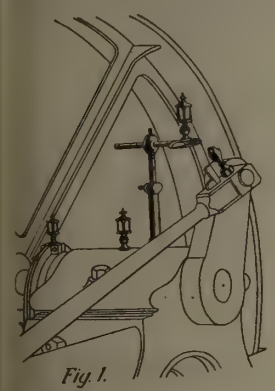


Fig. 1.

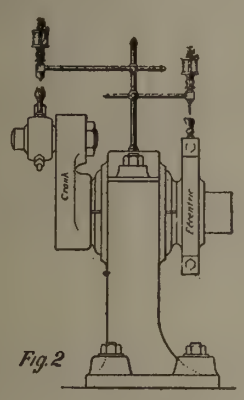


Fig. 2

standard that answered the same purpose as that shown in Fig. 1. A piece of sheet brass was fitted into the cup on the strap, a sightfeed oiler put on the standard, and other details attended to that made it possible to run that engine as many hours as required without shutting down to oil the crank pin. I am not advocating the idea of making such devices to the exclusion of those put on the market by reliable parties, for the ones sold in competition with others in the open market are nearly always better than any "home-made" device. As a rule they are cheaper, too, all things considered. I am not in sympathy with the man who uses $6.00 worth of time and $1.50 worth of stock in making an article he could buy for $5.00, and then boasts of his business sagacity. I do claim, however, that where an engineer can not induce his employer to purchase some needed appliance, he is justified in making it, provided it is not patented.

The wiper shown in Fig. 1 has a piece of flat lamp wick stretched in a horizontal position underneath the sight-feed oiler; as the oil is dropped on this it filters through and is wiped off from the under side by the moving cup. Fig. 2 is all metal, the oil falling through a slot and hanging underneath until the wiper comes around and takes it off. This illustration shows the same device in use on the eccentric of an engine. While this is not absolutely necessary on a slow-speed engine, it is a very good thing to have in use.

Fig. 3 shows a wrist pin oiled in the same way, also a cup that feeds oil to the lower guide. The dotted lines show how the oil rises to both edges of this circular guide, thus insuring lubrication for the highest parts of it, after which the oil is sure to work downward to the lower part without further attention. Fig. 4 illustrates another device for oiling a crank pin while in motion. The principle on which it operates is the use of centrifugal force. The sight-feed oiler drops oil into the hollow ball beneath it, out of which it flows to the right and drops into the hollow ball which revolves opposite the center of the crank shaft. So long as it

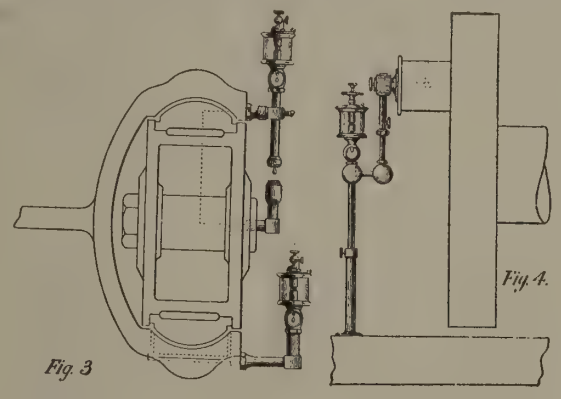


Fig. 3 Fig. 4.

remains at the center there is no tendency to go in either direction, but when the crank is down the oil moves away from the center, and once started on its journey it quickly travels toward the crank pin without regard to the position of the crank. It is quite a job to apply this form of oiler to an engine in a mill, as two holes must be bored in the crank pin, but it is very satisfactory in practice, because it throws the oil less than any other device. The same principle is utilized on some center-crank engines, where oil is taken from oilers on the shaft bearings, and used in the same way.

Having described these oilers, I wish to call attention to their great value to steam users, not only on account of preventing lost time in shutting down during working hours, but because they deliver oil to the rubbing surfaces in small quantities and at regular intervals. It is quite possible for these surfaces to wear much more than is necessary without heating or giving any outward indication except that the keys need frequent adjustment and the boxes are worn out sooner than they ought to be. Some mill owners regard such devices as luxuries, therefore they can be dispensed with; but this idea is not wholly correct, for while a mill can be run without them it does not pay to do it. It seems rather inconsistent to find a mill in a city, near machine shops and other places where repairs are made, fully equipped with oilers that prevent friction and wear, and then to find another mill located several miles from the nearest machine shop (which may be a primitive affair at best) fitted with oilers that do not prevent the bearings from becoming warm every day. In such places repairs are always expensive, since it takes so long for one or more machinists to reach the place.

The only objection to wipers on the crank pin and wrist pin of an engine is that they call for oil cups, or rather oil-catchers, that are open on the top, and when located in a dusty mill there is a chance for some of the flying dust to get into the open cups and clog them, or work down into the bearings and damage them. This objection may easily be overcome, however. A small piece of waste put loosely into each one will allow the oil to filter through it, but will catch the particles of dust. It is necessary to renew these pieces of waste frequently in order to prevent them from becoming hard enough to stop the oil from filtering through fast enough to keep the bearings well lubricated. This is but a small job, and need not be done more than twice each week.—The Wood Worker.

THE HARDILL COMPOUND ENGINE.

The town of Mitchell, Ontario, presents an example of Canadian enterprise in the possession of a company who are meeting with success in the manufacture of a compound steam engine invented and perfected by purely Canadian genius.

Mr. Joseph Hardill succeeded in January, 1899, in obtaining the Canadian and United States patents on a new design of cylinders and valves for a compound engine which had occupied his attention for a number of years. Considerable interest was hereby manifested among experts, who recognized in this design the possibilities of an inexpensive, yet complete and serviceable engine presenting promise of increased economy, besides other features heretofore unobtainable, at a price which would be within the reach of all steam users, and at the same time be so free from all complicated parts and gears that it could be operated by anyone capable of handling an ordinary slide valve engine.

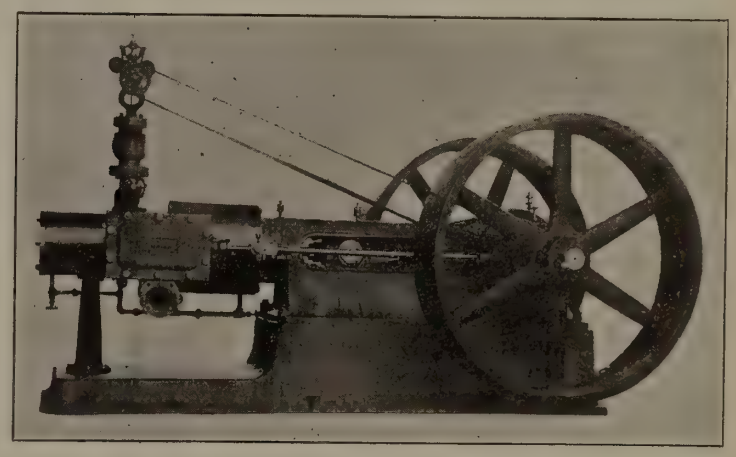
An engine was accordingly built and sent to McGill University, where it was subjected to an unusually thorough and practical test, and although the engine was the first of its kind, the results, we understand, were gratifying beyond the fondest expectations of its builders, who were congratulated on their possession of a most valuable invention.

A company was then formed and incorporated under the name of the Hardill Compound Engine Company, of Mitchell, Ont., Limited, who immediately made preparations for placing the engine on the market, and have been working quietly for a little more than two years, perfecting designs and building patterns, so that to-day, as all who attended this year's Exhibition at Toronto will agree, they have succeeded in producing an engine which for performance and appearance is of exceptional merit.

In the meantime a number of engines had been sold, and may be found doing almost every conceivable kind of work, and giving such general satisfaction that the success of this engine seems assured. The company are now prepared to supply this engine in all sizes, from 15 h. p. to 100 h. p., with the assurance that every engine will fulfill the claims made for it.

A company has recently been organized in Buffalo who are building the same engine and meeting with the same degree of success. One of their engines was tested at Cornell University, and its performance was such as to call for the most flattering commendations. It is hardly necessary to state that these two universities are equipped with special facilities for making such tests in a most thorough and vigorous manner and that their reports are comprehensive and absolutely impartial.

The Hardill compound, of which an illustration is shown, is a compact, self-contained, medium speed engine of the tandem compound type. It may be operated as a double-acting or single-acting compound as may be required. The peculiar feature is the two-valve chests, one on each side of the cylinders. These



THE HARDILL COMPOUND ENGINE.

chests form the bulkhead and are cast in the same piece with the cylinders, giving great rigidity to the structure. Each valve is complete in itself and independent of the other, being operated by separate eccentrics so that either may be shut off at discretion without impairing the operation of the engine, in cases where half or less than half the usual power is required. The valves are extremely simple and compact, and themselves form the means of conveying steam from the high pressure cylinder to the low pressure cylinder without the aid of a receiver or any other connections. This is in itself a strong recommendation, in addition to the fact that the steam from the high-pressure cylinder, before being admitted to the low-pressure cylinder, must pass through the valve which is at all times surrounded by live steam, thus preventing condensation and insuring the desired result of greater economy.

The makers are desirous of having the public become acquainted with this new engine, and will gladly correspond with all who are interested in a reliable and economical engine at a reasonable cost.

THE NEWS

The new mill of James Leigh & Sons, in Victoria, B.C., has commenced operations.

Lequime & Powers, saw millers, of Midway, B. C., have purchased a mill at Curlew, Wash.

F. Goodwin, of Moncton, N.B., has moved his saw mill to Bathurst, where he will operate this winter.

A scheme is on foot to organize a company to establish a large lumbering industry at Fort Frances, Ont.

The new saw-mill of the Cleveland-Sarnia Lumber Company at Sarnia, Ont., will becompleted this month.

George F. Burpee, of Avondale, N.B., is manufacturing a large number of butter boxes. Spruce timber is used.

The Conger Lumber Company have completed their new saw mill at Parry Sound, Ont. It is up-to-date in every respect.

Rhodes, Curry & Company, of Amherst, N.S., recently received a large cargo of oak lumber from Richmond, Virginia.

The new mill of the British Columbia Shingle Manufacturing Company at Vancouver, B.C., has just commenced operations.

It is reported that a syndicate of Michigan parties is considering the erection of a large saw and shingle mill on Burrard Inlet, Vancouver, B.C.

The Crow's Nest Lumber Company's mill at Michel, B. C., has been closed down and will likely be removed to Sparwood, a point six miles further west.

The Hawkesbury Lumber Company, of Hawkesbury, Ont., have just added a new band mill, thus increasing their cutting capacity to 200,000 feet per long day.

W. H. Nugent, of St. John, N.B., has leased from A. W. Hatfield the saw mill at Hatfield's Point, Belle Isle, and will put the mill in operation about December 1st.

A. E. Alexander, of Campbellton, N. B., is building a storage shed for shingles. It will be 130x42 ft., and is expected to be found of great advantage in making shipments.

A by-law was carried recently by the ratepayers of Port Arthur, Ont., granting the Pigeon River Lumber Company the necessary land on which to build a saw mill and establish yards.

No. 4 saw mill of the Rat Portage Lumber Company cut during the month of August 3,800,000 feet of lumber. This is claimed to be the largest cut ever made by one mill in the district.

R. A. Estey, lumber merchant, of Fredericton, N.B., with other eastern capitalists, have organized the James Barnes Construction Company, to build railways and do a general contracting business.

William A. Kribs has purchased 3½ acres of land in the town of Hespeler, Ont., and intends to build a planing mill and box factory. The building will be 56 x 140 feet and will be equipped with a modern plant.

Judgment was recently given compelling James Playfair, of Midland, Ont., to purchase certain timber limits valued at $45,000 from James L. Burton and Martin Burton, of Barrie. The defendant has appealed against the decision.

Charles J. Willis & Company recently loaded the steamer Dordrecht at Sheet Harbor, N. S., with 1,873,000 feet of deals and scantling. The time occupied in loading was seven and one-half days, which is regarded as quite an accomolishment.

S. B. Frick has recently purchased Messrs. Stephens & Argue's mill at Norland, Ont., and will add new machinery and other improvements. Mr. Frick has purchased a small timber limit (mostly hardwood), in the locality and proposes to buy more.

A branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for the Province of British Columbia was recently formed at Vancouver. The membership includes nearly all the large saw-mill owners in the Province. At the organization meeting the question of an import duty on lumber and shingles was discussed.

An examination of cullers of timber was held at Arnprior, Ont., last month. The candidates numbered 39, 32 of whom were successful. The examiners were S. M. Johnson, of Arnprior, William Russell, of Pembroke, and J. B. McWilliams, of Peterborough. The names of the successful candidates are not given out for publication.

In a recent forest fire south of Windermere Station, Algoma, 200,000 feet of jack pine timber was burned. An area about four miles by two miles was burnt over, the cause being evidently a fire left by campers. A heavy rain has since fallen in the district, and the indications are there will be no more fires there this season.

W. B. Russell, chief engineer for the proposed Government railway from North Bay to Temiscamingue, reports that the timber passed through on the now completed twenty miles is the finest to be found in New Ontario, both as to quantity and quality. It comprises black and yellow birch, tamarac, maple, ash, hemlock, spruce and white pine.

In the District Magistrate's Court at Sherbrooke, Que., George Bolter, Henry Morten, Joseph Hill and William Gervais, all of Richmond, were fined last month for having appropriated a quantity of logs belonging to the Royal Paper Mills Co., of East Angus, that were carried down the river some time ago on account of high water.

The new saw mill of J. D. McArthur at Lac du Bonnet, Man., is operating very satisfactorily. The capacity is 50,000 feet per day. The power plant consists of three 60 horse power boilers and a 125 horse power engine. Sawdust is used for fuel and is fed automatically to the furnaces from the saws. The machinery for this mill was supplied by the Stuart-Arbuthnot Machinery Company, of Winnipeg.

German capitalists, with headquarters in Chicago, are negotiating for the purchase of the timber lands in British Columbia owned by the Toronto & British Columbia Lumber Company. William O'Donnell, of Baker City, Ore., is acting for the company. It is said to be the intention to build a large saw mill to cost $500,000, and to manufacture largely for export to South Africa, Australia, Japan and China. The mill will likely be located on one of the numerous harbors between Alberni and the coast.

TRADE NOTES.

The works of the Globe File Manufacturing Company, Port Hope, Ont., are announced to have been purchased by Mr. Payne, of New York city.

The Durham Rubber Co., of Bowmanville, are sending out samples of rubber belting and packing of excellent quality, made at their factory at Bowmanville, Ont.

Messrs. Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont., had a large exhibit of circular, gang and cross-cut saws, mill saws, maple leaf saw sets, bed-steads, etc., at the Ottawa Exhibition.

At the Central Canada Fair at Ottawa last month Thomas Pink, of Pembroke, made a very attractive display of lumbering tools in the main building. Mr. Pink recently made several shipments of tools to Australia and New Zealand.

James Warnock & Company, Galt, Ont., manufacturers of axes, cant hooks, peaveys, edge tools and special lumbermen's supplies, had a very attractive

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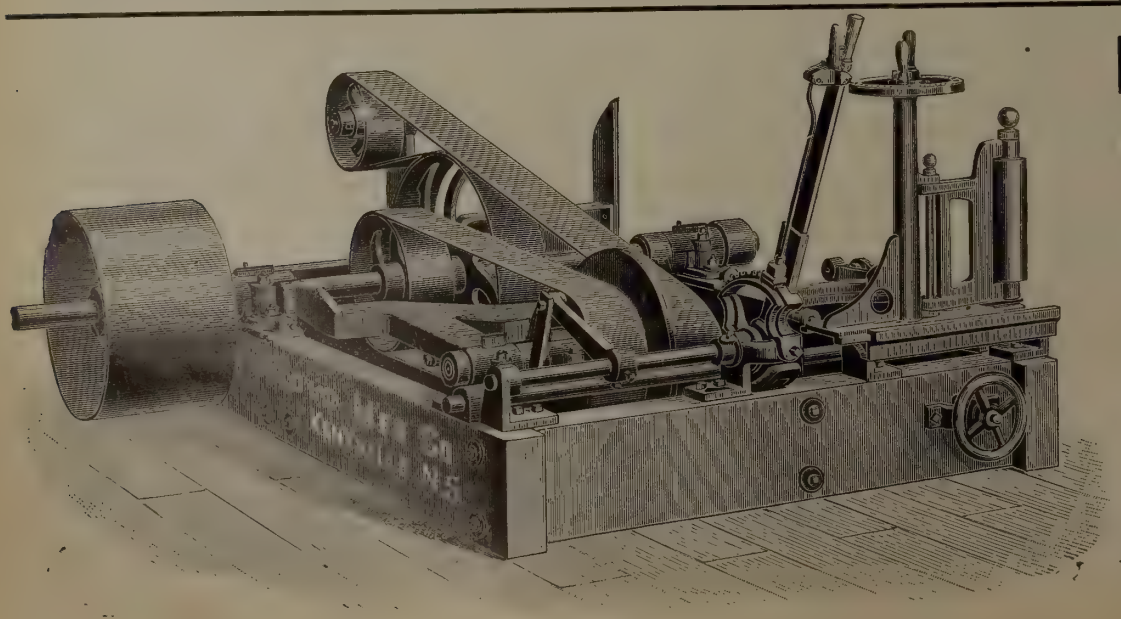

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KENTVILLE, N.S.

exhibit at the recent Ottawa Exhibition. Messrs. J. B. Warnock and T. Kennedy were in charge.

We have pleasure in noting the evidences of practical progress being made by the Durham Rubber Company, Limited, Bowmanville, Ont. This enterprising concern is steadily working its way to the front. They have been in business but a short time, but already the expansion of their trade has compelled them to add large extensions to their original factory. Their present additions are now well under way, and when completed will more than double their capacity. The new battery of boilers and the machinery which they are now installing are of the most modern and up-to-date types, and no expense is being spared in bringing their plant to a state of highest efficiency. They report business far in excess of last year, and are anticipating a large trade in the coming season, for which they have already closed some large contracts. In belting and packing they claim especially to be in a position to offer better values than any on the market. They are certainly turning out nice goods in these lines, and the trade would do well to see their samples before placing orders. In visiting their factory one receives a cordial welcome and cannot fail to be impressed with the air of a healthy business.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Henry Powell, the well-known river and shanty foreman, of Arnprior, Ont., died of lung trouble last month, in his 48th year.

Mr. William E. Hutchison, of Huntsville, Ont., is at present in England in the interest of his handle and turning factory purchased last spring from Mr. William Craddock. The product of this factory is entirely for export, and Mr. Hutchison hopes to bring back a large number of orders.

The death occurred early in September, after a lingering illness, of Mr. Robert Ferguson, M. P. P. for East Kent. About forty years ago he came to this country from Scotland and engaged in the lumber business, building up an important trade at Thamesville, Ont. He was first elected to the Legislature for East Kent in 1885, and has held the seat continuously ever since.

Mr. Thos. Southworth, Clerk of Forestyr for Ontario, lately returned from a ten days' trip of inspection to the Temagami forest reserve. Mr. Southworth says a number of very threatening fires have been extinguished by the rangers during the present season, and the action of the Government in maintaining an extra force of men has been justified many times over. The season has been exceptionally dry, and the water lower than for twenty years, a fact which has made the danger of bush fires much greater than usual.

Hon. Dwight Cutler, for more than half a century identified with the lumbering interests of Michigan, died at his home in Grand Haven on August 30th. He settled in Michigan in 1850 and became identified with Mr. Hunter Savidge, and in 1854 the Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company was incorporated. In 1881 Mr. Savidge, who was president of the company, died and Mr. Cutler was chosen to succeed him. In 1891 their timber supply had become exhausted and attention was turned to Canada. Limits were purchased in the vicinity of Cutler, on the Georgian Bay, where operations have since been carried on. Mr. Cutler was seventy years of age.

FOREST FIRES.

Forest fires in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have done considerable damage during the past month. Although the details are not to hand, it is believed that considerable timber in the vicinity of Musquash, Grand Bay and Spruce Lake, in New Brunswick, and in the vicinity of River Hrbeet in Nova Scotia, have been destroyed. A dispatch from Glace Bay, N.S., dated September 6th stated that there was a forest fire at least two miles across the front running through the back part of Cape Breton county from the Mira district towards Sydney.

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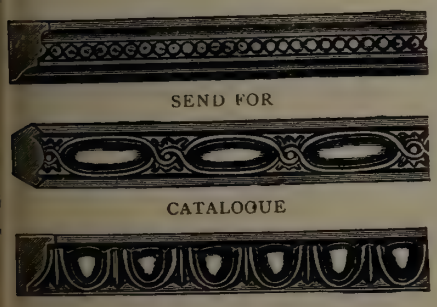

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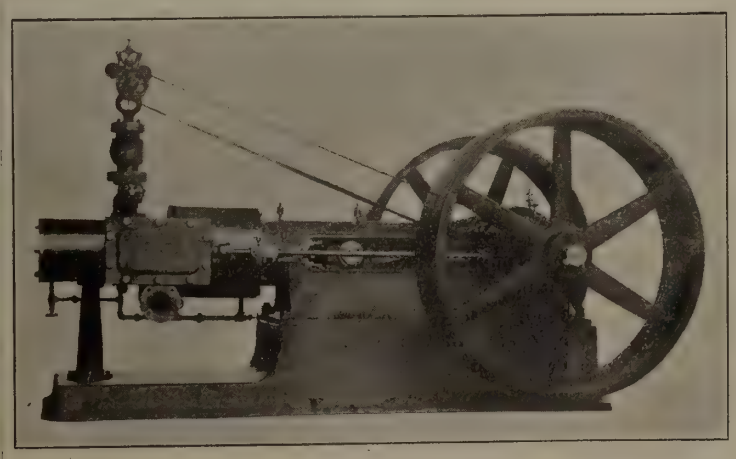

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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THE WOOD PULP MARKET.

The wood pulp market has been depressed for some time. There is now a more hopeful outlook and prices seem to be on an upward move. The drouth in Scandinavia is said to be seriously affecting the production of mechanical pulp, and should this trouble prove to as serious as is reported, it is likely to materially strengthen the pulp market. In Canada, however, production is proceeding along normal lines, although the mill of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company at Chatham, N. B., has suspended operations.

A combination of the chemical pulp manufacturers of Norway, Sweden, Germany and Austria is talked of, the object being to bring about a decrease in the production. On the other hand American sulphite manufacturers are considering proposals to increase their exports, and it is thought that in view of this the proposed combination of European manufacturers will be found impracticable.

PULP MANUFACTURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The province of British Columbia possesses excellent facilities for the manufacture of pulp, and it seems that they are shortly to be taken advantage of, as two companies have been formed for that purpose.

In 1899 two companies—the Industrial Power Com pany, of Nelson, and the Pacific Coast Power Company, of Victoria—were incorporated with power to engage in the manufacture of pulp and paper in all its branches. These companies have spent considerable sums in exploring for water powers and timber areas suitable for their purposes, and have at length succeeded in locating what they consider exceptionally good sites for their plants.

The Industrial Power Company has finally secured Clowhom river falls, Sechelt Inlet. Clowhom river empties into the sea over a series of falls, the altitude between the top of the highest fall and sea level being 120 feet. Twelve thousand horse power is available from these falls, a special feature being the comparatively low cost at which the power can be developed, the ground being very favorably situated for that purpose. Mills can be erected practically at the edge of the ocean, thus securing excellent shipping facilities, and shipments can be made during the whole year without incurring the expense of railway haulage.

By an agreement recently entered into by this company with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, a large area of timber lands situated on the north end of Vancouver Island and on the Mainland opposite, has been reserved for two years to enable the company to select the timber necessary for its undertaking.

One of the most important water powers of the province, viz., that at Powell river, has been secured by the Pacific Coast Power Company. Powell river forms the outlet of Powell lake and flows into Malaspina straits, about 80 miles north of Vanconver. The power available at this point is estimated at 18,000 horse power, and its situation is admirably adapted as a centre of industrial activity.

There is every reason to believe that in the near future mills of various kinds, utilizing this fine natural power, will be established. Important timber areas have been reserved at Kingcome and Tsaw-Watti rivers, and at Thompson and Wakeman Sounds, to assist the company in its selection of spruce and other timber lands necessary for supplying pulp wood to the mills which this company propose to erect.

Speaking of the possibilities of the pulp industry in British Columbia, Gosnell's Year Book of British Columbia says: A special feature of British Columbia timber areas is their density—the yield being greatly in excess of that obtainable from equal areas in Eastern Canada. The average cut in Ontario is about 10 cords per acre, while upon the lands secured by this company the estimated cut is over 100 cords per acre. This density enables logging to be carried on to great advantage, and it is estimated that the cost of wood at the mills for many years will be at least one-third the average cost to Eastern United States mills.

Cheap coal of excellent quality can be obtained from Nanaimo or Union, about 90 miles distant, and shipments can be made direct by water to the mills. The markets that can with special facility be supplied from British Columbia are: British Columbia, Japan, Australia, China, New Zealand, Hawaii, Philippines, Fiji Western Coast of South America, Western Coast o Mexico and Asiatic Russia.

The home market is a rapidly growing one, and with the steady growth of population, a correspondingly rapid increase of the requirements in the way of paper may reasonably be anticipated. The long distance from the eastern mills and the freight rates make competition from the east impossible.

Japan probably furnishes the greatest possibilities for the future, the imports of paper in 1900 amounting to over $2,000,000, and that of pulp to about $230,000. Both the demand for pulp and paper in Japan is increasing very rapidly and the pulp mills of this province will be in the best possible position to supply it.

There are no statistics available regarding the trade with China, still an importation of $375,000 in 1900 from the United States alone shows that the market is a valuable one. The South and Central American republics also show a large increase in imported paper.

The Australian market is perhaps the most important at the present time. There are no suitable pulp woods on that continent and no water powers, so that Australia is almost wholly dependent upon outside sources for its supply of paper, its total importation for 1900 being about $5,000,000.

Appropos of the above, it is interesting to learn from the annual report of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia that there are valuable sulphur mines on the Extall river, a tributary of the Skeena river. It is the first workable deposit of pyrites suitable for sulphuric acid making found in the province, and bears an important relation to the growth of the pulp industry.

THE CANADIAN PULP INDUSTRY.

Mr. S. Charles Phillips, of London, England, proprietor of Phillips & Company's publications, The British Paper Trade Journal, Wood Pulp Maker, and others, has been in Canada recently. Mr. Phillips being an excellent authority on pulp and paper matters, we give below some facts as expressed to the St. John Sun.

Mr. Phillips said: I have taken a great deal of interest in the pulp and paper trade, and nothing has delighted me more than to promote the interest under our own flag rather than in any foreign country. I think I can safely say that in the past twenty years I have visited all the important plants in the world. Canada has a great future in front of her. From the beginning I said so, basing the statement on my experience. I may say that our people in Great Britain were very reluctant to believe what I told them, believing that tne inexperience of Canadians combined with the high freight rates would preclude the possibility of a substantial trade being done with Great Britain. The facts have proved otherwise. Already the United Kingdom is taking one-sixth of its supply of ground wood pulp from Canada. Fred Becker, of the enterprising firm of Becker & Co., of London, the largest importers of ground wood pulp, was led through the glowing reports I made during my visits to Canada of her suitability as a source of pulp supply, to come out to this country. His eyes were opened to such an extent that he placed contracts in different parts of the Dominion for 50,000 tons of ground wood pulp. Next year that firm's contracts call for over double that quantity. Mr. Becker was much struck with the methods employed over here and the prompt manner in which business is done. Other well-known houses are doing business with Canadian wood pulp producers, among them being W. G. Taylor & Co. (Ltd.), Henderson, Craig & Co. (Ltd.), and Harry B. Wood. Canadian pulp makers are willing to learn and benefit themselves by the advice gained by those in a position to suggest improvements. It is my firm belief that if Canada makes in the future such rapid strides in the pulp business as have been made in the past, only a few years will elapse till she will supply the greater part of the ground wood pulp supplied in Great Britain, and in addition to that a large percentage to European countries. I find the sulphite pulp industry springing up and making capital progress. Canada being young at the business, has taken up the threads of pulp making European makers left off, and owing to the interesting and scientific character of the industry, improvements in America are constantly being made. New plants have taken advantage of them. Capt. Partington, of the Cushing mill, who is the largest individual shareholder in that mill, is looked upon in the old country and Europe as one of the first and foremost men in the industry. He is a self-made man, which in itself reflects the highest credit on him. He has fought his was throngh insurmountable difficulties from the bottom rung to the top of the ladder by sheer merit. He has been through every department connected with the pulp and paper mill. He was the first British paper manufacturer to recognize the value of sulphite wood pulp, and about 20 years ago devoted much time and money towards exploiting the system. He made himself familiar with all the processes, which were then few and in their infancy, and evolved for himself a process which he considered the best. Mr. Partington took in hand paper mills in the country which were absolute failures and through his practical knowledge and perseverance, made them most prosperous concerns. He has up-to-date mills at Glossop, Cheshire, near Manchester, Barrow-in-Furness, Borregard in Norway, and Hollein in Austria. He was the first man to make sulphite pulp at Glossop. He has made money in the paper business, and is said to be worth $1,000,000.

PULP NOTES.

The Riordon Paper Mills Company, of Merriton, Ont., has been authorized to increase its capital stock to $1,000,000.

F. M. Steadman has been appointed manager of the mills and stores of the Sissiboo Pulp Company, Weymouth, N.S.

The Pulp Plaster Company, of Toronto, has been incorporated, with a capital of $25,000, to manufacture pulp and other plaster.

James Beveridge and Charles C. Springer, of Boston, have been selected to the directorate of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, to succeed George S. Cushing and Joseph Allison.

The Wabigoon Star states that definite developments are likely to take place shortly regarding the establishment of a pulp mill at Dryden, Ont., and that Charles Wright will submit a proposition for the building of the mill.

The tender of S. R. Pearce and J. D. Clifford, of Lewiston, Me., has been accepted for the building of pulp and paper mills at Brompton Falls, Que., for the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company. The contract price is about $190,000, which includes about 30,000 cubic yards of ledge and 10,000 cubic yards of masonry work.

F. J. D. Barison, president of the North River Lumber Company, states that his company will have a pulp mill under construction at St. Ann's, C.B., within six months. The mill will employ over two hundred hands

At present the company has a saw mill and a wood barking mill under construction.

A settlement has been effected in the arbitration suit between the Edward Lloyd Company and the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company, in which the adjustment of nearly three quarters of a million dollars was involved. The terms of settlement will be formally announced on October 10th. Briefly the facts of the case are :—Some three years ago the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company, of London, Eng., purchased from a Canadian organization all their rights to land, timber, water power, etc., at Sturgeon Falls. The purchase was absolute, the Canadian concern relinquishing every title to rights or options. The company erected pulp mills and operated them for two years. The erection of extensive paper mills was also begun, and these buildings were also completed, at a cost of over $500,000. The Lloyds then made overtures for the property and finally purchased. Some time afterwards they claimed that there was not in the district a sufficiently large quantity of pulpwood, and that the water facilities were poor. On the other hand, the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company contended that there was enough wood to supply enormous quantities of pulp for years to come, and that in all other respects also the property was satisfactory. This contention seemed to be borne out by the reports of the Government experts who investigated this and other districts for the Government some time ago. In this report specific mention was made of the large supply of pulpwood in the Sturgeon Falls concession.

What promises to be one of the largest pulp mills in Canada is about to be built at Seven Islands, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Thomas Meaney, of Toronto, in conjunction with Clarke Bros., of New York, have purchased a magnificent water power on the St. Marguerite river, seven miles from the village of Seven Islands, and have also secured about 500 square miles of excellent spruce limits in the vicinity. It is the intention to build a large pulp mill, to be operated by electricity generated at St. Marguerite river, and to construct a railway from St. Marguerite to Seven Islands. The bay of Seven Islands is a deep and commodious harbor, and will afford excellent facilities for the shipment of the product of the mill. The details have not yet been completed, although surveys are being made by the engineer for the work, Henry Holgate, C. E.

Canada's exports of pulp wood and wood pulp in the last year amounted to $3,335,265, of which $966,920 was sold to Great Britain, and $2,302,215 to the United States, $66,194 worth going to other countries. The total exports show an increase of $616,477 over those of the preceding year. There is an advance of $366,372 in our sales to Britain. Those to the United States are larger by $244,321. The exports of pulpwood showed an increase of $494,247, the United States taking $500,744 worth more than in 1900, and Great Britain $6,172 less. The increase in sales of wood pulp was $122,230, the details being as follows: Increase to Great Britain, $372,544; increase to other countries, $6,109; decrease to the United States, $256,423. Thus while the United States increased their purchase of pulpwood from us by over half a million dollars and decreased their purehase of the manufactured article by over a quarter of a million, Great Britain's decrease was in the pulp wood, and that but small, while in the manufactured article, involving greater labor and the employment of a greater capital, the mother country took from Canada an increased amount greater than the decrease of the United States by $116,121.

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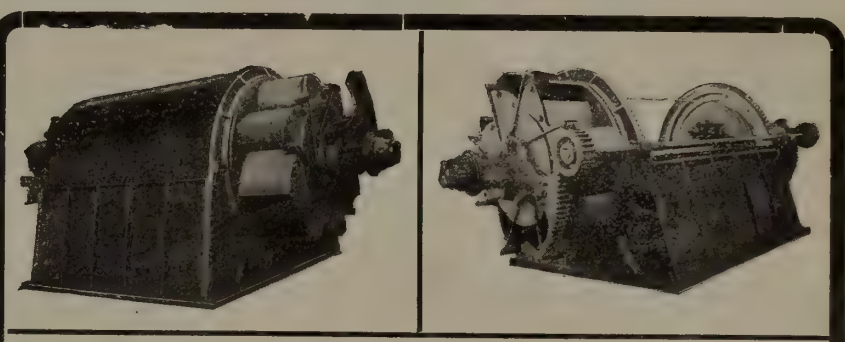

"Experience has shown that unquestionably the easiest plants to govern are those in which the turbines are set in open flumes leading directly from open forebays."—GARRATT.

The cuts above illustrate one of our methods of placing water wheels in open flumes, as applied to a pair of our

CROCKER PATENT TURBINES

arranged horizontally, for direct connection to main shaft or otherwise. We have several other designs for open flume settings, adapted to single wheels, or for pairs, and to suit particular locations.

We are prepared to examine and report on water powers, and to advise as to methods of development for the same. Estimates promptly submitted. Send for Bulletin No. 200, 88 pages, of interest to all owners and users of water power.

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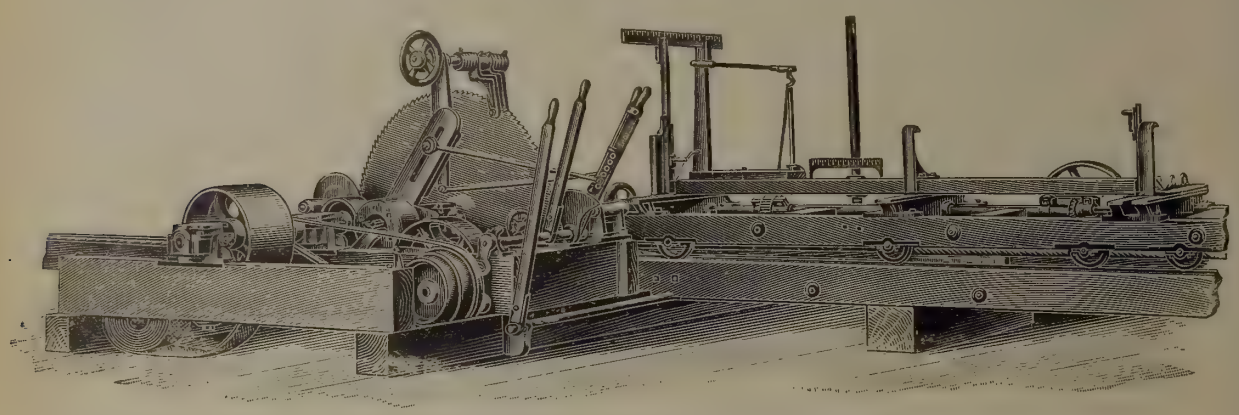
PORTABLE SAW-MILL AND OVER-LOG GUIDE.

Mr. F. J. Drake, of Belleville, Ont., who is well-known to many of our readers, makes a specialty of machinery pertaining to the manufacture of lumber. The accompanying illustration shows one of his portable saw-mills. It is designed throughout for hard and fast work. The arbor is extra large for this class of mill, and runs in three adjustable self-oiling boxes, each one 12 inches long. Each box is also provided with a tallow cup. The friction feed and gig pulleys, both iron and paper, have 6-inch face. The feed belt is 3 inches wide, and the cone pulleys have three changes of feed.



PORTABLE SAW-MILL AND OVER-LOG GUIDE.

Mr. Drake thinks the only time a saw-mill pays is when the saw is cutting; he has therefore fitted the mill with a very fast "gig" or reverse movement for the carriage. The carriage is mounted on iron wheels or trucks, with steel axes and iron boxes. The wheels are turned true to fit planed V and flat iron tracks. The set works are generally arranged with lever or handle over the log, so the sawyer can set the desired thickness without leaving his post. A very powerful friction receding gear is also attached, so that it will run the head-blocks either backward or forward, as the sawyer may desire.

The track timbers are framed together in three sections, so designed and constructed that they cannot be put together wrong. The mill is arranged with rope feed, both ends of the rope being above the mill floor.

By far the most important feature about the mill is the over-log saw guide. This is designed for the purpose of saving timber, and there is no doubt of its being a success; in fact, it has been subjected to very severe tests. Every mill man knows that when a big saw gets heated it commences to wabble and run crooked. In this state it is impossible to do good work with it. The saw will enter the log a little out of line and get worse before it is through the cut. A very heavy saw, under these conditions, is not nearly as stiff as a much thinner one in its normal state. Then, why not put in a guide that will control the saw before it enters the log? Make your saw enter the log in perfect line, and stay in line, and you will remove the principle cause of its heating. Two guides are better than one; have one guide below the log as usual and have another one above the log.

The "Canadian" over-log saw guide has now been put on the market and will no doubt fill a long-felt want. Concerning it the manufacturer says: "The guide can be made to fit any ordinary saw frame, and it is adjustable for saws from 36 to 72 inches diameter. A hand wheel makes the lateral adjustment for lining the saw either in or out both safe and positive. When sawing small logs or stocks the sawyer can with the lever bring the guide pins from their normal position, near the top of the saw, down around the periphery of the saw to a point within about 16 inches of the head block level—the upper and lower guides would then be less than 2 feet apart—then let it wabble behind if it wants to, it will come straight before it gets down to the work. The hangers carrying the guide pins are independent of each other, and so constructed that if a knot or other projection on a log strike either one of them it would swing it up clear until the knot, or whatever it is, goes by, when the hanger would drop back to its place and close in on the saw. The hangers are held in place by suitable coil springs and so construced that when they swing up they spread apart in order to clear the points of the saw teeth. The upper parts of the guide are all steel castings, and are strong and light. The saw shown in cut is 60 inches diameter, 12 gauge, 120 teeth. This saw makes a little less than 3-16 inch saw kerf; a 7 gauge saw makes nearly 5-16 inch of saw kerf, and sometimes more. This would mean a saving in a little mill cutting say 10 thousand feet per day and fair run of logs, of quite 1,000 feet. That is where the profit comes in."

INTRODUCTION OF THE SAW-MILL.

Richard Neve, the author of a builders' guide published in England in 1736, refers to an attempt to introduce saw-mills driven by wind and water, as in Holland and other places abroad, but Parliament interposed for the sake of the families that would have been impoverished by the loss of the hand labor. "By this means," says our author, "a useful improvement is not only lost to the kingdom, but foreigners are thereby enabled to underwork and undersell us in all sorts of building materials that require the saw. Much better would it have been, as we humbly presume to think, if the Parliament, at the expense of the public, provided for the poor families some other way that would have yielded them equivalent maintenance for life, and suffered the public to reap the advantage of the improvement; and every builder might have been taxed what he would have saved by the mill-sawing, towards their provision. And as no more than a small limited number should have been brought up to the business for the future, this charge would have soon been over." The price of sawing up oak varied from 2s. 8d. to 3. 6d. per 100 superficial feet. The sawing of ash and beech was rather more in some places, touching 4s. per 100 feet. An experienced sawyer told him they sometimes cut ship-planks for 10s. the load. The lowest rate in Sussex was 6s. the load, but as they built at Tunbridge wells it was 7s. 6d. or 8s.

THE NEW RIVAL ENGINE.

The Laurie Engine Company, of Montreal, have been long and favorably known as the builders of the highest class Corliss engines. Their large engines of many thousand horse power have been at work for years in the largest power houses in the Dominion, and are furnishing as good service to-day as when first installed. Success in the larger field of engine building has prompted the company to use their knowledge and experience in the designing of a small engine for use in small factories, saw mills, planing mills, etc., thus meeting the demand which is at present largely supplied by engines of United States manufacture. To rival all others in quality, and incidentally in price, has been the aim of the designers, and the new "Laurie Rival" engine, herewith in advertisement, after repeated tests and trials, can be confidently declared a perfect success, a production which will not bring discredit upon the name of the company.

The "Rival" is of the very simplest construction possible, and is claimed to be so proportioned in every detail as to be beyond the possibility of accident through breakage. The frame is of neat design, of the type known as "self contained," embracing the two main bearings which are in diameter nearly one-half the diameter of the cylinder. The slides or guides are of the circular form, and have a substantial flange at the end to receive the cylinder. The metal used in the frame is of the toughest nature, and is so distributed that all working strains are provided for in such a way that any spring or distortion whatever is rendered impossible. The cylinders are proportioned with mathematical exactness, so as to develop the greatest power with a given amount of steam, and are cast of close grained hard charcoal iron, and covered with neat cast iron lagging. The valves are of the plain slide type, a type which retains many advantages over others, as in clearance; the slide valve port is much shorter than the piston valve, thus reducing loss in clearance; the slide valve always wears tight, whereas the piston valve is always wearing smaller, and the casting larger, thus causing leakage which has to be provided for in other ways. The crank shafts, which are made of semi-steel, are very much larger in diameter than what are used by engine builders generally. The crossheads are fitted with bronze slides of large area and hardened steel wrist pins. The piston rod is of mild steel, and is secured to the crosshead by fine threaded screw and lock nut. The connecting rod is of cast steel fitted with adjustable bronze bearings at crosshead end; and the crank pin end is of the marine type, lined with the best quality of babbit metal. The parts throughout are all made to gauge and are interchangeable. These engines will run quietly without jar, vibration or spring, and keep perfectly cool in journals. They are guaranteed as to workmanship and material, and should any breakage occur within a year after sale from defect in either of these points, a duplicate of the broken part will be furnished free of cost, f.o.b. Montreal.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE MUNRO.

The citizens of Peterborough, Ont., were much grieved when they learned that Mr. George Munro, vice-president of the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of that town, had on the 18th ultimo been

THE LATE MR. GEORGE MUNRO.

suddenly stricken with heart failure, from which he succumbed a few minutes afterwards. For some years Mr. Munro had been associated with the management of the William Hamilton Company, one of the leading and most substantial industries of Peterborough. He was widely known and much respected, and his death is a public loss as well as a sad bereavement to his family.

Deceased was born sixty-one years ago, at Glasgow, Scotland, and came to Canada when about thirty-one years of age. After a short time spent in Montreal, he removed to Peterborough and entered the Wm. Hamilton works, where he remained. Unostentatious in his life, he would never take any active part in public affairs. But, while discharging his duties as a citizen quietly, he gave the industrial interests with which he was identified his close and experienced attention.

In 1881 Mr. Munro married Miss Euphemia Hamilton, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Hamilton, who, with four children, one daughter and three sons, is left to mourn his loss.

The deceased was a member of St. Paul's church. He was also a member of Peterborough Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M., Corinthian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the funeral took place under Masonic auspices on September 21st.

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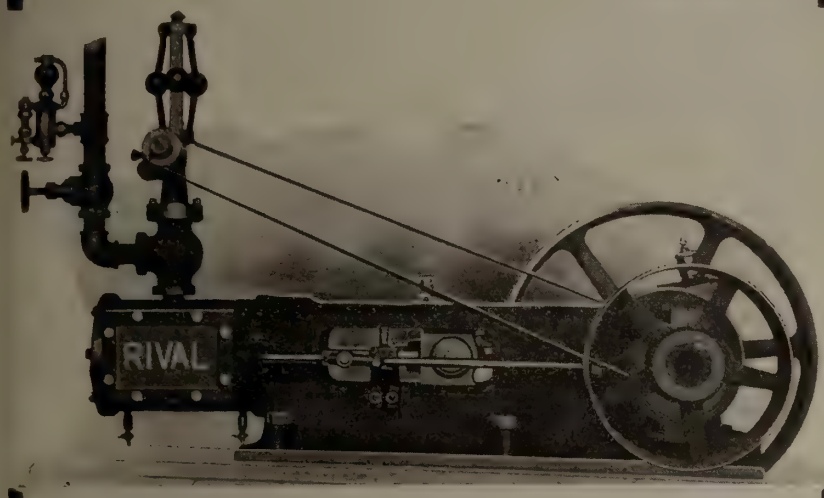

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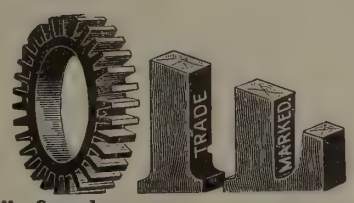

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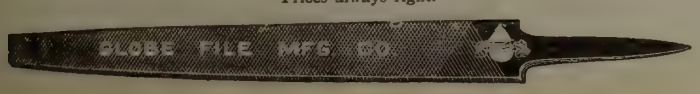

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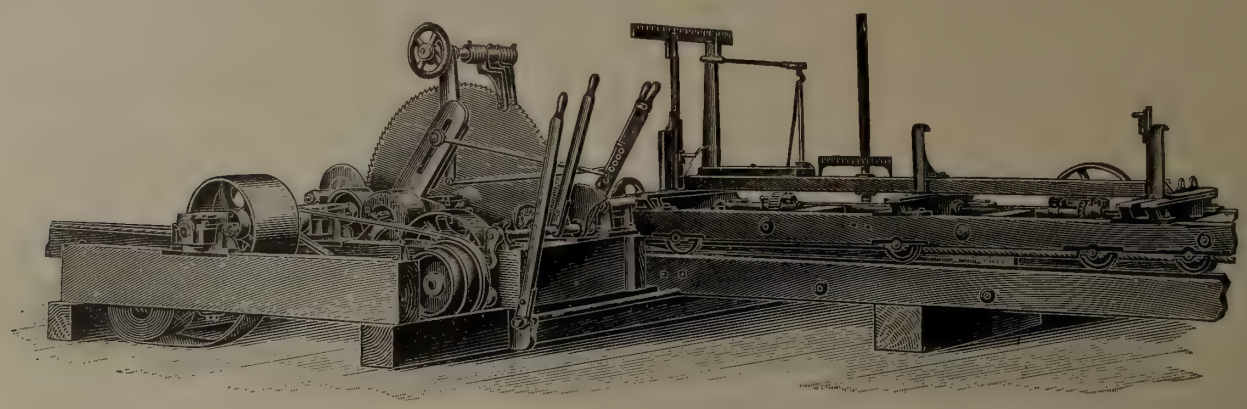

Your Mill would make more money if you would make more lumber from the same quantity of logs. You can do i by using a thinner saw, and you can use a thinner saw with one of my Patent Over Log Saw Guides. They are adapted t either Stationary or Portable Saw Mills, Re-sawing Machines, &c, &c. The illustration shows one of my Portable Saw Mills equipped with this Guide and carrying a saw 60 in. diameter, 12 guage. All my Portable Mills will take saws up to 72 in diameter, and this guide will take saws from 36 to 72 in. diameter. It is adjustable every way. I am prepared to fill orders for complete Circular Saw Mill Outfits, or will make the guide to fit any ordinary existing saw frame

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"Referring to the two 74" water wheels (Leffels) purchased from you during the past year. As far as we have had an opportunity of testing, they have done their work excellently, in fact are doing more than you guaranteed them for. We took a test of the power they were developing with a head of water of 3 ft. 10 in, and they developed very close to 100 h. p. We are thoroughly satisfied with same."

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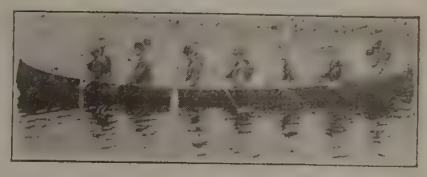

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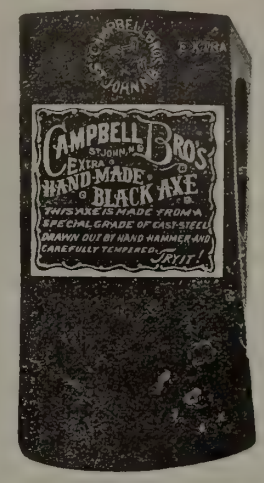
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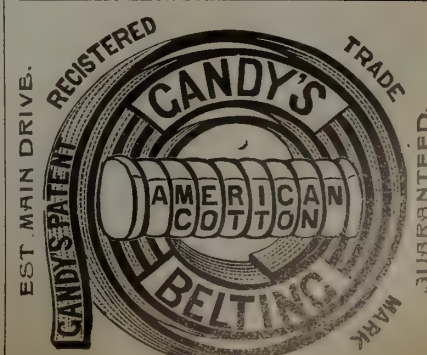

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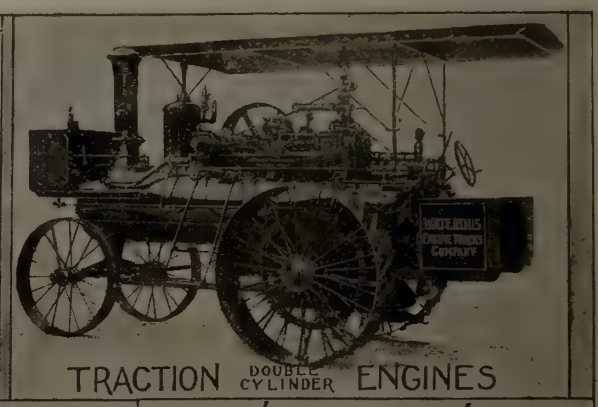

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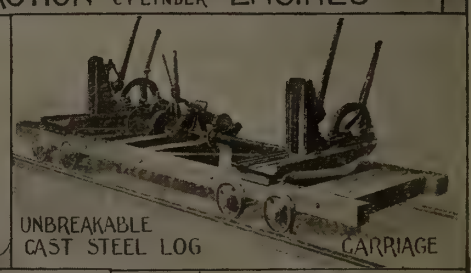

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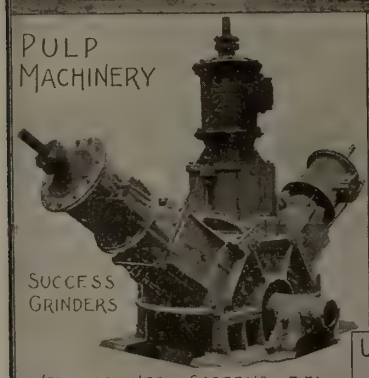

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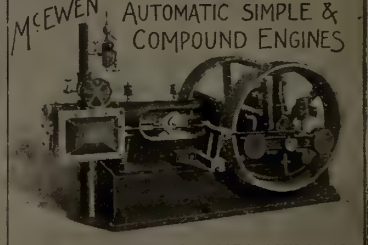

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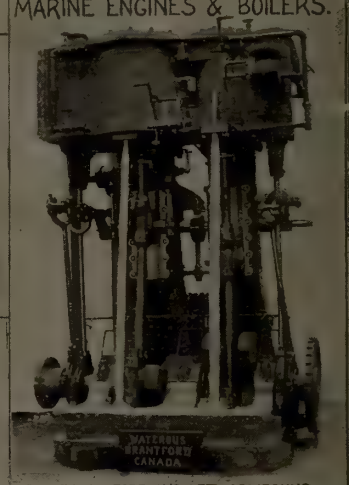

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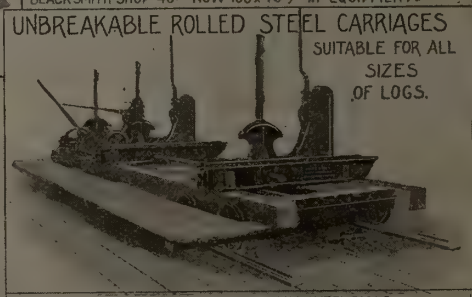

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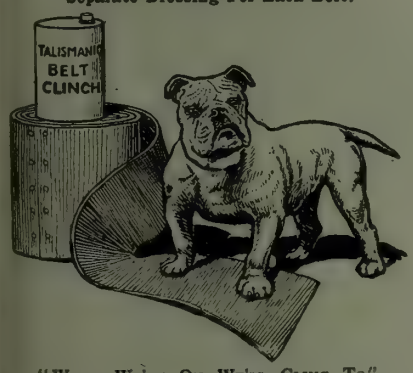

"What We're On We'll Cling To"

We solicit opportunity to compete against any DRESSING on the Market. . . . .

JOHN W. BOWDEN & CO., 330 Clinton St. TORONTO, ONT.

TELEPHONES

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of

"UNIQUE" TELEPHONES

For Main Line and Warehouse Use.

Only Telephone made that does not get out of adjustment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sold outright at low prices. No exorbitant royalties.

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JOHN STARR, SON & CO., LIMITED

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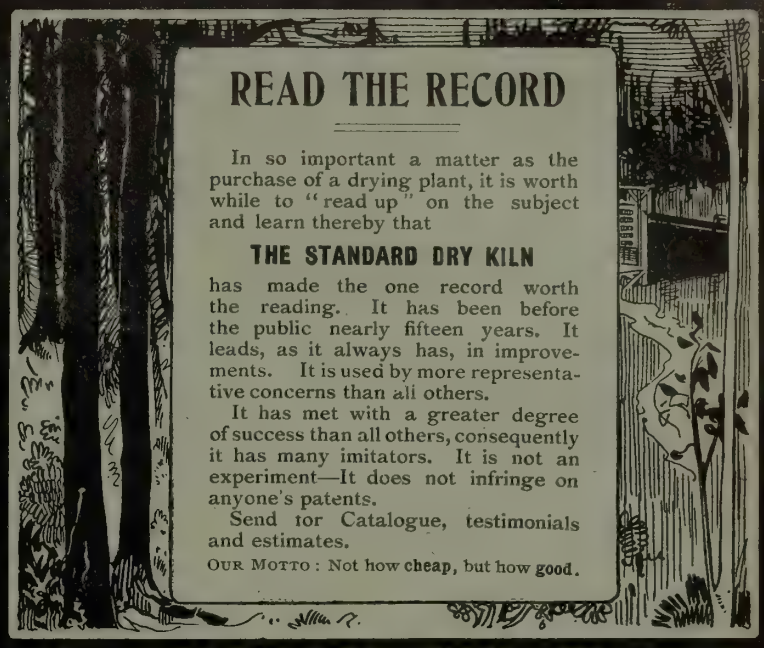
THE STANDARD DRY KILN



READ THE RECORD

In so important a matter as the purchase of a drying plant, it is worth while to "read up" on the subject and learn thereby that

THE STANDARD DRY KILN

has made the one record worth the reading. It has been before the public nearly fifteen years. It leads, as it always has, in improvements. It is used by more representative concerns than all others.

It has met with a greater degree of success than all others, consequently it has many imitators. It is not an experiment—It does not infringe on anyone's patents.

Send for Catalogue, testimonials and estimates.

Our Motto: Not how **cheap**, but how **good.**

THE STANDARD DRY KILN CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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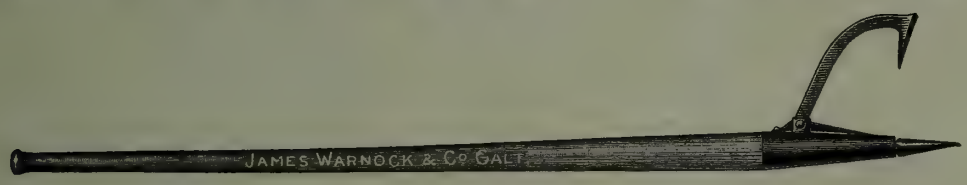

We direct your attention to the above illustration of our **NEW PEAVEY.** Its good points will at once be apparent to and appreciated by all practical lumbermen.

Note the improvement in the socket—a fin running from the base of the hook to point of socket.

It is made of the very finest material, and is the most practical and up-to-date Peavey on the market.

MADE BY

JAMES WARNOCK & CO. GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF AXES AND LUMBERING TOOLS.

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SAW MILL AND SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY

Automatic Band Saw Sharpener

Shingle Machinery a Specialty

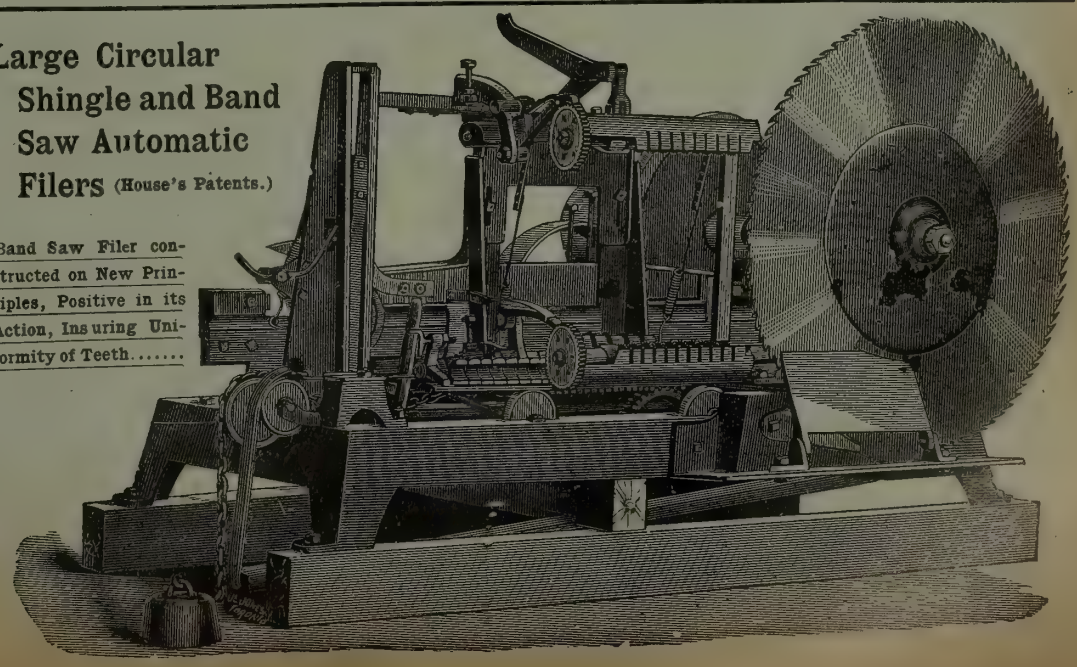
REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED

$225 Spot Cash will buy a Boss Shingle Machine either Vertical or Horizontal.

Gravenhurst, Ont.

Large Circular Shingle and Band Saw Automatic Filers (House's Patents.)

Band Saw Filer constructed on New Principles, Positive in its Action, Insuring Uniformity of Teeth.....



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A Full Line of Mill Rubber and Leather Metal, &c., always

Supplies, including Belting, Babbit carried in stock.

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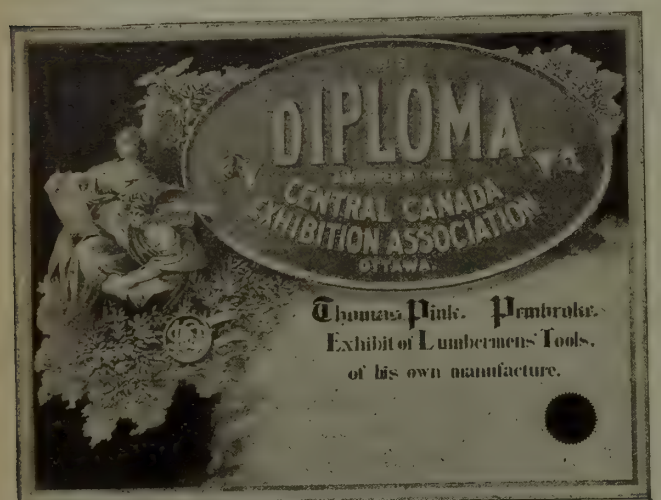

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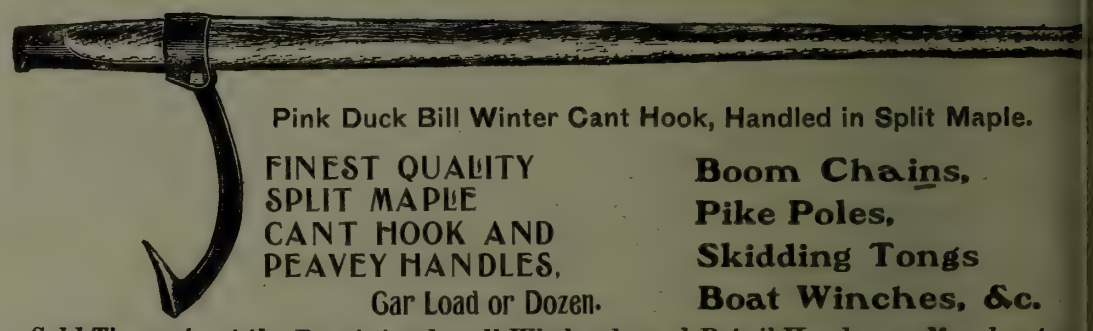
The Standard Tools

In Every Province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, Etc.

Pink Round Bill Peavey, Handled in Split Maple



Pink Duck Bill Winter Cant Hook, Handled in Split Maple.

FINEST QUALITY SPLIT MAPLE CANT HOOK AND PEAVEY HANDLES, Car Load or Dozen.

Boom Chains, Pike Poles, Skidding Tongs Boat Winches, &c.

Sold Throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

LUMBER AND PULP

SAW MILLS.—Complete equipments, on either the Circular, Band or Gang systems, manufactured, erected and handed over under guarantee to produce a specified output. We have been doing this sort of thing for years.

PULP MILLS.—The most advanced type of Pulp Mill Machinery and Supplies.

MILL SUPPLIES.—Absolutely everything required in manufactories engine rooms or workshops. We carry extensive lines and can fill orders promptly.

SPECIAL MACHINERY.—No other establishment has the facilities we enjoy for constructing machinery required for special purposes.

Your inquiries are requested.

Estimates prepared on application.

We make liberal allowances for old machinery replaced by our modern plants

CARRIER, LAINE & CO.

Levis, Que.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 11. | TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1901 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

"REDDAWAY'S" BALATA AND BELTING

"CAMEL" BRAND

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NOT AFFECTED BY DAMPNESS
MOST DURABLE. THE BEST FOR MAIN DRIVES.

W. A. FLEMING & CO.,

771 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL.

BRANCH: ST. JOHN, N.B.

THE OTTAWA SAW CO. LIMITED

Middle Street, OTTAWA, ONT.

SANVIK SWEDISH STEEL

BAND, GANG AND CIRCULAR SAWS

P.M. FEENY,

Manager.

There is No Belt Made

That will wear longer, need less repairs, is cut out of better stock, or better able to stand hard work on high speed machinery than the belts made by . . . . .

J. L. GOODHUE & CO.,

DANVILLE, QUE.

Thoroughly Waterproof

Be modern and get the latest and best. Full stock on hand.

The Thos. Forrester Co.

325 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

LUMBER OPERATORS' NEEDS

Tents, all sizes. Our special non-absorbent duck, drills etc. All sizes, and prompt execution of orders.

Overalls, Top Shirts, Sox, Short Driving Pants, Long Stockings, Hats, Underwear, Blankets, Tarpaulins, Axes, Moccasins, Driving Shoes and all other Lumbermen's Supplies.

JAMES WOODS

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER

64-66 QUEEN ST. - - OTTAWA, ONT.

Hepburn's *Newest* *Strongest* GUMATA *Most Durable* BELTING

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Dominion Leather Company,

528-530 Front Street West

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

DICK'S ORIGINAL BALATA BELTINGS

are the first, the only and the original beltings of this kind ever made, and are all stamped with the trade mark, Dick's Original. . . . . .

ALWAYS UNIFORM IN EITHER WET OR DRY WORK. STRONGEST BELT MADE.

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Sole Agent for Canada,

15½ Hospital Street,

MONTREAL.

BALATA

HORN BROS.

Lindsay, Ont.

Manufacturers of

LUMBERMEN'S BLANKETS

$1.50 to $2.50 per pair

No Shoddy Used

THE E. R. BURNS SAW CO.

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TRADE MARK

SAW.

TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH GRADE

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAWS

Sole Makers of

E. R. Burns Patent Handle

THE

WM. HAMILTON MFG. CO., LIMITED,

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Designers and Builders....

of

New and Modern Saw Mills and Machinery for same

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WE ALSO BUILD

Pulp Mill Machinery,
Samson Leffel Turbine Water Wheels,
Tools for the Care of Saws,
Shingle Machinery, Engines,
Boilers, Etc.

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The Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Limited

Branch Office: VANCOUVER, B. C. PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

R. H. SMITH CO., LIMITED

St. Catharines, Ont.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simonds' Process** in the Dominion of Canada.

There is no process its equal tor tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.

MILL STREAM, QUE., on I. C. R'y, December 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—Driving a 20 in. 13 gauge saw nto frozen hardwood, using a 9 in. 4-ply belt, if it can be done satisfactorily, is a very severe test. Your saws have stood that test better than any I have tried. I have been experimenting with different makes—both home and imported—during the last five years, and give yours the preference. Last order is just to hand and will report on them by and bye.

Yours very truly, JAMES McKINLAY.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—In regard to your Shingle Saws, you can say that I have been using Shingle Saws of your make (Simonds) for the past four years, and they have given good satisfaction. I am running nine machines and use a good many saws, but have never had a saw yet that did not work satisfactorily. Before using your saws I used saws of American make, which worked well, but after giving your saw a trial have continued to use yours, as theyare cheaper, and in regard to working qualities are all that is needed.

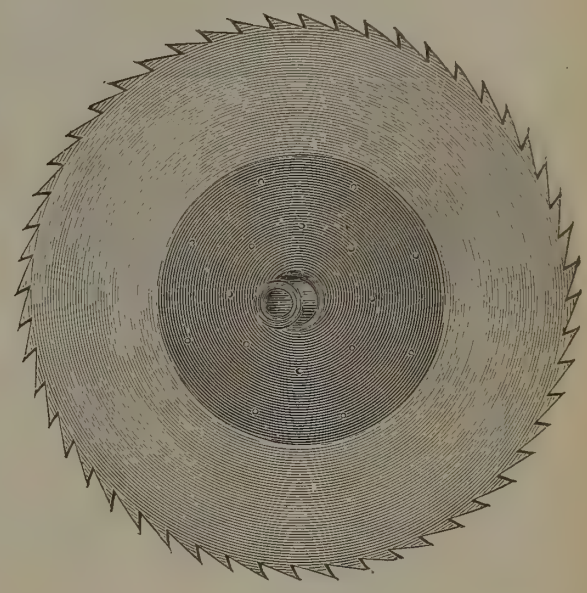
Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

CLAVERING, ONT., May 3rd, 1897.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I have ever had in my mill, and would recommend the SIMONDS' Process Saws to all mill men in need of circular saws. Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one. W.G.S.



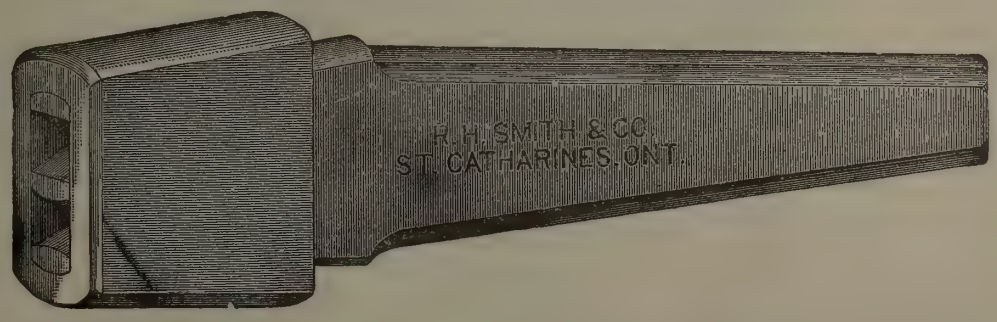
THE "LEADER" CROSS-CUT SAW

These Saws are made from the best DOUBLE REFINED SILVER STEEL, warranted four gauges thinner on back than front, and the only Saws on the market that are a perfect taper from the points of the teeth to the back, and require less Set than any other Cross-Cut Saw.

They are tempered by the Simonds' Patent Proce s insuring a perfectly uniform temper throughout the plate, and stan i without a rival as the BEST, FASTEST AND EASIEST-CUTTING SAW KNOWN. A gauge to regu ate the clearing teeth is furnished with each saw.

Directions for Setting and Filing are plainly Etched on every Saw. None genuine without our Registered Trade Mark as shown in cut.

THE "LEADER" SAW SWAGE

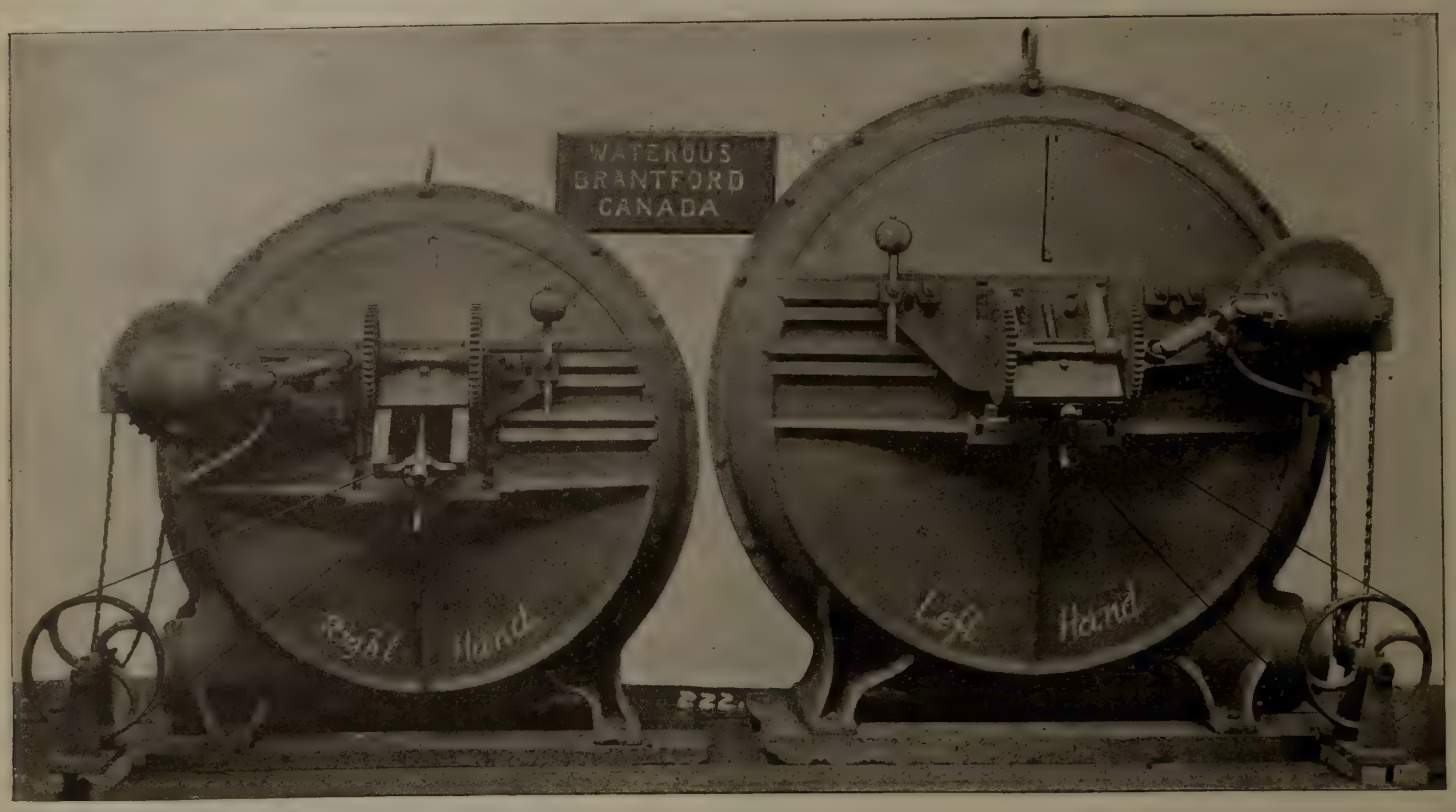


Made in 3 Sizes—$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, etc.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. KINDLY ALLOW US TO QUOTE YOU BEFORE PURCHASING.

R. H. SMITH CO., Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

PULP WOOD MACHINERY



Large range of

BARKERS

52″ Barks to Mediam Diameter.

60″ Barks to Large Diameter.

96″ Barks Slabs 48″ long.

Cases faced, making perfect fit and tight joint—bottoms of bearings and brackets they bold to planed, making perfect alignment.

Runners heavily banded.

Steel Blower Wings when desired.

Machines all very heavy, built for fast work.

Butterfield's Patent Turning Attachment fitted to these machines.—Our cutting up rig handles 100 to 125 cords per day, taking logs from the water and delivering them cut into 16 to 26 inches, or any length, to the barkers.—Only 2 men required to operate this outfit.

PULP MAKING MACHINERY

SUCCESS CRINDERS

(Like cut) with adjustable take-up to bearings

Little piping.

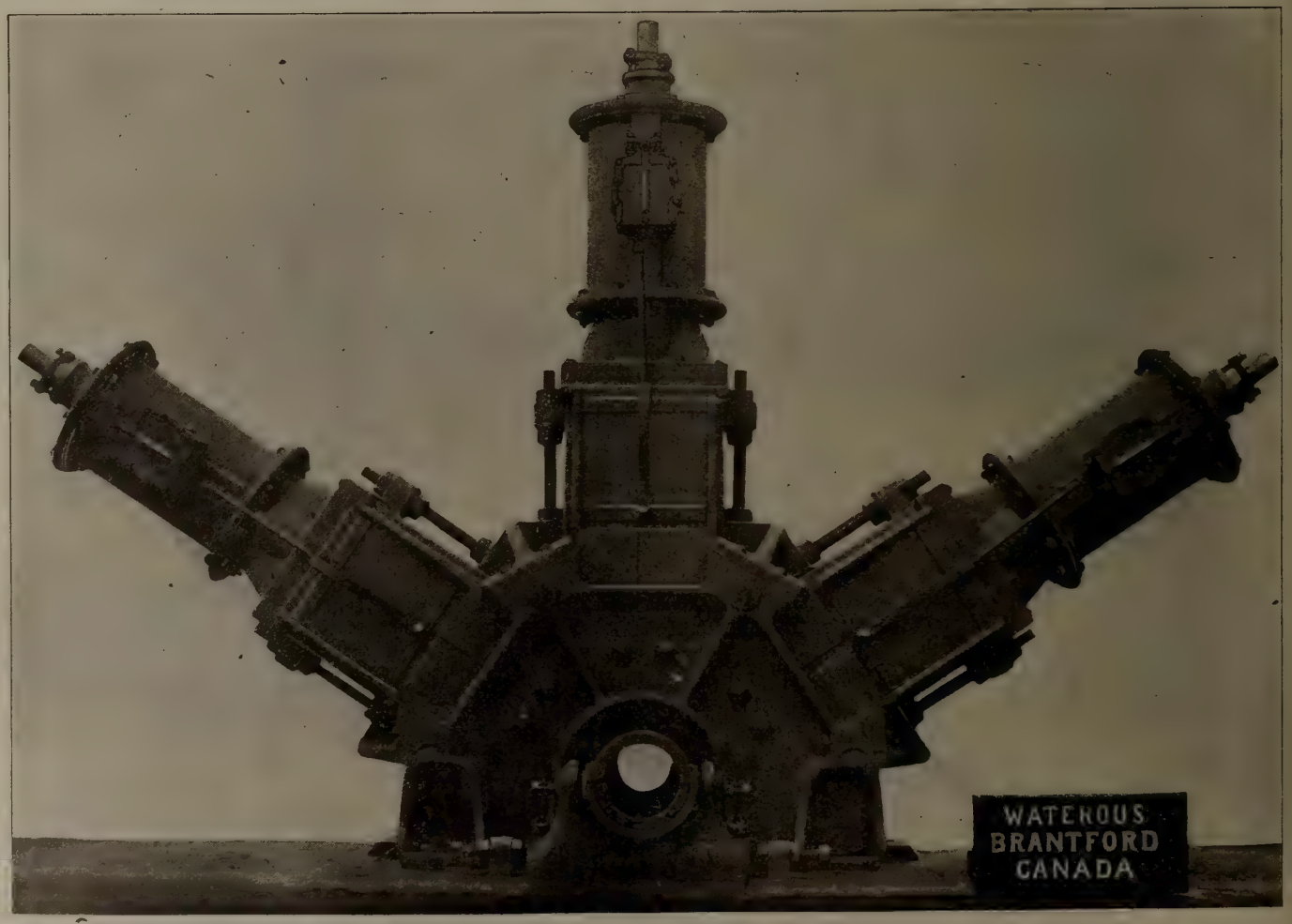
All waterways in cylinder.

Many valuable improvements.

Best grinder made.

Success Wet Machines

Success Screens



Save your Spruce Slabs—Bark then on our 8-foot Barker, when they make perfect pulp wood—Equally as valuable as the round.

We manufacture up-to-date Saw Mill Machinery.

Waterous Engine Works Co.

Brantford, Canada

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS

FREDERICTON, N. B.

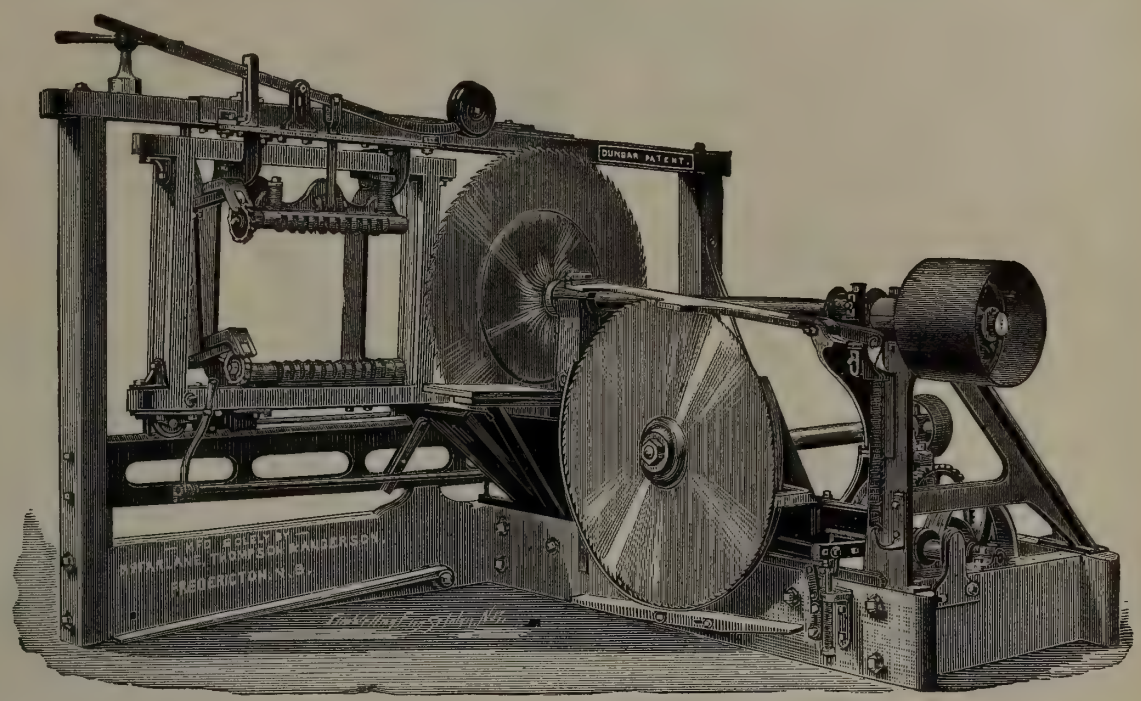
McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson

Manufacturers of the only original

PATENTED DUNBAR SHINGLE MACHINES

And Sole Proprietors of the said patent

Universally admitted as being the best machine on the market from the Atlantic to the Pacific.



Patent Dunbar Shingle Machine.

The following well known firms are a few of the many who are using the celebrated Dunbar Shingle Machine:—Metis Lumber Co., Quebec, 15 machines; John A. Morrison, Fredericton, N.B., 16 machines; Gibson, R'y. & Manufacturing Co., Marysville, N.B., 10 machines; Hastings Shingle & Manufacturing Co., Vancouver, B.C., 16 machines.

The McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Dunbar Shingle Machine a record breaker in the west—(New Whatcom Blade, Washington State). The following may be of interest to mill operatives and others; it is we believe the best six day record ever made on this class of machine—a Dunbar upright; the bolts were taken as they came from the woods, without selection, and were a good average quality. This remarkable run was accomplished last week at the George A. Cooper mill, Chuckanut siding: Total cut for six days, 2 shifts of 10 hours each per day, 394,000 eighteen inch shingles. In the day shift, Harry A. Edison, sawyer, cut 218,000, an average cut of 36½ thousand, and the night shift, Levi Loaf, sawyer cut 176,000, an average of 29⅓ thousand of eighteen inch shingles per day.

Campbellton, N.B., Febuary, 13th, 1896.

Messrs. McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson,

Gentlemen,—I have been from home and only received yours of the 8th this morning. My opinion of the Dunbar Machine is as follows: I have been using the Dunbar Shingle Machine of your manufacture for these past ten years, and have found them most satisfactory machines, in regard to quality of work, quantity of shingles that can be sawn, and freedom from repairs. I have compared your machine with other makes and prefer yours to any others. All experienced shingle sawyers prefer your machine to work on, to those of other makes. I have received to-day a letter from Allston Cushing, asking my opinion of your machine, and I shall write to him and strongly advise him to take your machine, (he writes in re Sumner Co. Mill).

Yours truly, Kilgour Shives.

We have since sold Sumner Co. the four machines referred to above.—McF. T. & A.

River Charlo, N.B., Feb. 13th, 1896.

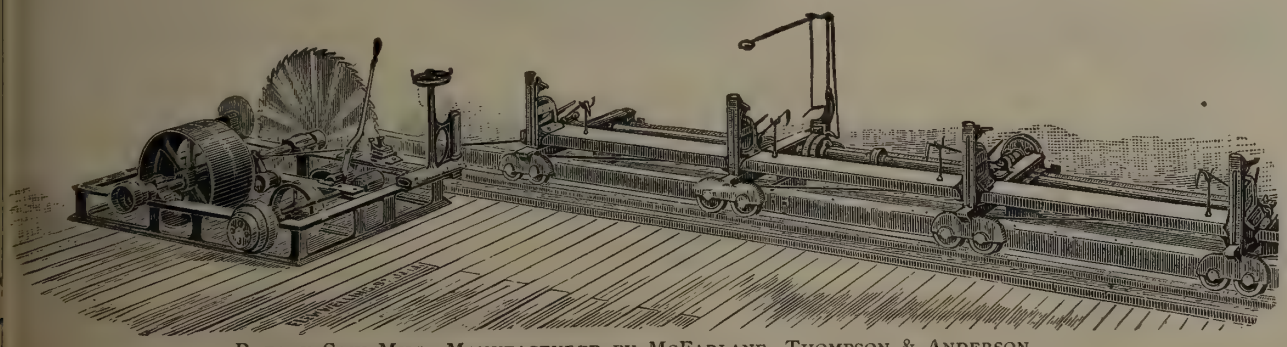
McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, Fredericton,

Gentlemen,—Your favor received. We have six Dunbar Shingle Machines which we have run seven years, and in that time have never had to put any repairs on them and they are still running in good order. We pronounce them to be the best machines we have ever seen for cutting shingles.

Yours truly,

Gray & Lawrence Bros. Co

Write these firms now and get their opinion of our Dunbar 1901.



Rotary Saw Mill, Manufactured by McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.

Latest Bulletin from the seat of war, October 17th, 1901—From the Metis Lumber Co., Price, Que., in reference to the 15 Shingle Machines sold them this season.

"Replying to your enquiry as to the running of the Shingle machines you sold us, would say that they have given entire satisfaction, and have run very successfully so far. We have sawn 30 million shingles in 70 days to date, and count on sawing 10 million more this season."

The Metis Lumber Comhany.

We manufacture a complete line of Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Buckeye Automatic Cut-off Engines and all kinds of Mill Machinery.

Our prices are right.

Kindly allow us to quote before purchasing.

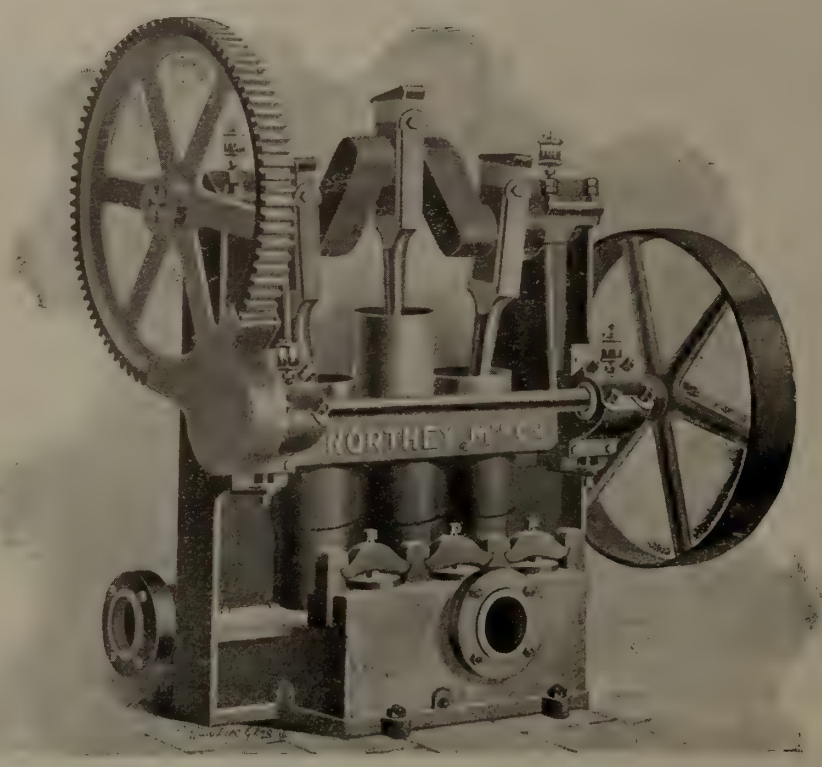
For further particulars address

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson

Fredericton, N.B.

Northey Vertical Triplex Stuff Pump

For handling Stuff in Pulp Mills



We illustrate here a high grade stuff pump embracing the most advanced ideas and improvements in the manufacture of this class of pump. The three cranks are placed 120 degrees apart, giving a practically constant unvarying flow. Can be conveniently operated by electricity, water power or by belt from engine. Different styles and sizes to suit various duties.

We manufacture every style and type of steam and power pump for stationary, marine and mine duties. Our products are standard in Canada. Catalogues and specifications sent on request.

We also make the Northey Gas and Gasoline Engine, the handiest, quickest-applied power in the market. Any boy can manage it. Built in all sizes.

Write us for Gasoline Engine Booklet, Free

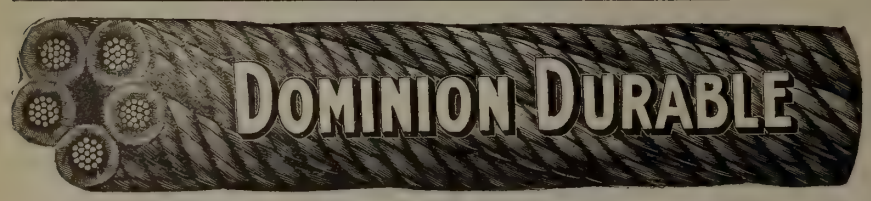
The NORTHEY COMPANY Limited, TORONTO

969 KING ST., SUBWAY

Scrap Iron and Steel.
Use Phospherine Babbitt.

SYRACUSE SMELTING WORKS

American Works, Scracuse, N.Y.
Canadian Works, Montreal, Canada.



Most Flexible Rope Ever Made
Wearing Surface of Hemp
Strength of Wire

UNEXCELLED FOR TRANSMISSION PURPOSES

ALSO

WIRE ROPE

FOR

Allegators, Hoisting and Haulage, Boom and Fall Ropes, Etc.

THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., LIMITED MONTREAL

Every Lumberman wants it — 35 cents buys it

Scribner's Lumber and Log Book

BRIMFUL OF EVERY-DAY, PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Address THE CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto

Dodge Patent Independence Wood Split Pulley with Patent Standardized Bushing System.

Dodge Pulleys

are now the recognized 'STANDARD' the world over.

We make them for Saw Mill Work.

Much handier, can be got quicker, and Cost Less than any other Pulley made.

Every Pulley Guaranteed.

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. . . SOLE MANUFACTURERS. . . .

Dodge Manufacturing Co.
of Toronto, Limited

WORKS: Toronto Junction. OFFICES: 74 York Street, Toronto, Ont.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI.
NUMBER 11.

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1901

TERMS. $1.00 PER YEAR
Single Copies, 10 Cents

A REPRESENTATIVE EASTERN LUMBERMAN.

Frederick Moore, farmer, lumberman and mill owner, of Woodstock, N.B., is one of the most noticeable examples of a self-made man. He represents a type of lumberman of which a number are to be found in the eastern provinces, who in early life gained the practical experience necessary for the successful conduct of their chosen avocation.

Mr. Moore was born in Canterbury, York county, in 1839. When twenty-three years of age he entered the business world as a farmer and lumber operator, following the former vocation in summers and the latter in winters. From his farm, one of the best and most thrifty of the town of Canterbury, he raised from $500 to $2000 worth of beef annually, cut one hundred and fifty tons of hay, and raised from two to three thousand bushels of vegetables, and from one to two thousand bushels of oats each season, this being in addition to that of lumbering. From 1862 until 1884 he was one if not the heaviest lumber operator in the Aroostook County, in Maine, his headquarters being at Houlton and Bridgewater, cutting from five to fifteen million feet of spruce timber yearly for the St. John market, and employing from 150 to 300 men with from sixteen to thirty pairs of horses and the accompanying rigging, according to the season or demand. In 1882 he built and operated one of the best grist and carding mills in the lower provinces on Eel river, the grist mill having a capacity of from 18,000 to 20,000 bushels of grain annually.

In 1884 Mr. Moore erected a saw mill upon the site of the Hale & Craig mill on the south bank of the Maduxnakeag, and in connection with his sons, cut from three to seven million feet of lumber, the supply therefor coming from the Aroostook, which had formerly been driven to St. John. In 1886 he built a shingle mill near the saw mill, cutting from eight to thirteen million shingles in a season. Later he built a planing mill in addition, these three industries all being operated by steam and furnishing employment to from 100 to 125 hands. His mill was burned last year, but a new one is now in course of construction. In 1896 he built a handsome residence in Woodstock, where he is considered one of the town's most progressive public spirited citizens.

MR. FREDERICK MOORE, OF WOODSTOCK, N.B.

SAW MILLS OF THE KLONDYKE.

At Dawson there are five saw mills in operation, says the Dawson Sun. They have a combined daily capacity of 85,000 feet. They employ 177 men. There are two shingle mills, each cutting 25,000 shingles a day, one lath mill, one sash and door factory, and some other wood-working plants.

The lumber industry in Dawson has always been good, so the saw mill men say, but it has been better this summer than any previous year, owing to the large amount of building that is being done. The new government buildings are using nearly 1,000,000 feet alone in their construction and the business blocks, private dwellings and sidewalks consume most of the balance. Many thousands of feet are also sent up the creeks every summer for flume building and the various other purposes to which lumber is put.

In price, lumber rules the same this year as it did last. Matched and the clearest quality obtained from native timber commands $125 per thousand feet ; planed lumber is quoted at $115, and ordinary rough boards at $90 per thousand. Special prices are made where extra large orders are placed, but the figures given are the current market rates. The lumbermen who supply these mills with logs cut up the Yukon or Klondyke, receive $38 per thousand delivered at the mill.

The supply of logs for the mills is obtained mainly from the banks of the Yukon, though one mill draws largely from the Stewart and another from a point 60 miles up the Klondyke, where a big camp has been established. In every case the timber limits are owned by the mill companies, as individuals not operating mills cannot hold such lands. In only two instances, however, do the companies cut their own logs, as the majority prefer to farm out the cutting privilege to logging contractors, who must take the risk of the river in getting their product safely delivered and tied up at Dawson.

The various mills, their capacity, pay roll, etc., are as follows :

The Klondyke Mill Co. is really owned and operated by the N. A. T. & T. Co., but Joseph A. Segbers has its local management. It is situated on the large island at the mouth of the Klondyke, and has the most pretentious plant in the country. It has a shingle mill, lath mill, planer and dry kilns.

The Yukon Saw Mill Co., of which J. F. Burke is general manager, has a large plant. It has a capacity of 15,000 feet per day, employs in its mill and machine shop seventy men, and expends in wages every month $20,000. The equipment comprises a circular saw, two planers, an edge saw, matcher, moulder, and in fact all other kinds of up-to-date wood-working machinery. The annual output is 2,000,000 feet, and the company is in a highly prosperous condition.

W. H. B. Lyon is the superintendent in charge of the Ladue Mill Co., of which Elmer F. Botsford is general manager. The plant adjoins the Yukon mill and has a capacity of 26,000 feet per day of twenty-four hours. A force of thirty men is employed, the monthly pay roll amounting to $4,000. More than a million feet of planed and dressed lumber is produced during the operating season.

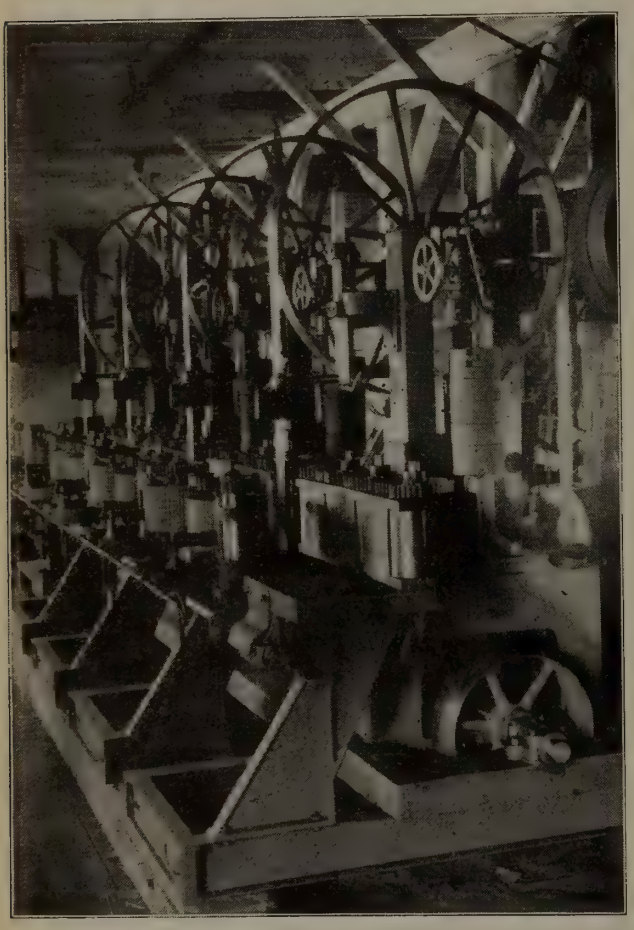
The Canadian Yukon Lumber Co. is officered with J. Wilson Smith as president, C. V. Anthony general manager, J. H. Holson secretary. It employs thirty men when operating night and day, as it has been doing

this summer, and has a pay roll of $46,000 per month. The mill capacity is 20,000 feet in twenty-four hours. The season's output is 1,500,000. A shingle mill is operated in connection, with a capacity of 15,000 per day.

O. W. Hobbs, a contractor, also operates a saw and planing mill on First avenue. His circular saw has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day.

A BAND RESAW-GANG.

A novel machine is being built by W. B. Mershon & Company, of Saginaw, Mich., for the Firstbrook Box Company, Limited, of Penetanguishene, Ont. It is described by the makers as a band resaw-gang, and is intended for resawing thick planks or flitches into



A Band Resaw-Gang.

five boards of equal thickness, the machine having four blades. The saw mill in which it is to be installed manufactures exclusively box material from short logs, second growth pine, etc. The equipment in this saw mill is unique and consists of the following : What was originally a twin circular rig made by the Rodgers Iron Works, of Muskegon, Mich., the round logs being placed on a spiked chain and carried past the saws by said chain, the logs being prevented from turning by spiked press rolls resting on the top thereof. This machine is used, supplied with one circular saw only, thus delivering the logs flatted on one side. These are then placed upon a travelling bed and carried by a Saginaw style F pony band mill, the second side flatted, the cants resulting being 5 inches in thickness with two parallel planed faces. These flatted cants, as well as the slab remaining, are then fed through the band resaw-gang and the cants converted into five one-inch boards and the slabs and waney portions made into as many boards as the thickness will yield. The band resaw-gang is very well suited for this work, and the following description may be of interest to our readers.

The band mills themselves are generally similar in design to the Mershon standard perfected band resaw. They are mounted on eye beams, as shown in the illustration, and each has a transverse adjustment by means of a screw ; said adjustment is very easily operated and very accurate. This arrangement will admit of sawing flatted cants of any thickness into boards as thick or thin as desired. The feed works consist of a continuous fence, in which are mounted numerous driven feed rolls, thus removing all of the friction from said fence. The stock resawn is retained in position against said fence by the action of the yielding pressure rolls of large diameter, which are also powerfully driven. These press rolls will yield three inches or more without any adjustment whatever. They, however, are provided with suitable adjustments so they can be retained in position at any distance from the fence desired. Cants as thick as ten inches may be sawn on this machine. The machine may be built so as to comprise any number of saw mills desired, and where a gang can be used in a saw mill to advantage, a machine of this kind, having unlimited capacity, will add wonderfully to the output of the saw mill plant.

A band resaw-gang with five saws supplied with cants six inches in thickness and feeding at the rate of 80 feet per minute, would mean a steady stream of bunches of six boards travelling at 90 feet per minute, practically all day long. If the boards averaged but nine inches wide, this would mean 360 feet board measure per minute, or, if there be no lost time whatever, 216,000 feet board measure one inch boards per day. Allowing ample time for lost time, changing saws, etc., if the single band mill could keep it supplied with cants, 150,000 per day could be safely figured, and this removing a saw kerf of 1-16 inch. It has been supposed it was impossible to secure the greatest capacity with the least possible waste in saw kerf, so that the above would indicate that this machine actually accomplishes what is apparently impossible.

METHOD IN THE SHOP.

By H. T. G., in The Wood-Worker.

We all have a natural antipathy to red tape, and justly so. Red tape is the bane of the factory man's existence ; and yet we must have system in every well-conducted business, so that the manager may be manager in fact as well as in name, and in order that he may know how the various departments in his factory are being conducted, besides having a reasonably clear idea of the profits of such shop. The simpler the plan, the better for all concerned. It shall be my purpose to outline a simple system of conducting a wood-working establishment, so that costs may be figured and work indexed for reference.

1. We have found it of great advantage in our factory to number all orders consecutively, and every order ticket or shipping slip referring to said order bears the same number. The saw bills and the material also are numbered, thus avoiding much confusion of orders, especially when there is more than one for the same customer. Another advantage is found in keeping the time and materials and in checking up invoices, the order number explaining what job the material is used on. It is very convenient to index the order book for reference to back orders, and the time thus employed is well spent.

2. Have all order slips returned to the office as soon as any piece of work is finished, so that shipping orders may be in the hands of the shipping clerk as soon as possible. This prevents delays and enables the one in charge to keep the work well under control. The shipping ticket, if marked so as to indicate by name of shop or the workman's initial, where the various articles may be found, will facilitate shipping and avoid numerous questions.

3. The shipper should each night return all slips for goods delivered during the day, and the orders be checked up and priced for billing the next day. Have a place on the slips where the name of teamster and date are filled in, so

ORDER NO._____ NAME_____

DATE_____ **UNION PLANING MILL**

FACTORY TICKET TO BE RETURNED WHEN WORK IS COMPLETED

CK.	QUANTITY.	SIZE AND KIND.

DATE COMPLETED_____ FILLED BY_____

Shop Order Slip.

that if any claim of shortage or error should come in there is a record of when the goods were sent and by whom. The driver also has a trip ticket, which he requires the conignee to receipt for his material ; that is, when anybody is on the job to give receipt. These trip tickets are filed away as they are returned, and help to settle many a dispute.

4. It is well in consequence to assort and file all old factory and shipping tickets, and preserve for about a year, as there are often notations or sketches on them that are not found in the order book, and they prove helpful in duplicating an order or investigating a shipment. The advantages of slips over shop order books is evident in the method of filing, the returning of slips to the office, and the convenience of handling small orders ; besides, it avoids confusion to have orders accompany the goods. In shipping house trim, the shipper can check the goods from the factory ticket and avoid the possibility of part being forgotten.

The expense of such a system is light, as no elaborate style or quality of ticket is needed. The time saved by obviating the waiting for, or running back and forth after order books, and the convenience of making out orders at any time without delaying any one, mor than pays for the slight cost of the tickets. Ineeed, it is a question whether the cost of good, durable books would not equal that of the slips. After having used this system it would be hard to persuade one to go back to the books again. Herewith is a copy of the order ticket, which is of tough manilla paper, about 7 inches long and 5 inches wide. Shipping slips are ruled the same, but on white instead of buff paper, to avoid confusion.

William Whistle, the 265-pound foreman of the W. C. Edwards Company, who responded for the shanty men at Ottawa in honor of Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, made a most amusing speech. Here is what I believe to be an almost correct version of his remarks : "Oh I cannot spik vat I vant in English, but I will do de best I can. I commence on de shantee for M'sieu Edward many year ago, and in tam I had charge of de shanteen and I make some monee. He gave me pretty fair wages, but I notice M'sieu Edward make much more monee every year, and I say to myself I will tak up bisness myself, and I am going to make big monee too. Well, M'sieu Edwards he no object, and in tree year I mak big business, I mak $17,000 debt (great laughter), and I lose all dat I have. I commence to look preety sharp, less I lcse my home (laughter), den I met M'sieu Edward, and he say to me : "Well, William, are you done ?" I say to M'sieu Edward, "Yes; and I would like to go to work for your famlee again." So I start and go back to M'sieu Edward. But der was dat $17,000 debt, and M'sieu Edward, he say to me : "Well, William, when you are in debt you have to pay." Well, dat bother me vare mouch, and I did not know what to do, so I went to de church to de mass, and I prayed de good Lor, and I say to Him : "God Almighty, I cannot pay dat debt ; I want you to forgive me dat debt, I will give it to you." (Roars of laughter). It is many, many year since I first worked in de shantee for M'sieu Edward. He give me good wage, and I am honorable enough to mak shantee to-day for de king and de queen."

* * *

I met in Toronto last month Mr. J. Pearson, a director of Beecroft & Wightman, Limited, timber merchants, of Hull and Bradford, England. Mr. Pearson was on his first visit to Canada to investigate the possibilities of securing a timber supply direct from the mills. It is surprising how many timber merchants and consumers of England have visited Canada for the first time within the past two years. It will surely result in bringing the manufacturer and consumer closer together, as is the desire of the people on the other side. Mr. Pearson, I would say, is an excellent representative of his firm, active, energetic and especially desirous of getting all the knowledge possible of lumber matters. He remarked on the absence in this country of a uniform system of grading, adding that it made it much more difficult to transact business. Mr. Pearson's timber requirements included spruce box shooks. He said they had been importing them through the Quebec shippers, but wished to form a connection with responsible mill men. Moulding stock in red pine was also wanted, this being used very largely in England. His firm also used a large quantity of casings for electric wires. For this purpose poplar had been employed, but he thought it might be possible to obtain a suitable wood in Canada. They were also large buyers of Indiana oak, and Mr. Pearson made enquiries as to the quantity of oak to be obtained in this country. He thought it would be possible to arrange for small shipments, as during the past year there had been an increased trade with Canada in car load lots.

* * *

Searching for white pine limits is an avocation which is engaging the time of more persons than is generally believed. The country is constantly being scoured by anxious investors and timber estimators. Whenever a good limit in our pine belt is placed on the market, it is quickly picked up by the Ottawa valley and Georgian Bay mill men, who are always ready to increase their holdings. Messrs. S. S. Henderson and R. W. Schofield, of Henderson, Schofield & Company, Brookfield, Pennsylvania, stopped off in the Queen City a few days ago. They were en route to Algoma to inspect a timber limit on which an option had been given them. From Mr. Henderson I learned that they have been manufacturing Pennsylvania and Michigan pine, and that their timber supply will be exhausted in a year or two. They are considering the advisability of changing their base of operations to Canada if it is found possible to continue to supply the Philadelphia and adjacent markets. One difficulty, Mr. Henderson stated, might come up in connection with the duty. It would be necessary to dress a great deal of their lumber, and if it had to be done on this side the duty would be very high. As much of their lumber would not be shipped right through to Philadelphia, it would be necessary to make an arrangement for stop-over at Tonawanda or some such point near the border, to have the necessary dressing done, but he was not certain that this could be arranged. I am doubtful if lumber manufactured in the Algoma district can be placed on the Philadelphia market at a profit, notwithstanding Mr. Henderson tells me that Canadian pine is being marketed there.

QUARTER-SAWING.

In a previous issue of this journal a correspondent asked for information in regard to quarter sawing and direct running circular mills. I have had experience with all kinds of saw mills, says M. E. L., in The Wood-Worker, and might give some advice that would help the correspondent referred to if I knew the size of his mill. He writes as though quarter sawing would be the main work. For that class of work I prefer a good heavy arbor not likely to spring easily, 3½ or 4 inches diameter, or if he has already a mill husk and arbor, the engine crank must be fitted to it. The engine should be 10 x 12-inch cylinder, or 12 x 12, or 12 x 14-inch. The 10 x 12-inch engine would make good power and would be light and easy to move from place to place as timber was sawed out. It should run 500 revolutions per minute, and if strongly built would stand hard usage and do good, heavy work, running a saw on all the feed needed for hardwood, or 3 to 4-inch feed in 12-inch cuts, according to the kind of timber sawed.

If a small mill is wanted, working four to eight men, the engine should be a centre-crank, with pulley on outside or opposite saw arbor, from 2 to 3 feet in diameter, 7-inch face, to run a single-saw edger, known as a side edger. This saw should be filed so as to be used to cut the slabs for the boiler as well as to edge with, making a combined edger and cut-off. If a larger mill is wanted, to work from six to ten men, another engine, 8 x 12, should be added, to run a three-saw edger and cut-off. This kind of mill, with a 50-horse boiler, will saw lumber rapidly and is a cheap mill, with low running expenses.

The saw I like best for such a mill is R. Hoe & Co.'s chisel bit, 60 inches diameter, 8-gage, 48 teeth, or 12 teeth to an inch of greatest feed run. I think all rip saws should be chisel bit for small mills. They are easy to care for, need no gumming and not much swaging, so that they are quickly put in order and new teeth easily put in.

I once knew a direct-running mill with an engine 12 x 16-inch cylinder, but I thought it too large ; it was slow and clumsy. I have quarter-sawed two ways. One way is ts split the log through the middle, then split each half in center, then saw each quarter, with the bark side down, until the heart is reached, then turn and finish. The other way is to cut a heavy slab, varrying according to size of log, but going to within about 4 inches of the heart, then turn and take another from opposite side same distance from the heart, then turn down and finish same as any cant, then put slab on blocks, round side down, and saw to heart, then turn and finish. This is by far the quickest way of sawing, but in some localities there is a dfference in the price between these two ways.

LUMBER EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Below is shown the quantity and value of lumber and shingles shipped from Canada to the United States for the past three years. It will be observed that while the quantity exported in the year ending June 30th last was nearly 200,000,000 feet less than in the previous year, there is not a corresponding difference in the value. This is due to the higher prices prevailing for white pine lumber. The figures given below are furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department of the United States Government. They show that the duty on Canadian lumber has not restricted shipments to any extent :

Years ending June 30 :	Boards, planks, deals and other sawed lumber.		Other lumber	Shingles.	
	M. feet.	Value.	Value	M.	Value.
1899	423,705	4,186,515	971,316	471,594	827,886
1900	680,069	7,464,208	1,285,673	541,040	1,011,234
1901	490,400	6,342,050	1,217,260	555,853	1,028,184

The lumbermen of British Columbia are finding difficulty in securing men to work in the mills and logging camps, as a large number of laboring men are employed in railway work.

Hose for fire-fighting purposes about mills and yards should have an outside connection. If the connection is within the mill, the fire may be exactly the location to pr eventthe hose being used.

THE
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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

THE BOX INDUSTRY.

The box industry of Canada is growing. Manufacturers are finding that the making of boxes is a profitable method of utilizing material which cannot be used advantageously for other purposes. Spruce and pine are excellent box timbers, and there is no reason why they should not be a very large development of the box industry within the next few years.

The local consumption being now well supplied, manufacturers must look for a market in other countries. It has already been shown that Great Britain is prepared to take large quantities of boxes and box shooks—probably we should say box shooks, or boards so prepared as to be readily put together for boxes, the carrying charges on manufactured boxes being too heavy to permit of their profitable export to any extent. Besides Great Britain, a market for shooks may be found in Australia, France, West Indies, Mexico and other countries.

Washington firms are exporting shooks to Australia with some success. There is a large demand there for fruit boxes, and it is said that the box furnished by the home manufacturer is a very crude affair, and that a better box would meet with ready sale. In the province of New South Wales 400,000 boxes for packing oranges are used annually. The standard box holds about 50 pounds. The sides, tops and bottoms are narrow strips one-fourth of an inch thick, and ends half an inch thick, the top being fastened by pieces of leather. For this box 30 cents is paid. The Island of Tasmania ships about 500,000 boxes of apples annually, half of them to London, besides large quantities of other fruits. A box very largely used is 27½x12½x5½ inches, end pieces ¾ inch thick, which sells for 12 cents. There is doubtless a field for a good trade in box shooks in Australia, to secure which it is essential to send a representative to study the conditions and secure samples and information. It might be possible to secure some business through agents, but it would not likely be satisfactory.

An Ontario firm is pursuing the proper course in connection with the development of trade in Mexico. About one year ago, a representative was sent to that country to open an agency of their business, which is largely confined to boxes and box shooks. After spending about six months, he returned to Toronto. The business secured was found satisfactory, and he has returned to Mexico to further extend it. This is the policy which is likely to produce the best returns, and should be followed by all concerns who are in a position to do so.

RECIPROCITY IN LUMBER.

The advent of a new president of the United States has aroused interest in the subject of reciprocity. The late president, as the author of the McKinley tariff, became recognized as a strong protectionist. It may be said by his political followers that he brought prosperity to American industries, and to none more than to the lumber trade. His remarks at Buffalo a few days prior to his demise showed that in his capacity as President his protectionist ideas had become modified. He pointed out that if the United States was to increase her foreign trade, it would be necessary to adopt a more liberal trade policy in dealing with other countries. What President Roosevelt will do is yet unknown, but his announcement that he would follow the policy suggested by his predecessor, has gained for him the confidence of the people.

Reciprocity with Canada will doubtless be considered at the coming session of Congress. Before long the Joint High Commission may resume its sittings and endeavor to arrive at a basis for a broad reciprocity treaty. In such case the lumber trade will be one of the pivotal points in the discussion. In certain respects the situation is different from what it was when the Commission was last in session. At that time the free export of logs would have been given in return for free lumber. We do not think that such a concession would now be made by the Dominion Government, even if it were possible to induce the Provincial Governments to acquiesce in the proposition.

The only legislation in existence at that time affecting the movement of timber from Canada to the United States was the Ontario law compelling the manufacture within the province of pine timber taken from Crown lands. This has since been extended to include pulp wood. A similar law has been put into effect by the Dominion Government in respect to the pine timber on Indian reserve lands, and the province of British Columbia has enacted legislation to prohitit the export of fir and cedar logs after next spring. The several provincial laws mentioned above will have to be reckoned with, and compensation given for their removal. The results of the existing laws are so satisfactory that they would not be abolished in return for free lumber, which is the only inducement that can be offered by the United States.

The lumber duty has been the means no doubt of restricting in a small degree lumber shipments to the United States, but the figures for the past two years show that the falling off has been inconsiderable, while many benefits have accrued from home manufacture.

THE EXTENT AND SERVICE OF OUR RAILWAYS.

Whatever complaints may be made concerning operation, it must be admitted that railway building in Canada has made rapid progress, particularly within the last thirty years. The railway facilities provided places the Dominion far ahead in this respect of some of the oldest European nations.

There is in actual operation in Canada 17,824 miles of railway and 2,558 miles of sidings. The system is controlled by 86 companies and the Dominion Government, the latter operating the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island railways. The first road was built only sixty-five years ago, and comprised sixteen miles. There was no increase until twelve years later, in 1847, when thirty-eight miles were added. In 1866 the total was 2,278 miles, the Grand Trunk Railway having been built in the meantime. Between 1870 and 1880 4,241 miles were built, and in the following decade 6,293 miles, including the Canadian Pacific road. In the last ten years about 5,000 miles have been built. A large sum is expended annually in keeping these railways in repair. In 1900 the expenditure for maintenance of line and buildings was $10,000,000, and for working and repair of engines and cars over $20,000,000. There is a large consumption of forest products by the railways, their demands chiefly calling for a class of timber which does not possess a high marked value. During the next ten years the expansion in railway building is likely to be equally as great as in the past decade, as the public are fully alive to the advantages of railway facilities.

The railroads are just now being scored on account of inability to supply cars to carry freight and for excessive charges, and not without just reason. As regularly as the time comes around for the movement of grain, there has developed a car shortage. The lumbermen of Canada have suffered severely from this cause in past years, and the present fall is no exception. Orders have been cancelled owing to inability to make prompt shipment of the stock, and the volume of trade has been greatly curtailed thereby. The railway officials may claim that the period when the extra cars are required is too short to warrant the expense incident to providing the necessary accommodation. This, however, is poor argument, as it is incumbent upon every business to provide for the maximum demand. It is little satisfaction to know that similar conditions exist in the United States.

The railroad companies are no doubt largely to blame for the car shortage, as apparently they have not taken steps to provide for the advent of such seasons of rush traffic, although they have been known to occur each fall for years past. But some of the onus may properly be placed on the shoulders of shippers and receivers, as there is often too much delay in the loading and unloading of cars. As a remedy, it has been suggested that the Government

make a demurrage charge as a lien upon the lumber, and then charge the railroads a penalty of one dollar, to be collected out of the freight charge, for every day a car is in transit above a certain maximum schedule. Thus an inducement would be held out for prompt unloading.

The second grievance is freight rates. It is certain that the business community of Canada is burdened with excessive charges for transportation. It should be equally certain that these will be remedied, but the fact that they have so long existed without official interference makes hope forlorn. It may be that the demand for a readjustment on a proper basis is stronger than ever before, and that something tangible will result from the present agitation. The appointment by the Dominion Government of a Commissioner to investigate railway rate grievances is a proper step, and should be followed by the appointment of a royal commission.

A committee of the Toronto Board of Trade have, at considerable trouble, collected statistics showing a comparison of the rates of freight throughout Canada with those that prevail on similar products in the United States. These figures have not been made public, but it is understood that they will strongly support the contention for lower rates in this country. The Winnipeg Board of Trade has furnished to the Commissioner a comparison between the rates applying on merchandise from New York to St. Paul via the Soo line (which for the greater distance passes over the C.P.R. and roads controlled by it), and the rates from Montreal to Winnipeg. The distance in each case is about equal, but the charges from Montreal to Winnipeg are nearly double those from New York to St. Paul. Why this should be is a question which the railway companies should and no doubt will be asked to explain.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Canada tendered a right Royal welcome to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, who have just left our shores after a month spent in visiting all parts of the Dominion. It is to the credit of our future King and Queen that they should have undertaken a nine months' journey, traversing two-thirds of the earth's surface, with the object of acquainting themselves with the people and conditions existing in the various parts of the great British empire. The information which they have acquired will enable them to more capably discharge the functions of their high station. The people with whom they have come in contact feel that the bond of sympathy and loyalty which binds them to the Empire has been further strengthened. Great commercial advantage is also likely to accrue to Canada from the descriptions of the country and its resources and opportunities written by representatives of the leading British and American papers who accompanied the Royal party.

Twenty dollars per thousand feet is stated by Dr. Schenck to be the price of pine stumpage in Germany and France. Many persons believe that the time will come within another century when a similar price will prevail on the American continent, as the white pine territory in the United States and Canada is somewhat limited. It is little wonder, therefore, that pine timber limits are being sought out for investment by shrewd and far-seeing financiers.

The Consular reports to the United States Government have been the means of diffusing much information regarding the markets of different countries. These reports are usually accurate, but it is not to be expected that the persons acting as Consuls can be familiar with all branches of trade. This lack of knowledge sometimes results in the publication of misleadiug statements. As an illustration, a report from Consul Skinner, of Marseilles, France, states that the firms of Price & Pierce and Tagart, Beeton & Company, of London, are reported to be the actual importers of fully 80 per cent. of all the American lumber shipped to England and the Continent. It is well known that there are many importers of lumber besides the two firms named, and that their imports represent much more than 20 per cent. of the total. Mr. Skinner is quite correct when he states that it will require persistent and well directed effort to change the present course of business and bring the manufacturer and consumer together ; and it is a question if lumber for export will not continue to pass through the hands of brokers.

TAXATION OF LOGS.

Some important questions were raised in the personal property tax case against the Rat Portage Lumber Company, which was decided by Judge Dibell in the district court at Duluth, Minn. Among other points that were raised by the company, one was that the logs were in transit between the United States and Canada, and were therefore under the interstate commerce act and beyond the jurisdiction of the state. Nevertheless the company accepted a reduction in its valuation, and paid its taxes to the amount for which judgment was entered.

The company cut some logs during the winter of 1899-1900 near the northern boundary of the county, and the logs were taxed in the United States. The assessors reckoned the amount at over 15,000,000 feet, and put a valuation of $9 per 1,000 feet upon the lot, making a total valuation of $141,300, on which a tax of $1,127.04 was levied. The company claimed that it had only 13,165,200 feet there on May 1, and that logs in the harbor at Duluth were only assessed $2.75 per 1,000 feet, in addition to the other points it raised. The company showed by the surveyor general that it only had the amount of logs it claimed.

The company also introduced proof that before May 1 all its logging drives were started, and on this the point that the logs were under interstate commerce rules was raised. A decision of the United States supreme court was quoted showing that where drives had been started, and the logs were bound for another state or outside the country, the state could not tax.

Another point was that there are only three places where property can be taxed: At the residence of the owner, at the residence of the agent, or at the point where the logs were manufactured. It was shown that in this case all of these points are in Canada.

Yet the company was willing to pay taxes and only asked that the valuation be made lower, and by stipulation it was agreed that the other logging property of the county was assessed at $2.75 and that judgment should be entered on that basis. The valuation of $9 per 1,000 feet was therefore cut down to $2.75, aud instead of over $1,200 taxes, with interest added, the company paid only about $200.

OPENING FOR A SASH AND DOOR FACTORY AT SHANGHAI.

Henry B Miller, United States Consul at Chungking, writes as follows :—There is an excellent opening for the establishment of a sash, door and wood-working establishment at Shanghai. A number of very large modern buildings are always in course of construction in this city, and I have been advised by architects that they are constantly in difficulties about interior finishings.

There is not a planer, moulding machine, or sawmill in China, so far as I have been able to learn. Logs are sawed into lumber by the whipsaw process, and in every city and throughout the country men are engaged in this business of sawing lumber by hand. Mouldings are made by hand work, and all lumber is dressed in the same way. There is not a lumber dry kiln in China, and the most difficult problem in the construction of buildings is to get well-seasoned material for interior finish.

A proper wood-working establishment at Shanghai would command the trade of the entire Yangtze Valley and probably of points along the coast to the north, such as Tsintau, Wei Hai Wei, Tientsin, and Port Arthur.

The most important feature of the plant would be a first class dry kiln of sufficient capacity to meet the demands for dry lumber. A good bandsaw for sawing native logs of small size and imported lumber up to 18 inches would be required. Moulding machines, planers, and sash and door machinery for making special work, turning lathes and general wood-working machines would complete the requirements. A plant for making stock doors and windows would not be advisable, as proper material is not to he had and the demand is not heavy. Most of the wood used for interior finish is hard wood, coming from countries south of here. All building contracts are carried on by Chinese, and the lumber yards are also in their hands.

The best man to undertake this business would be one of good education and address, familiar with the details of the business and capable of taking the management of the concern ; he should have some capital and first class recommendations ; he should spend at least three months here looking into the requirements before ordering his plant ; he should get the Chinese contractors and perhaps the lumber dealers to join him in the enterprise.

The Chinese have plenty of capital to engage in such enterprises and do not hesitate to invest therein, if they are presented by good and capable men and show chances for reasonable profit.

The architects will be glad to do all they can to encourage the institution, for all recognize the necessity of it.

Experiments are being made in New York to utilize saw dust in a commercial way. It is understood that if the scheme is successful, as now seems probable, the entire output of the Ottawa mills will be sent to New York.

REMEDIES FOR BAND SAW TROUBLES.

By S. C. MELLEN.

The September issue of this journal contains a communication from a gentleman signing himself "C. T.," in which he asks for pointers regarding the care and treatment of band saws. He raises a number of important questions, and as he requests the writer to furnish replies, I shall endeavor so to do.

Our friend raise half a dozen questions concerning this instrument and then adds something very pertinent as to "Tom, Dick and Harry and three others in one particular place who have a whack at the band saw at every opportunity." This last point describes the situation in a great many places and of this feature I may say something farther on.

His first question is, "How shall I best prepare the saw for brazing?" To fit a saw for this should not become a very difficult act for a practical man who has a fair supply of mechanical ability and will be painstaking in doing the small amount of work necessary in fitting a saw for a good joint. The quality and not the quantity of the work is the important item.

To be safe, a man should provide himself with some device for holding the end of the saw in a perfectly stationary position for filing the lap or joint. For this purpose an iron bed with a smooth surface and a low flange at the back side, which can be fastened solidly to some well-lighted bench, forms a satisfactory device upon which the saw can be clamped firmly by whatever means may be best suited to the workman, and at his command. The right sort of a small cabinetmaker's bench clamp is often as convenient for this service as anything, but it is a good investment for a factory proprietor to own a vise intended especially for this work.

It is important that the filing for the joint should be nicely done; the person who can carry a file squarely over his work can produce a workmanlike job, but the other fellow can not, ordinarily. The jointed space of whatever the length, should be made perfectly straight from the end of the saw to the heel of the joint and never be allowed to stand oval or convex for brazing. Some have failed of satisfactory ends at this point. The length of a braze easily comes in for notice just here. On a saw with four points to the inch the use of two points space for a joint will usually be satisfactory, while on five or six points to the inch it may often be advisable to file back three points, especially so where the saw may be quite narrow.

Doubtless, if "C. T." follows up his interests in these lines and has an opportunity to converse with men of experience to any considerable extent, he will meet those who argue that a one-point is equal in endurance to those of two or three points, and then perhaps wonder why I advocate the latter. I allow that the short joint is a good one when properly and successfully brazed, and may, barring accidents, wear as well as the other, in careful hands, but I find a practical reason for advocating a longer joint, which reason it may be best to state. Both by experience and observation, I have found these long joints hold their position better than the short ones, being less liable to kink or bend in the frequent coiling and uncoiling so common in any establishment where a variety of stocks are handled, hence if my advice is desired in the matter I would recommend a long lap. Further, I believe a beginner in this work will be less liable to a failure with a long braze than with a short one.

"The best method of brazing" is the second question in the list and naturally follows in this connection. Of this several things should be well understood. With a good, reliable iron brazing clamp in which to place the saw there can be no excuse for not obtaining a straight joint edgewise at least, unless there is carelessness in allowing something to remain on the clamping vise which will place the two sections out of parallel lines. Be sure and have it clean and free from all particles of dust. For a solder I either use silver or soft brass plate or chips of brass, each of which is easy to handle, although the brass acquires the heaviest fire to cause it to run freely in the joint. If I had to use a light blast on brazes I should want to confine myself to silver; if the forge is of sufficient size to melt the brass readily, brass is equally desirable and very much cheaper.

On the manner in which "C. T." treats the joint in preparing it for the heat I am disposed to mention several things just here. One thing I would emphasize, that of having the two ends of the lap press well together. It is well understood that powdered borax must be used in these brazes, but in my experience I do not find it necessary to use as much of it in the lap as is the custom with some. I've seen as much as ⅛-inch thickness packed into the joint, which only produced the same results as a very small amount. In my practice I simply make a paste of borax and water sufficient to whitewash the surfaces to be joined, but on the top of the lap use it very freely so that the braze will be well flushed as it melts and flows with the solder.

For several years I practiced using the solder in the joint, between the lap, any am quite inclined to the belief that this is the prevailing custom, but for some time past, using brass chippings, I place all the solder on the top of the lap and cover it heavily with the borax powder. By this method I have derived the best of results. In connection with this plan I use a fine wire thread and tie the joint firmly together after pasting it with the borax.

Some may ask if the solder will flow freely into the joint. I well remember how this same question came up in my own mind before trying it, but after an extended use in this manner it has never failed to flush in freely with the borax. In using a bellows and blaze for heat it will be found beneficial to have a block of hard wood cut so as to form a fork-like piece that will enclose the braze on the top, back and bottom sides, into which the fire may be blown and thus concentrate the blast and flow the solder quicker. Such a block should be cut away so as to leave about a half inch space on each side. I may add that in using this I get the best results by driving the blast just under the joint rather than above it.

The depth and shape of the teeth must be regulated to suit the stock in hand. It is not easy to outline any particular style of tooth that will be exactly suited to all conditions, yet a few points may be given. If I were cutting any considerable quantity of pitchy pine or other material that was disposed to cling in the throat of the teeth, I should straight-file my saw, while on dry woods it has always been the most satisfactory to give them a degree of hook. It should be noted that the width of the saw and the number of points to the inch come into consideration if we attempt to mark down a specific rule. There is a possibility of providing too liberal hook to the teeth; when this is done a saw may misbehave to the extent of forcing ahead out of its legitimate course on the wheels and create trouble. We hear it said that when a saw "jumps ahead" the tilting wheel should be so adjusted as to obviate all this. Is this best? If you have hook sufficient to create this effect and tilt your wheel to overcome the difficulty, it simply compels the saw to travel hard on the back rest, whatever it may be, and a case-hardening process begins which soon deprives a saw of its best life-sustaining quulities.

Removing kinks can be done by using a smooth, straight-faced block and a light hammer with a face slightly ovaled to avoid denting the saw. The block should be quite solid and the face formed on the end of the grain; by placing the block against the concave side of a kink and tapping it lightly with a hammer, a mechanic will not find it difficult to remove the kink, but a blunderer, or the fellow who says that "anybody can handle a band saw," will doubtless add two kinks to every one removed. When a saw shows up crooked in the braze, and the crook is edgewise, it must be rebrazed to bring it to a straight line, as it can not be remedied otherwise.

The last question, except of course, "Tom, Dick and Harry and three others," is of jointing saws and how this is best accomplished. There is no better appliance than a square block some 6 inches high and an emery wheel of small dimensions, say from 4 to 8 inches diameter, of any thickness. A most excellent jointing can be given by laying the emery flatwise to the face of the block and then applying the flat side of the wheel to the saw, moving the block and wheel at right angles across the face of the teeth. Men are not lacking who never use the flat of an emery, but rather crowd the narrow edge of a wheel hard to the teeth until a slot shows in the emery, but while they may produce a face-jointing they have also robbed the teeth in a measure, at the extreme point, which should always be maintained in the act of jointing.

If anything further is desired concerning "Tom," etc., I have this to offer—that I am not inclined to the practice of turning over these instruments to the experimental twists of any and all who may happen to need a piece of work at this machine.—The Wood-Worker.

The October number of The International Monthly contains several contributions of unusual interest and power that deserve to be widely read.

Machinery insurance is a new thing which is to be tried in Massachusetts, says an exchange. The idea is to indemnity manufacturers against loss from stoppage of machinery due to breaking or any similar cause, except fire.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages} $1.00 PER YEAR {The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday' Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

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Further terms and conditions of sale will be made known on day of sale or can be ascertained upon application to Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt, Chadwick & Riddell, 58 Wellington Street East, Toronto, or Messrs. McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Creelman, Freehold Loan Building, Toronto.

By Public Auction

VIRGIN TIMBER BERTHS

North Shore Lake Huron

AT THE ROTUNDA, BOARD OF TRADE, TORONTO, ON

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The undersigned has been instructed to offer for sale by public auction, at the above time and place (subject to the terms and conditions which will be produced at the time of sale), the following

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AT THE

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—ON—

December 18, 1901

AT 2 P. M.

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The above berths are licensed under the most favorable conditions, and in addition to a large quantity of pine there are other valuable woods, which are included in the licenses.

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CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

"There would be a heavy movement of stock if we could secure the necessary cars. As it is, we are doing a fair trade and are constantly receiving orders for both immediate and future delivery." These remarks, by a Georgian Bay manufacturer, express the condition of the trade generally. The situation is most favorable from the point of demand, and prices are firm. Some manufacturers have further advanced the price of uppers and selects, the supply of which is very limited. Box lumber has been enquired for quite largely during the week, and lath and shingles have maintained the strength which they have recently shown; in fact, it is believed that higher prices for them will rule before long on account of the small quantity in the hands of manufacturers. Shipping by vessel is quite active. Large shipments were made last week from Parry Sound, Collingwood and other Georgian Bay points to the Eastern States. The loading of vessels has emphasized the scarcity of men for lumbering operations. Some concerns have found it necessary to close down their mills in order to get a sufficient number of men to load the vessels. The enforcement of the regulations for the prevention of smallpox is interfering with work in the woods, as some men will not submit to the regulations so long as they can go to other camps where they are not imposed. It seems necessary to take steps to enforce the general observance of the regulations. Altogether, the outlook for logging operations this winter is not favorable, and a light cut is predicted.

More inquiries are reported for hardwood lumber, with maple and basswood leading in the improvement. Indications point to a more satisfactory trade during the winter months than was experienced in the summer.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The outlook for spruce lumber is gradually improving. Manufacturers on this side have learned with much satisfaction of the apparent turn of the tide in Great Britain. It is not probable, however, that the prospects of a good fair trade next year will cause manufacturers to increase their operations in the woods, as men are scarce and supplies high in price. A large trade has been done this year with the West Indies and South America. Lumber for the United States market is firm and moving moderately. Clapboards are selling \$1 higher than last week, \$32 to \$33 being the quotation for extra spruce, and \$30 to \$31 for clears. Cedar shingles are firm at \$3.10 to \$3.20 for extras and \$2.75 to \$2.85 for clears, on Boston rate of freight.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Railway construction in Manitoba and the Territories is providing a market for a large quantity of timber. Several jobbers have been given important contracts for ties and poles. Building lumber is moving pretty freely. The value of buildings erected in the city of Winnipeg this year is expected to reach nearly \$2,000,000. Most of the buildings have now reached the stage where finishing lumber only is required. Men are wanted for railway construction and to work in lumber camps. Prosperous conditions prevail in the lumber trade of British Columbia. Several large shipments of lumber, pickets and laths have recently been made to Australia. The ship-building industry is consuming considerable lumber. The export of cedar and fir logs to the United States has been very heavy this fall, as there is a prospect that the legislation prohibiting the export of logs from the province will be put into force next spring.

UNITED STATES.

Box manufacturers have lately been heavy buyers of No. 4 and No. 5 boards, and consequently the stock of these grades has become greatly reduced. As the one weak spot in the market was the lower grades, this reduction has given increased strength to white pine. Some manufacturers are buying stock to even up their grades, and some anxiety is expressed that the quantity of white pine lumber will not be sufficient to supply the demand until the cut of next year is ready for shipment. Predictions are made that prices will be advanced during the winter months. Great difficulty is being found in the Lake Superior district in obtaining men for the woods. It is said that not more than 25 per cent. of the men required by the Minnesota operators have been secured. Wages range from $30 to $35.

Values of lumber generally appear to be hardening. At Toledo 2 x 10 bill stuff, 12 to 16 feet, has been advanced to $17 ; 2 x 12, $20 ; and 18 feet and over, $1 higher for every two feet over 16 ft. engths. At Buffalo and Tonawanda the better grades of pine are scarce, and some dealers are asking a fancy price for uppers and selects. The spruce market continues strong, with prices practically unchanged. Mills are unable to keep up with the demand. More encouraging reports are heard concerning the hardwood trade. Maple, oak and basswood are among the best sellers, there being a very satisfactory demand for maple. Prices are still low, and there is a good deal of competition among dealers. The shingle market is exhibiting strength. In Buffalo the call is chiefly for red cedars, which sell on the basis of $4 for Perfections and $3.25 for extra Clears. A stronger tone prevails in the lath market, and some manufacturers are asking slightly advanced prices. It is anticipated that a still firmer tone will rule.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Pine deals are going into consumption quite freely in London and Liverpool. There is an actual scarcity of broad first quality pine deals. Prices, however, although continuing firm, show no material advance. In spruce there has been a marked improvement. From all the leading centres comes the report that spruce deals are in good demand and prices tending upwards. Contracts have recently been closed in London for 3 x 11 third quality at £9 and £9 5s., whilst 3 x 9 second quality has brought £9 15s. Several transactions in cargo lots are also reported. A cargo from Nouvelle, Que., has been sold for delivery to Garston, on the Mersey, at £7 c.i.f., and a St. John cargo for the Bristol channel at same figure. Only one or two unsold cargoes are now in the hands of agents, and for these there are many enquiries. A Glasgow report says : "Spruce continues in good demand, and several lines have changed hands during the week at fair prices." From a Liverpool correspondent it is learned that values of spruce deals have advanced there, consequently higher prices have been talked of freely alround. The position is undoubtedly favorable for holders of this class of timber. Belfast also reports that spruce deals have advanced in price. One of the chief reasons why an improvement in spruce deals has taken place is that there is a return of confidence to the timber trade, and it is almost certain that other classes of timber will share in the improvement. Birch timber and planks are in better demand, with a slight improvement in prices.

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following shipments of lumber, etc., from Canadian ports are reported since last issue :

From Halifax, N.S. : Barque Nimrod, for Irvine, Scotland, 401,000 feet, value $4,100. Barque Jupiter, for Conway, England, 502,000 feet, value $5,000.

From Montreal : Str. Fremonia, for London, sailed Oct. 247,537 pieces deals, etc., by the Charlemagne Lumber Co. Str. Marina, for Glasgow, sailed Oct. 24, 2,172 pieces deals, etc., by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; 5,987 pieces deals, by McLaurin Bros. ; 2,517 pieces deals, by Watson & Todd. Str. Lake Champlain, for Liverpool, sailed Oct. 22, 13,576 pieces lumber, by J. Burstall & Co. ; 3,490 pieces lumber, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. ; 26,548 pieces lumber, by Watson & Todd ; 2,580 doors, 1,147 pieces oak lumber, 1,113 bundles wood pulp, by C.P.R. Str. Westphalia, for Hamburg, sailed Oct. 25, 3,249 pieces boards, by Watson & Todd. Str. Etolia, for London, sailed Oct. 23, 11,893 pieces lumber, by R. Cox & Co. ; 11,541 pieces lumber, by Cox, Long & Co. ; 10,284 pieces lumber, by Watson & Todd ; 8,432 pieces lumber, by J. Burstall & Co. ; 1,617 pieces of lumber, by Montreal Lumber Co ; 12,806 pieces lumber, by Charlemagne Lumber Co. ; 22 basswood boards, by M. & L. Samuel Benjamin ; 4,429 pieces lumber, by C.P.R. Str. Escalona, for Aberdeen, sailed Oct. 25, 10,611 pieces deals, etc., by Watson & Todd ; 913 pieces oak, by C.P.R. Str. Australasian, for Liverpool, sailed Oct. 25, 2,181 pieces elm lumber, by G.T.R. ; 2,103 bundles pulp, by Laurentide Pulp Co. ; 8,895 pieces deals, by J. Burstall & Co.

From Vancouver, B.C. : Ship Battle Abbey, for Melbourne, Aus., 1,198,144 feet rough fir, 20,000 pickets, 120,000 laths, by British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co. Tug Albion, for United States, 307,000 feet fir logs, value $1,305, by W. R. Jones. Schr. Kailna, for Melbourne, Aus., 764,825 feet rough fir, 30,000 pickets, 180,000 laths, value $6,630, by British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co. Tug

(Continued on page 4.)

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Write us for Cedar Shingles

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A quantity of 6x6, 6x8, 8x8, 8x10 and 10x10x18 ft. and up White Pine Dimension Timber, for sale

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Wiarton, Ont.

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Has for sale a quantity of Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Soft Elm in good shipping condition. Cedar Shingles and Bill Stuff a Specialty

—CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED—

Hope, for United States, 319,000 feet fir logs, value $1,356, by W. R. Jones.

From St. John, N.B.: Schr. Sarah Potter, for Bridgeport, 890 pieces piling, by John E. Moore. Str. Kronberg, for Sharpness, Eng., 2,202,207 feet deals and battens, 37,522 feet scantling, 113,547 feet ends, 164,638 boards, by A. Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Co. Schr. Progress, for Hingham, 31,616 feet plank, 80,300 feet scantling, 37,000 shingles, by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. W. Elkins, for Providence, 427,400 laths, 145,589 feet plank, 16,636 feet scantling, by Dunn Bros. Schr. Pardon G. Thompson, for New York, 194,108 feet deals, by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. Walter Miller, for City Island, 186,129 feet deals, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Str. Ocamo, for Bermuda, 2,788 bundles shooks, by John Galey & Co.; 3 bundles shooks, by G. & G. Flewelling Manufacturing Co.

From Yarmouth, N. S.: Schr. J. H. 2rns, for Boston, 90,000 feet lumber, 5,000 laths, value $680, by Dickie & McGrath. Barque Johanna, for Newport, Eng., 440,000 feet deals, value $4,801, by Dickie & McGrath. Schr. D. H. Rivers, for Montevideo, 906,000 feet lumber, value $10,803, by Dickie & McGrath.

Charles Pedwell, of Lion's Head, Ont., recently made a shipment of 250,000 feet of hardwood lumber.

SHIPPING MATTERS.

Recent charters include the steamer Coringa, 1,366 tons, St. John, N.B., to w. c. England, deals, 40s., and the steamer Kronbourg, St. John, N.B., to w. c. England, deals, 36s.

An extraordinary condition now prevails in the shipping world. Freight rates are unprecedently low, and along the Atlantic coast hundreds of ships are idle. It is said that nothing like the present depression has been known in the freight markets since 1890.

TRADE INQUIRIES.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the Canadian Government Office in London, Eng., during the two weeks ending October 4th, 1901;

A gentleman in Glasgow conversant with the timber trade desires to represent on commission several well established firms shipping Canadian white pine.

A broker and agent at Durban, Natal, desires to be placed in communication with some good Canadian houses manufacturing goods suitable for the South African market.

An agent at Genoa, Italy, is open to take up the representation of Canadian firrms exporting goods such as lumber, etc., suitable for the Italian market. He is also desirous of appointing an agent in Canada for the sale of a well-known brand of olive oil.

The names and addresses of the parties making the above inquiries may be obtained at the office of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. D. Warren, president of the Imperial Lumber Company, has recently been elected president of the Traders Bank.

The friends of Mr. John Donogh, formerly of the firm of Donogh & Oliver, will be pleased to learn that as a result of a considerable stay in Muskoka during the summer, his health has been entirely restored and he is again in harness. Mr. Donogh has connected himself with the Imperial Lumber Company, of Toronto. The company has recently been reorganized and is moving into new offices in the Traders Bank Building.

The amalgamation is announced of the Canada Wood Specialty Company and N. Janes & Sons, of Orillia, Ont., under the name of The Canada Wood Specialty Company, Limited. Mr. J. H. Lavallee is president; Mr. George Thompson, vice-president; and Mr. C. B. Janes, secretary-treasurer and manager.

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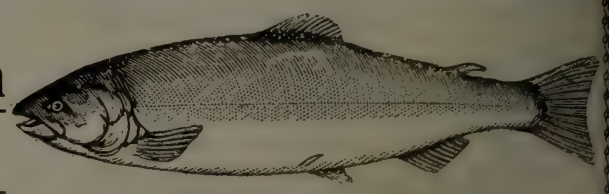

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MESSRS. JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also prime fresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.

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Invites correspondence from Manufacturers for shipment per regular liners.
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OFFICES: 73 Que Square, Bristol. ✝ Avonmouth Dock and Bristol

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Wood Brokers and Merchants

BELFAST - IRELAND.

Agents for Canadian white pine and spruce, cut to all sizes, and for all kinds of hardwoods in log, lumber and dimension stock. Shipments handled to the best advantage at all ports in Ireland. Correspondence solicited.

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Cable Address: "Pocahontas, London." Codes: A1 and A.B.C., 4th Edition, Lieber, Western Union.

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Agents Wood Specialties of all Description.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

BARTON THOMPSON & Co.,

Colonial House WOOD BROKERS

155 Fenchurch St., LONDON, E.C. All Standard Codes used.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

Jesse Cook is reported to have purchased a 400 acre timber limit near Orillia, Ont.

Last week the Parry Sound Lumber Company shipped about 5,000,000 feet of lumber by vessel.

In the Saginaw valley log run pine is quoted at $18 to $25, box lumber at $14 to $16, and mill culls at $12.

A report comes from Bangor, Me., that Congressman Powers has sold 107,000 acres of spruce timber lands for $500,000.

Lath are in request in the Chicago market at $3.25 for No. 1 white pine, $2.75 for No. 1 mixed and $2.25 for mixed pine and hemlock.

The call for cooperage stock is light, and there is a weaker tone to the market. In Chicago tierce hoops range from $12 to $12.50, and tierce staves from $21 to $22.

W. M. McKay, of St. John, N.B., is reported to have purchased from C. W. Robinson, of Moncton, several lots of timber land at Diligent river, paying $20,000 therefor.

S. B. Trick, of Oshawa, has purchased a timber limit on the shores of Gull Lake. The timber will be manufactured in the mill at Norland recently purchased from Stephens Argue.

William Anderson, of Quebec, has sold to Champoux Bros., of Disraeli, about 200 square miles of timber limits on Causapscal River and Salmon Lake, in the province of Quebec, at $125 per mile.

R. P. Murphy, of Rat Portage, Ont., has been given a contract to get out a large quantity of ties this winter for the C.P.R., and has commenced work on his limit on Sturgeon Lake.

Eastern capitalists are reported to have purchased 15,000 acres of timber limits near Big Bend, B. C. They have purchased the saw mill across the lake from Arrowhead and intend removing the plant to a new site.

The Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., have just taken tenders for the supply of 55,000 railway ties and 580 telegraph poles, to be used in connection with the construction of the road between Spanish River and White Fish Bay.

The largest timber sale ever recorded in the south was made last week, when the Hayward Timber Company, of Davenport, Iowa, sold 81,000 acres of timber limits situated in Grant, Hot Springs and Dallas counties. The price paid is understood to have been $1,125,000.

J. W. Munro, of Pembroke, Ont., is putting in camps on his limits in the township of Whitman, and this winter will take out 200,000 feet of board timber. In the township of Harty he will take out a similar amount, besides a large quantity of saw mill logs.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY

. . operating . .

OTTAWA & NEW YORK LUMBER LINE
OTTAWA & BOSTON LUMBER LINE
CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT COMPANY.

. . . . Shortest and Quickest Route from . . . .
OTTAWA, ROCKLAND, HAWKESBURY, ARNPRIOR, PEMBROKE, PARRY SOUND and other Lumber Centres, TO BOSTON, PORTLAND, NEW YORK, DETROIT, TONAWANDA, ALBANY, &c., MONTREAL, TORONTO, QUEBEC, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, &c.

H. B. MUSSEN, Contracting Agent, M. A OVEREND, Foreign Freight Agent. } 26 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

E. R. Bremner, Ass't. General Freight Agen , Ottawa
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DIRECTORY OF ADVERTISERS

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Pumps, Northey Manufacturing Co., Toronto.
The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, New York and Toronto.
Turbines, Madison Williams, Port Perry, Ont.
Telephones, John Starr, Son & Co., Halifax, N.S
Tool Handles, Blyth Handle & Turning Works.
Tents, Canoes, &c., Peterborough Canoe Co, Peterborough, Ont.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES--WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No. 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	24 00	26 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common		16 00
2x10 common		17 00
2x12 common		17 50
3x10 common		17 00
3x12 common		17 50
1x10 and 12 common.	16 00	17 50
inch siding common		15 50
inch strips, common		13 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 00	16 50
1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 50	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
⅛ inch No. 1 Lath		3 00
⅛ inch No. 2 Lath		2 50
⅜ inch Norway lath.		3 00
X white pine shingles		75
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts.	1 60	1 70
XXX white pine shingles	2 50	2 60
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toronto		12 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.
Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$26 00	$28 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	20 00	22 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00	25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R. 1 in.	18 00	20 00
" 1½ "	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	18 00	20 00
" 1½ to 2	20 00	22 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	16 00	17 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00
" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00	26 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	1½ 50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 " 1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run 2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm, rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"	20 00	22 00
Elm rock, mill run 1½" 3	23 00	25 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½" 2	30 00	32 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1	1¼ 17 00	18 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	19 00	20 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1½ 30 00	32 00
Oak; red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	33 00	35 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1½ 31 00	35 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	34 00	38 00
Oak, quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	60 00	65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1 " 3	85 00	100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	34 00	38 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m	$31 00	42 00
Pine, good strips	26 00	32 00
Pine, good shorts	22 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b.m	18 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 2 dressing shorts	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s.c. and better stock	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better stock	15 00	16 00
Pine, 8 & ups.c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s.c. strips	12 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath per M No. 1	2 25	2 75
Lath per M No. 2	2 00	2 25
xx Cedar shingles, 18"	1 40	1 75
Cedar Shingles, Clear Butt	2 00	2 35
Cedar Shingles, xxx	2 50	2 75
xx Pine Shingles	1 10	1 25
Pine Shingles, Clear Butts	1 60	1 75
xxxx Pine Shingles	2 75	2 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	39	50
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	45	55
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	45	55

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 n., 10 n. and up wide	$60 00	Selects, 11n., 8in. and up wide	$55 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in	60 00	1¼, 1½ and in	55 00
2½ and 3 in	68 00	2½ and 3 in	60 00
4 in	70 00	4 in	65 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	45 00	2½ and 3in., 8in. and up wide	55 00
1¼ and 1½ in	45 00	4 in	60 00
2in	45 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1in., 7 in. and up wide	30 00	2½ and 3in., 7in. and up wide	48 00
1¼ and 1½ in	4 00	4 in	30 00
2in	42 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	38 00
6 in. wide	43 00	6 in. wide	43 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	34 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	38 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	40 00	in., 6 in. wide	40 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼in., 4, 5, 6in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	25 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in	27 00	No. 2, 9 in	19 00
10 in	23 00	8 and 7 in	19 00
9 in	21 00	No. 3, 12 in	19 00
8 and 7 in	22 00	10 in	17 00
No. 2, 12 in	22 00	9 in	17 00
10 in	20 00	8 in	17 00

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$17 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	16 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 7 in. and up wide	17 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	16 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide	28 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	28 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	28 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 8in. and up wide	30 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	4 00	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in	3 25
Clear Butts	2 85	Clear Butts	2 25

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 50	No. 2. White Pine	3 00
		Hemlock	2 75

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$70	$72	1x12 inch shippers	$	$21
2½ in.	70	72	4/4 inch " 13" & up.		23
1 to 2 in.	63	65	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17	18
4 inch uppers	70	72	10-in. dressing and better	28	30
Selects, 2½ in up	62	65	10-in. common		18
1 to 2 in	55	57	12-in. dressing and better	32	34
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	55	57	Common, 1x12		19
1 to 2 in	45	48	No. 1 barn, 1x12	25	26
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	30	40	1x10	23	24
No. 2	25	30	1x8	21	22
No. 3	21	26	No. 2 barn, 1x12		23
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in	38	40	1x10		21
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in	28	30	1x8		20
Stained saps	25	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in	25	28
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch	28	30
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35	40	Dressing	26	32
Dressing boards, narrow		23	Common		20
1x10 inch shippers	19	20			

LATH.

Pine	$2 50	$2 75	Spruce	$2 50

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 50	$4 75	Bound butts, 6x18	$5 25	5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock	2 8
Smooth, 6x18	4 50	4 75	Spruce	2 65

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	62 00	1¼x10 and 12	35
2½ and 3 in	67 00	1½ in	34 50
4 in	72 00	2 in	36 50
Selects, 1 to 2 in	57 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in	38 50
2½ and 3 in	62 00	No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 2 in	38 00	40 00
4 in	66 00	No. 2 Moulding Strips, 1 to 2 in	28 00	32 00
Fine common, 1 in., up to 12 in. wide	43 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in	27 00
1¼ and 1½ in	45 00	6, 8 and 10 in	23 00
2 in	48 00	No. 2, 10 in	21 00
3 in	57 00	No. 2, 12 in	23 00
4 in	62 00	No. 3, 10 in	19 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	35 00	No. 3, 12 in	20 00
1½ and 1½ in	42 00	Box, 1x4	15 00
No. 2, 1 in	22 00	1x6 to 12 in	17 00	17 50
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	33 00	1x13 in and up	18 00
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	25 00	1¼ and 1½ in	17 50	18 00
Dressing 1¼ in	33 50	Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	14 00	14 50

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in	33 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 in	33 00	35 00	Strips	19 00	21 00
			Com. and culls	12 00	13 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls	12 00	14 0

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st &2nd, white, 6' &up,	20 00	22 00
			Com. & good culls	11 00	13 0

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. &	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	20 00	22 00

MAPLE.

		0	20 00	1st & 2d, soft 6in & up,	16 00	18 00

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A subscriber writes : "Can you give me a recipe for a cement which will cement leather firmly to an iron pulley. I want to increase the diameter of it slightly ?"

ANS.—The following information may be of value to you in connection with the means to be employed forcementing leather to an iron surface : Clean the surface of the pulley with naptha ; roughor sand-paper the surface of the leather which is to be applied to the pulley ; apply a thin coat of the best rubber cement to the surface of the pulley and to the rough surface of the leather. Allow the cement to dry (not in the sun) for an hour or more, then repeat the coats and allow the cement to dry as before ; then apply the cemented surface of the leather to the cemented surface of the pulley. Care must be taken to keep dust, moisture, and the fingers from the cemented surfaces. The leather should be applied so as to prevent air from being enclosed between the cement coats ; this can be done by rolling the leather onto the pulley. When the leather is on the pulley, roll it well with a hard roller, or pound the surface of the leather with a hammer or mallet. The ends of the leather should be scarfed and cemented so they will firmly unite together, and the lap in the leather should be made so the revolving of the pulley will not start it, but, on the contrary, will press it down when the belt or other device comes in contact with the lap. A good quality of coach body varnish, or good glue is frequently used to apply leather to the surface of iron pulleys. Coat the surface of the pulley and the rough surface of the leather to be applied to the pulley with the varnish, and apply the leather while the varnish or glue is in a soft state. The glue should be hot when applied. An excellent cement can be made of one (1) part best fine para rubber, washed and well seasoned, three (3) parts best purified gutta percha, dissolved in ether. This is an expensive cement, and takes some time to make it properly. Apply the same as varnish or glue, that is, do not allow it to dry as in the case of rubber.

"R. F." : What is the difference between priming and foaming ?

ANS.—Priming is the name given to that state of the boiler when the water is picked up, in the form of spray, by the steam, and carried over to the engine or other machinery in which the steam is being used. It is caused by too heavy a demand being made on the boiler for steam, or by the steam spaces and channels being too small for the amount of steam required to be passed through them, and may exist in a boiler supplied with the cleanest water, whereas foaming is due to dirty water and consists of a violent agitation of the water in the boiler, due to the presence of impurities, such as grease and salt. Both are dangerous to the engine, because they are likely to result in water getting into the cylinders, with all its attendant disastrous results ; and to the boiler because they are likely to result in low water and overheating of the boiler plates.

Kelsey & Kelsey, of North Tonawanda, Y.N. recently purchased 1,000,000 ft. of white pine at Ashland, Wis.

JUST A FEW SHINGLE FIGURES.

How many lumbermen actually realize the enormous quantities of red cedar shingles that are annually shipped from the Pacific Coast into this and Eastern territory? asks the Mississippi Valley Lumberman. This is an age of large figures, and familiarity with newspaper reports of billion-dollar trusts and other undertakings on an unheard-of scale are apt to cause one to smile indulgently on an annual shipment of from 20,000 to 25,000 cars.

It is estimated by competent authorities that 30,000 cars of shingles will this year find a market east of the Rockies. Let us see what this means. Taking 170,000 as a basis for a carload, we have for 30,000 cars, 5,100,0000,000 shingles. As each shingle is four inches wide, if laid side by side this mass would extend 20,400,000,000 inches, or 1,700,000,000 feet, or 321,969 miles ; in other words, a pathway to the moon and one-third back could be made. Laid end to end, using sixteen inches as an average length, and many run as high as twenty-four inches, we would have a line of 1,287,876 miles, or five times the distance of the moon from the earth. Placed on the equator, it would circle the earth 5½ times, or make a walk 17 feet wide and 25,000 miles long. Packed in bunches and piled one on another, we would have a column extending 17,000,000 feet into the air, or nearly 1,000 times higher than the highest mountain. At the present market prices these shingles would represent a value of about $13,500,000.

A few figures will do wonders in awakening people to an appreciation of a thing of this kind. Thirty thousand cars can be expressed in three words and one is apt to estimate accordingly, but five minutes' work with a pencil will astonish him.

PRESERVATION OF RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

In years gone by, says Engineering, little attention was paid by railway engineers in the United States to the preservation of sleepers by creosoting, burnettising and the like. The small interest taken in the matter was in part due to the very ample supplies of cheap timber then available ; but there were also other reasons. With the light rails then used the useful life of a sleeper was not closed by decay, but rather by the fact that serious abrasion under the rail-seats necessitated their replacement, even if comparatively sound as a whole. With the stiffer rails now in use but little abrasion takes place, and even when light rails are still used, the adoption of tie-plates has become general and protects the timber immediately under the rail, so that but few sleepers are now removed for any reason but general decay. In combination with the higher price of timber, this has led to greater attention being directed to the matter of preserving the sleepers, but creosoting seems still to be generally regarded as too expensive, particularly in the West, where the chloride of zinc process seems to be the most in favour. As western lines run, to a large extent, through somewhat arid country, this process seems to give satisfaction on the whole, in spite of the readiness with which the zinc salt can be washed out of the timber.

Mr. Robert Fulton, of the firm of Fulton Bros., saw millers, Fingal, Ont., died early last month.

NEW PROCESS OF REMOVING SCALE.

Patents have recently been granted to Mr. E. D. Hopcroft, Kidder Munster, England, for a process of removing scale from the interior surfaces of boilers, which lacks nothing in novelty, judged from a practical standpoint. The prevailing idea among engineers is that boiler scale must be removed by either solvents, oil or muscle and frequently by a judicious combinatiou of the three, which idea may still continue uppermost in the minds of practical engineers for some time to come. The method referred to contemplates the removal of scale by subjecting the boiler to a very low temperature. The apparatus consists of a combined steam and belt driven ammonia compressor, of portable design, together with the usual form of condenser and expansion coils. The boiler is first emptied and the scale covered interior surfaces allowed to become thoroughly dry. The pipes conveying the expanding ammonia gas are then connected to the boiler and the temperature of the latter reduced to 20-25 degrees below the freezing point. The rapid contraction of the the plates and tubes causes the scale, which has become extremely brittle under the low temperature, to flake off very rapidly, and the rise in the temperature which soon follows completes the operation, removing by the expansion of the plates the remainder of the scale. The operation is said to be quick and effective, which, if proved to be true by a more thorough trial of the process, offers an easy solution of the scale problem, especially for those operating ice and refrigerating machinery.

It is not unlikely that, should such a simple process fulfill the requirements from a practical stanpoint, a new enterprise, that of professional boiler cleaning, will find a substantial backing and a lot of needy customers to cater to.

It must be noted, however, that expansion and contraction of the boiler plates have not proved specially beneficial, and it will be difficult to convince engineers that it is good practice to deliberately stimulate an operation that they have sought by every means to retard.

CEDAR POLE SPECIFICATIONS.

With the increased demand for and use of cedar poles in the erection of telegraph and telephone lines, there should be some uniform basis on which contracts could be made and inspections had of these poles. As the business is now conducted a contract for cedar poles, unless every dimension is specified, means the delivery of almost any old pole. T. E. Mitten, general superintendent of the International Traction Company, of Buffalo, suggests the following specifications for cedar poles :

All poles to be cut of white live cedar, peeled, sound at top and not more than 15 per. cent. rot at butt ; base area to taper gradually and be free from large knots ; a crook of ¾ inch to five feet in length will be allowed.

Poles must be free from wind twists and large cracks, and measure as follows :

Length.	At Top	6 feet from butt.
12 ft	4 in	8 in.
20 ft	5 in	8 in.
25 ft	6 in	10 in.
30 ft	8 in	14 in.
35 ft	7 in	14 in.
40 ft	7 in	15 in.
45 ft	7 in	16 in.
50 ft	7 in	17 in.
55 ft	7 in	18 in.
60 ft	7 in	20 in.
65 ft	7 in	20 in.
70 ft	7 in	21 in.

Mr. L. Sapery, of the Syracuse Smelting Works, Montreal, has recently returned from an extended trip to Europe.

Mr. H. Walcot, of London, Eng., expects to pay his annual visit to Canada as usual about the middle of November, to call on his different shippers at Quebec, Montreal and the west.

Mr. George Harris, who by the way is a Canadian, is the affable and energetic travelling representative of Messrs. Geo. T. Houston & Co., the well-known hardwood manufacturers and dealers of Chicago. Mr. Harris frequently takes a run through Canada, and has succeeded in working up quite a considerable trade in this country.

CORRESPONDENCE

DRIVING HARDWOOD LOGS.

TROUT CREEK, Oct. 21st, 1901.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN :

Dear Sir,—Noticing various ways described in your paper of handling hardwood logs in the water, I beg leave to add an account of my experience.

For twenty years we have driven hardwood logs and find it can be done without difficulty and small loss, if any. Soft, rock and grey elm, black and white ash, basswood and cherry, if sound, will float, but any log will sink if much shake or rot exists. Maple, beech and birch can be driven in the loose by cutting and skidding on rollways during summer months, then banking them on skids by the water's edge until May or June of the following spring, to allow them to dry well. When put in the water they should be driven with the least delay to the mill.

The ends of all hardwood logs should be painted when skidded to preserve the timber and especially before putting in water to prevent soakage.

Oak cannot be driven any distance successfully unless placed with alternating softwood logs. We have rafted them with pine, hemlock and cedar by the use of small iron or steel dogs—driven in the logs—in which a ring has been arranged through which to pass a line or rope, thereby securing them to each other. Drive two dogs in the top side of each log, say eight or ten feet apart, then pass two lines of half inch rope through the rings, beginning with a pine or other softwood, followed by two or three hardwood, then another softwood, and so on until the raft is complete. The stream would require to be fairly straight with no rough rapids to break the raft.

We have never tried the peeling of birch logs for driving, bnt think it would be rather an expensive proceeding. We have tried boring holes in the ends and plugging them, leaving space for air, but without success.

Yours truly,
C. W. BURNES.

FROM ALGOMA.

DAY MILLS, Oct. 23rd, 1901.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN :

Dear Sir,—Lumbering is quite brisk in this part of Algoma. Wages are high for bush work. Teamsters and cant hook men are getting $28 to $32 per month, and other men $20 to $26. I think it would be to the interest of all lumbermen in Canada to stop rough timber from coming in to our country duty free. If this were stopped and a duty put on all undressed lumber and bill stuff coming from Uncle Sam, mill owners would not feel a dollar or two per month on extra wages. When at Sault Ste. Marie the other day I was shown by a lumber dealer there some nice hemlock all No. 1 and 2, 2 x 10 inch 18 feet long, that just cost the dealer $9.50 per M, f.o.b. scow, Soo, Ont. This hemlock came from Uncle Sam's bush.

Jas. Harris has cut this season for the W. Doherty Company, of Clinton, 1,500,000 feet of lumber. W. G. Doherty, of Doherty & Company, made a business trip to Toronto and other points in the interest of his firm in October, and I understand disposed of some stock.

Jas. I. Harris made a business trip to the Soo October 21st.

R. Blutie, one of W. G. Doherty's employees, had a very close call to a watery grave a few days ago. Early in the morning, while out in a birch bark canoe on Mud Lake shooting duck, he lost control of the canoe and was capsized. His cries for help were heard just in time. W. J. Harris ran about 100 rods to the lake, got another birch canoe and paddled out to the drowning man and brought him safely to land. We think W. J. Harris should have a Victoria Cross for performing such a feat as this. He is fireman for the W. Doherty Company here.

Jas. First, of Iron Bridge, has a new shingle mill in operation at that place.

D. Gordon, of Thessalon, is moving his steam portable mill out to the C.P.R. track about four miles east of Thessalon. Mr. Gordon is putting in a siding for his own use.

"HEMLOCK."

ANNOYANCE OF SMOKE FROM FACTORIES.

The following judgment, rendered in the Court of Appeal of Hamilton, is of much interest to manufacturers :

Whipple vs. Ontario Box Company.—Judgment on appeal by plaintiffs from judgment of Ferguson, J., dismissing action to restrain defendants from allowing smoke and sawdust to escape from their factory, No. 120 Main street, in the city of Hamilton, and fall upon the plaintiff's dwelling-house opposite the factory, and known as number 119 Main street. The defendants allege that for more than 20 years they have enjoyed as of right, and without interruption, an easement or right to have the smoke and sawdust from their lands and premises escape and fall upon the plaintiff's property. The trial judge held that owing to defendants' having to fill a contract for boxes for British troops in China, that the factory was working to its full capacity, and the separator got clogged, but that this lasted only a few days, when the nuisance was abated ; that as to smoke the particles alleged to have been carried and deposited by it had not been shown to have come from defendants' factory, which is thoroughly modern in all its appliances, though it appeared that no smoke consumer had yet been devised which will apply to the consumption of fuel such as shavings and sawdust. Held, that in view of the conflicting evidence between the parties with respect to whether the smoke complained of came from the defendants' chimney, coupled with letter of Oct 22nd, 1900, from plaintiffs' solicitors to defendants' solicitors, complaining of sawdust only, and also Plaintiff Whipple's statement to the inspector, this court is not disposed to disagree with the judge below in concluding that the plaintiff had failed to establish that the smoke came from the defendants' chimney. But on the question of sawdust, an entirely different conclusion must be formed. The great preponderance of evidence shows that quantities of sawdust have been blown from defendants' to plaintiffs' premises, which materially interfered with their comfort and enjoyment of their property, and constituted a substantial nuisance, to the abatement of which they were entitled when action brought, but having ceased before trial, an injunction need not be granted. If recommended, however, a fresh action may be brought. Dinning v. Grosvenor Dairies, 1900, W.N., p. 265. Judgment below reversed, and judgment directed to be entered for plaintiff for $50 damages, and full costs throughout. Per Armour, C.J.O., the plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction as to the smoke and soot also, but should the nuisance be continued, a fresh action may be brought.

AMERICAN REDUCTOIN IN LUMBER DUTIES.

(From a Washington Correspondent.)

While it may be that President Roosevelt will not follow up the example of the late Chief Magistrate of the Republic in advocating in his forthcoming message to Congress reciprocity with neighbouring nations, yet the signs of the times point to an early if not immediate reduction in lumber duties entering the United States and a total wiping out of the duties before the next presidential term. The imposition of the Dingley tariff on lumber was expected to favor the American lumberman and injure his Canadian competitor. The test of the Dingley Bill has proven that the American consumer pays the duty, and that never before have the Canadian lumbermen been so prosperous as since the imposition of what was thought on this side to be a fatal blow.

The bold stand taken by the government of the province of Ontario in proclaiming that far from accepting the blow from the Dingley Bill with meekness, that henceforth no more Ontario logs should leave her shores in an unmanufactured state, has opened the eyes of many of our people to the futility of trying to coerce a neighbouring nation of resolute men of our own stock. The Congress, and particularly the Republican party, sees how the wind is blowing, and that the farmers of the treeless states and many of the best men in the east who have much influence in the party are desirous of taking off the lumber duties entirely. The growing scarcity of white pine and the increased demand for this matchless and indispensible wood is another reason why the Americans want to preserve the small remnant they have. Altogether, it would seem the outlook for the holders of Canadian white pine stumpage could not be more assuring, and high as it is thought by some to be, it will likely become still higher.

RIGHT TO DEADMAN'S ISLAND.

Readers of THE LUMBERMAN will remember the somewhat exciting incidents in connection with the proposed establishment of a saw mill on Deadman's Island, in Vancouver harbor, by Theodore Ludgate. Steps were taken by the citizens of Vancouver to prevent the building of the mill, and the proceedings brought up the question of the title of the island. Mr. Justice Martin has just given judgment, quashing Ludgate's claim to the island, and placing the ownership of the island in the province of British Columbia. The counsel for plaintiff sought to establish that the land in question being part of the military reserve of the province, became part of the Dominion. Their contention was that the reserve existed prior to the time of the survey made in 1863 by Corporal Turner, R. E. The defendant's counsel argued that the land in question should be regarded as lands under section 109 of the British North America Act. The judge, however, in his judgment said that he failed to see that section 109 of the British North America Act has any application in this connection, for the existence of no trust or interest has been shown, and there was nothing to show that the province should cease to be the owner if it had been. In concluding the judge says : "The result is that defendant's case fails, and the title to Deadman's island is hereby declared to be in His Majesty the King on behalf of the province of British Columbia, and a perpetual injunction is granted restraining the defendant Ludgate from felling trees or otherwise trespassing upon said lands to which the plaintiff is entitled to immediate possession."

SOUTH AFRICA WANTS SHINGLES.

Consul General Stowe, of Cape Town, wants information from American manufacturers as to the efficiency, life, etc., of shingles as a roof covering. He explains that the De Beers Explosive Co., of Somerset West, Cape Colony, which has used shingles on all the isolated buildings of its explosive works, wishes to roof the company's residences with the same material. These houses will be erected at or near cities, and the municipalities object to the use of shingles for roofing. A fine showing is expected to be made by western red cedars in the South African market, if the manufacturers make an effort to get the trade that is promised there. No supply point has the advantages that the west posesses in taking care of a shingle demand in South Africa, and it is quite possible that a cargo trade could be worked up that would do much to relieve the conjested conditions caused by over-production.

The cargo market has the advantage of not being dependent upon railroad rates for an existence.

THE NEWS

R. P. Young purposes building a saw mill at Rosseau, Ont.

Irons & Winnacott, of Huntsville, Ont., are building a new dry kiln.

Charles Boynton, of Georgeville, Que., is considering the erection of a new mill.

Charles Stuckey is moving his planing mill from Bay Mills to Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

The plainng mill of Gillespie & Grier at Parry Sound, Ont., is being offered for sale.

R. Holmes, of Ottawa, has made an offer to establish a planing mill at Fort Frances, Ont.

McArthur Bros., of Toronto, are carrying on extensive lumbering operations in Texas.

It is the intention of S. L. Kyle to build a wood-working factory on Bridge street, Ottawa.

James Thompson is rebuilding his saw mill at Terranova, Ont., which was burned recently.

John Charlton, M.P., is projecting a railway to run from Port Rowan to Collingwood, Ont.

The Swan River Lumber Company have bought the the saw mill and timber rights of John Sinnott at Swan River, Man.

It is understood that the Parry Sound Lumber Company intends starting a box shook factory at their mills in Parry Sound, Ont.

A company is seeking incorporation at Gananoque, Ont., to establish a factory for the manufacture of tables and other woodenware.

The Scotstown Lumber Company, of Scotstown, Que., closed down their mill about the middle of October, having exhausted their supply of logs.

The Michigan Land & Lumber Company will this winter overhaul their saw mill at Blind River, Ont., and substitute steam for water power.

Napoleon Payette has commenced the erection of a planing mill and sash and door factory at Penetanguishene, Ont. Mr. Payette is a large contractor.

A by-law was carried last month by the ratepayers of Sundridge, Ont., granting assistance to the Veneer & Box Company. No votes were cast against the by-law.

Fred. Moore, of Woodstock, N.B., is about to build a new mill, to contain rotary, two shingle mills, patent edger, clapboard and lath machines and other necessary appliances.

A dispatch from Vancouver, B.C., states that a Puget Sound lumberman has selected a site for a shingle mill to be built at Vancouver, and has purchased 613 acres of cedar limits.

The new mill of the Conger Lumber Company of Parry Sound, Ont., was put in operation about one month ago. The mill was built under the superintendence of Barney Wickett, and is first-class in every respect.

A special committee of the council of New Westminster, B.C., has recommended the lease of certain property to the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, which proposes erecting a large saw mill.

The third action against J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, for dumping sawdust into the Ottawa river, has been withdrawn, Mr. Booth promising to erect a burner at the close of the present season.

The Victoria Lumber & Manufactnring Company, of Chemainus, B.C., are making improvements to their plant. The mill has been extended about 80 feet and the yard is being rearranged and enlarged.

W. C. Edwards & Company, of Ottawa, are taking steps to prevent the spread of smallpox in the camps during the coming winter. A doctor has been engaged to make a regular inspection of the camps.

The largest saw mill in Maine has just been completed at Ashland, on the Aroostook river. It is 207x60 feet and equipped with double-cutting band mills. Platforms from which the lumber is loaded on cars are four in number, each 400 feet long.

A new lumber concern is that of Bahnsen & Bucholtz, of Pembroke, Ont., composed of B. B. Bahnsen and A. Bucholtz. Mr. Bahnsen is an expert bookkeeper, having been with the Pembroke Lumber Company for fourteen years, while Mr. Bucholtz is an experienced man in the lumber business.

The Department of the Interior at Ottawa has asked Mr. Schenck, superintendent of the Vanderbilt Park at Biltmore, N.C., to report upon the forestry system of Canada. Next spring he will go to the Northwest and investigate the conditions under which tree plantiug has been carried on in the past, and will recommend a policy for the future.

A new mill has been built at Lower Stewiacke, N.S,, by Alfred Dickie to replace the one destroyed by fire in July last. The patent edger and rotary were built by the Oxford Foundry and Machine Company, of Oxford, N.S., and the lath machine by the St. John Iron Works. The mill is fitted with electric lights. It was built under the direction of D. Gillis, the millwright being C. D. Smith.

In a tree felling contest at Tacoma, Wash., a log measuring 37 inches in diameter was placed on end just as it came from the forest. Three teams entered the contest, the winners cutting through the tree in the remarkable time of 4 minutes and 9 seconds. This beats the world's record. A new record was also established in the one man contest, a 33 inch log being cut through in 6 minutes and 22 seconds.

Among the few industrial establishments in Canada visited by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall was the Hastings saw mill of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company at Vancouver B.C. This mill is one of the largest of its kind in the Dominion, and is equipped with the latest appliances. The mill was in operation, and the process of manufacturing lumber was watched with intense interest by the Royal party. On leaving the mill each of the Royal guests was presented with a souvenir of the visit in the shape of a morocco case, containing veneer samples of various kinds of wood.

The employees of the Pembroke Lumber Company, of Pembroke, Ont., held their annual supper a fortnight ago. The decorations were more elaborate than usual in honor of the guest of the evening, Mr. B. B. Bahnsen, who has recently severed his connection with the company as secretary after 17 years of service. Mr. Bahnsen was presented with an address, which was read by Mr. W. H. Bromley. He was also made the recipient of a splendid typewriter. Mr. Bahnsen responded briefly, thanking his fellow employees for their kindly remembrances and expressing regret that he was about to sever his business relations with them.

Upon a recent visit of the Attorney-General to the Rainy River district, the question of timber dues was brought up at Beaver Mills. It was contended that Government officials had in some cases demanded dues. The Attorney-General replied that of course the bona-fide settlers were not liable to stumpage dues. These are charged only to lumbermen, pulp companies, etc., who buy merely the right to cut timber, but persons who hold the land itself on patents from the Government can use such timber upon it as is not reserved without paying any dues. He explained, however, that certain persons who held land patents when not real settlers came there with the purpose of remaining as annual producers, but they were merely plunderers of the timber, their land patent being merely a blind under which they stripped off all the good spruce, etc., and then left. These people, wherever possible, would be required to pay a stumpage tax.

An event of considerable interest at the recent exhibition in Victoria, B.C., was a wood cutting competition. To assist the management, E. C. Atkins & Company, saw manufacturers, sent two expert wood choppers to take part, their names being H. S. Dorman and Joseph Bode. Two Canadian lumbermen also entered, namely, James and Robert Mearns, of Koksaat. A commencement was made with the cutting of a seventeen inch vertical log, Dorman using the axe first. He completed his work in 5 minutes and 39 seconds. The other results on logs of the same size were: R. J. Mearns, 5 mins., 25 secs. ; Bode, 5 mins., 25¾ secs., and J. Mearns, 7 mins., 12 secs. Cutting same size log with axe horizontally—Dorman, 4 mins., 12 secs. ; R. Mearns, 3 mins., 56½ secs. ; Bode, 4 mins., 4 secs. Double sawing, horizontal 24 inch log—R. and J. Mearns, 55 secs ; Bode and Dorman, 40 secs. Sawing perpendicular log, same size—Bode and Dorman, 43 secs. ; the Mearns brothers, 1 min. and 16 secs. One man back contest, 24 inch log—Dorman, 2 mins., 12½ secs. ; J. Mearns, 2 mins., 41 secs. ; R. Mearns, 2 mins., 36½ secs., and J. H. Bode, 2 mins., 10 secs. Bode and Dorman used one saw in all the contests, namely, the Atkins Pacifico. The Mearns Bros. used the Simons and Canadian razor saws.

THE NEW BRUNWICK FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. McFarlane, Thompson and Anderson, of Fredericton, N.B. This well-known firm have been established now over halt a century, the business passing into the hands of the present firm in 1870, and under their able and energetic management has expanded, new lines have been added until to-day the products of the company find purchasers all over Canada. One of the most important specialties manufactured is their patent Dunbar shingle machine, for which they control the Canadian patent, secured in September, 1885. This machine is beyond question and universally admitted to be one of the best on the market. It is favorably known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A large number of these machines are now in use. They have stood the test for years, and users claim that they give perfect satisfaction, and value them highly for their durability and excellent work.

This firm also manufacture rotary saw mills, planers, band saws, wood working machinery, lathes, vertical drills and all kinds of mill machinery. Another specialty is their well-known Buckeye automatic engine manufactured from plans and specifications procured from the patentees in the United States. This engine is guaranteed to give as good results in machine power from the smallest quantity of fuel as any automatic engine in the world. The present members of the firm are Walter McFarlane, Hon. P. F. Thompson and Peter McFarlane. Mr. Anderson, one of the original members, died some years ago while on a visit to Scotland.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., has been nominated by the Liberals of South Norfolk to contest that riding in the Provincial election to be held next spring.

Mr. H. Cargill, M.P., president of the Cargill Lumber Company, of Cargill, Ont., has returned from a three months' trip to Great Britain and the Continent.

Mr. A. G. McKenzie, of Stonewall, Man., died at his home in that place early in October. Deceased had recently been appointed to the position of forest fire ranger for the Dominion Government.

Mr. J. G. Scott, Mayor of New Westminster, B.C., and manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, of that city, has announced that he will not be a candidate for the Mayoralty for a third term.

Mr. L. H. Shepard, of Shepard, Farmer & Company, wholesale lumber dealers, Boston, left early in October for British Columbia and the Puget Sound country. He will make an inspection of the mill of the Spicer Shingle Mill Company at Vancouver, B.C.

The death took place last month at St. John, N.B., of William Barnhill, who conducted a lumber business at Marble Cove, N.B., previous to 1881, when he retired from active business life. He was a director of the St. John Railway Company.

The bereavement which has fallen upon Mr. Thomas Conlon, of the lumber firm of J. & T. Conlon, Thorold, Ont., has elicited the deepest sympathy from his numerous friends and the citizens of that place. Mr. Conlon's youngest son Louie, 17 years of age, died at his home on the 14th ultimo as a result of a bicycle accident received some time previously. At the time of his death Mr. Conlon was absent at his mills at Little Current, and almost simultaneously with the death of his youngest son, the family received a telegram from him announcing the death of his third son, James, who was at Little Current, the cause being typhoid fever.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

PULP WOOD—TREATMENT OF THE RAW MATERIAL IN THE LOG AND ITS MEASUREMENT.*

By a Canadian Pulpmaker.

Chapter I.—The Raw Material.

Although the ordinary text-books on paper-making and the manufacture of wood pulp give mention of a large variety of woods for the production of fibre, yet in actual practice the number of woods used is very limited. Of recent years, however, the inevitable law of supply and demand has made itself felt, with the result that it is being found possible to utilize material that at one time manufacturers would not look at.

In the various reports of the Forestry Bureau of the United States Government we find the following woods mentioned as being suitable for pulp wood, viz: Spruce, Pine, Fir, Balsam, Hemlock, Poplar, Larch, Tamarac, Aspen, Cottonwood, Basswood, Birch, Maple, Cypress, Willow, Beech, Chestnut.

Now while it is true that a certain percentage of cellulose can be obtained from all these woods, and that the quantity of fibre producible from a given weight of raw material does not vary largely as between the several woods mentioned, yet there are important qualifications outside of the mere yield of cellulose which effect the suitability of any particular wood far more than the percentage yield.

It is this fact that limits the choice of wood, and so long as the supply of the wood giving the best results with least cost has been abundant, the pulpmaker has confined his attention to those woods which give a fibre of good colour and strength at a minimum expenditure of labour and material.

Until quite recently, therefore, pulpmakers have confined their attention almost exclusively to the use of spruce, because this wood has always proved to be the best for the production of pulp, either in the form of mechanical wood or as chemical pulp.

That spruce ranks first as a pulpwood more on account of its physical properties than for the chemical composition of the raw material may be judged from the following table, showing the proportion of cellulose in certain woods:—

Wood.	Cellolose %
Poplar	62.77
Silver Fir	56.90
Birch	55.52
Willow	55.72
Pine	53.27
Spruce	53.00
Chestnut	52.64
Beech	45.47
Ebony	30.00

The woods which are mainly utilized either in conjunction with spruce or alone as pulp-woods are poplar and balsam. It is, however, worthy of notice that while spruce is equally suitable for mechanical pulp or for chemical, these other woods have only a limited application. Thus the use of poplar is almost entirely confined to the production of soda pulp, while balsam is generally worked in with spruce in the manufacture of ground wood.

In actual practice the rules followed, and the methods adopted, are so much a matter of local circumstances that it is not easy to describe, or define, under what conditions the best results are to be obtained.

For instance, some pulpmakers have a great objection to the use of balsam in the manufacture of ground wood. On the other hand, it will be found that in many mills balsam is used to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent. The chief difficulty experienced with balsam is that the wood grinds somewhat flaky and gives an irregular fibre. In the majority of mills using this wood the usual practice is to keep the proportion down to about 10 to 12 per cent., and in this way the inferior condition of the fibre does not seriously affect the pulp made.

It might be noticed in passing that the admixture of other woods with spruce in the manufacture of mechanical pulp will often account for irregular running on the paper machine, because the physical condition of the fibres from different woods is not the same. Every papermaker knows that some pulps work free while others act just the opposite on the machine. Sometimes it is necessary to run the pulp with a large proportion of water in order to get the stuff to felt properly, and for reasons of this kind the papermaker is apt to blame the quality of the pulp, and attribute the irregularity to the wrong causes.

A good deal might be done in this direction to determine the approximate effect of certain percentages of any particular wood added to spruce, say for instance the balsam, so that the maximum amount might be made known. For this it would be desirable to have a number of tests made with varying proportions of the added wood in which the conditions of manipulation and behaviour on the paper machina would be closly watched.

For the preparation of chemical pulp a greater number of woods are available, and it is easy to see that such would naturally be expected. By the process employed the non-cellulose matters are more or less eliminated, so that the resultant cellulose, or fibre proper, would not differ much as to its chemical composition, the difference being mainly those of a physical character. These are very varied, and then to such an extent that pulp prepared from one class of wood is not suitable for the uses to which pulp made from another wood can be applied.

Thus, while spruce makes a good strong white pulp, poplar will only produce a soft pliable pulp, which in its way is, however, as useful a material as spruce.

Of late years hemlock has been tried as a pulp wood with a moderate degree of success. The fibre obtained is somewhat dark colored, and of coarse quality, and is not suitable for anything but common paper. Another wood on which experiments have been made is tamarac, also known as larch. So far this wood has proved to be of little or no service for pulp. The cost of production is too high, as the amount of sulphite liquor required per ton of raw wood is greater than with spruce, and the complete removal of the resinous matters is a difficult operation. The subsequent process of bleaching is also an expensive one, and since the fibre produced without bleaching is poor the pulp cannot be used for good papers. It is claimed that the proportion of chips and shives in fibre prepared from tamarac is another serious objection to its use.

It is interesting to note in connection with the subject of spruce as the raw material for pulp that methods have been introduced to utilize the wood to the fullest extent, so as to obtain a high percentage yield. In some districts where the spruce is used for the manufacture of lumber as well as of pulp, an arrangement is made whereby the logs are converted into lumber and the smaller ones into pulp In this way there is a material saving effected. When small logs are cut up into lumber a large proportion of the wood is wasted owing to the necessity of cutting the round log into a square piece of timber, whereas with a large log the amount is much less relatively speaking. For the manufacture of pulp the small logs are as equally serviceable as the large ones, while some Rlaim that the former usually make the best pulp, so that the exchange is of advantage to all parties. Moreover, a machine has recently been introduced by means of which the slabs, as they are called, cut off from the large logs can be barked and eventually chipped up for conversion into chemical pulp. The economy effected is said to be considerable, though it is obvious that such a method of using all the wood can only pay when the cost of the raw material is fairly high, seeing that the expense attaching to the adoption of any such process as that described must be great, because of the labour required to handle the slabs produced.

Generally speaking it is certain that the utilization of woods other than spruce will only be achieved as circumstances demand, and it is hardly to be expected that pulp manufacturers will experiment with such woods until the supply of spruce runs a bit short so that the manipulation of them can be managed at a profit. The present price of pulp does not seem to warrant many attempts in this direction just now.

But at the same time the supply of good sound spruce in abundant quantities easily and cheaply got from the forests will not last for ever under existing conditions of lumbering, and steps ought to be taken to see that the supply is not unduly shortened.

*From Paper and Pulp.

BRITISH WOOD PULP ASSOCIATION.

A committee meeting of this Association was held in London on August 21st.

Members of the Association having received communications from certain papermakers who wish to introduce a new clause into the contract note, empowering them to entirely reject deliveries of pulp when they are found to be inferior in value to the contracted quality to the extent of 5s. per ton, the matter was discussed at some length, and it was decided to communicate with the Papermakers' Association on the subject.

Communications having taken place with the Statistical Office of the Custom House for the supply of weekly returns of the imports of wood pulp into each port of the United Kingdom, and comprising the particulars from the entries for this article as contained in Bill of Entry B, it was decided to accept the offer made by the Custom House and to supply these returns weekly to members at a charge of £1 1s. 0d. per annum.

Disputes have arisen as to what the minimum percentage of variation in moisture in wood pulp, from the 10 per cent. basis, should be before either party could claim for the difference, analysts engaged in this class of work were consulted, and it was decided to lay their replies before the Papermakers' Association and ask for an expression of opinion. The majority of the analysts considered that one-half per cent. would be a fair allowance.

The arbitration submission form recommended at the annual general meeting was revised, and temporarily agreed to.

Some discussion took place as to the advisability of amending the "force majeure" clause of the Contract Note so as to better define its object, but no decision was arrived at.

PULP NOTES.

The Thorold Pulp Company, which recently commenced operations at Thorold, Ont., has made a proposition to the town to start a paper mill.

It is reported that the demand for pulp wood in Quebec this fall shows a marked falling off from previous years. The price is lower, and the demand from the United States very light.

Through the efforts of the British Wood Pulp Association the statistical office of the London custom house now make separate returns of both dry and wet mechanical pulp and dry and wet chemical pulp.

It seems that a settlement in the arbitration case of Edward Lloyd versus Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company has not yet been reached, as proceedings are about to be again opened in the Superior Court at Toronto.

The wood pulp market in Great Britain is rather firmer than it was one month ago.

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Contracts for chemical pulp for delivery next year are being made more freely, whilst for mechanical enquiries show that paper-makers have still to buy very largely.

A representative of Messrs. Harmsworth, proprietor of the London, England, Daily Mail, has made an inspection of the pulp mill of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, at Chatham, N.B., with a view to purchase.

E. H. Humbero, manager of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company, of Shawinigan Falls, Que., was accidentally killed by his own gun while inspecting the limits of the company in the Lake Edward district. Deceased recently arrived in Canada from Belgium.

Progress is being made towards the formation of a combine of nearly all the sulphite pulp mills of the United States and Canada. It is said that the proposition provide that each manufacturer shall be paid for his plant in stock, preferred and common, both going to makers whose mills show a profit, and common stock to mills not showing an earning capacity.

The progress of the pulp and paper industry of the Dominion is shown by the annual statement of the Laurentide Pulp Company, operating at Grand Mere, Que. The net profits for the past year were $296,361 over and above interest on bonds on all other charges. This is upwards of 18 per cent. on the stock of the company. It is said that the entire product of the company is sold up to the end of the year 1902.

The paper and pulp industry of the United States, according to a preliminary census report issued the other day, has a total capital of $167,507,713, a gain of 86.5 per cent. since 1890. The number of establishments is 763, a gain of 17.6 per cent. The value of products is $127,286,162, an increase of 61.2 per cent The average number of wage earners is 49,656 ; total wages, $20,746,429 ; miscellaneous expenses, $10,184,106 ; cost of materials used, $70,530,239.

The Sissiboo Pulp Mills Company, of Weymouth, N.S., has defaulted in the payment of interest on its bond issue. About two years ago the stock of the company was placed on the market, with a bond issue of $250,000, secured by a mortgage upon the property owned by the company. The present inability to meet the interest is reported to be owing to internal difficulties on the part of the management. It is also probable that the recent low selling price of pulp has been a factor in the embarrassment. The company has an excellent directorate, and it is to be hoped that a satisfactory settlement will be made.

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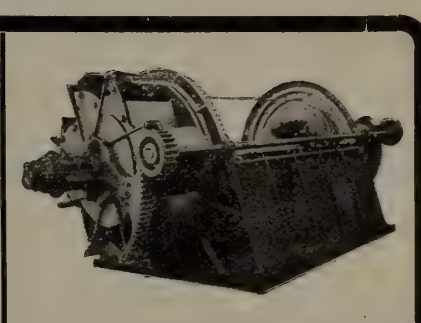

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arranged horizontally, for direct connection to main shaft or otherwise. We have several other designs for open flume settings, adapted to single wheels, or for pairs, and to suit particular locations.

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BAND RESAWS.

A few months ago a correspondent asked in these columns for some information in regard to 8-inch resaws. I happen to be taking care of just such saws this season in connection with a band log mill, writes J. S. Phillipi, in The Wood-Worker. The maximum feed with which the mill is equipped is 4 inches to the revolution of saw. You can figure what feed that is per minute, taking a maximum tooth travel of 8,000 feet and length of saw as 31 feet.

The stock we resaw comes from a band and a circular, generally in planks 2⅜ inches thick, and runs in widths from 40 inches down. It will be seen from this that with a 4-inch feed each tooth (1¾-inch space) cuts a little less than 1-50-inch. This, to my notion, is not nearly enough feed on stock, especially from 16-inch down, on which I think my saws would stand up to from 75 to 150 per cent. more.

In regard to the width of lap, etc., of which he inquires, that matter has heretofore been well discussed here. However, in my practice right at the present time on these saws, I make a lap ranging from 7-16 to ½-inch, generally nearer the former than the latter. I find old saws here of 17-gage with laps ¾ inch wide, which is ⅛-inch wider than I make on 14-gage saws. I certainly prefer the narrow lap. The proper size brazing tongs for this gage is about ⅝x1 or 1⅛ inches.

In regard to his question about the crown in back of saw, there has been quite a change of opinion and practice in the last ten years. If the teachings of filers at that day were unquestionably correct, then such a thing as a double-cutting band would never have been invented, nor could they be a success. Fortunately, band filers and band saw mill men are progressive and not dependent on the traditions of the past.

I can easily recall the time when I was told of a certain filer who put up his saws "straight" (no reference here to the late circular controversy). I was told that his saws went well, and I immediately asked if they might not go better if they had crown in back. But at the present time, the only objection I have to a straight back is this: A single cutting saw that is fitted this way will not be straight any longer after the first run of a few hours. The concave in saw at this time, of course, will be so little that it may not be possible to discover it. But a saw is all the time stretching more on tooth edge than on back, so it is certainly only a matter of a short time until it will be concave or sway-backed. While I can find no good objection to a straight back, the sway or concave back I would not regard as a desirable condition. Therefore, I prefer to fit them with crown back, say about 1-16 inch in 8 or 10 feet. In this condition they can be tensioned several times before they become concave. Furthermore, with the system of work I use, it is quite as easy to fit saws crowning as straight, and as easy to keep the back even.

An American firm has secured a contract to finish red gum block for street paving in England, to the extent of 100,000 square yards. The awarding of so large a contract for American material excited some opposition but in a trial of jarrah, Swedish yellow deal and red gum it developed that the gum lasted five months longer than the others, and was good for two years more of service.

To Purchasing Agents:

Corner 22nd and Centre Avenue,

GENTLEMEN: CHICAGO, October 12th, 1901.

Preparatory to increasing our manufacturing interests at Vicksburg, Miss., we have decided to close out and wind up a number of our scattered yards in Mississippi and Arkansas. The stock consists of several million feet of all kinds of hardwood lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, well seasoned and in good condition for immediate use. We propose to put a price on the above named material that will move it, and make a grade that will be an inducement to the purchaser.

Owing to the rapid wholesale manner in which we move and handle lumber, we do not consider it practicable to issue a stock sheet or make standing quotations, for which reason we solicit your inquiries for any material that you are in the market to buy or will use in the future, and if you will take the time to furnish us the above information, we will make you some interesting quotations.

Respectfully yours,

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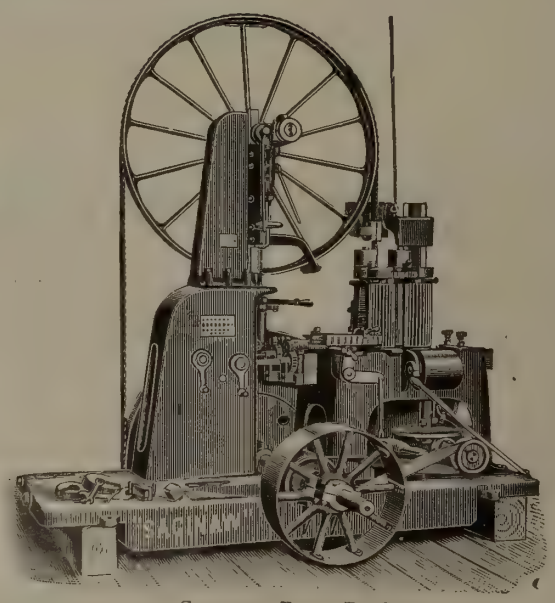

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We mean this and will thank you to give us a trial order for one or more gross Egyptian Liniment upon the following conditions:

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TRANSMITTING POWER BY ELECTRICITY TO SHOP TOOLS.

A committee of one, and a very strong one, has been appointed by the Railway Master Mechanics' Association to investigate and report upon the subject of transmitting power by electricity in railway shops. This is a very seasonable subject, for while a few of our more enterprising superintendents of machinery are applying electric motors to their principal shop tools and thereby effecting a decided saving of expense, the majority are holding off for the purpose of obtaining more information concerning the value of electrical motors. We have no doubt, says Railway and Locomotive Engineering, but the report of the committee referred to will have the effect of convincing many of the doubting Thomases that electrical motors are perfectly reliable.

Meanwhile we would advise those who are anxious to adopt electric motors and are hanging off on the ropes of two opinions to read a paper on the "Influence of Electric Transmission Upon Workshop Expansion" read at the last meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

This paper states briefly and comprehensively a number of the most important advantages of electricity as the motive power, not only where the future of the installation cannot be foretold, but where the gradual development of a plant or system of workshops may be in contemplation.

Future areas of power may be planned and arranged for with the utmost freedom and entirely irrespective of power considerations. They can be located as desired, on separate floors, in various departments or in detached buildings. Original provision for prospective development is not necessary in the electric system, but is required by shafting transmission. There is no expense for contemplated additions till they are actually installed as required.

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Auxiliary power is always at hand for emergencies and to almost any reasonable extent, on account of the reserve nature of the electric supply.

On a number of creosoted beech railway sleepers laid on two railways in Elsass-Lothringen in 1868-69, about 86 per cent. were in use as late as 1897. In the Eberfeld district only 13 per cent. had to be renewed after thirty years' service; these were impregnated with a mixture of creosote and zinc chloride. On the Eastern of France Railway, after twenty-one years' service only 6 4 per cent. of beech-creosoted sleepers required renewal, as against 26.7 per cent. creosoted oak sleepers and 52 per cent. untreated oak sleepers.

LUMBERMEN AT THE FAIR.

The employees of the W. C. Edwards' saw mills at Rockland, accompanied by their wives, again this year visited the Central Canada Fair at Ottawa. The visitors, numbering about 800, were taken to the Capital on a special train at the expense of the Company. The latter also stood the cost of admission to the fair grounds. A general holiday was proclaimed at the mills, and all took advantage of this fact to take in the fair. This is the third year Mr. Edwards has provided this treat.

The St. John Ship Laborers' Society have decided to accept an offer made by William Thompson & Company to give them employment on three lines of steamers at the same rate of wages and conditions as last season, namely, 30 cents an hour.

The shingle mill burned at Marble Cove, N.B., last month was built in 1890 by the late Robert Roberts, and is now controlled by the sons of deceased, who, during the winter, carry on a general contracting business.

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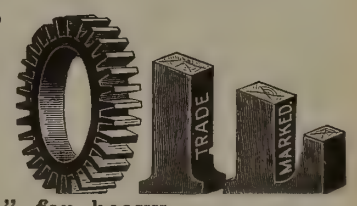

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FORESTRY AWARDS.

The directors of the Pan-American Exposition Company have announced the following awards to Canadian exhibitors in the Forestry Department :

Silver medals—Bureau of Forestry, Toronto, Ont., forestry products ; Columbia Handle and Lumber Co., London, Ont., turned wood (rough and manufactured) ; Sault Ste. Marie Paper and Pulp Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., dry pulp.

Bronze medals—J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont., tree sections ; J. B. Smith & Sons, Toronto, Ont., house furnishings.

Honorable mention—Algoma Commercial Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., square sections of birch ; British Canadian Lumber Co., Kearney, Ont., chair parts and birch specimens ; Lyn Last Co., Lyn, Ont., shoe lasts ; W. H. Morgan, Huntsville, Ont., inlaid baptismal font ; Mitchell Bros., Berkeley, Ont., maple rollers ; Sutherland, Innes Co., Limited, Chatham, tree sections, hoops and staves ; Standard Chemical Co., Deseronto, Ont., charcoal and wood alcohol.

Andrew Hutchinson, a young man 19 years of age, fell across the slash table in the saw mill of the Rat Portage Lumber Company at Beaver Mills, Ont., and was killed almost instantly.

IMMENSE FORESTS.

Hon. Mr. Duffy, one of the members of the Quebec Government, expresses himself very enthusiastically as to the prospects of his province. Only one-sixth of the timber lands are yet under lease, he says. He also declared that if the present rate of cutting on the licensed limits were continued for ten years, it would scarcely represent the product of one year's growth on the whole extent of the Crown lands. Further, he stated, that if all the public lands were put under lease, it would place the finances on a safe footing and would in no way jeopardize the interests of the province.

TRADE NOTES.

The Syracuse Smelting Works, of Montreal, have secured a large order for babbit metal to be shipped to Holland. It seems strange that the Boer sympathisers should thus show loyalty to Canadians.

Messrs. Geo. T. Houston & Co., of Chicago, have recently purchased 157,000 acres of hardwood timber land in the Delta Valley on the Yazoo river, Miss., and are about to erect a large mill and install four bands. This will give them in the new mill a capacity double that of their present mill at Bigbee.

WANTS PAVING BLOCKS.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, is advised by a firm of commission agents in London, Eng., that they are prepared to take up the sole agency in the United Kindgom and the continent for Canadian manufacturers of the following goods :

Fir, hemlock or pine railway sleepers cut to the size of 8 ft. 11 in. x 10 in. x 5 in.

Granite paving sets in sizes of approximately 9 x 6 x 3 inches.

Hard paving blocks, red gum or other similar wood about the same size as the granite.

Wood pulp in cargoes.

Nickel ore, zinc ore.

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Coakley—Yes ; that's my Jetsam. He's a very promising marine painter ; and, do you know, he started life as a humble lumberman.

Joakley—Ah ! once a hewer of wood and now a drawer of water.—Philadelphia Press.

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The Sutherland-Innes Co., Chatham, Ont., are among our most liberal exhibitors of forest products. They took the Grand Prize at the Paris Exposition, and have an exhibit at the Glasgow Exposition. At the Pan-American they had an exhibit consisting of, one section elm log, 3 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 2 in. ; one section red oak log, 3 ft. 6 in. ; one section white oak log, 3 ft. 6 in. ; one section sycamore, 3 ft. 6 in. ; one section black ash, 3 ft. 6 in. ; one section basswood, 3 ft. 6 in. ; elm staves, maple staves, red oak staves, basswood staves, white ash staves, black ash staves, elm hoops, red oak, basswood, elm, black ash, and maple heading, separate bundles, and bark for decorative purposes.

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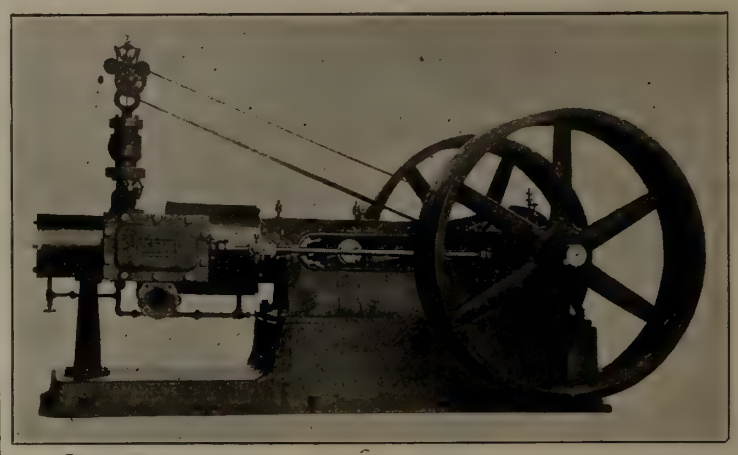

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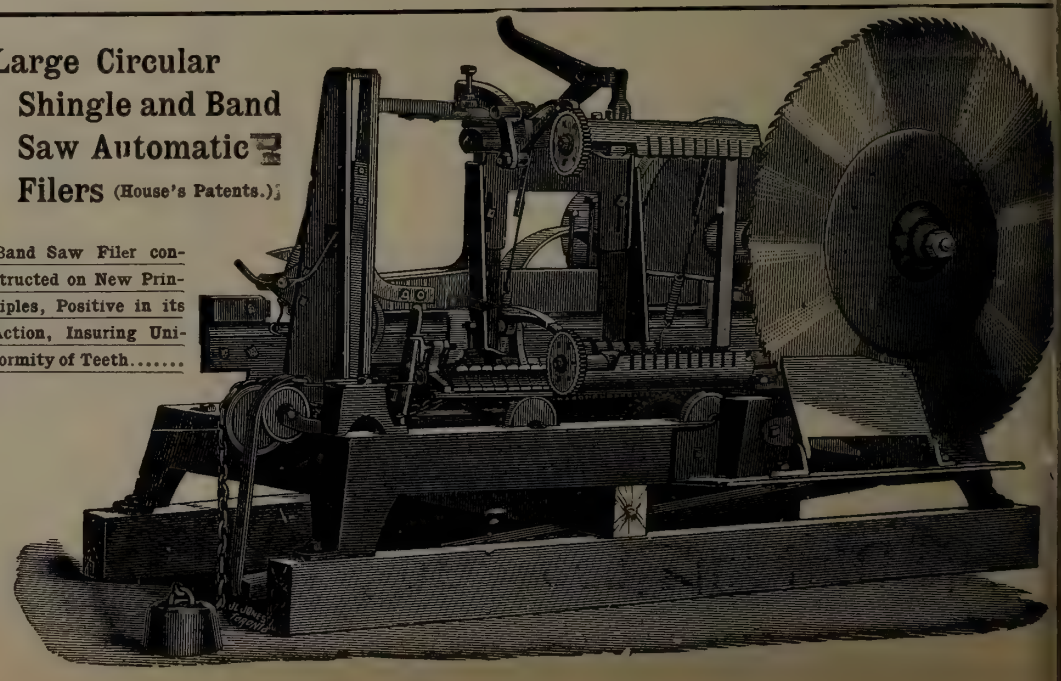

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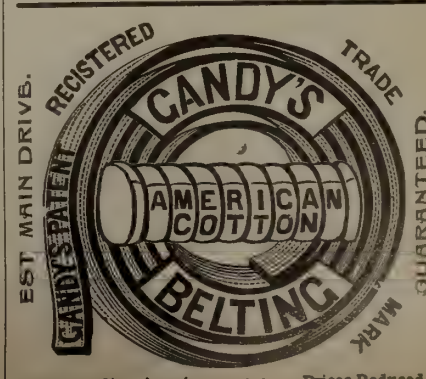

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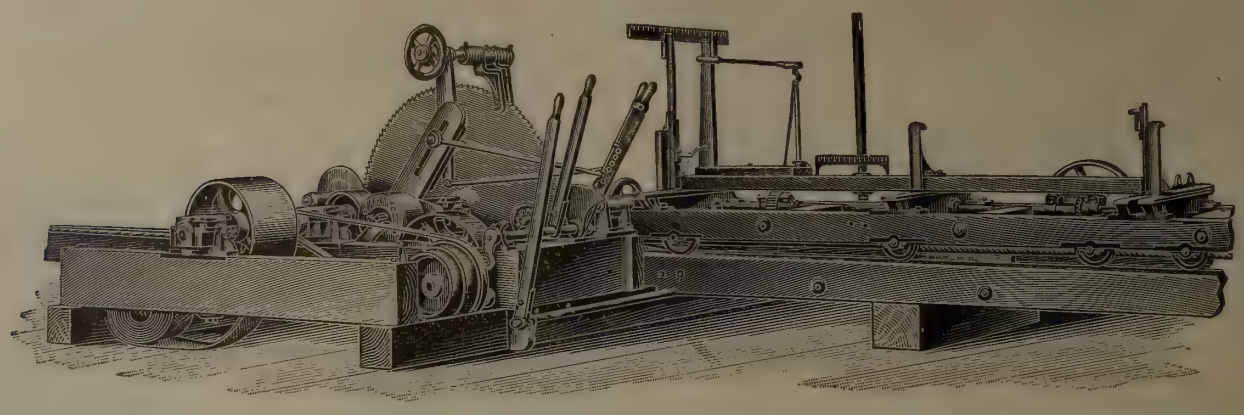

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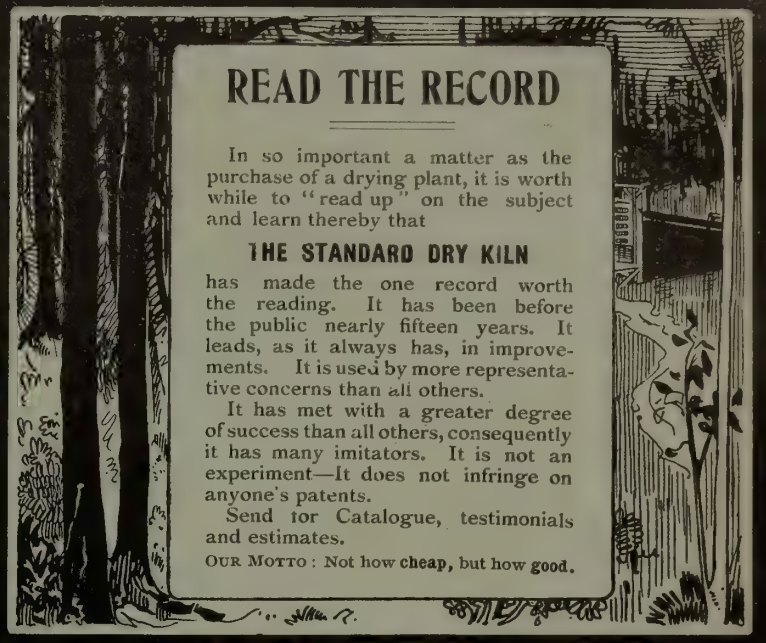

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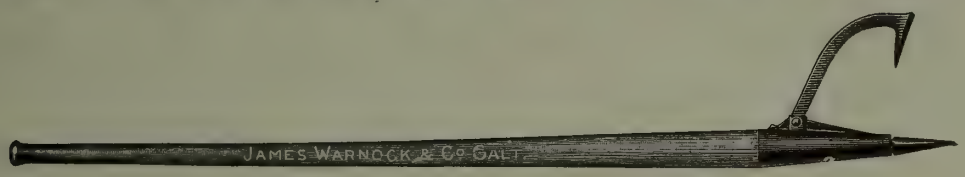

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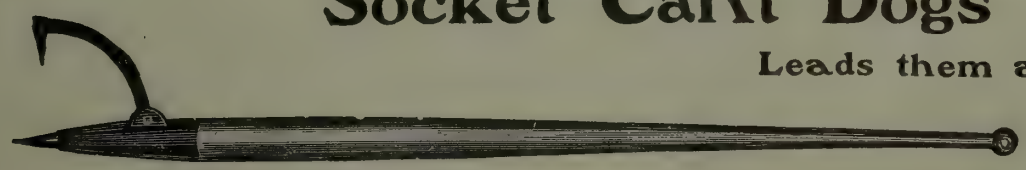

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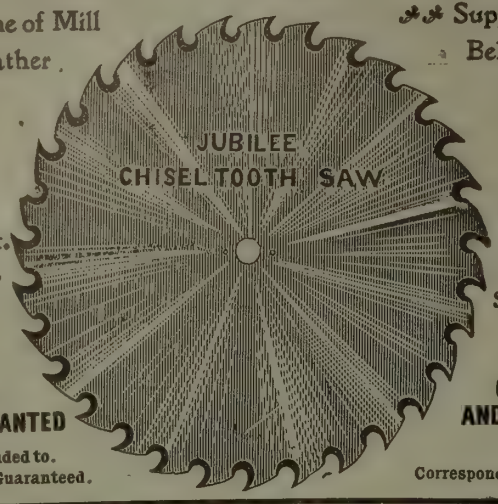

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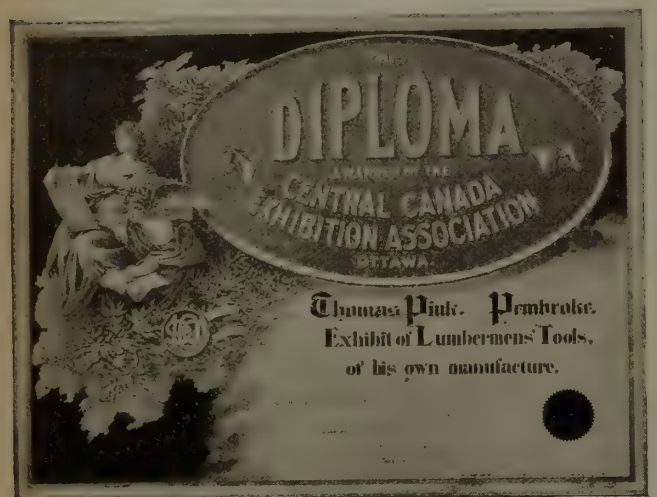

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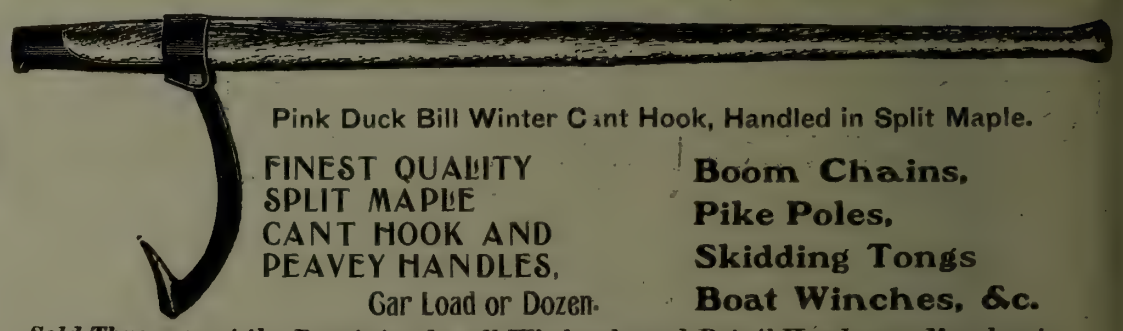

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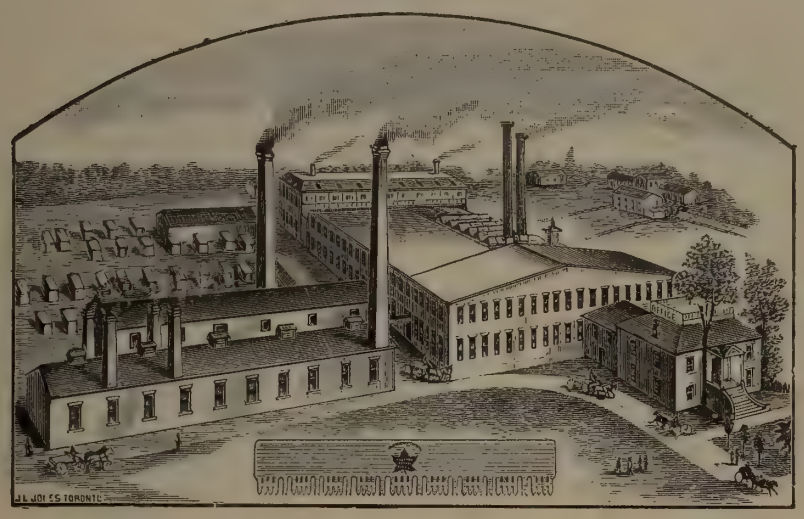

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FASTEST CUTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to steel which no other process can approach.

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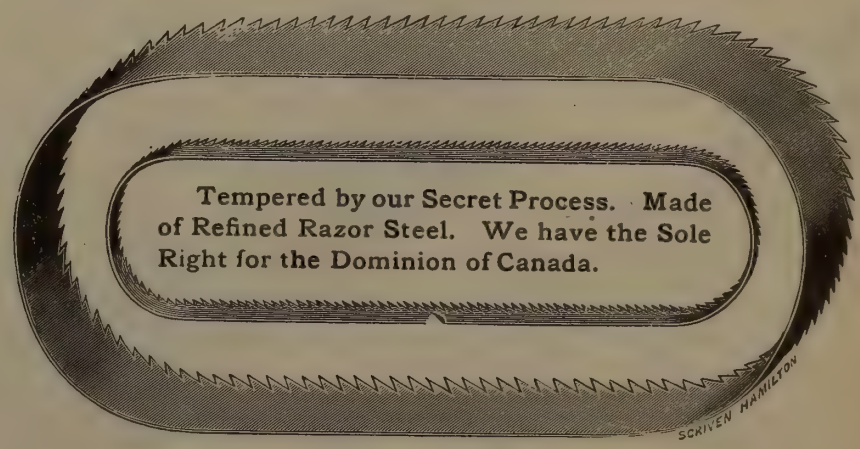
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of All Widths and Lengths.

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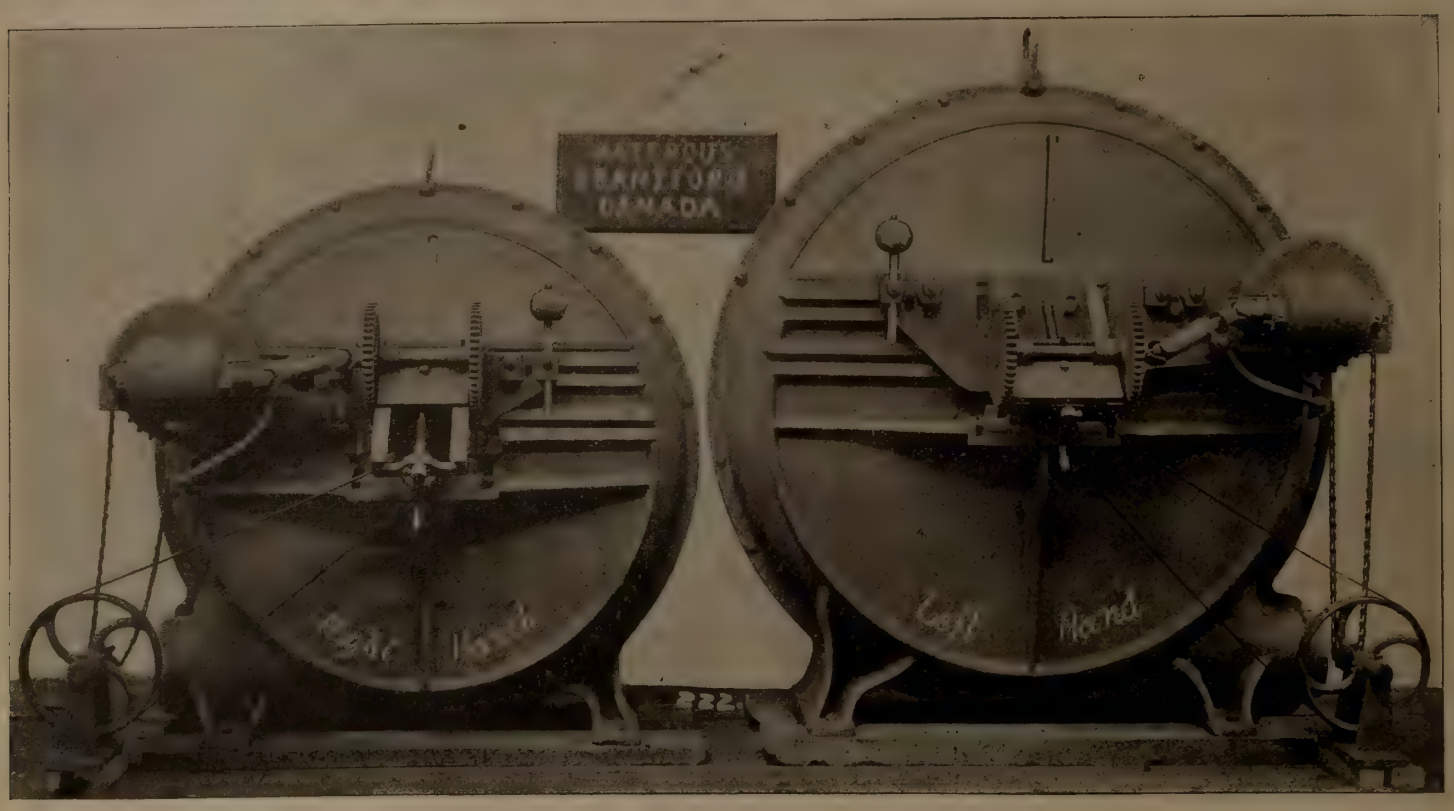

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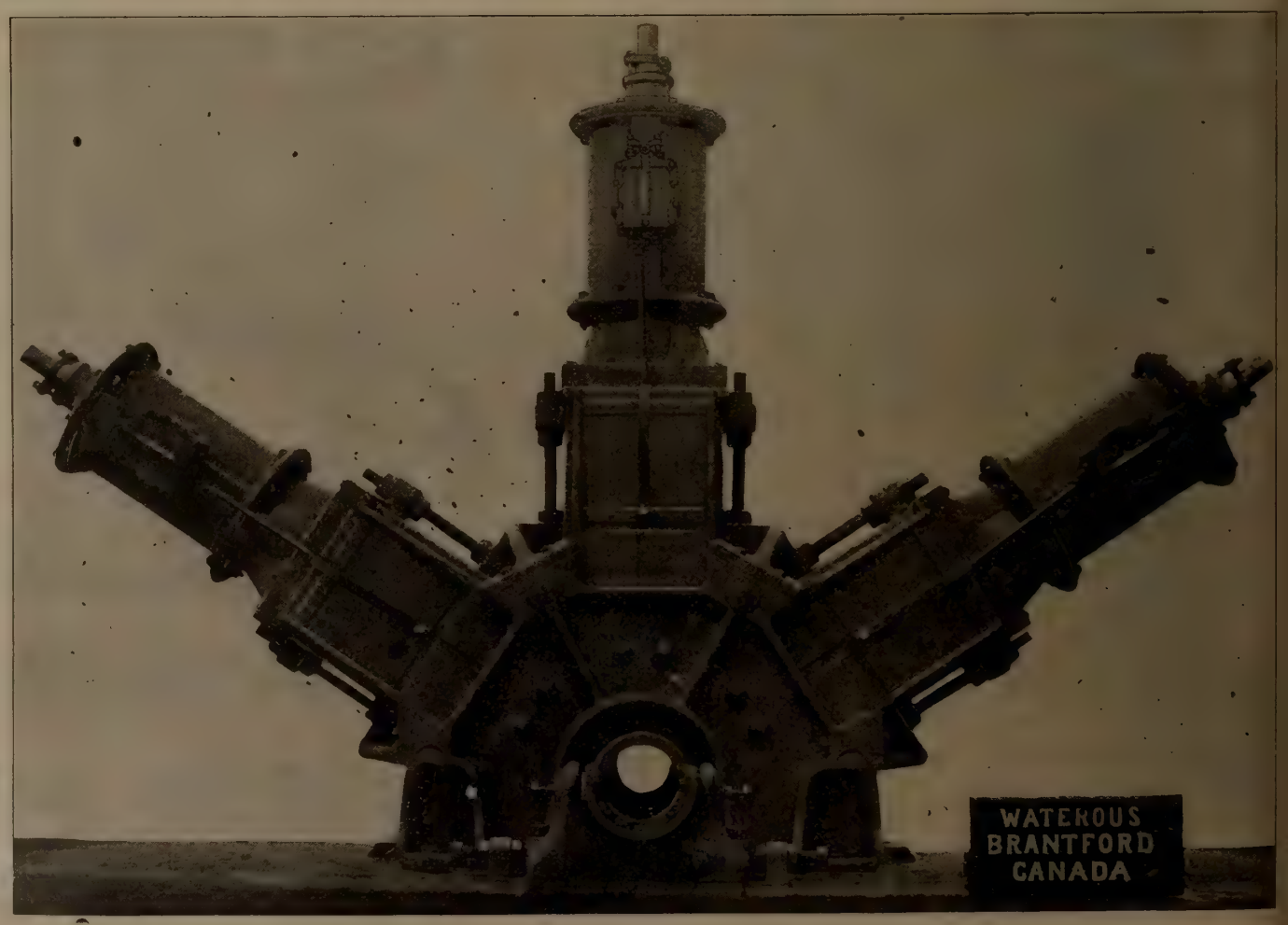

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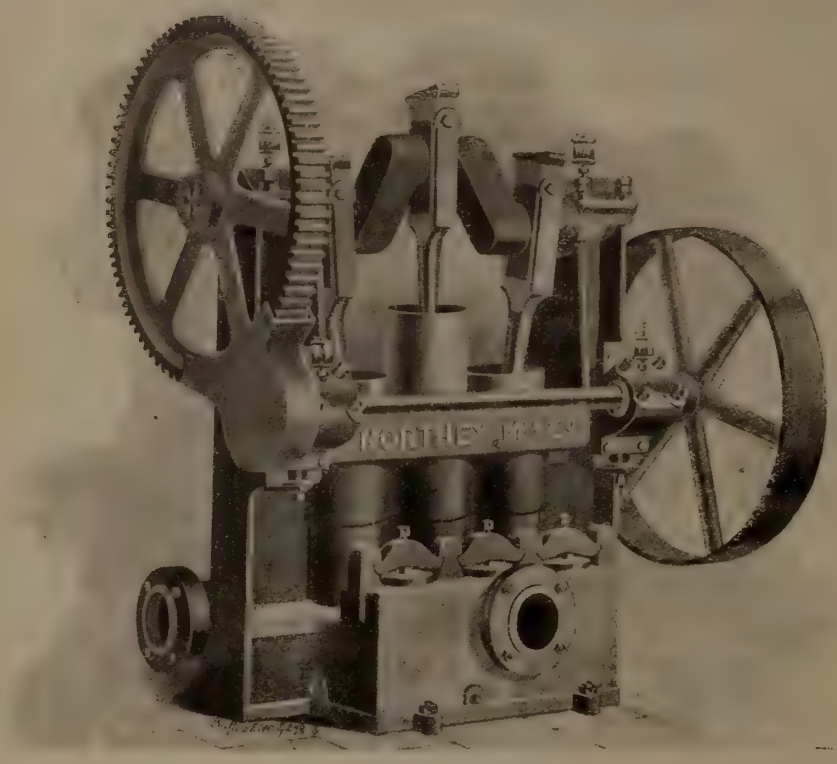
For handling Stuff in Pulp Mills



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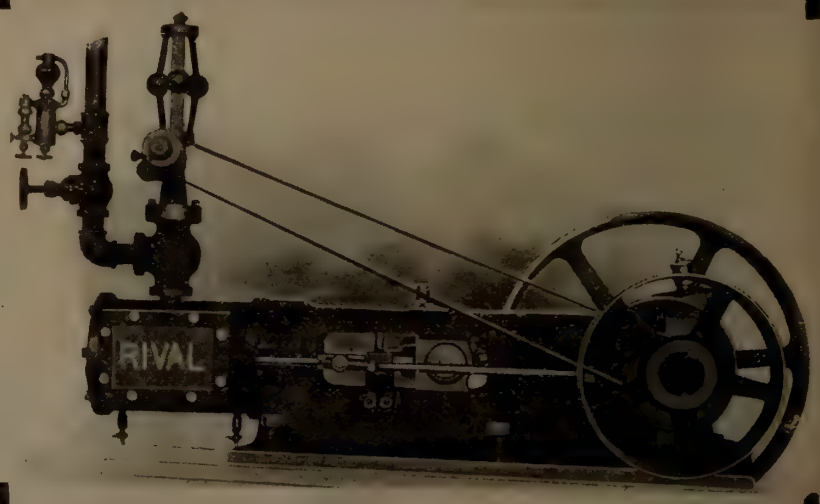

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXI.
NUMBER 11.

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1901

TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR
Single Copies, 10 Cents

MR. FREDERICK DYKE.

The lumber export business has now become one of the chief industries of Canada, the natural resources which the Dominion possesses in this line affording advantages for the profitable investment of capital which are, perhaps, not found to the same extent elsewhere. English capitalists have of late been turning their attention in this direction, one of the leading firms engaged in the business being Thos. B. Neale & Company, timber and lumber agents and exporters, with head offices at Liverpool, Eng. This firm operate principally in the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Frederick Dyke, of whom a likeness is shown, is their Canadian representive. Their offices are situated at Chatham, N. B., from which point large quantities of spruce deals and other lumber are shipped.

Although a young man, Mr. Dyke possesses a thorough knowledge of the lumber trade, and particularly of the requirements of the British market. He was born in Liverpool, England, in 1875. At the age of fifteen he entered the Liverpool office of Price & Pierce, of which Mr. Thomas B. Neale was then manager, as apprentice. Upon Mr. Neale taking over the business from Price & Pierce, in 1891, and establishing the firm of Neale, Harrison & Company, Mr. Dyke was engaged by the latter firm, and in 1896 was removed to their Miramichi office, later becoming the representative in the Maritime Provinces of Thomas B. Neale & Company, who succeeded Neale, Harrison & Company.

For the season now closing the shipments by Mr. Dyke from the Miramichi were about 12,000,000 feet of spruce, with some pine and birch, and from the Dalhousie district about 2,000,000 feet. The firm which he represents are also agents for various concerns shipping deals from the Nova Scotian ports, and for Messrs. W. & J. Sharples on the west coast of England and Ireland. Mr. Dyke expects to leave for England in the early part of this month.

Probably the oldest timber in the world which has been subjected to the use of man is that found in an ancient Egyptian temple, in connection with the stone work, which is known to be at least 4,000 years old.

In making foundations for piles of lumber where it is not handy to get timbers for the purpose, inch lumber s sometimes used by piling the boards on top of each other to the required height, taking eight pieces of 1x6 to make a 6x8. This form of foundation, while strong, is objectionable from the fact that it is likely to rot and has not the stiffness desirable in timber usually employed in this kind of work. A Chicago yard uses as a substitute for boards a frame made of two pieces of 1x6-16, and blocks of 2x6, 6 inches long, nailed on end every 6 inches. This makes a light and easily portable frame that has all the required stiffness of a piece of timber and has less tendency to rot than either the boards or the solid stick.

HARDWOODS ALONG THE CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

Owing to the receipt of many inquiries in regard to the location of hardwood mills, the Canada Atlantic Railway has given us the following information with respect to the timber adjacent to their line:

The district immediately west of Ottawa is well supplied with the softer woods suitable for cooperage stock, shooks, etc., such as elm, ash and basswood, but west of Eganvillle, maple, ash, beech and birch are quite plentiful. West of Madawaska, for a distance of one

MR. FREDERICK DYKE.

hundred and thirty miles, or through to Georgian Bay, there is an unbroken belt of white and yellow birch, with a good average of maple, ash, elm and basswood. There is probably no section of Canada producing the quantity or as fine a quality of birch, and we understand that the white birch represents practically the bulk of that now standing in Ontario. The timber is well matured and is especially suited for furniture stock, veneers and wood specialties, and owing to its great size, planks and specially sawn timber for the Continental markets. This timber will average twenty-four to thirty inches in diameter, sound and remarkably clear, as the samples of stock and veneers which we have for inspection will show. We are sorry that we have no illustrations prepared of the almost universal tracts of birch in this territory, but ample can be seen from the trains at any season to justify the statement that the supply is practically inexhaustible.

This timber is generally held by licensees of berths who are engaged in taking out the pine, little or no effort so far being in evidence as regards operations in hardwood. Locations can be readily obtained or the logs jobbed. A very large quantity of the hardwood is also held by settlers, who are only too glad to take out on contract, as it furnishes winter work at home. There is no difficulty in getting out several million feet in this way per annum in the immediate neighborbood of any mill and at as low a cost to the manufacturer under present conditions as if limits were operated by himself.

CANADIAN TIMBER AT GLASGOW.

A correspondent at Glasgow, writing to a Toronto daily paper, thus refers to the display of timber products at the recent exhibition:

"Much interest has been taken in the forestry exhibit, which is very complete and well arranged, and contains specimens of every kind of merchantable timber grown in the Dominion. Articles of woodenware were much inquired for, and there is a growing demand for material cut in particular sizes to be used in manufactories in this country. This applies to furniture also. The polish put upon the Canadian furniture is said not to stand in this climate, and the dealers in furniture prefer to have the material in the rough, or partly finished, and to put it together and finish it themselves. There are many advantages in this mode of dealing, especially as regards carriage, but the chief difficulty in the way of extending business in this direction is that few Canadians who could carry it on to advantage are in a position to fill such large orders as it would be necessary to accept to secure the trade. No doubt the commissioners in their report will be able to give valuable information with regard to this, as well as other branches of trade in which Canada is concerned. The Peterboro' canoe is always an object of interest, and all the exhibits of them, and most it not all of the carriages, will be sold before the close of the Exhibition. Canadian carriages are much admired, both for style, comfort, lightness and price. They have, however, one drawback, and that is the difficulty of turning —a serious one in narrow country roads. If this difficulty could be obviated without causing weakness of construction or increase of price the trade in these vehicles could be largely extended."

The Premier of Quebec has adjusted the difficulty over land rights existing between the settlers on the Lievre river and the McLaren Lumber Company, of Buckingham. The settlers complained that the company's men cut logs off the lands and made roads through the cultivated fields belonging to the complainants. It seems that the difficulty arose through a misunderstanding as to the extent of the McLaren limits, and the company agreed to recompense the settlers on a cash basis.

ALGOMA MILL REMODELLED.

For nearly a decade what is known as the "Red Mill" at Little Current, Ont., owned by McKinnon & Walsh, stood in idleness. About one year ago the W. & A. McArthur Company, Limited, of Cheboygan, Mich., wishing to transfer their operations to Ontario, purchased the property, and have transformed it into one of the most modern saw-milling plants in the country, as may be inferred from the accompanying illustrations.

The officers of the company are: Chairman, A. McArthur; secretary, W. F. DePuy; treasurer and general manager, C. E. Mould.

SAW MILL OF MCARTHUR BROS. & COMPANY, LITTLE CURRENT, ONT.

It was found that as a result of the long period of idleness the mill required a most thorough overhauling to put it in running order; in fact, the plant was almost entirely rebuilt, and in addition thereto there was constructed a mile of new tram and piling ground, sufficient for a stock of 18,000,000 feet, which includes 3,000 feet of water front, with not less than 14 feet of water along the entire front.

The mill is circular and gang, all the machinery being of American manufacture excepting the three engines, which were supplied by the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterborough, Ont. After a run last year of about four and one-half months, the mill, under the supervision of Mr. Thomas McGuire, local manager, was again overhauled and a number of improvements added, particularly in the refuse system. There is in connection with the mill a complete electric light plant, and in addition to furnishing light for the mill and yard, a number of business places in the town are supplied during the running season.

This season operations were commenced on April 25th on day run, and on May 15th on night run, making a total run up to November 9th of 308 days. During this time 20,000,000 feet of lumber were produced, the greater part of which was cut from a small class of logs. It is claimed that with logs averaging about ten or twelve to the thousand, the mill would be capable of turning out from 28,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet. In the run of 308 days, it is said that not more than 20 hours were lost as the result of breaks in the machinery or from any other cause, which is a high tribute to the ability of Mr. McGuire as a mill man.

The company obtain a log supply from their Beaverstone and Spanish River limits, situate as follows: Berths 5 and 8 and part of Humboldt, just west of the French River, and Berth 120, on the Spanish River, from which limits they are this winter putting in about 20,000,000 feet for next season's cut, besides about 2,000,000 feet which will be left over from this season. The timber is chiefly white pine.

TIMBER TRANSFER.

The M. Brennan & Sons Manufacturing Company, of Hamilton, closed a large deal with the Huntsville Lumber Company, last month, in which they sold fifty-eight square miles of white pine timber limits. From twenty-seven miles of this limit no logs or timber of any kind have ever yet been taken off. The sale includes the Brennan Company's mills and mill plant at Huntsville, and the price paid was two hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The Huntsville Lumber Company now owns one hundred and twenty square miles of pine timber, sixty-five miles of which is still virgin, no logs having been taken off it; and the other berths have been only partly cut. This recent purchase includes the last remnant of pine berths lying this side of the height of land and tributary to the Big East waters. The whole one hundred and twenty miles of timber can easily be floated to Huntsville, where the Huntsville Lumber Company now have two modern band-saw mills. Mr. A. Tait, President of the Company, had been negotiating with the Brennan Company for two months. The M. Brennan & Sons Company yet own large timber berths tributary to the Georgian Bay, and at other points.

THE STURGEON FALLS ARBITRATION.

A settlement has finally been reached in the arbitration suit between the Edward Lloyd Company, of England, and the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company. The terms agreed upon are understood to be as follows:

The Edward Lloyd Company agrees to reconvey the whole property affected to the Sturgeon Falls Company. The former will pay to the latter damages amounting to £102,417 19s. 7d., made up thus: £58,417 19s. 7d. actual cash already paid on account of the purchase, and a further sum of £44,000 in cash and assets, the value of the assets to be ascertained by a valuator. The valuator is to be chosen by the parties to the agreement, and if they are not able to agree a choice will be made by Sir John Boyd, Chancellor for Ontario. The Lloyd Company agrees to give a collateral guarantee for an issue of 6 per cent. bonds of the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company, amounting to £25,000, and also to purchase, if the Sturgeon Falls Company so desire, the output of the mills about to be completed for two years from the time of starting up. The Lloyd Company further agrees to withdraw all allegations made in the statement of claim affecting the good faith and character of the Sturgeon Falls Company, and the truthfulness of its representations, and the former further admits that the result of the timber explorations made alters the views it entertained. Furthermore, the Lloyd Company acknowledges that the trouble with the Sturgeon Falls Company has been the result of a business misunderstanding. The Lloyd Company further agrees to pay £7,000 to the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company on account of the costs of the arbitration.

It is stated that the construction of the new mill will now be resumed and pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The company will aim at manufacturing from 100 to 120 tons of pulp daily.

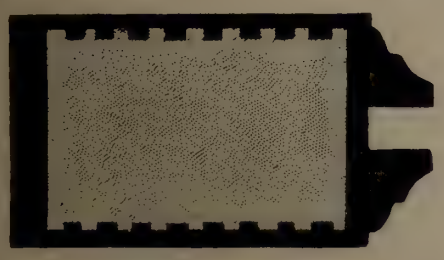
YARDS AND DOCK OF MCARTHUR BROS. & CO., LITTLE CURRENT, ONT.

POWDERED TALC AS A WOOD LUBRICANT.

The use of powered talc, or French chalk, as a lubricant for wood is not sufficiently appreciated. On new working or sliding parts a little rubbed in with a flannel or small brush will work wonders in the direction of smoother running; and where a piece of apparatus has been laid aside for some time it should always be lubricated in this manner before use. Talc may be objected to as liable to cause dust, but this can be entirely overcome by making a solid pencil of the chalk mixed with paraffin wax. Melt the paraffin and stir the talc into it, mixing very thoroughly. If the mass, on being allowed to cool, shows a slight tendency to crumbe it will be about the right consistency. So far from injuring the wood, this lubricant may rather be considered to season it—that is, it will tend to penetrate the pores and so resist damp.—Exchange.

GILMOUR'S PATENT DOORS.

We give below a section of a stile of one of Gilmour & Co's. patent lumber doors. These doors are meeting with a large demand both in this country and abroad. They can be manufactured in many kinds of wood, such as plain or quartered white or red oak, cypress, chestnut, white pine, ash, elm, birch, cherry, maple, quartered sycamore, mahogany, etc., facing ¼ in. thick, with a solid core of wood thickness according to that of the door. The sketch shows how the lumber is put together, and the manufacturers, Messrs. Gilmour & Company, of Trenton, Ont., claim it is equal

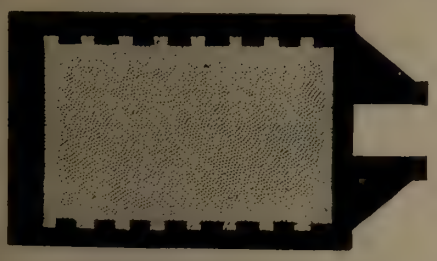


BEAD AND COVE SOLID MOULD.

or superior to the solid wood, and in hardwoods of course much less in weight, and being a 3-ply cannot warp or twist. The price comes considerably under that of solid hardwoods, and also under that of any veneered doors owing to the quickness with which the lumber can be manufactured; there is no necessity of keeping it under weight except as it passes through the machinery.

The wood is first kiln-dried with moist air, and to insure perfect dryness is further subject to heat up to 200 degrees. Waterproof cement is used.

The doors can be manufactured 1¼ in. and up thick, and either square, single or double



P. G. SOLID MOULD.

flush mould, Bolection mould, also moulded on solid, as seen in section.

Three-ply panels can be used, which, of course, are much stronger than most solid woods of the thickness.

DRYING LUMBER IN KILNS.

BY "SUMNER."

There was a time when one thought he must carry a stock of lumber sufficient for a year's supply ahead in order to satisfy the trade. That seemed to fill the bill then, but the demand increased to such an extent that the supply run short and there arose a demand for something to dry lumber quicker. From that time there has been a constant effort to develop a system for drying lumber that shall be quicker and better than the old system, and dry-kiln builders have succeeded in making a wonderful showing in the matter.

My object in writing on this subject is to show to some extent the different stages in dry-kiln building and their effect on lumber. In the first place, let me say I never worked nicer stock so far as drying was concerned than the lumber dried under a covered open shed. This stock was sometimes two years old. You could put a finish on it with a set of knives, without damage, while some of the artificially-dried stock will turn the edge of a knife in a few minutes, especially hard woods. I used to think this must be the result of a harder kind of wood than I was used to, but changed my mind, as I find the fault is in the drying.

Why is lumber dried by the heat of a stove harder to cut than air-dried lumber? I studied the matter and kept experimenting and reading about the nature of wood, and found that wood is a complete network of pores or airholes through which the water evaporates. Where the lumber is dried out of doors, under cover, the process is so slow there is practically no change in these pores, giving the lumber a soft, light surface, while stock subjected to artificial heat tends to collapse by the pores drawing together, making a hard, glassy surface, hard to cut. This for a long time kept artificial methods in the background; it was only after much study and experimenting that kiln builders were able to overcome the difficulty and arrive at the present systems of drying.

The first artificial dryer I remember was a carpenter shop where the lumber was set up on end around a stove. This did not long satisfy the demand, so they built rooms suitable for piling the stock and put in a stove. Usually ventilation of these rooms was the last thing thought of, as that would let the heat out and heat was just what they wanted to retain. Still, this also failed to supply the demand, and they must try again. Then another point arose—the insurance companies began to complain and raise rates because of the danger of fire from the stoves, hence they must look elsewhere for heat to dry the lumber. Then steam was given a chance to show what sort of agent it would prove in that line. It proved to be the very best thing possible.

Still they clung to the same old method of building a closed room, ceiled tightly to retain the heat, with practically no ventilation. These would not dry green lumber; the lumber must first be piled a few months or the kilns ruined it. I remember some of this style of kilns that were built from 12 to 16 feet wide and 18 to 24 feet long, with a network of pipes on the floor proper and a slat floor to pile stock on over the pipes. The valve for regulating steam was located at the end opposite the door and the operator must pass through the length of the kiln to shut off steam when the stock was dry. I have seen men attempt to go into those kilns to shut off steam, but could not because of the heat, showing that it must have been pretty hot. I used to be able to stand heat very well, so was often chosen for this duty; by keeping near the floor and going quickly I could shut off steam and get back without being overcome with heat.

This style of kiln answered the purpose for some time, but was extremely hard on lumber. Green lumber would "honeycomb" badly. Then experimenting began on the line of air-drying, and knowing that lumber dried in the open air dried much faster during the months when the wind blew strongest, kiln builders began to introduce the blower in order to create a draft, thus initiating the air-drying process. They have succeeded to such an extent that to-day in a first class dry-kiln lumber may be dried nearly perfect in the shortest possible time and still leave the stock soft enough to be easily worked. But right here let me tell you that some people could take the best dry-kiln in existence and spoil lumber in drying, while others could take one of these old back-number kilns and get fairly good results from it. Don't run away with the idea that anybody can operate a dry-kiln successfully. It requires as much knowledge and judgment as any other branch of wood-working. — The Wood-Worker.

A MAHOGANY CROTCH.

Mr. Arthur Rushforth, mahogany merchant, of Liverpool, England, has sent the CANADA LUMBERMAN a photograph of a mahogany crotch, which is herewith produced. The log

SPECIMEN OF MAHOGANY CROTCH.

was 15 feet long and about 30 inches wide, the crotch extending to 12 feet in length. Mr. Rushforth states that in his experience of about 25 years in the mahogany business it is the longest crotch that he has ever seen.

SAWING FROZEN LOGS.

"Are you going to do winter sawing this year?" inquired one lumberman of another. "We are planning to keep the mill running," replied the other. "You were inquiring some time ago regarding our experience in handling frozen logs. As you know, we have arranged to use all our exhaust steam in keeping our pond open. We have besides a closed box in which the water is sufficiently warm to take the frost out of most of the logs. We are figuring on utilizing all the waste material from the mill by converting it into steam and sending it into the pond direct. This ought to thoroughly thaw the logs.

Occasionally, however, the first few logs sent up after a new consignment has been received by rail are pretty thoroughly frozen. After a good deal of experience we have found that these logs can be sawed providing we have the right sort of a filer and the sawyer will reduce his feed.

THE
Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information in which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensa ble for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

THE STURGEON FALLS ARBITRATION.

The dispute between the Edward Lloyd Company, of London, England, and the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company, which has been going on for many months, has been finally settled in a manner that is eminently satisfactory to Canadians. The controversy arose over the sale of certain timber limits, a water power and uncompleted pulp and paper mills by the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company to the Lloyd Company. A portion of the purchase price was paid by the Lloyd Company, but before their financial obligations were finally fulfilled, a protest was entered to the effect that the water power was inadequate for the operation of the mills and that there was a less quantity of timber on the limits than had been represented by the Sturgeon Falls Company. Proceedings were taken to have the matter settled by arbitration, resulting in a series of hearings. It is understood that a partial exploration was made to ascertain the quantity of the timber on the limits.

The terms of the settlement, published in another column, were arrived at by agreement between the contesting parties. The Lloyds agree to convey to the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company all the property purchased, and to pay in damages $500,000 and in costs about $35,000 more. They further agree, inasmuch as the controversy may have injured the credit of the pulp company in England, to guarantee the payment of an issue of bonds by the pulp company. The Lloyds, it is understood, have formally retracted the allegations of bad faith made against the Sturgeon Falls Company.

While the dispute was in progress, the impression arose in England that the Lloyd Company had in a sense been swindled. Thus English capitalists held aloof from investing in Canada until the matter was disposed of. The settlement, it will be seen, completely exonerates the Canadian company. The effect of such a satisfactory and clearly-defined settlement can scarcely be overestimated. It will doubtless assure British capitalists that they may rely upon the business honesty of Canadians, and may reckon upon fair treatment in business transactions generally.

GRADING OF OTTAWA PINE.

On more than one occasion the Timber Trades Journal, of London, England, has attached the present method of grading pine as adopted by the Ottawa valley manufacturers and shippers. In a recent issue, under the heading of "The New Ottawa Classification," that journal says in part :

"The Quebec shippers appear to have made a serious blunder in trying to impose upon the buyers in this country the new Ottawa classification for pine. This innovation has been the cause of considerable inconvenience and trouble to the selling agents, and we have heard from important pine buyers that next season they will absolutely refuse to buy on this new assortment. We would remind our Canadian friends that the danger of habitual users of pine in this country seeking substitutes is very likely to occur."

We can scarcely think that the views of the writer in the Timber Trades Journal, as expressed above, are those of the timber trade of Great Britain ; in fact, we think that the statements have been made on very scant or unreliable information. Even the title of the article is misleading, while the reference to an "innovation" is very far from the facts.

The efforts of the Ottawa valley lumbermen have been directed towards regaining the old classification as established by the Quebec Supervisor of Cullers. It is well-known by the trade in this country, and no doubt abroad, that previous to the year 1899 the lumber trade of Canada was in an utterly depressed condition. The result was that during these years the standard of grading was made unreasonably high. This was in part due to the fact that the English bnyer took advantage of the existing conditions and influenced the grading to his own benefit, by constantly urging upon the seller the necessity of furnishing good grades and by the presence of his own inspectors when shipping. From year to year the grading became better, until the standard was ultimately so high as to leave little profit for the seller.

This condition of things could not be expected to continue. The year 1899 brought a return of prosperity to the lumber trade, and with it a natural desire on the part of our manufacturers and shippers to reap their just proportion of profit. An agreement was reached by the Ottawa valley manufacturers to form an association for the purpose of correcting innovations which had crept in at some of the mills in the matter of culling, and also for the purpose of making the culling as uniform as possible at all the mills. It was decided to adhere as closely as possible to the original standard of grades as laid down in the Act to regulate the culling of deals. This is the only aim which the Ottawa deal manufacturers have had in view.

The cause of complaint from England comes through the sharp contrast between a culling which had grown to be outrageously unfair to shippers, and the culling as laid down by the Supervisor of Cullers. The present grades are equal to, if not better than, those called for in the Act. This, we think, is generally understood by the trade in England, and even the statements in the journal referred to would scarcely have been suggested but for the fact that the demand for lumber this season has been rather backward.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER POLICY.

The Legislature of British Columbia, following in the footsteps of the Ontario Government, passed an Act at its last session prohibiting the export of cedar timber from the province. Upon certain representations being made as to the unfairness of enforcing the law at once, an extension of time was granted until the spring of 1902. In the meantime every opportunity is being seized by interested parties to bring about the abolition of the Act, and it is even stated that such a decision has already been reached by the government. In this case no doubt the wish is father to the thought, as such a statement is quite premature, and it is doubtful if such a step is even under consideration by the legislature.

The two interested factors are what is known as loggers on the one side, and the lumber and shingle manufacturers on the other. The former are engaged in taking out logs and selling them to manufacturers, the buyers being chiefly Puget Sound millmen. Most of the British Columbia manufacturers operate their own camps, and are not, therefore, large customers of the loggers. The government very wisely considered the interests of the manufacturer in preference to those of the logger when placing on the statute book the law prohibiting the export of cedar.

It is evident that the business of the logger will be injured by the legislation, but on the other hand the more important industry of the manufacture of lumber and shingles will be longer perpetuated. As to the advantages of the two industries little need be said. The logger expends a small sum for the cutting of the timber and exports it to a foreign country to be manufactured. The mill-man expends an equal sum in cutting the timber, and a much greater sum in manufacturing it into lumber, shingles, and other more finished products.

If the lumber industry of British Columbia is to prosper, a reasonable measure of protection must be given by the Government. The industry now suffers by unfair competition from United States manufacturers, who are permitted to ship into the Canadian market free of duty.

The success which has followed the Ontario timber policy should encourage the Government of British Columbia to enforce next spring the proposed export law. The situation in the two provinces is peculiarly similar, and there can be little doubt that the results would be as satisfactory in British Columbia as in Ontario.

EIDTORIAL NOTES.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at its annual meeting in Montreal last month, passed a resolution in favor of the following duties on timber products coming into Canada: White and red pine, hemlock, tamarac, spruce, Douglas fir and cedar, $2 per thousand feet ; shingles, 30 cents per thousand ; laths, 20 cents per thousand. If these duties should be adopted by the Dominion Government, a large measure of relief would be afforded Canadian lumbermen generally and those of British Columbia in particular. An important section of the same resolution calls for the use of Canadian timber in all government contracts. In this respect the governments have been somewhat neglectful of the interests of the people, in omitting to specify Canadian material.

One would judge by the amonnt of space devoted to a discussion of the reciprocity question by lumber journals of the United States that there must be a strong sentiment in that country in favor of free lumber. Every possible argument is being brought forward by these journals to show that free lumber would be a dire calamity to the country, but nevertheless there are many advocates of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States embodying the free interchange of forest products. It is not clear, in view of recent legislation on this side of the border, how this can be brought about, but the United States is apparently waking up to the fact that Canada is one of her best customers and that American products are purchased by Canadians to the value of $20 per capita annually.

The geographical position of the city of St. John, in New Brunswick, has made it one of the most important saw-milling points in Canada. The St. John river, which is over 450 miles long, and its numerous tributaries, drains a large section of territory in the state of Maine, making it compulsory for Maine lumbermen to float their logs to St. John for manufacture. Most of the mills located there are owned by Maine lumbermen. In time it is believed this will be changed, and logging by rail will become popular in the state of Maine. The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company are now making extensions which will ultimately complete a circuit of railway leading from Bangor and running around the great northern timber territory, in many sections of which the axe of the woodsman has never been wielded. As the forest lying within a reasonable haul of the driving streams becomes cut over, it may be that the logs will be carried out of the forest by rail, and that St. John mills will cease to manufacture the timber of Maine.

It is announced that Russia is about to apply scientific methods to her immense forests, with the object, we are told, of more vigorously competing for the timber trade of Great Britain. This movement illustrates the wisdom of the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada in taking steps to perpetuate the timber resources of this country. Great Britain is by all odds the greatest timber consuming country in the world. Her annual imports for the past five years have averaged in value £22,000,000. The quantity which Europe has supplied is each year showing a decrease, and it is thought that a further falling off may be prevented by the adoption of scientific forestry. Germany comes second as a timber consuming country, spending annually £8,000,000 less than Great Britain, while France comes third. Thus it will be seen that there is an immense market in Europe for Canadian timber. An Indian forest officer has stated that if the magnificent timber resources of Canada were controlled by a system as thorough as that established in India, the Dominion could easily supply the mother country with 3,000,000 tons of timber a year. "Why cannot such a system be started," queried the expert, "and why let Russia and all the rest in when our own Colonies can supply our needs, and, in doing so, enrich themselves ?"

CANADIAN WOODS FOR STREET PAVING.

The question of the suitability of Canadian woods for paving purposes is receiving considerable attention in Great Britain. Mr. J. W. Bradley, city engineer of Westminster, has made enquiries from leading dealers, whose opinions are given below. It will be seen that spruce is strongly recommended :

Improved Wood Pavement Co., Ltd. : Tried a sample of Quebec deals in Bond st. in 1896 in comparison with Baltic wood ; there is no apparent difference in the wear, and it seems to be doing well ; also tried it many years ago in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and it proved a success.

R. R. Dobell & Co. :—Have the impression that Canadian spruce would suit better for paving blocks than most other woods, and would certainly come very much cheaper than any red deals.

Watson & Todd, Liverpool. :—Have supplied the Liverpool Corporation with large quantities of Canadian red pine for paving purposes.

City Engineer, Liverpool :—Practically all the red pine deals used in this city during the last three or four years have been Canadian, and these have given satisfactory results. There does not appear to be much difference between the cost of Canadian and that of Baltic deals.

R. Lauder & Co., West Hartlepool :—Are not aware that any Canadian timber has been used for paving purposes, but would strongly recommend a trial of the red deal from Canada, as they consider it to be sounder, tougher and more durable than the Baltic, and costs very little more.

Bryce, Junor & White :—Consider that Canadian pine would be too expensive and too soft to compete with Baltic pine for wood paving purposes, but there is an excellent hard pine in Canada (which can be produced more cheaply than the standard Canadian pine) which is becoming favourably known, and it is possible this might prove satisfactory.

Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd. :—Are of opinion that Canadian white spruce creosoted would make an excellent paving, the wood being sound, hard, bright and free from sap. The creosote would prevent any decay, and, moreover, the price would be less than Baltic yellow. All scaffold boards are cut from spruce

Price & Pierce :—As regards Canadian timber, white pine is of too soft a nature for street paving, but, in the opinion of many people, spruce is a most desirable wood for this purpose, and we have no doubt if it received a fair trial would be found to answer every purpose. It is a cheap and durable wood of a tough nature, and where it has been used has given satisfaction, but in certain quarters there is a prejudice against it, which has prevented it coming into use for this purpose. Spruce deals 3 x 9 are to be had in large quantities all through the country, and in our opinion would be found to answer every street paving purpose quite as well as some of the more expensive woods.

Mr. Bradley is of opinion that tamarac and white spruce are deserving of a more extended and thorough trial for paving purposes in England, but would point out to those interested that the success or otherwise of the trial will depend to a very large extent on the care with which the deals are selected and sawn, and they should also be marketed as cheaply as possible.

LARGE DEMAND FOR YOUNG TREES.

The Timber and Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has recently purchased 300,000 young trees for use in the North-West from a firm in Bismarck, North Dakota. It is learned from Mr. William Stewart, the Superintendent of Forestry, that all the young cottonwood seedlings that could be obtained in Canada were purchased, but that these were insufficient for the requirements of next season ; hence the necessity of getting a supply from across the border. The Dakota cottonwoods grow along the river bottoms and sand bars of the Missouri river, and are furnished very cheaply, the price being $1.25 per thousand.

The Department is experiencing a heavy demand for plant material in connection with the government co-operative plan, and find it necessary to use every effort so as not to disappoint the settlers after they have prepared their land in accordance with the instructions given.

ASSOCIATION OF LOGGERS.

The loggers in British Columbia have formed an association, with Mr. William Higgins as president, and Mr. A. Hamilton corresponding secretary. The rules and regulations will be modelled after the Washington Association. It is said that the Association will endeavor to induce the Government to abolish the act prohibiting the export of cedar to the United States, which became law last season, but which has not yet been put in operation.

Mr. Higgins, the president of the association, is one of the best known loggers on the coast. For several years he supplied the mill of the Victoria Lumber Manufacturing Company at Chemainus with practically all the logs required.

The Thomas Merrill Log & Lumber Company, a Washington concern, has been authorized to do business in British Columbia. Their head office will be at Victoria.

CORRESPONDENCE

METHOD IN THE SHOP.

BRANTFORD, ONT., Nov. 12th, 1901.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

Dear Sir,—In your last issue there appeared an article "Method in the Shop," by H. T. G. We feel that we cannot let the opportunity pass without endorsing the writer's remarks; indeed, it would almost appear that he had stolen the idea from us, as he describes our system exactly, even to the color and size of slip used by us.

This system enables us to tell in a moment's time by whom the material was ordered, to whom delivered, when and where, and name of teamster. When necessary to issue a shop slip or lumber yard slip in connection with the order, each order bears a corresponding number, and are all, with the shipper's slip, attached together and filed away consecutively.

We heartily recommend the system described by H. T. G. to any person who desires a safety valve on his business.

Yours very truly,

SCHULTZ BROS. COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE BOX SHOOK TRADE.

CORK, IRELAND, Nov. 12th, 1901.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

Dear Sir,—Now that the box shook trade is about closing for the season, I would like to bring before shippers some facts which I have already laid before a member of the Canadian Government.

Firstly I would call the attention of shippers to the want of a central agent or expert where all enquiries could be made. For example, A wants a cargo of box shooks, and calls on B, who are agents in London or Liverpool for a leading shipper. B can only say he would write out and see what his house can supply, and A has to wait perhaps a month for a reply, and then if B cannot supply the stock, he (A) has to go and repeat this over again with one or more agents. Norway and Sweeden score here, as the cheap telegraphic rates enable the agent to wire out and back instead of writing.

Secondly, Canadian shippers could get a great number of orders if an expert or agent were appointed who would look after this branch of the Colonies' industries, and if the right man was appointed, I feel confident a large and profitable addition could be made to the timber box shook trade of the Colony.

Thirdly, the mills would want a little organization, and I should say if the Government would not provide for such an expert the shippers could easily subscribe a small sum each yearly to pay for looking after their interests.

And lastly, there are a great number of details to be discussed at the begining and end of each season which would enable all parties, the shipper, the agent and the expert, to more effectually grasp the trade in this very important industry. In conclusion I would say that I believe there would be everything to gain and very little to loose in such an appointment, and there need be no clashing with existing agents, but a very valuable help to them in securing orders which are now going elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,

"A SMALL IMPORTER."

TRANSPORT OF TIMBER IN ENGLAND.

A paper was read before the Botanical Section of the British Association by Mr. Samuel Margerison, on "The Transport of British Timber." He said that in England it cost about 5d. to grow a cubic foot of fir timber. On the average it cost about another 5d. or 6d. to get it into the market, and it sold for 8d. to 9d. per cubic foot. The chief reason, Mr. Margerison said, why it sold for less than cost price was that foreign fir was sold at the figure specified, and the growers and importers could make it pay. He had selected fir as an extreme case in order to emphasize the fact that the handling charges on home-grown timber were much higher than those on imported timber of the same species. We could grow Scots fir and spruce practically as cheaply as the continental forester, but we could not afford to sell it at the same price and at the same time compete on equal terms with him, because it cost us more to transport it from the plantation to the consumer, sometimes even when both were in the same county; and until we could do it as cheaply the splendid efforts of our scientific botanists to produce good and cheap timber were greatly spoiled by the hard facts of £ s d. This, it might be said, was an old story about all native produce. Yet, because of its bulky nature it was more ruinous in relation to native timber than, say, to home-grown corn, because of its greater handling charges in proportion to its value. A ton of wheat was sold for, say, 6l. 15s. Of this 5 per cent. (6s. or 7s.) would be paid for cartage and railway carriage. But a ton of spruce sold for 33s. would cost 21s. (or 60 per cent.) for cartage and carriage. A ton of spruce grown in a Baltic country cost in transport from the forest there to the consumer here about 40 per cent. of its selling value, and a ton of spruce grown in Canada very little more. Of course the discrepancy and extra cost did not seem so great proportionately on the value of the higher priced timbers. But these took longer to grow, and except in favourable surroundings the final results were about the same. There was little commercial encouragement to produce timber if there was no reward but that which virtue was said to bring. Preferential railway rates in this country were costing timber growers nearly as much as the rental value of the land on which the timber was growing. Why was there this great check upon the efforts to make forestry pay? One reason was that foreign timber imports were handled generally in large quantities, so that detail work was done more cheaply. But it was not only in railway charges that our expenses were higher. The overland carriage cost us more. We had not the advantage of water shoots and great rivers, or sufficient snows and frosts to make water or ice a generally available means of transport. Could these overland forest to railway handling charges be reduced? He had made some inquiry about tramway and other mechanical appliances, but did not see any advantage to be gained from them under the conditions ruling in this country. The chief drawback to their use was that our small and scattered plantations would not pay for the profitable employment of costly plant and machinery for transport. A tramway, cheap as it was in working, was costly in instalment, and although it would effect considerable reduction in the cost of transporting a large lot of timber grown in a suitable environment, and could be used again under similar circumstances, would in a large number of cases, be much dearer than the present system of removal by horse waggons. Besides, public roads would have to be used and crossed, and county councils would not be ready to allow this. Under favourable circumstances, again, traction engines would effect considerable economy in haulage. A load of 12 or 15 tons might, on some roads, be carried for less than one of three or four tons drawn by horses. But good roads did not often penetrate into the woods, and there were weak bridges and sharp corners to contend with, which would not be negotiable with long, heavy loads such as would be required to use the full available power. The pole-waggon at present in use, drawn by horses, was the best appliances at present in existence for collecting timber from our comparatively small timber areas in the first instance. But if we could have partial conversion of the timber at centres close to large areas of timber, we could considerably cheapen the cost of transport, both by using traction engines and tramway for the local work and traction engines for "through" traffic to reasonable distances. It was easy to complain of the iniquities of railway companies in charging more for carrying native produce than foreign, and there was considerable reason for the complaint, especially under the present chaotic system of measurement and the newly-insisted-on wharfage charges. But the question was not a one sided matter. There was no gainsaying the fact that native timber did, on the whole, cost somewhat more to transport than foreign. It was often in clumsy, dangerous forms, crooked and knotty, whilst imported timber was generally wholly or partly converted into tidy, straight pieces, making more compact and firmer loads. And being dealt with at ports in larger quantities at one place, much of the work was centralized and specialized, with the result that there was a large saving in details. Railway managers were practical business men, who could not afford to do work on philanthropic principles, and they saw this difference in the nature of the two classes of merchandise. But, at the same time, we had no practical indication that, if any effort was made by our home producers and merchants to centralize their work, make their loads more compact, and arrange for regular and large consignments, the railway companies would make their charges equal those for imported timber. Straight and crooked, large lots and small, compact loads and light ones, all were charged at the same rate. The question was a large one, and its importance was not sufficiently realized by those who were not affected by it, namely, growers of timber. Whilst perserving in the efforts which had been made of late years to improve our forestry, it behoved growers to pay special attention in future to the relation of transport to concentration of production, the producing of timbers of the higher values, compactness of loads, and regularity of supply of consignments.

IMPORTS OF JAMAICA LUMBER.

Mr. G. Eustace Burke, commercial agent at Kingston, Jamaica, in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, says regarding lumber: The figures which represent the importation of white pine, I think I am safe in saying, are hardly a quarter of the actual importation, the bulk of which arrives via United States ports at an enhanced value, which prejudices consumption. If a line touched at St. John, N.B., I think this would improve the situation.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday, Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 20-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects are especially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

WANTED—WHITE PINE LATH.

Quote price f.o.b. shipping point; state weight and size. Address

J. R. WHELER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

One car 3 and 4 inch choice Soft Elm.
One car 4/4 Quarter cut Sycamore.
About 5000 ft 4/4 quarter cut White Oak from 11 inches to 24 inches wide. Apply to

THE SCHULTZ BROS. COMPANY, LIMITED, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.

Valuable mill property and mills, consisting of steam saw mill and water power shingle mill, steam tug, horses, plant, etc.

Berths Nos. 1, 2, 4, township of Laurier, and Berth No. 3 township of Ballantyne, with six million feet of logs on skids.

This is one of the most valuable of locations in the Province of Ontario, with an abundance of available timber

For further particulars apply to THE SOUTH RIVER LUMBER COMPENY, LIMITED, South River, Ont.

SALE BY AUCTION

OF

SPRUCE AND PINE TIMBER LIMITS

IN OTTAWA DISTRICT.

The undermentioned Timber Limits will be sold by public auction at the office of the undersigned, No. 114 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, 20th January, 1902, at noon:—

1. 196 square miles on the North East branch of the Lievre River.
2. 100 square miles on the middle branch of the Lievre River.
3. 100 square miles on the North West branch of the Leivre River

Full information respecting the property may be obtained from the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, at Quebec, and on application to the undersigned.

JOHN FAIR,
114 St. James St. Notary for Vendors.

Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1901.

WANTED—INCH BIRCH, STRICTLY 1s and 2s, eight inches and up wide. Quote lowest price delivered on cars point of shipment. J. F. STENGEL, 990 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N Y.

WANTED—FIRST QUALITY HARD MAPLE Flooring—Out of 1", 1¼" and 1½" x 4", 4½" and 5" strips. Quote prices delivered Boston for export. Address "Maple," care of CANADA LUMBERMAN.

BOX SHOOKS WANTED.

We have large export orders for Box Shooks, principally in Spruce, for butter, candle and soap boxes Also Birch and Maple squares, chair-seats, etc. Apply for particulars to GELLIBRAND, HEYWOOD & Co., Cardiff, Wales, G. B. Payment cash.

Railway Material for Sale.

Consisting of about four miles of track, (20 b. rails), 1 Porter Locomotive, 1 Snow Plough, 1 Hand Car, and 35 small cars, all 30 guage, suitable for lumbering, mining, etc. Also a Steel Bridge, 3 spans of 125 feet, and one span of 150 feet—suitable for highway bridges. All in good order. For particulars apply to BACON BROS., 377 St. Paul Montreal.

AUCTION SALE

OF

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS

AND LANDS.

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Russell House, in the city of Ottawa, on

Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1902,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Timber Berths and Properties owned by Mr. William Mackey, on the River Amable Du Fond, Province of Ontario. The limits are in one block containing 129¾ square miles, timbered with white and red pine of superior quality, spruce and other woods, and are well watered, making a very short average draw. Part of the block is still a virgin forest containing large board pine of the finest quality with a very short haul.

With above are included deeded lands on which are built slides and dams; and at Beauclaire station, Can. Pac. Ry., a well-equipped saw, planing and shingle mill run by water power.

The whole will be sold in one block. Maps and descriptions of limits may be obtained from

W. MACKEY.

Ottawa, 4th Dec., 1901.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The business in pine lumber during the month of November reached the expectations of the trade, and December starts in with a firm market and favorable conditions generally. The volume of buying is not likely to be large, although if the weather should continue open, there will be a good demand for building lumber. The value of permits for buildings issued by the City Commissioner of Toronto in November exceeded $400,000. This figure has not been reached in a corresponding month since 1892, when a vast amount of speculative building was done. As the buildings are mostly only commenced, they will call for a good deal of lumber before they are finally completed. The large volume of permits augurs well for the building season of 1902, and it is expected that much activity will be witnessed next spring. Reference is seldom heard to the question of lower prices for pine lumber. Present prices seem to have been established as the basis for the winter, but it is not unlikely that an advance in some grades will be brought about before the spring. It has transpired that some of the Ottawa manufacturers have disposed of their production of 1902. Watson & Todd are said to have purchased the entire cut of the Hull Lumber Company; Cox, Long & Company, the cut of McLaren & Company; and W. & J. Sharples, the cut of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company. Prices have not been made known, but from what can be learned, they differ but little from those paid one year ago for the same stock. As previously pointed out, prices of lath and shingles are strengthening and a sharp advance may be looked for at any moment on account of the short supply. Hardwood conditions are unchanged, manufacturers continuing to show a firm attitude.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Manufacturers of spruce deals are feeling quite encouraged at the hopeful reports which come from Great Britain, where there is evidently a full recognition of the probability of a short supply for next season. Shippers are showing a disposition to contract for mill cuts, and to pay the price asked by the manufacturer. The opinion prevails that with the demand from the United States, South America, the West Indies and Great Britain, a market is certain to be found for all the spruce lumber that will be manufactured next year. The timber market is quiet. Cedar shingles are in good demand and have sold as high as $3.25 for extras, Boston delivery. The large manufacturers apparently control the market and are taking advantage of the conditions that exist to obtain higher prices. Lath is also higher, 1⅝ inch bringing $3.20 to $3.30, and 1½ inch $3 to $3.10.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Until within the last few days mild weather has prevailed throughout Manitoba and the Territories, and outdoor operations have been carried on without interruption. Lumber for finishing purposes has been in good request, and the market is firm. The building permits issued in Winnipeg this season were 628 in number, representing an aggregate value of $1,616,550, which is about $300,000 in excess of last year. The opinion is quite general that considerable building will be done next year in Winnipeg and throughout the North-West. The shingle industry of British Columbia is suffering from an over-production. It is announced that the combination formed to handle the product of several large mills through one selling agency has been discontinued, owing to a number of small concerns that were not in the combine cutting prices and demoralizing the market. It is hoped that some permanent arrangement will eventually be made to limit the shingle production of British Columbia and maintain prices at a point where they would represent a fair margin of profit.

UNITED STATES.

The lumber market of the United States continues to exhibit satisfactory conditions. The disposition to reduce stocks before taking the annual inventory is lessening the demand in some quarters, but the movement of stock during November was in excess of the corresponding month last year. It is thought that the price list on pine will be advanced by the Lake Superior manufacturers within the next two weeks, as sales are now being made above the list price, and an advance is even being obtained for some of the lower grades. The seller is able to realize almost any reasonable price for the upper grades. At Buffalo and Tonawanda the tendency is towards higher prices, and much more business would be done but for the scarcity of cars. In the Saginaw market no quotations are made on log run below $18. Mill culls are selling at $12 and box at $14 to $16. Hemlock and spruce are both improving in price. Michigan hemlock has been advanced 50 cents at the head of the lakes. The movement of hardwood is not large, inquiries being chiefly for small lots. Quarter-sawed stuff is dull of sale. Elm, basswood, birch and maple are meeting with about an equal call, but in some markets thick maple seems to be sluggish. The firmness of lath and shingles has been maintained, the volume of recent purchases tending to show that buyers recognize the necessity of arranging for their requirements as soon as possible.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We do dot think that the agents of Canadian shippers have as yet closed any important contracts for next year's ship-

ment, for two reasons, first, that there is uncertainty as to what prices should be asked, and second, that importers are still holding quite heavy stocks and are not anxious to enter into new obligations until these have been reduced. There is an almost certainty, however, that purchases will be made in the near future, and that the figures of the transactions will be favorable to shippers. The tone of the British market has greatly improved, spruce deals generally and pine deals in the standard sizes showing a strong upward tendency. Broad dimension pine deals are much asked for at Glasgow and Hartlepool and several sales are reported at satisfactory prices. At West Liverpool second quality pine is exceedingly scarce. A report from Liverpool states that within a short time spruce prices have gone up from £1 to £1 10s. per standard, with every indication of a further advance. The statement has gained some publicity in England that a St. John shipper has "cornered" all the available spruce in the Bay of Fundy district. The report appears to have induced buyers to look around for spruce. A lot of Quebec spruce stored at Belfast by shippers is being held at a stiff advance on prices recently asked. In some of the markets there is a scarcity of waney board pine, and consumers have in some instances substituted square timber, with the result that the latter wood is showing more strength.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

The Harbor Commissioners of Montreal are asking for tenders up to December 17th for supply of timber and planks.

The ship Prince Arthur, which sailed from the Hastings mill, Vancouver, on May 11th, for Cork, Ireland, has not yet reached its destination, although she is now overdue.

The New Brunswick Government will offer for sale on December 11th four timber berths of two square miles each, located in Cumberland district, Carlow Sett, west of Eel river, and Deadwater Brook.

It is reported that Keenan Bros., of Owen Sound, Ont., have secured a contract from an English government contractor for thirty carloads of maple flooring blocks. The blocks are to be delivered within four months.

Heavy sales of lath were made last week by Wisconsin manufacturers. The Francis Beidler Company, of Chicago, purchased 4,000,000 feet from the Kirby-Carpenter Company and Hamilton, Merryman & Company, of Marinette, Wis.

In the Chicago market No. 1 fencing sells at $22, No. 2 at $18 to $18.50, and No. 3 at $15.50 to $16. There is a scarcity there of long and wide piece stuff and 12 inch No. 1 and 2 stock boards. Hemlock is quoted at $9.50.

On November 26th three cargoes of lumber arrived at Saginaw, Mich., from Blind River, Ont., consigned to Bliss & Van-Auken, and three cargoes from Midland, Ont., consigned to Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Company.

There is an indication of still higher prices for hemlock. For some time 12-inch boards have commanded a premium of 50 cents at Buffalo over the regular $13 base price, but it is now said that this price will be made one dollar extra, as boards continue to be scarce.

The lumber dealers at Toledo, Ohio, have put in force a new price list in which several commodities are advanced, as follows: Wide pine common, 13-inches and up, $55; wide No. 1 shelving, 13-inches and up, $48; 1x6 shelving, or C strips, $35; 1x4 No. 1 shelving, $32; 6-4 and 8-4 No. 2 shops, $35; No. 3, $25.

The contract for the supply of cedar scantlings to the city of Toronto for the year 1902 has been awarded to Reid & Company, at $14.24 per thousand feet. The same firm will supply hemlock timbers at the following prices: 12 and 16 feet lengths, $12.96; 20 feet, $15.96; 24 feet, $17.96. Arthur Bryce secured the contract for pine lumber at $16 for 12 and 15 feet lengths, $17 for 20 feet, and $20 for 24 feet.

Timber berths were sold last week at the Crown Lands office, Fredericton, N. B., as follows: Four miles, Bonny River, Charlotte county, to John E. Moore, at $8.25 per mile; two miles, Robertville Settlement, Gloucester county, to T. B. Winslow, at $65 per mile; four miles, North Forks, Canaan river, to E. B. Winslow, at $53 per mile.

At an auction sale held by Foy, Morgan & Company, London, England, on November 20th, a quantity of deals ex. Scottish King, from Quebec, sold at the following prices: 10-30 ft. 4 x 11 in. first quality, red, £14 5s per std; 9-32 ft. 4 x 11, £13; 9-26 ft. 4 x 9, £12 15s; 10-24 ft. 4 x 8, £10 15s; 10-24 ft. 4 x 4-7, £10; 10-18 ft. 3 x 11, £16; 10-18 ft. 3 x 9, £13 15s; 10-18 ft. 3 x 8, £9 15s; 10-18 ft. 3 x 6, £8; 12-31 ft. 4 x 11 in. unassorted, red, £9; 6-25 ft. 4 x 11, £9 5s; 14-30 ft. 4 x 9, £9 10s; 6-26 ft. 4 x 9, £9 15s; 9-26 ft. 4 x 8, £8 15s; 10-26 ft. 4 x 7, £8 10s; 10-26 ft. 4 x 6, £8 5s; 10-24 ft. 4 x 5, £7 10s; 10-18 ft. 4 x 4, £7 15s; 8-24 ft. 3 x 11, £9 10s; 9-30 ft. 3 x 9, £10 5s; 9-24 ft. 3 x 8, £7 15s; 10-18 ft. 3 x 7, £7 10s; 10-18 ft. 3 x 6, £7 5s; 10-18 ft. 3 x4-5, £7 10s; 12-18 ft. 3 x 6-11 in. discolored, £6. Spruce deals, ex. Ashmore, from Quebec, brought from £6 10s to £7 5s for third, fourth and fifth quality. Oak timber, from Quebec, sold at 77s 6d to 85s per load of cub. feet.

Concerning the demand for hardwoods at Chicago the American Lumberman says: "The hardwood market presents about the usual variety of ups and downs, with a substantial volume of trade and irregular prices. It may be said that the market at the present time is not all one-sided, as seemed to be the case up till a few weeks ago. Here and there one hears of a slightly better price being obtained for this or that commodity. Basswood is in fair request. Dealers are asking $27 for firsts and seconds, 12-foot stock, but say that they are not always getting it. Birch moves with about its usual freedom and is in fair inquiry, but prices fail to respond. Maple is quiet and steady at a slightly improved basis.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

Reports from dealers indicate that business is quiet in lumber circles at present. The scarcity of cars has still an important bearing in this direction, as it is difficult to get shipmeuts to their destination. At present, however, customers in outside points are engaged or preparing to engage in stock-taking. Little lumber is being bought and business will probably be quiet till after the New Year. Prices are unchanged, with every prospect of maintaining a firm tone and a possibility of advancing.

Although the labor market has become easier, the cost of production of lumber promises to continue high; the scale of wages is as follows: Good choppers, $27 to $30 a month and board; general hands, $18 to $24 and board. In the square timber market wages are higher. Good hewers command $50 a month and board, liners $40, and scorers $35. The all-round advance in produce is placed at ten per cent. by a large operator. Oats are selling here at 50 cents a bushel. Flour and hay show no advance, but pork is decidedly firm. Delivered at the Kippewa river, it is worth $22 per barrel of 200 pounds. Hardware is also at a high figure.

Natural conditions this season are even worse than they were last. The long dry fall has left the swamps without water, and the first snowfall found the ground compartively free from frost. These conditions will make road-making exceedingly difficult task. The work of getting out logs will be no easy task. All the above conditions must be taken into consideration when figuring on future mill and retail prices.

Ottawa's new chief magistrate is well-known in and closely identified with the lumber trade. Mayor Davidson is a member of the firm of Davidson & Thackeray, which operates a large planing mill and sash and door factory in Ottawa. The firm is also building sawmills on its limits above Coulonge. Mayor Davidson's executive ability has also been demonstrated in the success with which as president of the Capitol Lacrosse Club, he has managed its affairs. Ald. R. J. Davidson, the "father" of the council, is a brother of the chief magistrate.

The valuable water-power on the Quebec side of the Chaudiere promises to again be the subject of legation. In the Hull court on Saturday, Mr. Thomas Ahearn, president of the Ottawa Electric Company, fyled an opposition to the improvements in the river being carried forward by the Ottawa and Hull Power Company. W. C. Edwards, M. P., and the Hawkesbury Lumber Company are rated as defendants in the suit. Mr. Ahearn is the owner of valuable water

(Continued on page 4.)

FOR SALE.

A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to

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DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied
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Douglas Fir Timber in any size or length up to 90 feet long. Timber Planers face up to 24 inch x 30 inch. Dry Kilns of large capacity. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Douglas, Fir and Cedar.

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LUMBER of all kinds, Pine Lath, Cedar Shingles and Posts. Dressed Pine and Hardwood Flooring, Lumber resawn into Dimension Stuff such as Crating, Table Legs Chair Rungs, Etc. Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff Cut to Order

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Make a Specialty of Long Pine, Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff.

WE SHIP BY C.P.R., G.T.R. AND BY WATER

Veneers, Hardwoods, Ash, Elm, Birch, Basswood—Clothboards—Cheese Box Bands and Rims.

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lots above the Chuudiere, and he claims the dams being built there will interfere with his rights.

In Bryson, to-day judgment was given in the celebrated Perrault Fraser lumber suit in which over $500,000 was involved. The action was taken by Mrs. Dezouche (nee Perrault), whose first husband, the late John MacCoshen, was a partner of Alexander Fraser, the well known lumber king. Plaintiff's action was taken to set aside a sale of timber limits belonging to the firm of MacCoshen & Fraser. Although the limits stood in the latter's name alone, the claim was made that MacCoshen had equal shares. The limits in question comprised about 34 square miles on the Opeongo river in the province of Ontario and about 78 square miles on the Schyan and Black rivers in the province of Quebec. The late Mr. MacCoshen died on August 17, 1885, and the sale was held at the Russell House, Ottawa, on October 20 of the same year. The Ontario limits were sold at this sale for $65,600 and the Quebec limits for $159,600 to Mr. Hiram Robinson, as representing Messrs. J. B. and W. A. H. Fraser. The limits were subsequently sold by the Messrs. Fraser to the other parties, the Quebec limits, the more important of the two, being now owned and operated by Mr. J. R. Booth. By the judgment the sale of the Quebec limits has been annulled as contrary to the law of that province, it being decided that while Mr. Fraser acted in good faith in the sale, the interests of the minor heirs of MacCoshen had not been properly protected. Defendant is ordered to account for the actual value of the limit, and the revenue derived from it since MacCoshen's death. Experts will report on this point. The judgment on the other hand maintains that the sale of the Ontario limits had been a legal one.

Ottawa, December 2nd, 1901.

THE BARBADOS MARKET.

Clairmonte, Man & Company, under date of November 9th, make the following reference to the Barbados lumber market:

Our market was very bare of white pine and spruce lumber when the schooner G. S. Troop arived from Jordan River, N. S., and her cargo, fetched full rates, as given below; the schooner Britannia soon followed with a large cargo which was placed at $24 for white pine boards, $22-50 for planks, and $21 for spruce. There is still a good demand, especially for spruce. Second quality lumber is also wanted.

Shingles.—Gaspe Long Cedar wanted, last sales at $4.05 to $5.30 per M as to quality. Cedar laying—we hear of a sale at $2 per M to arrive. Spruce laying—no recent sale, worth $1.60 per M. November 2nd: Schr. "G. S. Troop," from Jordan River, N. S., with 16 M feet white pine, sold at $26.10; 19 M second quality do $22.10; 48 M spruce $22.10; 9 M second quality do $19.10. November 5th. Schr. "Britannia," from Bear River, N. S., with 290 M feet white pine boards, sold at $24; 25 M do planks $22.50; 25 M feet spruce boards $21.

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We make a fine 16-inch Shingle.
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We make all thicknesses from 6-2 inch to 6-3⅜ inch.

They are going out of our different mills at the rate of 200,000,000 a year. We make more shingles than any one firm in the world. Just think of it!

We claim to be experts. That is not gall. That is a statement which is proven constantly by the testimony of our customers from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic Coast on the Canadian side, and from Maine to Puget Sound.

Mixed Cars our Specialty. Don't forget that we have all kinds of House Finishing Material in Fir and Cedar, and can load any quantity with shingles.

Come, let us deal together.

CUSTOMERS' ATTENTION.—Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of January, 1902, all arrangements with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. of New Westminster, B. C., for the handling of any of our shingles will be ended, and until further notice our authorized general agents will be Mr. Jas. Twitchell, Clinton, Ont., for Ontario, and Mr. Samuel Ashfield of Winnipeg, Man., for Manitoba and the North-West; therefore, orders for straight or mixed cars send us direct or through the above agents will have equal, prompt and careful attention.

Shingle Mill, Hastings, B.C.; Lumber and Shingle Mill, Vancouver, B.C.; Shingle Mill, New Whatcom, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Sumas, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Carroll Siding, Wash.

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BELFAST - IRELAND.

Agents for Canadian white pine and spruce, cut to all sizes, and for all kinds of hardwoods in log, lumber and dimension stock. Shipments handled to the best advantage at all ports in Ireland. Correspondence solicited.

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Sell before shipment and look after Shippers' interests.

All kinds of HARDWOOD (Logs and Lumber), PINE and SPRUCE

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Colonial House WOOD BROKERS

155 Fenchurch St., LONDON, E.C.

CABLES, LUMBERING, LONDON
All Standard Codes used.

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following shipments of lumber, etc., from Canadian ports, are reported since last issue :

From Halifax, N. S.: Barque Olem Smith Plong, for Great Britain, 492,000 feet deals, value $9504, by Dickie & Mc Grath. Schr. B. R. Woodside, for Cuba, 500,000 feet lumber, value $6,123, by Dickie & McGrath.

From Chatham, N.B.: Barque Peter Brake, for Fleetwood, 489,955 feet deals and palings, by J. B. Snowball Co. Schr. Clifton, for New York, 2,313,000 lath, by J. B. Snowball Co. Schr. Pola, for Manchester, Eng., 2,122,000 feet deals, etc., by J. B. Snowball Co.

From Quebec: Str. Mexican, for London, 148 stds. deals, 725 bales pulp board, 6,166 bundles wood pulp.

From Montreal : Str. Devona, for London, sailed November 20th, 27,729 pieces deals and boards, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Lakonia, for Glasgow, sailed November 26th, 720 pieces deals, by E. H. Lemay ; 1,136 pieces deals, by Robert Cox & Co. ; 1,050 pieces deals, by J. Burstall & Co. ; 4,059 pieces deals, by Watson & Todd ; 1,041 pieces deals and boards, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. ; 4,974 pieces deals, by McLaurin Bros. Str. Lake Ontario, for Liverpool, sailed November 21st, 1,900 pieces lumber, by J. Burstall & Co. ; 1,029 pieces lumber, by C. P. R. Str. Lycia, for Bristol, sailed November 21st, 830 pieces lumber, by C. P. R. ; 789 pieces lumber, by Montreal Lumber Co. ; 12,237 pieces lumber, by Watson & Todd ; 1,869 pieces lumber, by J. Burstall & Co. Str. Banana, for Bristol, sailed November 23rd, 1,060 bundles staves, by G.T.R. ; 26,038 pieces lumber, by Watson & Todd.

From St. John, N. B. : Str. Parisian, for Liverpool, 137,814 feet deals, 202,708 feet birch planks, by W. M. Mackay ; 3,444 bundles shooks, by H. & A. Allan. Schr. Abbie Kiest, for Newport, 112,982 feet hemlock boards, 30,000 spruce laths, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Frank and Ira, for Westerly, 110,039 feet boards, 5,793 feet plank, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Myra B., for Hingham, 112,183 feet plank, by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. Annie E. Rickerson, for Philadelphia, 1,440,000 laths, by J. H. Scammell & Co. Schr. Genesta, for Boston, 158,267 feet boards, 325,000 pickets, by Alex. Watson. Schr. Jennie C., for Boston, 109,504 feet plank, 22,876 feet deals, by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. Onward, for Newport, 130,000 feet boards, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Sower, for Boston, 114,194 feet plank, 36,336 feet scantling, by J. R. Warner & Co. Str. Numidian, for Liverpool, 250 stds. deals.

Lumbermen wishing to increase their holdings of timber will be given an opportunity of securing an excellent limit on December 18th, when Mr. Peter Ryan will offer for sale at the Board of Trade Rooms, Toronto, Townships 111 and 117, known as Gough and Dunlop.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY

• • operating • •

OTTAWA & NEW YORK LUMBER LINE
OTTAWA & BOSTON LUMBER LINE
CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT COMPANY.

• • • • Shortest and Quickest Route from • • • •
OTTAWA, ROCKLAND, HAWKESBURY, ARNPRIOR, PEMBROKE, PARRY SOUND and other Lumber Centres, TO BOSTON, PORTLAND, NEW YORK, DETROIT, TONAWANDA, ALBANY, &c., MONTREAL, TORONTO, QUEBEC, HALIFAX. ST. JOHN. &c.

H. B. MUSSEN, Contracting Agent, M. A. OVEREND, Foreign Freight Agent, 26 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

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W. P. HINTON, General Freight Agent, Ottawa.

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Burns, E. R., Saw Co., Toronto, Ont.
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Hoe & Co., R., New York.
The James Robertson Co., Montreal, Que.
The Ottawa Saw Co., Ottawa, Ont.

WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS

Houston, G. T. & Co., Chicago, Ill, U.S.A.
Shier, J. D., Bracebridge, Ont.
Wiggin, H. D., Boston, Mass.

WIRE ROPE

Dominion Wire Rope Company, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS

Boiler Compound, Electric Boiler Compound Co., Guelph, Ont.
Babbitt Metal, Syracuse Smelting Works, Montreal, Que.
Belt Clinch, John W. Bowden & Co., Toronto.
Canadian Photo Engraving Bureau, Toronto.
Can. Office and School Furniture Co., Preston, Ont.
Dominion Detective Agency, Toronto, Ont.
Embossed Mouldings, Boynton & Co., Chicago, Ill.
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Liniment, Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont
Legal, Denton, Dunn & Boultbee, Toronto, Ont.
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Machine Knives, Peter Hay, Galt, Ont.
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Telephones, John Starr, Son & Co., Halifax, N.S
Tool Handles, Blyth Handle & Turning Works.
Tents, Canoes, &c., Peterborough Canoe Co. Peterborough, Ont.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES--WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	24 00	26 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common.		16 00
2x10 common		17 00
2x12 common		17 50
3x10 common		17 00
3x12 common		17 50
1x10 and 12 common.	16 00	17 50
inch siding common		15 50
inch strips, common		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 00	16 50
1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 50	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
1½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 00
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		2 50
1⅜ inch Norway lath.		3 00
X white pine shingles		75
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts.	1 60	1 70
XXX white pine shingles	2 50	2 60
B C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toronto		12 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.
Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white	to 2 in		Elm rock, mill run	1 to 1¼"	20 00 22 00
1sts and 2nds		$26 00 $28 00	Elm rock, mill run	1½"	3.. 23 00 25 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in		20 00 22 00	Hickory, 1sts and 2nds	1½"	2.. 30 00 32 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in		23 00 25 00	Maple, 1sts and 2nds	1	1½ 17 00 18 00
Ash, M. R.	1 to 2	17 00 19 00	Maple 1sts and 2nds	2	4.. 19 00 20 00
Birch, M. R.	1 in.	18 00 20 00	Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds	1	1½ 30 00 32 00
"	1½ "	2.. 20 00 22 00	Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds	2	4.. 33 00 35 00
"	sqrs. 4x4 "	8x8 24 00 26 00	Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds	1	1½ 31 00 35 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in		18 00 20 00	Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds	2	4.. 34 00 38 00
"	1½ to 2	20 00 22 00	Oak quart'd, 1sts & 2nds	1	2.. 60 00 65 00
"	m. r. 1	1¼ 16 00 17 00	Walnut, 1sts and 2nds	1	3.. 85 00 100 00
Butternut	1	1½ 23 00 25 00	Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds	1	2.. 34 00 38 00
"	2	3.. 25 00 28 00			
Chestnut	1	2.. 24 00 26 00			
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds		1½ 50 00 60 00			
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	2	4.. 60 00 65 00			
Elm, soft, mill run	1	1½ 16 00 19 00			
Elm, soft, mill run	2	3.. 17 00 19 00			

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m.	$31 00	42 00
Pine, good strips,	26 00	32 00
Pine, good shorts,	22 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b.m.	18 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips,	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts,	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s.c. and better stock,	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better stock	15 00	16 00
Pine, 8 & up s.c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine, s.c. strips	12 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath per M No. 1	2 25	2 75
Lath per M No. 2	2 00	2 25
xx Cedar shingles, 18".	1 40	1 75
Cedar Shingles, Clear Butt	2 00	2 35
Cedar Shingles, xxx	2 50	2 75
xx Pine Shingles	1 10	1 25
Pine Shingles, Clear Butts	1 60	1 75
xxxx Pine Shingles	2 75	3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	39	50
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	45	55
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	45	55

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$60 00	Selects, 1in., 8in. and up wide	$55 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	60 00	1¼, 1½ and in.	55 00
2½ and 3 in.	68 00	2½ and 3 in.	60 00
4 in.	70 00	4 in.	65 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	45 00	2½ and 3in., 8in. and up wide	55 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	45 00	4 in.	60 00
2in.	45 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1in., 7 in. and up wide	30 00	2½ and 3in., 7in. and up wide.	48 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	4 00	4 in.	30 00
2in.	42 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1½ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	38 00
6 in. wide	43 00	6 in. wide	43 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	34 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	38 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	40 00	in., 6 in. wide	40 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼in., 4, 5, 6in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	25 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	27 00	No. 2, 9 in.	19 00
10 in.	23 00	8 and 7 in.	19 00
9 in.	21 00	No. 3, 12 in.	19 00
8 and 7 in.	22 00	10 in.	17 00
No. 2, 12 in.	22 00	9 in.	17 00
10 in.	20 00	8 in.	17 00

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$17 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	16 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 7 in. and up wide	17 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	16 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide	28 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	28 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	28 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 8in. and up wide	30 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	4 00	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 25
Clear Butts	2 85	Clear Butts	2 2

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 50	No. 2. White Pine	3 00
		Hemlock	2 75

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$70	1x12 inch shippers	$ $21
2½ in.	70 7	4/4 inch " 13" & up.	23
1 to 2 in.	63 65	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17 18
4 inch uppers	70 72	10-in. dressing and better	28 30
Selects, 2½ in up	62 65	10-in. common	18
1 to 2 in.	55 57	12-in. dressing and better	32 34
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	55 57	Common, 1x12	19
1 to 2 in.	45 48	No. 1 barn, 1x12	25 26
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	30 40	1x10	23 24
No. 2	25 30	1x8	21 22
No. 3	21 26	No. 2 barn, 1x12	23
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	38 40	1x10	21
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	28 30	1x8	20
Stained saps	25 30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	25 28
Bracket plank	30 35	" " 2 inch	28 30
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35 40	Dressing	26 32
Dressing boards, narrow	23	Common	20
1x10 inch shippers	19 20		

LATH.

Pine	$2 75	$3 00	Spruce $2 70

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. xxxx	$4	0	$4 75	Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25 5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75		Hemlock	2 2
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75		Spruce	2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	65 00	1¼x10 and 12	35
2½ and 3 in.	70 00	1½ in.	34 50
4 in.	72 00	2 in	36 50
Selects, 1 to 2 in.	57 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.	38 50
2½ and 3 in.	62 00	No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 2	
4 in.	66 00	in.	38 00 40 00
Fine common, 1 in., up to 12 in. wide	43 00	No. 2 Mou'ding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	28 00 32 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	45 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	27 00
2 in	48 00	6, 8 and 10 in	23 00
3 in.	57 00	No. 2, 10 in.	21 00
4 in	62 00	No. 2, 12 in.	23 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	35 00	No. 3, 10 in.	19 00
1¼ and 1½ in	43 00	No. 3, 12 in.	20 00
No. 2, 1 in.	22 00	Box, 1 x 4	15 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	33 00	1 x 6 to 12 in.	17 00 17 50
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	25 00	1 x 13 in and up	18 00
Dressing 1¼ in.	33 50	1½ and 1½ in.	17 50 18 00
		Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	14 00 14 50

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda :

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in.	33 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 in.	33 00	35 00	Strips	19 00	21 00
			Com. and culls	13 00	15 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls	12 00	

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st &2nd, white, 6" & up,	20 00	22 00
			Com. & good culls	11 00	13 0

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. &	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	20 00	22 00

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd, hard, 6 in.	0	30 00	1st & 2d, soft 6in & up,	16 00	18 00

THE NEWS

A new shingle mill has been put in operation at Kearney, Ont., by L. J. Lehay.

B. M. Shepard, of Knowlton, Que., is offering his saw and planing mill for sale.

Joseph Moreau, of St. Germain, has invented a machine for peeling the bark from trees.

F. Maunder, of Little Current, Ont., has installed an electric light plant for lighting his saw mill.

Jesse Cook, of Zephyr, Ont., has purchased a timber limit near Orillia and intends building a saw mill.

Gaudin & Dewitt, lumber dealers, Napinka, Man., have started a branch yard at Nedora.

Noah Eby is about to commence the erection of a sash and door factory at Southampton, Ont.

The Fred Robertson Lumber Compauy, of Revelstoke, B.C., are building a shingle mill at Wigwam.

A. W. Barr, of South Maitland, N. S., has decided to abandon farming and devote all his time to lumbering.

Walter & Humberstone, sawmillers, Edmonton, N. W.T., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Humberstone retiring.

R. A. Estey, of Fredericton, N.B., has 125 men at work in his camps on the Tobique river and near Edmundston.

The Charlton Saw Mill Company, Limited, of Toronto, has obtained incorporation, with a capital of $75,000.

George White has purchased the planing mill at Parry Sound, Ont., recently operated by Gillespie & Grier.

The Cascade Lumber Company, Limited, of Cascade, B.C., has been incorporated, with a capital of $20,000.

W. & G. L. Evers contemplate the erection of a sash and door factory at North Bay, Ont., to cost about $10,000.

P. Sayers, of Nassagaweya, has purchased a small timber limit near Corwhin, Ont., on the C.P.R.,and will build a mill this winter.

Maitland, Rixon & Company, of Owen Sound, Ont., have installed an electric light plant in their mills. Its capacity is 50 lights.

Alphonse Tessier, of Penetanguishene, Ont., has in contemplation the enlargement of his sash and door factory and planing mill.

Michael Jentzi, proprietor of planing mills at Newton, Ont., was almost instantly killed in his mill by being drawn into the shafting.

It is understood that a party of capitalists are negotiating for a site at Newcastle, N.B., on which to build a sawmill and box factory.

The Dominion Shingle Company has been organized at Sapperton, B. C., with F. L. Johnson as manager. A new mill 36x56 feet has been built.

S. B. Trick, of Ottawa, has purchased the saw mill of Stephens & Argue at Norland, Ont., and is adding a 50 horse power engine and shingle machine.

A movement is on foot to form a joint stock company to purchase and operate the spool wood mill of Clarke, Skillings & Company at Newcastle, N. B.

The Goderich Lumber Company, of Goderich, Ont., are negotiating for a site in Keppel, just across the bay from Wiarton, on which to build a large saw mill.

The works of the Canada Veneer & Bent Lumber Company, at London, Ont., were offered for sale at auction last week, but no satisfactory bid was received.

A steam logging plant is to be used by H. R. McLellan, of St. John, N.B., who has a contract to supply the Clergue syndicate, of Sault Ste. Marie, with several thousands cords of wood.

The Quebec Government has conceded the right of the Gilmour & Hughson Company, of Hull, to the ownership of water powers at Eton Chute and Chelsey Falls. The arbitration has been going on for a considerable time.

It is said that Ker & Harcourt, who removed from Walkerton to Parry Sound a few years ago, are considering the advisability of returning to Walkerton, being unable to find in the Parry Sound district a sufficient quantity of maple for their bobbin business.

The Northern Lumber Company, of Dauphin, Man., will rebuild their saw mill at Garland. The machinery of the Mitchell mills at Selkirk has been purchased and will be installed in the Garland mill. It is probable that the company will also build a mill at Pine River.

A syndicate of Ottawa lumbermen holding extensive timber limits are negotiating for the erection of a large steam saw mill at Deschenes, on the site of the Conroy mill destroyed by fire two years ago. It is the intention to erect a mill with a yearly output of 50,000,000.

J. D. McArthur has leased the lumber yard in Winnipeg lately conducted by the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company. The lease also includes the purchase of the lumber in stock. The British Columbia Company will continue an office in Winnipeg for their wholesale business.

Mr. Gilmour, Vancouver agent for the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, Ont., has furnished the plant for the big Eddy saw mill being built by the Revelstoke Lumber Company, of Revelstoke, B.C. The plant includes two boilers of 80 h. p., two engines and the necessary saw milling equipment for a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. Both lumber and shingles will be manufactured.

A number of improvements have recently been made to the mill and yards of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, of Parry Sound, Ont. A machine shop has been erected and new tools added, and a duplex set of electric rollers is now used for the loading of vessels. It consists of a series of conveyors, with rollers operated by endless chains, the terminal point being an adjustable skidway so constructed as to be easily adapted to the height of the vessel's rail. The power is supplied by the electric plant at the mill.

Three hundred men are now employed on the dam and mills of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, at Brompton Falls, Que. Although the works will not be completed to their full capacity for more than a year, it is expected that the company will be making pulp and paper by August next. Over fifty thousand acres of pulp woodlands have been secured along the St. Francis river, but it is expected that the company will not have to cut on their own limits for many years, as the farmers will keep the mills supplied with wood. After the ground wood pulp and paper mills are finished, the construction of a sulphite fibre mill is to be begun.

The manufacture of shingles at Vancouver, B.C., represents an important branch of the lumbering industry. In addition to the old established mills two Americans are erecting large shingle mills on False Creek, and two sons of Mr. W. L. Tait are building mills near the cement works on False Creek. The Imperial Lumber Company has just erected a modern mill west of Grenville street, and at Hastings, a suburb of Vancouver, an American firm has torn down the old mill and is establishing a modern plant. Heaps & Company have increased the capacity of their shingle mill and intend going extensively into the export business. The Fraser River Lumber Company have also erected a shingle mill on the river.

At the fall assizes of Renfrew county, which opened at Pembroke on Oct. 28th, lumber suits engaged much of the attention of the court. One of the most interesting was brought by J. W. Munro against George Gordon & Company to recover a balance claimed to be owing on a sale of logs. The plaintiff contended that Scribner's rule should have been used, while the defendants claimed that Doyle's rule was the right one to use. The case was settled out of court. George & McGregor, of Killaloe, were defendants in an action brought by the Walsh Lumber Comnany in regard to telephone poles supplied by the defendants, the plaintiffs claiming that they were not up to agreement. A verdict was given for the defendants. The Pembroke Lumber Company were given $1,015 damages against J. & J. Gillies for trespass on the timber limits of the former concern situated in Renfrew. The case o Jos. McRea vs. the Rathbun Company was ordered to be tried in Toronto.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. E. E. Ussher, general passenger agent of the C.P.R., has been appointed a director of the Canadian Forestry Association, as successor of the late Hon. G. W. Allen.

Mr. E. D. Tennant, bookkeeper for Graham & Horn, Fort William, Ont., has accepted a similar position in the Winnipeg office of the Rat Portage Lumber Company and has been succeeded by Mr. H. D. Smith.

Ald. James Davidson, of the firm of Davidson & Thackray, lumber merchants and wood-workers, has been chosen Mayor of the city of Ottawa, to succeed Mayor Morris, who was recently disqualified.

Death has claimed as its victim Mr. John S. Burger, of Toronto, who was one of the pioneer lumbermen of Ontario. For many years he carried on business in Simcoe county and in Michigan, being connected with the Thompson-Smith Company.

Mr. W. R. Beatty, M.P.P., who has undertaken the management of extensive lumbering operations in Nova Scotia, has recently been on a visit to Parry Sound, Ont. Mr. Beatty states that the methods of loading vessels with lumber in the east are not the most modern, and that much more time is occupied than should be necessary.

TRADE NOTES.

The Winnipeg Machinery & Supply Company, of Winnipeg, Man., is the name of a new company formed to trade in machinery and supplies. Mr. J. C. Gibson, late of the Stuart-Arbuthnot Machinery Company, was the organizer.

As is their usual custom, the employees of James Warnock & Company, manufacturers of axes and lumbering tools, Galt, Ont., held their annual banquet on November 15th. Following a tempting menu came an interchange of song and story. The manager of of the company, Mr. F. H. Hayhurst, presided. The programme and toast list was most entertaining, and a pleasant evening was spent by the many employees.

A meeting of the larrigan manufacturers of the maritime provinces was held at Moncton, N. B., early in November, at which it was decided to organize the Dominion Tanning Larrigan Association, with the following officers: John Palmer, Fredericton, president; J. S. Henderson, Parrsboro, vice-president; J. M Baird, Sackville, secretary-treasurer. The firms represented at the meeting were the John Palmer Company, of Fredericton; J. S. Henderson, of Parrsboro; Standard Manufacturing Company, of Sackville; McKenzie, Crowe & Company, of Bridgetown; Annapolis Larrigan Company and J. P. Sherry, of Memramcook.

The S. Morgan Smith Company, York, Pa., has lately received an order for six single 39 inch and one 13 inch McCormick turbines from the Metabechouan Pulp Company, Quebec. Each turbine will be mounted in an iron flume connected to a supply pipe 15 feet diameter. Five of the 39 inch turbines will develop 4,000 h. p. and drive 10 pulp grinders. Another of same size will drive the wet machines, screens and other machinery. The 18 inch will operate a dynamo. The mill will have a daily capacity of 60 tons pulp, dry weight.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, Limited, have recently completed very substantial extensions in the way of new modern machine shops and foundry, also a very handsome two storey office building for general offices and draughting rooms. Both shops are equipped with 10 ton 3 motor electric travelling cranes. The machine shop is equipped with very heavy tools of latest design and the foundry with all the most modern ideas in foundry equipment. The Dodge Company are now taking care of all kinds of foundry and machine shop work, no matter how large, and are undertaking early deliveries. Power transmission machinery is their specialty, a 260 page catalogue descriptive of which is mailed on application.

THE STANDARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

At the beginning of 1899 the Standard Manufacturing Company, Limited, succeeded the J. R. Ayer Company, Limited, of Sackville, N.B., one of the oldest and most widely known firms in the Maritime Provinces. Since the re-organization of the company many changes and improvements have been made, new power house, leach house, and larrigan factory have been erected, all of which are steam heated; modern machinery of the latest and most up-to-date pattern has been introduced, which has enabled the company to enlarge their output and meet the ever-increasing demands of their rapidly growing business.

About one hundred and ten men are employed in the various departments turning out team and driving harness, moccasins, larrigans, shoe packs, boots and shoes, lacing leather, etc., a speciality being made of lumbermen's heavy team harness and hand-made boots and shoes. Practically all the stock used is manufactured in the tannery.

In the harness factory, which is the largest in the Maritime Provinces, the value of the output is about $5,000 per month. Thirty-six men are employed, and two of the latest improved Campbell Bosworth machine stitchers (the only ones east of Montreal), are in use.

The larrigan factory employs from thirty to forty men. It is claimed to be the oldest factory of its kind in Canada, and the quality of the stock is recognized by conservative buyers as the best.

The boot and shoe department is under the direction of an experienced foreman and cutter, the leading lines produced including lumbering and fishing hand-made boots and other coarse stock.

The plant consists of twenty-seven buildings in all, and in addition the company also operate a general store, employing five clerks and doing a large general business, besides supplying their own hands. There are two large warehouses where hides and surplus stock are stored. In the near future the factories will all be lighted by electricity, as the company intend installing a plant for this purpose.

The accompanying cut gives an illustration of the company's works, which are situated at Middle Sackville, about one and a half miles from Lower Sackville, N.B. The officers of the company are: H. A. Powell, K.C., president; F. McDougall, treasurer; John M. Baird, secretary. There is no man better and more favorably known to the trade than Col. Baird, who has been connected with the business for the past eighteen years. His genial personality and businesslike method of treating patrons has made him many friends.

At the recent exhibition in Halifax the display made by this firm elicited much favorable comment. It was the largest display of its kind ever made in the Maritime Provinces, and besides gaining many prizes for the company, it also resulted in largely increased sales.

PROFITABLE PREVENTION.

A card is being distributed through the lumber districts of the east, which is full of good suggestions. It contains the following:

HINTS TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND WOOD-WORKERS.

1st. Thoroughly coat interior of mill and also wood-work exposed to sparks with white-wash or one of gypsum compounds. The latter are more adhesive and permanent, viz.: Alabastine, Muresco, Indurine, Magnite, etc.

2d. Maintain 200 feet clear space between any open refuse burners and mills or lumber.

3d. Make shutes and conveyors perfect, sides, tops and bottom, so as to remove all refuse. Have all blower pipes of metal and have a cyclone dust separator.

4th. Have operatives clean bearings of their machines daily and touch bearings at end of each run, and have oiler do the same to the other bearings, fans, etc.

5th. Secure steam pipes clear of combustible material by metal or asbestos, keep pipes clean, use especial care to keep steam coil and interior of hot blast fan clean, as also steam pipes in dry rooms and hot or caul boxes.

6th. Use steam heat instead of stoves.

7th. Use electricity or metal kerosene lamps for lighting; no open lights or glass kerosene lamps.

8th. Keep oil in clean place and in cabinets.

9th. Keep clean waste locked up and oily waste burnt.

10th. Cut woodwork away from iron boiler stack one-half the diameter of the stack, or protect woodwork by a jacket around stack, extending from boiler room through roof. Make proper arrangements to remove danger from sparks.

11th. Post signs prohibiting smoking, and enforce them.

12th. Put in fire pails, one to every 400 sq. foot of floor surface. Keep filled with brine, put all fire appliances in charge of one man, make him responsible for them and their condition.

13th. Keep boiler hearth clean and wet down at all times.

14th. Warn firemen to be careful no to fill fire-box too full and cause back draft.

15th. Close up unused holes in the floors; box up belt holes.

16th. Protect all woodwork beneath and around emery machines with metal.

17th. Have watchman, if any, report by watch-clock. When mill shuts down, noon or night, have a man make a trip over it and see that everything is O.K. At night, if there is no watchman, have a man make a trip over plant about two or three hours after mill shuts down.

18th. Clean up and remove all refuse at end of each day, clean up thoroughly every Saturday, clean ceilings and beams once a month.

19th. Don't leave mill alone during the noon hour. If it is possible allow one man to go to his dinner earlier or carry his dinner.

20th. Keep combustible material away from boiler setting.

21st. Arrange plant to close up and lock up and keep it so when not in operation.

All these points have a direct bearing on the final rates promulgated by the local Underwriters Boards, and in proportion as they are observed tend to lessen the rate.

THE McFARLANE-NEILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Among the leading manufacturers of cant dogs is the McFarlane-Neill Manufacturing Company, Limited, with headquarters at St. Mary's, York County, New Brunswick. We give herewith an illustration of their new factory, which is conveniently and beautifully situated overlooking the St. John river. This concern was originally established in the year 1885, by the late Walter McFarlane, who was then engaged in the manufacture of hames. In a short time Mr. McFarlane added a new branch and began the manufacture of cant dogs, he being the sole inventor of the solid forged steel socket made in one piece. After his death in 1898 the business was carried on by Mrs. McFarlane for two years. In 1891 the important interests were incorporated under the present title, with a paid-up capital of $100,000, thus making it one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in the Dominion. The officers of the company are: President, James S. Neill; Vice-President, Mrs. Jane McFarlane; General Manager, M. A. Tweeddale; Directors, E. Bryon Winslow and F. J. Morrison.

The high standing of the company is well known, and its officers and directors possess a thorough knowledge of the trade, while personal reputation is a guarantee that all business transactions with them will be mutually satisfactory.

The McFarlane-Neill Manufacturing Company are the sole manufacturers of the McFarlane forged steel socket cant dogs, and control the patent for Canada. All the handles are carefully selected from split rock maple. The company consume in one year over three hundred cars of lumber. This lumber is all air dried after being manufactured into handles, and they carry a stock of from 30,000 to 40,000 from year to year. These handles are manufactured in thirty-six different varieties, ranging in length from two to six feet. In addition to this special branch, the firm manufacture single and double Harpoon hay forks, hay carriers, slings, hay pulleys, floor hooks, pole irons, grapples and all kinds of drop forgings. They recently added a tackle block plant for the manufacture of ship blocks and all kinds of tackle. They have also a first-class electric light plant which permits of operations being carried on night and day. The factory is built of brick and thoroughly piped, and is supplied by water which is carried a distance of one mile through a three-inch pipe from an artesian well having an elevation of 150 feet, of which there is a never-failing supply of water. This company do an extensive trade and ship in car lots to the upper provinces, and as far west as British Columbia.

TO FIND THE LENGTH OF BELT REQUIRED.

In a recent Wood-Worker an enquirer asked several questions concerning the duties of a millright. One of them was, how to find the proper length of a belt after the distance around the pulleys is known. If the pulleys are up the simplest way is to take a tape line and put it around the pulleys the same as you would the belt; whatever the tape reads that length your belt should be.

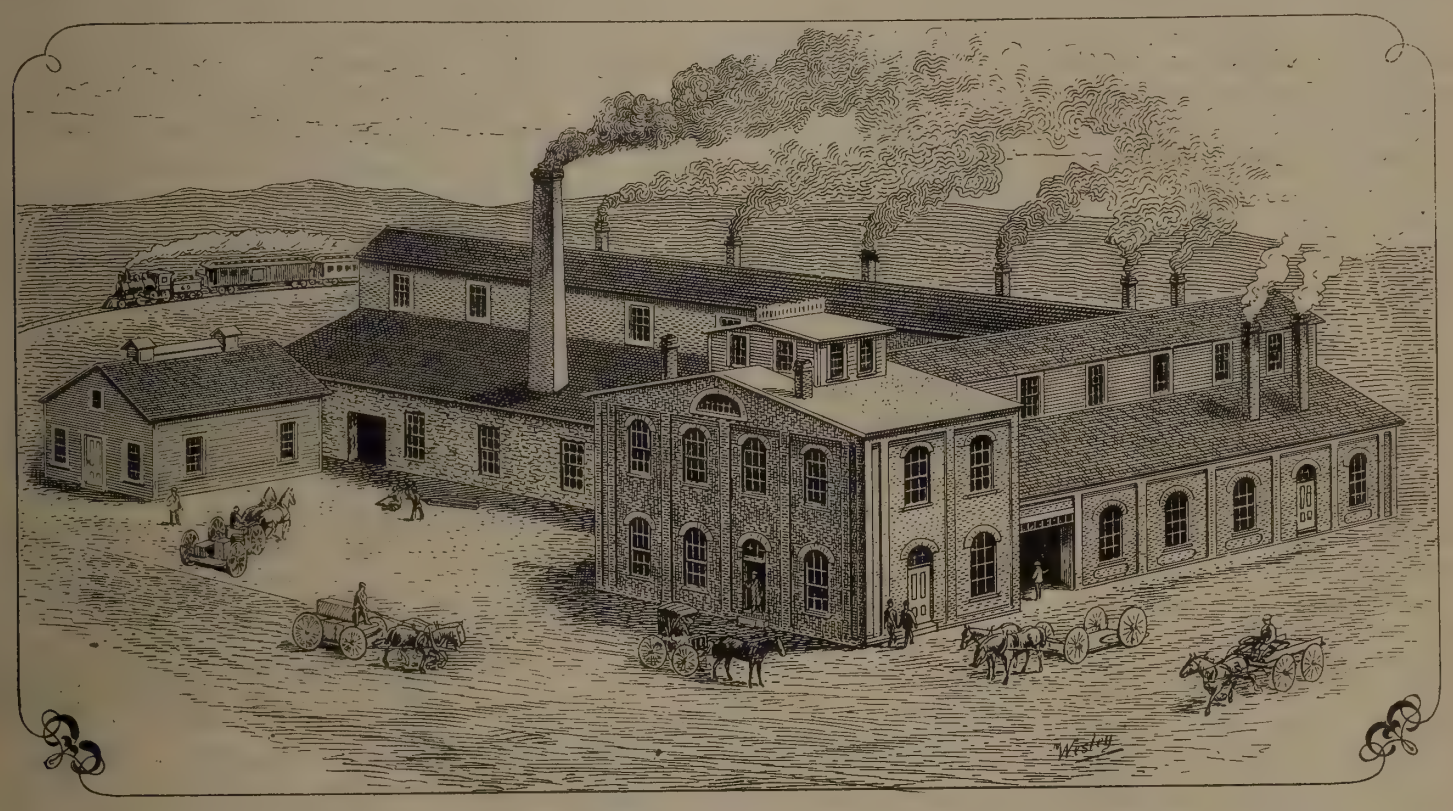
If you can not do this there is a simple rule to go by (for a straight belt). Suppose the distances between the centres of two shafts is 14 feet, the diameter of one pulley 8 feet and the other 4 feet, and the thickness of the belt ¼-inch. Then half the circumference of the 8-foot pulley is 12.5664 feet and half the circumference of the 4-foot pulley is 6.2834. Three times the thickness of the belt is ¾-inch or .0625 feet. Then 28 plus 12.5664 plus 6.2834 plus .0625 equals 46.9103, or 46 feet and 10 15/16 inches is the length of your belt. Therefore, the rule for a straight belt is this: To twice the distance between the two centres add half the circumference of each pulley, with three times the thickness of the belt.

To find the length of a cross belt the rule is more complex. First, the distance from the center of each pulley to the center of the point where they will cross must be obtained If both pulleys should happen to be the same diameter, the cross will occur exactly in the center of the space between them. If not, then that point will be in proportion to their respective diameters and may be found by the following rule: Divide the diameter of the larger pulley by that of the smaller and add 1 to the quotient. This will represent the number of parts into which the distance between the centres is supposed to be divided. Then as the whole number of parts taken by the larger pulley, so is the whole distance between the centres to the point where the cross will occur. Example: A pulley 8 feet diameter is to drive one of 4 feet with a cross belt ¼-inch thick, the distance between the centres being 14 feet. Required, the distance to the point where they will cross and the whole length of the belt.

First find the point where they will cross by the foregoing rule: 8 divided by 4 equals 2, plus 1 equals 3. This represents that the 14 feet are supposed to be divided into three parts, and as the diameter of the same pulley is contained in that of the larger one twice, it shows that two parts of the three must be taken by it—3 is to 2 as 14 is to 9 feet 4 inches. Now, as the whole distance is 14 feet and the larger pulley requires 9 feet 4 inches, the distance from this point to the smaller pulley is 4 feet 8 inches, so that the distance from the center of the large pulley to the point where the belt will cross is 9 feet 4 inches, while the other from the same point will be 4 feet 8 inches.

If a horizontal line be drawn through the center of each pulley, extending from one to the other, and a perpendicular line also drawn through the same points, intersecting it at right angles, there will be two right-angled triangles formed, the base of one being 9 feet 4 inches, with a perpendicular equal to the radius of the 8-foot pulley, or 4 feet, while the other base will be equal to 4 feet 8 inches, with a perpendicular equal to the radius of the 4-foot pulley, or 2 feet, the belt in each case representing the hypothenuse; and as the square root of the sum of the squares of the base and the perpendicular of any right-angled triangle equals the hypothenuse, it is evident that the hypothenuse of these two figures must represent the length of belt between these two parts.

The operation perhaps will be more simple and easier understood if the whole be reduced to inches. Then 112 times 112 equals 12,544 inches, and 48 times 48 equals 2,304 inches, being the square of the base and perpendicular in inches. Then 12,544 plus 2,304 equals 14,848, the square root of which is 121.85 inches. With the other proceed in like manner: 56 times 56 equals 3,136, and 24 times 24 equals 576, and 3,136 plus 576 equals 3,712, the square root of which is 60.92 inches. Now if each of these sums is doubled and half the circumference of each pulley with three times the thickness of the belt be added together, their sum will be equal to the whole longth of belt required in inches, which, when reduced to feet, will be found to equal 48 feet 1½ inches.



FACTORY OF THE McFARLANE-NEILL MANUFACTURING CO., ST. MARY'S, N.B.

The timbers of the Phillipine Islands are going to be tested by the United States Bureau of Forestry, it being the intention to establish a testing laboratory at Manila as soon as possible. It is especially desired to test the various processes for the preservation of timber against decay and the attack of insects.

A device for holding down short stuff on the table while using a self-feed saw will be interesting to those who have to rip very short pieces and want to do the work on this kind of a saw. Instead of the usual spring for a hold-down, put in its place a block of 4 x 6, fastened to the feed wheel frame and rounded off in front like a sleigh runner. Raise the table clear of the saw and start it (the saw) running, then lower the table so the saw cuts its way into the block and until the block touches the table. Adjust the feed wheel frame to the right height for the stock being worked, with the block ½ inch lower down than the feed wheel. This makes a hold-down from which no block, however short, can get away.

STAVE MAKING BY THE VENEER PROCESS.

"C. J. A," in the National Coopers' Journal

As this process is a radical change from the old method, and as it is one of the hardest things to get a man out of an old rut, the adopting of the veneer process has met with little encouragement. The man who has succeeded in producing a stave by this process has fenced in his plant and put up "No admittance" signs, thinking he has a valuable thing and cannot afford to take the public into his confidence, and this reticence has made the process slow in developing. Manufacturers hesitated to make the necessary investment for want of information. The veneer machine builders, however, are getting the information needed, and to-day there is no line of woodworking so simple as veneer cutting. It is only required in order to make staves with a veneer machine that one be a stave man. He must first know what constitutes a stave when made, and the veneer machine will do the work. It is so simple in operating that any man who has ordinary knowledge of machine operating can run it. This is the reason, I suppose, that so little is said in the trade journals on the subject—there is so little that can be said.

What suggested to me the idea of making staves with a veneer machine, and the results of my experimenting is the object of this article—not to attempt to enlighten the stave maker, as I do not consider I am competent to do this, nor do I want to divulge any trade secrets or be known as a fellow who tells all he knows. This subject is coming to the front, however, which makes this article at least timely. The scarcity of timber necessitates a more economical process of manufacture. The increased use of sacks requires radical changes in the manufacture of staves to regain the lost prestige once enjoyed by the stave makers. For the reasons here mentioned, I hope to be justified, and my efforts, by those interested, approved.

It is only by an interchange of ideas that we advance. As an illustration of the truthfulness of this statement, I recall a conversation I had with a bright mechanic I had in my employ some ten years ago. I suggested that he subscribe for one of the trade journals, which he did, and he informed me last year that the knowledge he had obtained from reading that journal had enabled him to secure an increase in salary of over $1,000 per year without any solicitations on his part. The knowledge he had obtained from the journal had been made use of to his employer's advantage, and the recognition of his services rewarded followed accordingly and naturally.

I desire to say, while on this subject, to the men employed in stave and heading factories, that the columns of the Journal are open to you, and if you will only use them when you are in trouble, some fellow who has had your experience and succeeded will gladly tell you through this medium how to solve the problem, and all readers be benefited thereby. Don't "hide your light under a bushel," but let your experience be known and thereby help your coworker and benefit yourself and your employer by advancing the store of knowledge that cannot be obtained from books. The National Coopers' Journal is the only exponent of the cooperage trade, and it is the recognized authority on cooperage matters in all the world. Go to this headquarters when you want to be posted correctly.

Six years ago while operating a rotary veneer machine, cutting cabbage crate laths, ⅜ x 4, I had some jointed and took them to a first-class cooper, who made up a barrel and pronounced it as good a barrel as he had ever made; but to be sure that the staves would stand up, would not cup in, would not shrink or swell after being made into a barrel, I put this barrel in damp places, also in the sun, and gave it all the tests that I thought a barrel could be ever put to, and found out by these tests that a veneer-cut stave was a better stave, was more uniform in thickness, length and circle, more uniform in width, made a more perfectly round barrel, than it was possible to obtain from staves made by the old process, and I purchased a veneer machine, designed especially for cutting staves.

I commenced the manufacture of veneer-cut staves. I found from my former experiments that a uniform width stave would not do, and ordered the new machine equipped to cut the staves in widths from 3½ to 5½ inches, which made a stave 3, 3½, 4, 4½ and 5 inches when jointed. These staves matched up 8 inches for two in the bales, and held out in working up and were a perfect success.

In the manufacture of veneer staves, the timber is either cut to length in the woods or cut from log by drag saw into lengths desired. From the drag saw the timber goes direct to the boiling vats. I first tried steam boxes, but soon found it was impossible to build a wooden box tight enough to force the steam through the timber easier than through the box. At one time the timber was frozen when put in the box, and when cutting the outside and ends of the block were fairly steamed, but the heart showed ice still in the timber. I then built boiling vats out of 2 x 4, dressed both sides and spiked together; dug a hole in the ground 7 feet deep, 14 feet wide and 49 feet long; filled it half full of water, and boiled the timber. This ended the experimenting in the heating of the timber. Since then I have made the vats out of concrete, which is very little more expensive and last indefinitely. Above the vats I placed a hoist, using skidding tongs to grab the blocks and hoist from the vats. The hoist was on a car, supported on a T-rail track leading to the veneer machine, where the block is lowered and peeled—the bark falling off easily. Care must be used in boiling the timber. Cottonwood and elm will not stand as much boiling as gum, sycamore and maple. It makes the ends of the blocks too soft. The chucks turn in the block, besides it makes a rough surface to the stave. I have found that when the bark comes off easily the timber is generally steamed enough. Boiling the timber insures uniformity, while steaming makes the upper layer of blocks softer than the bottom, and requires continually changing of the pressure bars on the machine. The block is hoisted and swung into the veneer

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We have made a special and scientific study of the waters and conditions existing in the different localities in Ontario, and can cope with conditi ns existing anywhere. We don't care how hard or troublesome your scale is, we can clean your boilers without injury to boi er, packings or connections. BROOK'S OILS are perfect lubricants—give them a trial. Note the address—
The Electric Boiler Compound Co., Limited, Guelph, Ont.

To Purchasing Agents:

Corner 22nd and Centre Avenue,

GENTLEMEN: CHICAGO, October 12th, 1901.

Preparatory to increasing our manufacturing interests at Vicksburg, Miss., we have decided to close out and wind up a number of our scattered yards in Mississippi and Arkansas. The stock consists of several million feet of all kinds of Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, well seasoned and in good condition for immediate use. We propose to put a price on the above named material that will move it, and make a grade that will be an inducement to the purchaser.

Owing to the rapid wholesale manner in which we move and handle lumber we do not consider it practicable to issue a stock sheet or make standing quotations, for which reason we solicit your inquiries for any material that you are in the market to buy or will use in the future, and if you will take the time to furnish us the above information, we will make you some interesting quotations.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO.

machine by a windlass or crab on a swinging crane, and the chucks are driven into the ends of the block by a friction dogging attachment handled by the operator of the machine. The block revolves, and the knife and back roller approach the block by means of a right and left-hand screw, which regulates the thichness of the cut. This thickness is obtained by gears very similar to an iron lathe. In the back roller is inserted knives laying lengthwise of roller, which extend outside the diameter of the roller the thickness the stave is to be cut. As the block turns around these knives cut into the surface of the block, cutting the staves to random widths before they are cut to thickness. Above the knives, and at a distance apart to cut the desired length of the stave, are placed at both ends a spur knife that enters the block and cuts the stave to length by trimming off all surplus stock outside length of the stave. The timber passes through the space between the edge of the knife and the pressure bar, and drops into the conveyor and is carried to stackers. The pressure bar is a very important part of the machine, as the amount of pressure regulates the solidity of the staves, and indifference to its importance has caused some people to fall down on the veneer stave, which must be cut solid to maintain the circle and keep the stave from cupping in. This could not be shown except by a sketch showing the proper angle to knife and the height above the edge of knife. This information is furnished by the makers of the machines, which an operator must observe, as the bars wear fast ; and this point must be maintained at all times by grinding the bar as often as the knife is ground.

By this process staves can be cut to any length and thickness. In the shorter lengths, such as keg staves, two lengths can be cut at one time. I have cut 100,000 17½-inch staves in ten hours. The fact must be considered in this process ; small timber is not practical, but for timber 24 inches and up in diameter, more staves can be cut in same time and from less timber than by the old method.

From the veneer machine the staves are piled, aud their handling is the same in every way as by the old process, except that there are no staves to split, nor is there any narrow staves, which is a featu e appreciated by the cooper, as it enables him to make a much nicer package at no extra labor. The jointing is easier, as the edges are all square, and one clipping always insures a good joint. The whole process is simple. The expense of flitching into bolts is avoided, you get all No. 1 staves from clear timber, and more staves are obtained from same amount of timber.

There was a meeting of the Michigan maple lumber manufacturers in Grand Rapids, Mich., on October 17th, for the purpose of considering ways and means for putting their business on a better basis than it has been for some time past. The result of the meeting was a decision to organize a company with a capital of $250,000, which will contract for or buy outright the product of the mills. Over 50 per cent. of the necessary capital was subscribed at this meeting. The output of maple lumber represented at this meeting was 107,000,000 feet annually.

The Leading European Lumber Paper

The Timber Trades Journal

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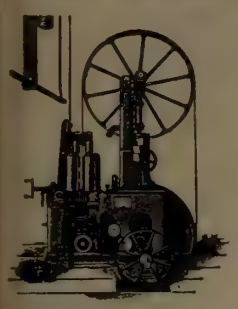

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CHAPTER II.—FOREST OPERATIONS.

The utilization of other woods referred to in the previous chapter has arisen chiefly from the scarcity of spruce wood, that is in those districts where, by reason of the extensive lumbering operations, the quality of spruce available is small, or costs too much to get to the mill.

There is no doubt that this scarcity can be attributed to the careless and extravagant manner in which the spruce was handled in the forests in the earlier days of pulpmaking. Of course this is not the only reason, but it is easy to show that the absence of any regulations as to the manner and extent of the operations has done much to exhaust the supply of a valuable source of pulpwood.

Of recent years the necessity of stringent and efficient regulations to prevent the utter destruction of trees and timber growth has been recognized both in the States and in Canada. It must not be forgotten that the conditions upon which the timber lands are held by the firms operating them largely determines the nature of these rules for preservation. In cases where the limits are held in fee simple, and are the absolute property of the holders, the observance of any rules is merely a question of self-interest, and the Government can hardly enforce the carrying out of any regulations laid down. But with Crown lands the preservation of the forests, with a view of maintaining a more or less permanent supply of valuable timber, is now becoming a matter of the utmost importance.

An interesting and useful book dealing with this question has been written by Gifford Pinchot, in which the results of tests and observations on lumbering operations carried on in the Adirondacks have been fully recorded, and certain deductions drawn therefrom as to the most profitable method of operating with the object of ensuring perpetual growth of new timber.

The following extract from his book, "The Adirondack Spruce," well defines the true function of forest management :—

"Under the present system the lumberman practically ignores the fact that forest land is productive capital. He speculates in the timber with little regard to the real productive capacity of the land. He cuts not only the mature timber, but the growing trees as well. In other words he removes, not only the accumulated interest of many years, but with it the most productive portion of the capital. If, however, the ripe timber alone is cut, and enough young trees are left to replace it, the growth of the small trees and of those which germinate under the new conditions will be actual added interest. That is to say, that the unproductive portion of the capital has been converted into money to be invested elsewhere, and the forest has been put into such a condition that its power of growth is utilized."

The practical side of the question is not lost sight of, for Mr. Pinchot goes on to show that careful adherence to certain rules not involving any appreciable expense will go far to keep up the supply. A few of these may be mentioned to indicate their general character. In most cases trees fourteen inches and more in diameter are ready to cut. Smaller trees showing signs of decay, and crooked scrubby trees crowding the young growth, should also be removed. Only such trees as are marked by the superintendent of the operations should be cut, and great care should be exercised while felling trees not to injure the young growth. The trees felled should be cut into logs at once, and not allowed to remain lying across young trees, and any of the latter bent over by felled trees must be released and straightened out. Care should also be taken to prevent fire, and to guard against conditions likely to cause fire in the branches lopped off the trees.

It may be noticed that regulations of this kind, if consistently carried out, would not involve expense, and, therefore, are practical ones.

In the province of Quebec, Canada, the general rule laid down for the lumbering operations in spruce and pulp woods is that no tree shall be cut which does not measure 11 inches on the stump. That is, the diameter of the stump left in the ground after the tree has been removed must measure at least 11 inches. This rule has proved a good one so far, although recently considerable latitude has been shown in this measurement, but at the same time the principle of preventing a wholesale removal of small trees likely to reach maturity in a few years is recognized and acted upon.

In the province of Ontario the regulations are not of stringent nature, with the result that the timber limits are cut to such an extent as to seriously endanger the prospect of aftergrowth.

This neglect of suitable precautions applies more particularly to the lumbering operations in pine timber, which are of much older date than those of pulp wood, the latter, indeed, being of very recent origin. It is obvious that any system which allows all the timber on a given area to be cut and removed without any restrictions as to the size of the trees is fatal to the preservation of the forest. In the early days of pine lumbering the wood was so abundant that the trees which did not measure more than about 10 or 11 inches on the stump were passed over and left alone, so that the abundance of large timber served as a protection for the smaller growth.

Considerable loss of merchantable timber and of wood capable of conversion into pulp wood is sometimes occasioned by the method of cutting all trees into logs of a uniform length. As a general rule the trees after cutting are saw into logs of 12, 14, and 16 feet lengths, but some manufacturers ask for one uniform size, and this causes a loss of a certain proportion of the tree.

In Quebec, for example, logs are often, for the purposes of measurement, referred to the Quebec standard log, which is a log 13 feet long and 14 inches in diameter, and consequently the length of 13 feet has been much employed in lumbering operations. Hence, a tree containing 28 feet of really serviceable timber cut to such an arbitrary length would lose two feet of good material for no purpose, beyond mere compliance with an unnecessary rule. For pulpwood in particular any strict regulation as to length is quite uncalled for, seeing the conditions of manufacture do not require it. The ultimate size of the pulpwood for actual manipulation is a length of two feet, and, therefore, it is best to allow the trees to be cut into lengths of 12, 14, or 16 feet, and in this way the whole of the good timber is available

It is hardly necessary to say that it is possible to utilize much smaller logs for pulpwood than can be taken out for lumber, so that a large part of every spruce tree is suitable for pulp. The upper portion of the tree is of no value, being of small diameter and full of branches, and the usual practice is to cut off the top at a point where the diameter is about four inches, leaving a long piece of timber to be cut up into proper lengths.

A spruce tree, five inches mean diameter, will give a log 18 feet long after the removal of the upper portion. The mean diameter is the average of the top and bottom measurements of the tree. A tree showing six inches at the top end and 12 inches at the lower end would have a mean diameter of 8 inches.

For other trees we have logs as follows :—

A tree 8 inches diameter should measure 36 feet in length.

A tree 10 inches diameter should measure 48 feet in length, while one of 12 inches diameter will go 62 feet long.

In cutting up these trees it is evident that logs should not be one uniform length, but that they should be cut into logs 12, 14, or 16 feet, according to circumstances.

It is by attention to apparently small matters of the kind hinted at in the above lines that the best results are to be obained in the operations necessary in the forest for cutting out the pulp wood.

CHAPTER III.—MEASUREMENT.

As with all material which is used for industrial purposes, so in the case of pulp wood the considerations connected with the measurement of the wood after it has been cut down are of great importance. Not only is the buyer or consumer interested as well as the seller and the contractor, but in much of the wood taken out the Government has a direct financial interest. This arises from the fact that a good proportion of the timber cut is obtained from Crown lands, and all wood removed from limits in the possession of the Government is taxed, the purchaser having to pay certain dues on all the timber consumed. In consequence of this direct control of the limits, the rules laid down for the measurement of the wood are somewhat stringent, in order that the full amount of the dues may reach the Government.

In the first place, every contractor taking out wood on lands owned by the Crown is obliged to employ the services of a licensed culler or scaler. No person is allowed to act as a scaler or measurer of logs unless he holds a certificate from the Government, stating that he possesses the proper qualifications and requisite knowledge as to the duties appertaining to such an important office. The penalties attaching to misconduct or fraud on the part of the scaler, and to any attempt to defraud the Crown of dues by wrongful returns of the wood cut, are pretty severe, so that the regulations in respect of the measurement are generally followed closely. Wood rangers or inspectors, acting solely under instructions from the Crown Lands Department, visit the several camps in which timber operations are going on, having all necessary authority to see and examine the returns kept by the scaler. In Canada this control of the operations is fairly complete, not only as regards pulp wood, but also in respect of pine cut for lumber and other woods removed from Crown lands.

With one exception the almost universal rule which obtains for the measurement of logs is that each log as it is cut down is measured at the small end. This exception will be dealt with later. By measuring the small end it should be mentioned that every log is slightly conical in shape, this being due to the natural taper of the tree, and a record of the diameter at this end is made by the scaler. A note is also made as to the length of the log. In all the measurements allowances have to be made for imperfections in the tree, and it is in this respect that the scaler has to exercise his judgment. If a log, for instance, is 16 feet long when cut and appears to be rotten at one end, the scaler may deduct a ceatain amount from the length according to the apparent extent of the rot. Should he judge that the rot extends two feet into the log then he would record the log as being 14 feet long instead of 16. The diameter is usually taken inside the bark, since the bark itself has no commercial value, and it is therefore only right to deduct the thickness from the actual diameter of the tree. Another method adopted in making allowances for imperfections, or "culling," as it is generally called, is to reduce the diameter, more particularly in the case of crooked logs, so that a log measuring nine inches at the small end may be culled down to an eight-inch log. It is thus evident that the duty of scaling is a very important one to all parties concerned.

The measurement taken, namely, the diameter at the small end of the log and its length, form the basis of subsequent calculations which give the contents of the whole of the timber cut in terms of certain well-defined units. The exception referred to above is a more complicated method introduced by the Ontario Government in the measurement of pulp wood as dis-

tinguished from saw logs. For logs intended to be sawn into lumber the length and small end diameter are recorded, but in the case of logs cut for pulp wood the diameters at both ends of the logs are recorded as well as the length. The several records taken are used for converting the contents of the logs into the standard units. The unit by which pulp wood is measured differs from that employed in the case of saw logs, although there is a definite relation between them.

Logs intended for lumber are calculated in terms of a "foot board measure." The standard for the pulp wood logs is the "cord." We may now consider the meaning of these terms and the relation between them. A foot board measure is simply the amount of wood contained in a piece of timber or board 1 ft. long, 1 in. think, and 12 inches wide. Thus, for example, a stick of timber which measures 16 ft. long, 12 in. wide, and 1 in. in thickness contains 16 ft. board measure. If the stick is 3 in. thick it contains 48 ft. board measure.

Hence the following rule obtains for converting any piece of timber into the number of feet board measure: Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) by the thickness (in inches); divide the result by twelve.

The general formula may be written thus—

$$\text{Feet B. M.} = \frac{P \times L \times W \times T}{12}$$

in which P is the number of pieces of timber,
L is the length of one piece in feet,
W is the width in inches,
T is the thickness in inches.

Example:—How many feet, board measure, are contained in 120 pieces of 8 in. × 8 in. timber 24 feet long?

Total feet B. M. is $120 \times 8 \times 8 \times 24 \div 12$ is 15,360 feet.

In this way the contents of any piece of timber can readily be determined in terms of the usual nomenclature, viz., feet board measure.

By the use of special formula the contents of the round log can be similarly expressed, and calculated into the same units. Several such rules and formulæ are known, and the results differ somewhat, the number of feet in a log of given dimensions not being alike by the various methods.

One of the most common rules is known as Doyle's Rule, largely used by contractors and lumbermen in the measurement of logs intended either for lumber or for pulp wood. With large pulp wood logs some contractors prefer to measure the logs by this rule, which they are accustomed to, rather than by a system of calculating the logs into a number of cords.

In the province of Quebec pulp wood is often measured by the contents in feet board measure, and the determination of the number of cords in the quantity so found, arrived by a simple computation.

The existence of several rules for converting round timber into board measure is of course rather perplexing, and the acceptance of a general formula to be applied in in all cases would be a great convenience, but custom and habit are difficulties not easily overcome, and things remain as they are. The Quebec Government has avoided the errors due to any divergence in the results of such formulæ by setting out in authorized tables the contents of round logs in feet board measure, the figures having been obtained from observations in saw mills as to the actual lumber sawn from the logs put through the mill. As the tables are compiled from figures which cover a long period, and are based on the practical working of many saw mills, they should be pretty accurate. In considering the Doyle's rule, and any precautions necessary in its application, we may well compare the two systems.

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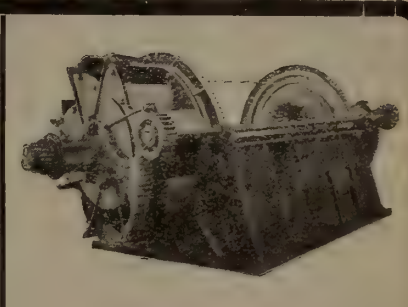

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PULP NOTES.

One hundred and twenty men are now employed in the erection of the new pulp mill at North River, Victoria County, Cape Breton.

Good progress is being made with the new pulp mill being built at Buckingham, Que., by the James McLaren Company, and it is expected that it will be in operation early in the new year.

George Taunt has arrived at Vancouver, B. C, from England, and claims to represent a large syndicate which purposes building a pulp mill at some point in British Columbia.

It is reported that the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, of Chicoutimi, Que., have arranged to ship 25,000 tons of pulp from Quebec next year, and will enlarge their mills to double their present capacity.

W. Pearson, manufacturing chemist, of London and Paris, recently made a visit to Canada, and speaks most hopefully of the pulp industry of this country. He stated that English capitalists are eagerly watching the results of investments already made in Canadian mills, and if these should prove satisfactory all the capital required will be forthcoming.

Messrs. O. W. Nordin and K. Nordin, of Paris, France, who are understood to represent a wealthy French syndicate, were in Montreal last month making arrangements for the organization of the Saguenay Colonization Company, with the object of establishing saw and pulp mills in the Saguenay district. These gentlemen spent last winter in exploring the timber limits on which operations are to be conducted.

The Peribonca Pulp Company are now turning out pulp in their new mill at Peribonca, on the Great Peribonca river, in the Province of Quebec. This company was formed in the summer of 1900, with a capital stock of $50,000, which has since been increased to $100,000. The president and manager is Thomas Du Tremblay. The mill is 120x45 feet, with a wing, and has an average output of 30 tons of pulp per day.

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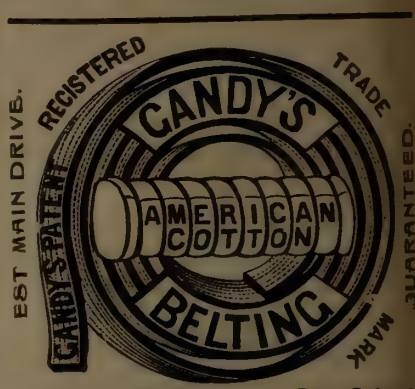

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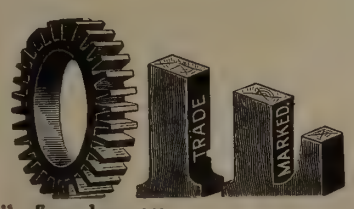

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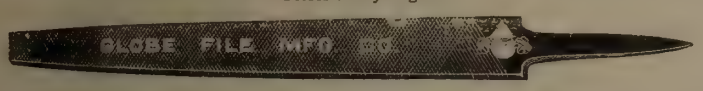

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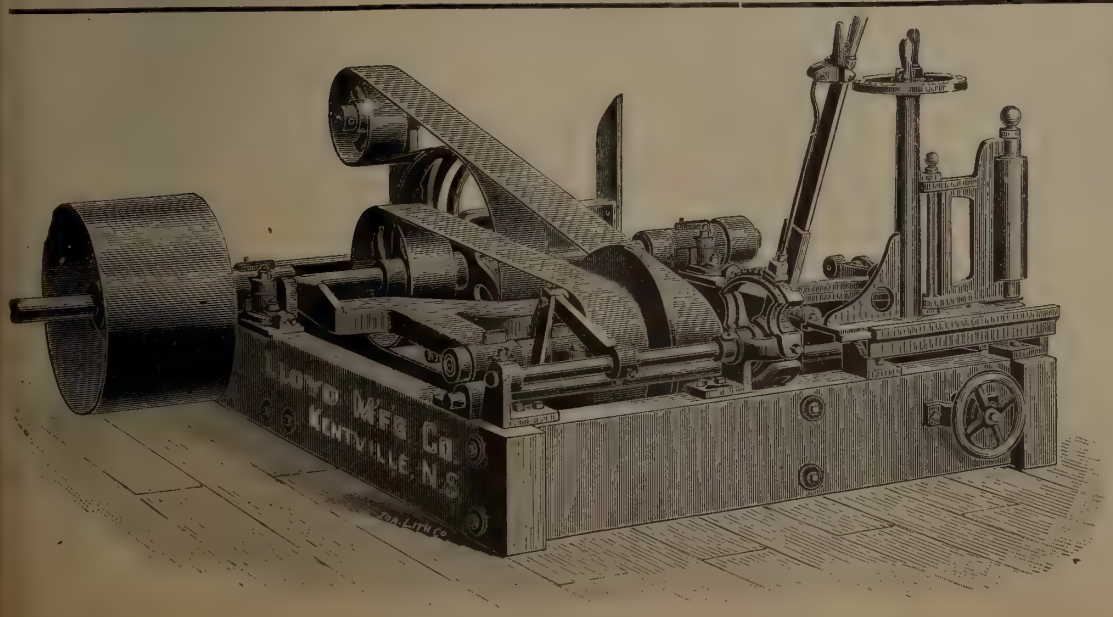

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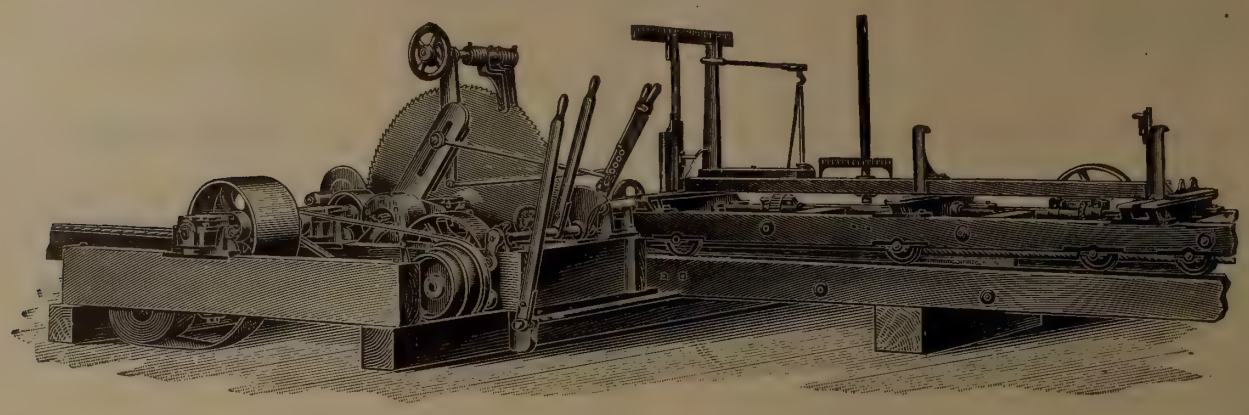

Your Mill would make more money if you would make more lumber from the same quantity of logs. You can do by using a thinner saw, and you can use a thinner saw with one of my Patent Over Log Saw Guides. They are adapted to either Stationary or Portable Saw Mills, Re-sawing Machines, &c, &c. The illustration shows one of my Portable Saw Mills equipped with this Guide and carrying a saw 60 in. diameter, 12 guage. All my Portable Mills will take saws up to 72 in diameter, and this guide will take saws from 36 to 72 in. diameter. It is adjustable every way. I am prepared to fill orders or complete Circular Saw Mill Outfits, or will make the guide to fit any ordinary existing saw frame.

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P.S—My United States Patent is For Sale.

THE LEFFEL AND VULCAN TURBINES

POSSESS DISTINCTIVE MERITS, which should have the attention of water power owners 1st—They are strongly and carefully built. 2nd—They are economical in their use of water. 3rd—They develop more power in proportion to the water used than any other Turbine built. Mr. J. D. Flavelle, of the Flavelle Milling Co., of Lindsay, writes us under date of March 7th as follows:

"Referring to the two 74" water wheels (Leffels) purchased from you during the past year. As far as we have had an opportunity of testing, they have done their work excellently, in fact are doing more than you guaranteed them for. We took a test of the power they were developing with a head of water of 3 ft. 10 in., and they developed very close to 100 h. p. We are thoroughly satisfied with same."

This letter is but one of many such.

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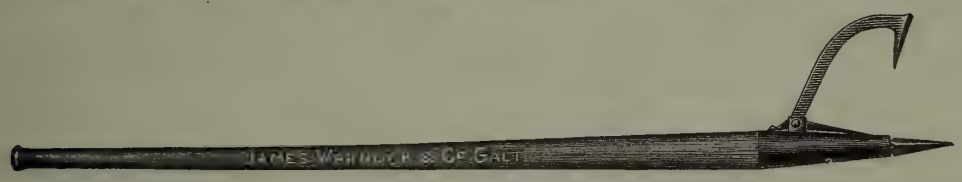

We direct your attention to the above illustration of our **NEW PEAVEY.** Its good points will at once be apparent to and appreciated by all practical lumbermen.

Note the improvement in the socket—a fin running from the base of the hook to point of socket.

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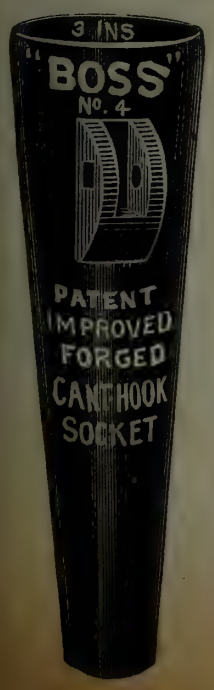

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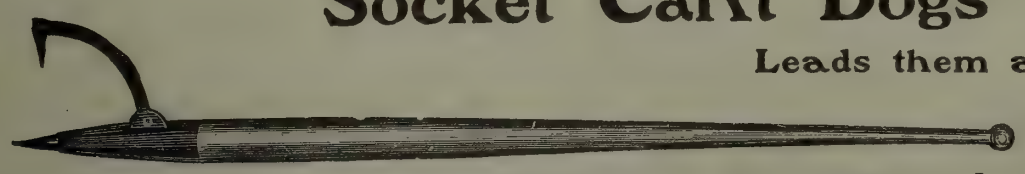

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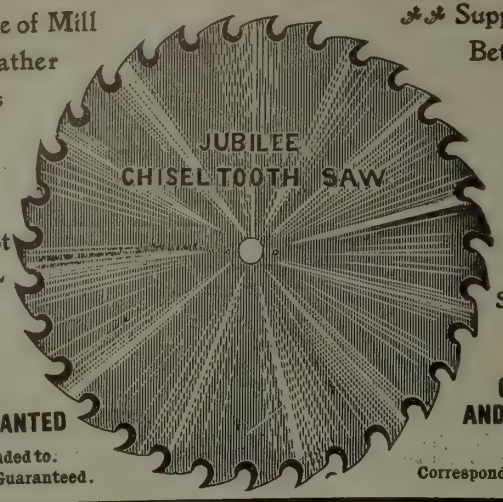

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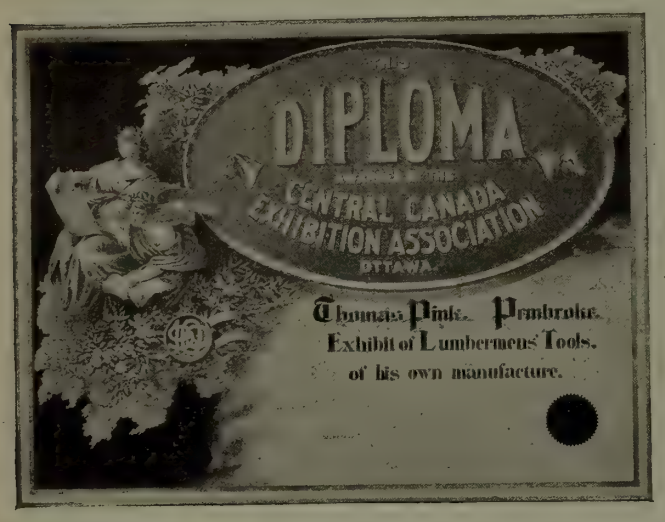

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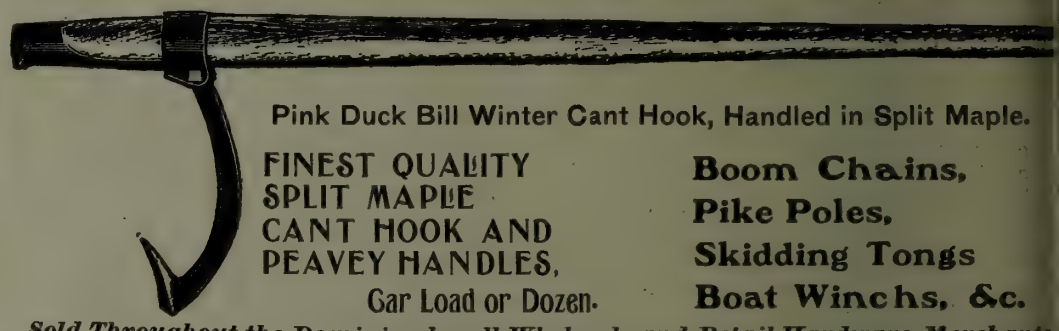

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See Page 18

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MILL STREAM, QUE., on I. C. R'y, December 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—Driving a 20 in. 13 gauge saw nto frozen hardwood, using a 9 in. 4-ply belt, if it can be done satisfactorily, is a very severe test. Your saws have stood that test better than any I have tried. I have been experimenting with different makes—both home and imported—during the last five years, and give yours the preference. Last order is just to hand and will report on them by and bye.

Yours very truly, JAMES McKINLAY.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—In regard to your Shingle Saws, you can say that I have been using Shingle Saws of your make (Simonds) for the past four years, and they have given good satisfaction. I am running nine machines and use a good many saws, but have never had a saw yet that did not work satisfactorily. Before using your saws I used saws of American make, which worked well, but after giving your saw a trial have continued to use yours, as theyare cheaper, and in regard to working qualities are all that is needed.

Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

CLAVERING, ONT., May 3rd, 1897.

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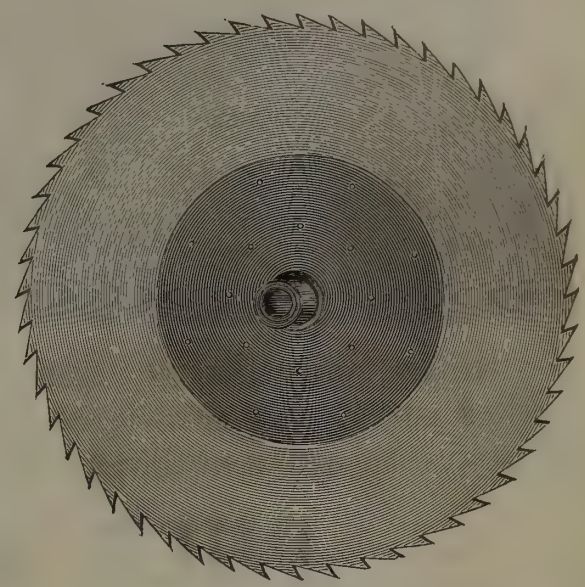
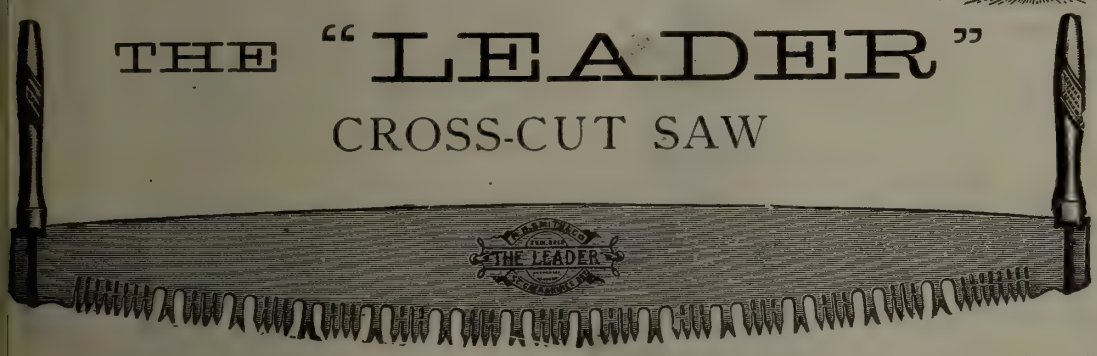
GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I have ever had in my mill, and would recommend the SIMONDS' Process Saws to all mill men in need of circular saws. Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one. W.G.S.



THE "LEADER" CROSS-CUT SAW



These Saws are made from the best DOUBLE REFINED SILVER STEEL, warranted four gauges thinner on back than front, and the only Saws on the market that are a perfect taper from the points of the teeth to the back, and require less Set than any other Cross-Cut Saw.

They are tempered by the Simonds' Patent Process, nsuring a perfectly uniform temper throughout the plate, and stand without a rival as the BEST, FASTEST, AND EASIEST-CUTTING SAW KNOWN. A gauge to regulate the clearing teeth is furnished with each saw.

Directions for Setting and Filing are plainly Etched on every Saw. None genuine without our Registered Trade Mark as shown in cut.

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Made in 3 Sizes—$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, etc.

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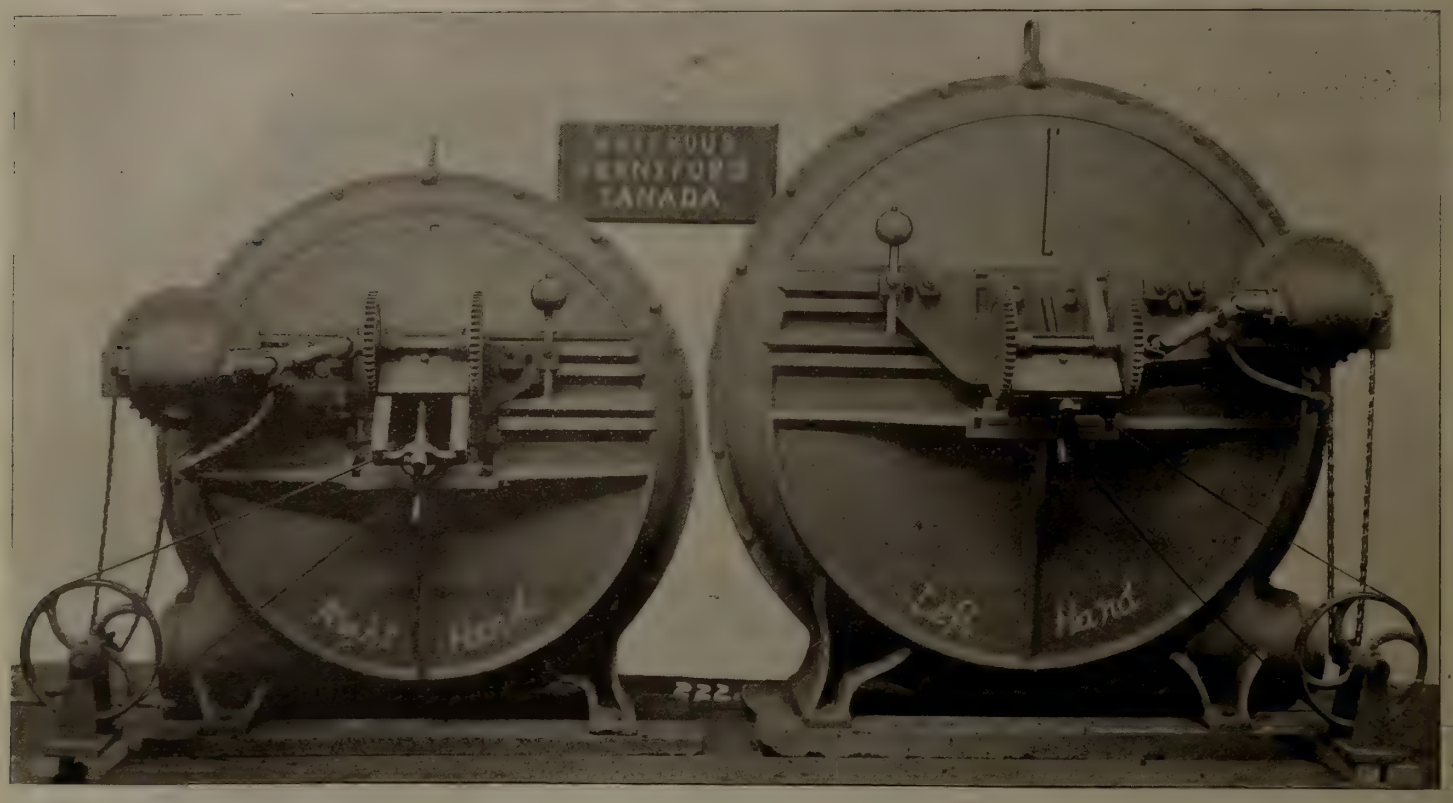

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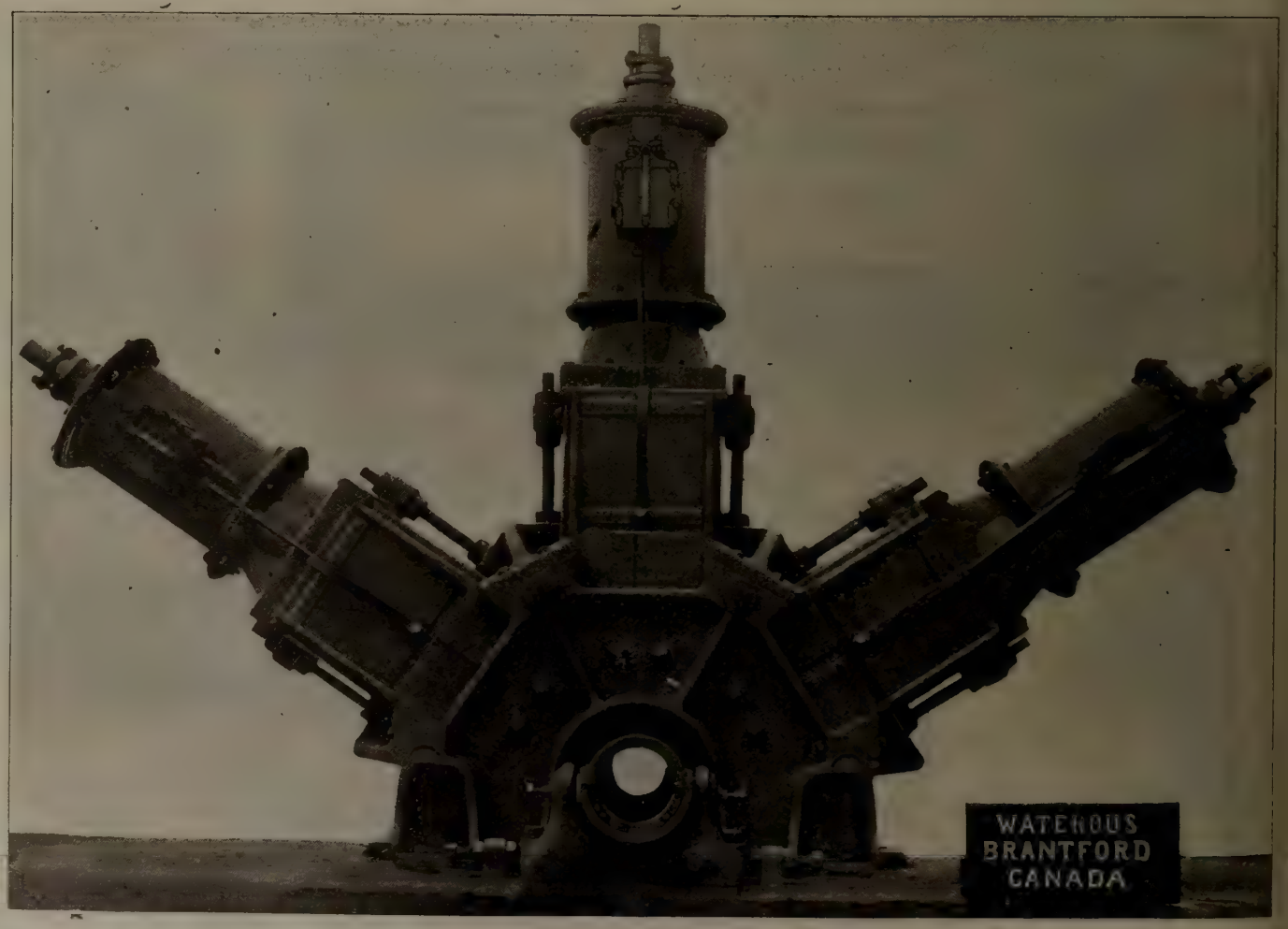

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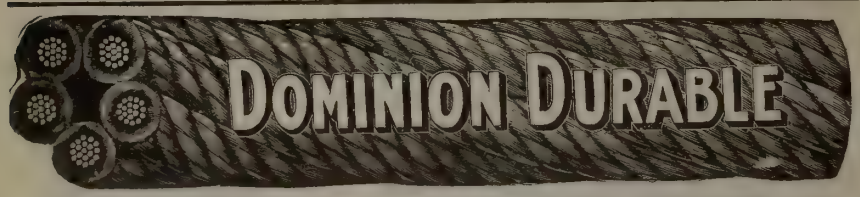

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 1. } TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY, 1902 { TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company

A Gigantic Corporation Established in Canada.—Particulars of the Immense Plant at Sarnia.—Personnel of the Company.

Industrial progress is one of the strongest indications of a country's prosperity. When the wheels of industry are turning quickly, and the raw material is vigorously being converted from its crude form into the manufactured product, then prosperous conditions are likely to prevail throughout the country. The number of industrial establishments in Canada is steadily increasing, the development of the forest resources being a field in which considerable investments have been made.

Some of the largest saw-milling plants in Ontario have been built by United States parties whose timber supply in their own country has became exhausted. The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company, Limited, is one of the latest corporations to establish itself on Canadian soil. It is probable that this company would not now be located in Canada but for the Ontario law prohibiting the export of timber to the United States. Nevertheless, they have erected, in the town of Sarnia, one of the largest, most modern, and altogether unique plants to be found in the Dominion, and our reader generally will doubtless be interested in the several illustrations and particulars of the concern which are published in this number.

MILL OE THE CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS COMPANY'S SARNIA, ONT.

For many years the Cleveland Saw Mill & Lumber Company operated saw mills at Cleveland, Ohio, for the production of square timber, and also conducted an extensive lumber yard and planing mill business at the same point. The volume of business in late years has been in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 annually. The supply of white pine was obtained from Michigan, but this supply having become exhausted, it was necessary to seek a new location for their saw mill in order that the business which they had established might be perpetuated. Hence it was decided to locate at Sarnia, and thus be in a position to obtain a timber supply from the pine district of Northern Ontario.

THE TIMBER LIMITS.

In recent years Mr. L. D. Holden, the president of the company, and his associates, had been investigating the white pine timber supply of the Georgian Bay district, and eventually secured options on a wide area of timber properties. These options have been gradually claimed, and the company are now in possession of over 43,000 acres of the best white pine timber lands. The timber is of excellent quality, and, it is said, shows a good proportion of logs running four to six to the thousand, which are smooth, sound, and of cork pine quality, and which will produce a large percentage of No. 1 lumber. The timber is all tributary to the Spanish river, which flows into the Georgian Bay and is one of the best logging streams on the continent. The logs will be rafted to the new plant at Sarnia, where storage room is provided for twenty million feet, and at Kettle Point, eighteen miles north of Sarnia, an immense surplus storage ground is provided which has a capacity of one hundred million feet of logs. The company have now available for next year's sawing over fifty million feet.

THE MILL AND EQUIPMENT.

Work on the construction of the plant at Sarnia was commenced on April 15th, 1901, and the mill was put in operation about November 1st, notwithstanding that there was a considerable delay on account of labor difficulties in the factory where the machinery was being manufactured. The saw mills and booming ground occupy a frontage on Sarnia Bay of 2,078 feet, with a depth extending to the St-Clair river channel of nearly 3,000 feet; in fact, the main tram and piling piers are 2,732 feet in length. Lumber is piled two rows deep on each side of this tram, which will afford a piling capacity of twenty million feet. A slip on both sides affords easy access for loading lumber on vessels, while a tramway underneath the tram provides facilities for forwarding stocks to the railroad tracks.

The main mill, illustrated on this page, will be devoted largely to sawing the best timber into boards and planks. It is 60 x 160 feet in size, with an L sorting shed attached, 40 x 140 feet, of which a view is shown. South of this mill is the timber mill, which is 40 x 204 feet in size, and will saw timber up to 75 feet in length. Between the two mills is a brick, stone and cement power house, 50 x 136 feet. The centre of this structure is occupied by a splendid battery of six boilers, of the Dutch oven variety of furnaces, which are fired automatically. On either side of the boiler room are located the two engine rooms, each of which contains Corliss engines of the most modern type, the one running the larger mill being 24 x 42 inches in size. The entire power plant equipment was furnished by John Inglis & Sons, of Toronto.

The board mill is equipped with one right and one left hand Prescott band mill using twelve inch saws, fourteen gauge, each 48 feet 6 inches long, the right hand mill having a three-block carriage, and the left hand a four block carriage, of Allis make, latest improved type. On the left hand mill it is possible to cut any length of log up to thirty feet, and on the right hand mill short logs.

THE RESERVE LOG SUPPLY, WITH DISTANT VIEW OF SAW MILL.

The saw mill equipment is from the Allis-Chalmers Company, of Milwaukee.

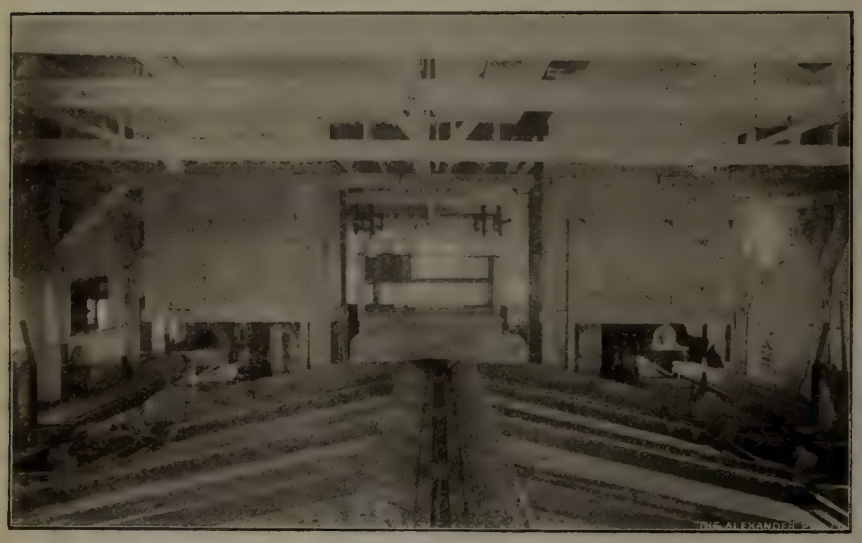
Both sides of the mill are equipped with live rolls, one string extending to the transfer table inside of the mill, the other string running through to the outside of the mill to convey timber to the platform located there. The mill is equipped with two Allis edgers, where the entire product of the mill, four inches and under in thickness, passes through and drops onto a transfer table, being conveyed at right angles with the mill over the trimmer into the sorting room. The equipment also includes a timber trimmer, which trims any size of timber, and preparations have been made to install a Mershon re-saw during the coming winter.

The mill frame is of the most substantial character, and is placed upon massive foundation, while the general equipment has strength enough to handle timber of the largest size.

The timber mill is equipped with one band mill, one long carriage made in two sections, and the necessary live rolls, jump saws, lath mill, steam niggers, and stave and heading machinery. Machinery has also been installed for the manufacture of curtain rollers.

The timber mill is equipped with a gigantic timber planer capable of dressing four sides at one operation immediately upon leaving the live rolls. A long timber loading dock connects with this mill, having ample room to accumulate numerous timber bills, thus enabling the company to saw, group and load orders in a comprehensive and economical manner.

The company will be able to ship by both rail and water. The lumber will be assorted



LOG DECKS.

INTERIOR VIEW OF MILL.

LEFT HAND BAND MILL.

RIGHT HAND BAND MILL.

VIEWS OF THE PLANT OF THE CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, SARNIA, ONT.

THE SORTING SHED.

INSIDE OF SORTING SHED.

to regular yard grades and handled automatically by the most modern sorting appliances. The location of the plant furnishes exceptional facilities for prompt distribution of lumber. By vessel the chief lumber distributing centres at the head of Lake Erie can be reached in twelve hours. By rail there are five lines of outlet, including a chief trunk line from Chicago to Buffalo, with branches that cover all parts of Michigan and Canada. As a matter of fact, Sarnia is the centre of the largest white pine consuming territory in the United States and Canada. The quick delivery possibilities of this plant will be a great factor in securing a very large share of the rush order business of the country in white pine lumber. It is also an exceptional plant in the particular that it can promptly furnish white pine timber bills. This assures the company an extensive trade throughout the Central and Eastern States and Ontario.

The company have some 400 men at work in their camps in Foster township, where they are putting in the present winter some twenty-five million feet of tree lengths pine.

The company have just erected a derrick and belt house at Sarnia, and are sinking two salt wells, it being the intention to erect what will be the largest salt plant in Canada.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY.

The president of this extensive organization is Mr. L. Dean Holden, who is also its treasurer. Mr. Holden is interested in many other important commercial enterprises, and is well versed in the lumber business. His brother, Mr. A. F. Holden, is vice-president of the company. He is also a man of large business experience, although only recently associating himself with the lumber trade. The secretary and general manager of the concern is Mr. J. M. Diver, to whom is due the splendid arrangement and equipment of the Sarnia plant. Mr. L. B. Beider is assistant secretary and Mr. E. C. Barre general superintendent. Mr. Frank Coleman, formerly saw mill superintendent of the Cleveland plant, and for twenty years with the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Company, of Toledo, will occupy a like position with the new company, and will be backed by able assistants in the various departments of the business.

PART OF THE POWER HOUSE.

LUMBERING OPERATIONS IN SWEDEN.

A royal commission, which was appointed to investigate the depopulation of Northern Sweden through the operations of great lumber companies, has made a report in favor of the immediate introduction of a bill prohibiting sales of forest lands in the Provinces of Norland and Dalecarlia to lumber companies until 1905. The commission finds that the peasantry in those provinces is in danger of extinction, the lumber companies laying waste farms and nursing only the forests.

The evils thus brought about are so great that immediate temporary measures are demanded. The commission suggests that after 1905 final legislation be adopted regulating the operations of lumber companies and based on the detailed investigations of the commission.

24 x 42 CORLISS ENGINE.

FILING ROOM.

VIEWS OF THE PLANT OF THE CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, SARNIA, ONT.

THE
Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY

The C.H. Mortimer Publishing Company of Toronto, Limited

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO.

BRANCH OFFICE:
IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information in which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

Bank of Prosperity

Toronto, January 1st, 1902.

At sight pay to

Every subscriber of the THE CANADA LUMBERMAN Three Hundred and Sixty-Five Happy Days.

Value Received.

The C. H. MORTIMER PUBLISHING CO. of Toronto, Limited.

ANOTHER YEAR.

With the present number THE CANADA LUMBERMAN enters upon its twenty-second year of publication. What this year may bring forth cannot be declared, but, taking the one gone by as a criterion, we are justified in looking forward to a period of prosperity and advancement.

The first year of the new century brought no serious obstacles to the lumber trade. Lumbermen generally have been prosperous. There have been a few dark spots on the horizon, but they are passing away, and the year 1902 promises to find Canadian lumber of all kinds in good demand.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN has continued to receive the hearty support of the lumber trade and of a large clientele of advertisers. Many evidences of the appreciation of our efforts to make the journal useful and instructive have come to us from readers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as from many in Great Britain, where the journal is now widely known and largely circulated. Our representative who recently returned from the Mother Country reports a steadily increasing interest there in the timber products of Canada and a growing disposition to trade with the Colonies.

This year we hope to be at the helm as usual, and shall endeavor to render the best possible service to the lumber trade, and twelve months hence, to be able to chronicle another year of prosperity.

To our readers, advertisers, correspondents and the lumber trade generally, we extend the Season's Greetings.

THE INSURANCE AND PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

IT is learned from a British insurance journal that in some countries of Europe the insurance of forests has received considerable attention, and that in rare instances risks of this character have been accepted by the underwriters. In Germany, for instance, forests are known to have been insured. The question so far as we can learn has never been seriously considered in Canada.

It seems doubtful whether it would be found profitable for insurance companies to accept the risk of forest fires in this country. Much difficulty would be encountered in ascertaining the value of the property and thus of fixing an adequate premium, while in the event of an outbreak of fire gaining progress, the great extent usually devastated would prove disastrous to the insurance companies. In Germany the conditions are different. The forests are laid out in squares and adequately protected, and there is not the abundance of underbrush to feed a fire that is to be found in Canada.

Until forests are much better protected than at the present it would be suicidal for the underwriters to accept such risks. The government of Ontario has perhaps taken more progressive steps towards forest protection than that of any other province of the Dominion, yet the measures that have been adopted are by no means sufficient to adequately protect the forests from fire. Take, for instance, the fire which occurred last summer in the Temiscaming district, when millions of feet of spruce and pine timber were destroyed. The fire, it is believed, was caused by settlers, who almost invariably take little precaution to extinguish a fire. If we hope to properly conserve our forest wealth, it will be necessary for the government to adopt more stringent laws governing the setting out of fires, and, in fact, to prohibit the starting of fires by settlers unless under the direction of a Crown official. Such a law would not retard settlement, but would simply be the means of saving the country many million feet of timber annually.

What has been accomplished by the government fire rangers on the pine timber limits is sufficient to prove the efficacy of a system of fire protection. Where fire rangers have been employed the loss has been greatly curtailed. It is impossible, of course, to bring about complete immunity from fire, as lightning or some unknown cause will occasionally start a fire which will attain such headway that it cannot be overcome until considerable damage has been done.

The spruce forests of Ontario should not be neglected in the application of a system of forest protection. In the Temiscaming district the average production of spruce is about five cords per acre. This is now granted to settlers for the sum of fifty cents per acre. These settlers do not value the timber, but simply the land. It is all the more necessary, therefore, that the government should protect the timber from fire, otherwise that great spruce district will in a short time be completely wiped out. In exploring for minerals and timber, a party of surveyors, representing a well-known syndicate, are said to have exercised no precaution whatever when setting out fires in the woods, with the result that they are believed to have been responsible for many of the fires that have occurred in Northern Ontario.

There can be no more effectual way in which the government can expend a few thousand dollars annually than in further protecting the forests. If immediate steps are not taken we will find that in a short time our position in respect to timber supply is no better than that of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and other countries.

LUMBER STATISTICS.

One of the needs of the lumber trade of Canada is lumber statistics. The statistics now available are confined almost exclusively to the tables of exports and imports compiled by the Dominion Government. These are good enough of their kind, but are of little value to buyers in foreign countries, and, owing to their inexplicit classification, not particularly useful to the home trdde. Little or no effort is made by our lumbermen toplace before buyers and consumers figures respecting the conditions of the trade, as is done in nearly every other country.

In the United States the eastern spruce field is represented by the New England Lum-Manufacturers' Association; the pine district of Lake Superior by the Mississippi and Wisconsin Valley Lumbermen's Associations; the yellow pine of the south by the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and so on throughout the lumber producing districts. These associations compile and place before the trade at regular intervals figures showing the lumber production, quantity of unsold stock, and other information which is found most useful. In Great Britain, the greatest lumber importing country in the world, statistics are issued by the Boards of Trade from time to time which show the actual condition of lumber stocks and, accordingly, of the lumber market.

The policy of the lumber manufacturers of Canada in the past has been to conduct their business in such a manner that their neighbor, as it were, would know little of what is being done. The Georgian Bay manufacturers are not in touch with the producers of the Ottawa Valley, notwithstanding that the production of both districts is in a large measure sold in the same markets. It is not in the best interest of the industry that this condition should continue. The day for clandestine operations has gone by, and the tendency is towards reasonable publicity of the actual conditions existing in a business.

Lumber statistics cannot be collected except with the co-operation and assistance of lumbermen. An improvement in this direction, it

would seem, could best be accomplished by the formation of lumber associations throughout the Dominion, one covering British Columbia and Manitoba, another for Ontario and the Ottawa pine district, another for Quebec, and a fourth for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It may be said that none of these provinces are now represented by a proper organization, as even in the case of Ontario the existing Lumbermen's Association is almost solely a western Ontario organization.

There is urgent need of greater unity among the lumbermen of this country, one of the main advantages of which would be the preparation of statistics bearing upon the trade. This would doubtless result in a proper recognition of our importance as a lumber producing and exporting country, and benefit would certainly accrue to the trade in general. The matter might well be considered at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The use of metal and other varieties of shingles has evidently not lessened the demand for wood shingles to any extent. Throughout the past year they have been in strong demand. It would seem that either the consumption has increased or the production decreased. We do not think that the latter is the case except, perhaps, as regards white pine shingles. There is no shingle more in favor to-day than the white pine, but the scarcity of them, doubtless due to the enhanced price of pine stumpage, has caused some dealers to turn their attention to other qualities. The white and red cedar shingle has been used very largely, and spruce and hemlock to a smaller extent.

There can be no disputing the fact that white pine lumber is steadily becoming more valuable. It is doubtful if ever before in its history the position of white pine has been as strong as it is to-day—not excepting the prosperous year of 1899. The upper grades are annually becoming less plentiful, and the low prices of a few years ago are not likely to be ever reached again. As to the lower grades there is more uncertainty, owing to the larger supply, but even these seem to have a promising future. Since the prohibition of the export of Ontario logs, the market for Canadian pine has broadened, and it is now sold in sections of the United States where previously it was almost unknown. A remarkable instance was the rerent shipment of pine lumber to Chicago by Mr. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa.

During the last month the lumber trade of the United States have been much interested in the exposures which have been made concerning the doings of the Chequassett Lumber Company. The transactions were apparently of a most questionable character, and finally terminated in the winding up of the company by the banks. An interesting feature of the case is the explanation of how a large sum of money was lost by the piling of lumber. The yard at Asheville, North Carolina, was originally used in connection with a large band saw mill. The tramways were very high, in some places as much as twenty feet above the surface of the ground. At one time the company had 3,000,000 feet of lumber in the yard, and to economize room the piles, instead of being topped off level with the tramways, were carried up from 75 to 100 courses higher. The lumber, which was largely oak, remained on sticks for some time, and when taken down practically every board up to about the level of the tramways was split at each crossing of the piling sticks. It is said to have been caused by the superimposed weight on the lower boards, preventing any lateral movement or slip at the piling stick as the board contracted in drying. This is probably true, as every lumberman will have noticed the greater width of a board, which has been long in a large pile, at the point where the piling sticks cross it. This is a matter to which lumbermen should give attention, so that the quality of their lumber may not be impaired.

Pine and hemlock stumps and old logs that were supposed to have become worthless years ago, are being gathered in Northern Michigan to be manufactured into lath.

Timber should be cut down when the sap is at rest, that is, in the middle of summer or in the middle of winter. The latter is by far the more preferable. The ancients knew this as well as we do.

A MODERN SHINGLE MILL.

From the ruins of the shingle mill of the Spicer Shingle Mill Company, of Vancouver, B.C., has risen a mill of larger capacity and better equipment than that which was destroyed by fire on May 26th last. The new mill has now been in operation for over four months and is giving excellent satisfaction and turning out shingles in large quantities. The mill proper is a two storey frame structure 35 x 110 feet, with a boiler house 35 x 60 feet. The power is furnished by three 60 inch x 14 foot boilers, and a slide valve engine 18 x 36. The power is distributed by a four inch shaft 100 feet long.

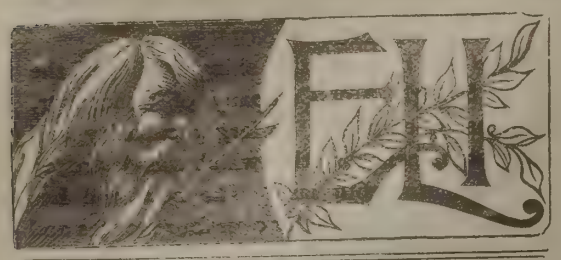
The equipment of the mill consists of seven latest improved type of Dunbar machines, designed by Mr. F. Johnson and built by the Schaake Machine Works, both of New Westminster, B.C., also automatic saw filing and automatic regrinding machines and all other machinery required in an up-to-date shingle mill.

The boiler house is detached from the mill and is constructed of iron on a light wood frame. Both buildings are whitewashed on the inside from a receipe furnished by the Board of Fire Underwriters. The mill building, boiler house, dry kiln, blacksmith's shop, dwelling house and office are painted with a fire-proof paint, reducing the fire hazard to the minimum. Three lines of iron rails extend from the mill through the dry kiln to railway siding, thus necessitating no handling of shingles until they are ready for loading on the cars. The capacity of the mill is 100,000,000 shingles a year; dry kiln, 2,500,000 shingles; storage sheds, 7,000,000 shingles.

Mr. H. H. Spicer, the head of the company, has been connected with the shingle business for many years and is thoroughly conversant with the wants of customers. The company, besides a good local trade, are making large shipments of shingles to Manitoba, Ontario and other Eastern points, and report a steadily increasing business.

SHINGLE MILL OF THE SPICER SHINGLE MILL COMPANY, VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Phoenix Oil Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers and dealers in lubricating oils, graphite greases, etc., have opened Canadian offices at Room 25 Janes Building, corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. This firm make a specialty of Murphy's famous Green Seal belt dressing. Mr. P. R. Hood is manager and Canadian representative.



Mr. James Hardie, of Owen Sound, gave up farming a few years ago to engage in lumbering. In order to add to his success in that line he recently became a subscriber to THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, so that he might know what the other fellows in the trade were doing. Mr. Hardie was born in Owen Sound more than half a century ago, and has lived there continuously ever since. He has had the pleasure of seeing the town grow from a hamlet of three or four buildings to the dimensions and importance of a small city. It is now one of the most important shipping ports on the great lakes, the river entrance to the harbor, nearly a mile long, being at present lined as thickly as possible on both sides with iron vessels engaged in the lake trade in grain, lumber, ores, etc. In view of the great industries now being established at Sault Ste. Marie and other points in New Ontario, and the rapid development of the resources of this territory as well as of the Northwest, Mr. Hardie foresees a great future before his native town. THE LUMBERMAN hopes that he may live another half century or so and witness even greater developments than he has yet seen.

* * *

I learned from Mr. R. Cook, of South River, when in Toronto before Christmas, that he expects to bank the usual quantity of logs this winter, in the vicinity of 6,000,000 feet. Weather conditions, he says, were favorable for logging operations until about the first week in December, when snow fell until it reached two and one-half feet in depth, and the cutting and skidding of logs had to be abandoned about one week earlier than usual. Mr. Cook reports labor to be quite plentiful at present, which is in contrast to the conditions prevailing previous to the middle of November, at which time nearly all the mills had closed down for the season. Before then woodsmen were very scarce, and it was difficult to keep the camps in operation, as many of the men, after working a short time, would lay off work or leave, knowing that they could easily secure employment elsewhere. The extent of this trouble may be judged from the fact that when Mr. Cook visited the camps on a certain Thursday he was told by the foreman that he was well supplied with men, but two days later he received a letter asking that ten be sent immediately, that number having absented themselves in the meantime. At another time he had one gang in the woods, another on the way out, and a third going into work. These difficulties, however, have now been overcome.

* * *

I notice in a late issue of the American Lumberman a character sketch of Jacob Cummer, who was born in Canada in 1823, and whose father, John Henry Cummer, was the first white child born in Toronto. The date of his father's birth was 1797. The parents of John Henry Cummer moved from Pennyslvania to Canada at an early date. He was a lumberman in a small way, and his son Jacob was scarcely out of his boyhood when he succeeded to his father's business. Operating chiefly in Michigan white pine, he built up a large trade and was eminently successful in timber investments. In later years he acquired timber holdings in Florida and built a magnificent saw mill at Jacksonville. Mr. Hollister, manager of the old National Bank, of Grand Rapids, Mich., relates an incident which contributed to Mr. Cummer's success in business. Mr. Cummer had a balance of a few thousand dollars in the bank. He went to Mr. Hollister one day with the statement that he wished quite a sum of money to take back with him to Canada to pay a bill. He explained that it was not a debt he owed, but a matter that he regarded as one of honor and he wanted to pay it. Mr. Hollister provided the money and Mr. Cummer made his trip to Canada. The impression this incident made on the minds of the bank manager and his associates served Mr. Cummer in good stead some years after when the panic of the early seventies appeared. He was loaded down with lumber and had to borrow a considerable amount or sacrifice his stock at ruinous prices. It required only a suggestion on his part to obtain all the funds necessary from the First National Bank to carry him through that difficult financial period.

* * *

A writer in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman commends the policy of the Ontario Government in handling timber lands. He says: The government is certainly entitled to a great deal of credit for the efficient and business-like way in which they have handled their timber lands. Every inducement has been offered to responsible parties to encourage them in building up the lumber industry across the border, yet any attempt at fraud has been dealt with very summarily. This policy is in direct contrast with the way in which a great deal of the public of the United States has been gobbled up by a lot of shrewd schemers and politicans. Apparently it has not been very difficult to get through Congress or one of the departments some enactment which permitted individuals, companies or railroad corporations to acquire possession of a lot of the very choicest holdings of the government. There are many cases of where parties have been permitted to relinquish absolutely worthless lands and take in exchange much of our wonderful resources. The Canadian government would long ago have been bankrupt if it had not been for the way in which they administered their public lands. I remember years ago I was connected with the company that had an extensive business across the border. We had leased a number of timber berths from the proper authorities, but our manager thought that there was an opportunity to take advantage of the generosity of the government to still further increase our hold ings without a very large outlay. By an enactment bona fide settlers were permitted to come in and take up a very large tract of land, agreeing to pay something like $3 an acre. They were, however, permitted to pay this in installments running three years without interest. The manager got together all the men in their employ that he could possibly spare and even induced a few outsiders to come in for a small consideration and had them file on certain of the very choicest timber lands. Of course the company, paid the first installment of 50 cents and immediately had the different men sign over their rights to the company, the plan being that as soon as they were properly passed upon, considerable of the timber could be cut without much delay. However, the proper authorities turned down every one of those applications and confiscated the 50 cents an acre which had been paid. In rendering their decision, they intimated that they were perfectly willing to go into other deals on the same basis. Of course, our company had to stand the loss, because it would not have been difficult to have proved that we were attempting to perpetrate a fraud. The great advantage which the officials across the border have always had is they do not hesitate to make a decision and then the burden of proof is upon the individuals. It can be said, however, to their credit that mighty few cases have been found where innocent persons were unjustly or harshly treated, but they certainly do not waste any time or sympathy on law breakers."

* * *

The annual feast of the Saginaw Lumber Dealers' Association is one of the landmarks of that society. For the twelfth time the members gathered in the East Saginaw Club on December 10th last. The speeches were mostly of a reminiscent character, and much was said that has a tinge of interest for Canadian lumbermen. John Estabrook gave a brief recital of the rise and decline of the white pine industry of the State of Michigan. He said that when he remembered the rise of the lumber industry of the Saginaw river to over one billion feet produced in 1882, and that only one mill is now devoted solely to the manufacture of white pine, it made him feel as if his friends, the saw mills, had deserted him. In 1860 he bought lumber at $2.50, $5, $12 and $18 that would be worth to-day more than $35 straight, if it could be found. R. H. Hoys, of the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company, who is known to many Ontario lumbermen, contrasted the old conditions with the new, pointing out that lumbermen are obliged to follow the pine trees, and for this reason have transferred their operations to Ontario. The men, he said, who first learned to lumber on the Coldwater, on the Salt, and on the Cedar rivers, and contended with low banks, shallow flats and sandy bars in the spring drive, were up against a different proposition amid the rocks and hills of the Georgian Bay country. The shantymen, too, who in former time gathered in the little hotels ready to go up the Michigan Central or the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad to the lumbering camps, had become a thing of the past. Now the Georgian Bay lumbermen send an agent clear down the Ottawa river to Ottawa itself, hundreds of miles, and when he comes up with the crew men are so scarce that the foreman reports that the company saved near half the railroad fares by having the younger fellows sit on the old men's laps, working them through on half fare. After viewing one motley collection of grey beards and whiskerless faces, in disgust he ejaculated, "Great Scott! We rob the cradle and the grave." Coming to the subject of white pine stumpage, Mr. Roys said that a little over a decade ago the lumbermen could go out and buy stumpage on the Spanish tributary streams for one dollar a thousand, and frequently pieces were snapped up at less than that price. In contrast, notice the prices obtained by the Ontario Government in September last. when portions of townships back of the "Canadian Soo" brought ten dollars stumpage, according to the reports of some of the timber cruisers. One man whom he sent to make an examination reported good timber, but thought it would have to be lumbered by balloon, the hills were so high, the creeks so small, and the timber so scattered. "One singular thing about this rocky territory," said Mr. Roys, "is that fires must have swept it for centuries, for on a winter road we were making some years ago the woodman with me kicked out of the mossy ground fragments of charcoal, and looking at the pine trees evidently over one hundred years old that we were cutting on the same ground, said this country must have been swept by fires long before our day."

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 20 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

VOL. VII. TORONTO, ONT., JANUARY 1, 1902 No. 48

CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED BY

The G. H. Mortimer Publishing Co'y of Toronto, Limited

Confederation Life Building - TORONTO.

Branch Office:

IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday, Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 24-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

FOR SALE—One of the largest and best equipped planing mills and lumber yard in Western Ontario; continued ill health of proprietor reason for selling. Answer Box 24, CANADA LUM ERMAN.

WANTED—75 carloads Rock Elm Strips 2½ x 1¼", in lengths 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 9 in. and 5 ft. Must be perfectly free from knots and full size. Apply OTTAWA LUMBER CO., Ottawa.

SCOTCHMAN (6) SEEKS EMPLOYMENT in timber yard, 13 years experience in office and yard, has excellent references, respectable appearance, and is in robust health. Address "Timber," care Keith & Co., Advertising Agents, Edinburgh, Scotland.

SALE BY AUCTION

OF

SPRUCE AND PINE TIMBER LIMITS

IN OTTAWA DISTRICT.

The undermentioned Timber Limits will be sold by public auction at the office of the undersigned, No. 114 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, 29th January, 1902, at noon:—

1. 196 square miles on the North East branch of the Lievre River.
2. 100 square miles on the middle branch of the Lievre River.
3. 100 square miles on the North West branch of the Leivre River

Full information respecting the property may be obtained from the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, at Quebec, and on application to the undersigned.

JOHN FAIR,
114 St. James St. Notary for Vendors.

Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1901.

WANTED—BLACK ASH LUMBER, CUT to order. Apply to J. KAUFMAN, Berlin, Ont.

B. HOOVER, BANNOCKBURN P. O., SOLICits correspondence with reliable Canadian Agents who deal in brush handles, etc., with a view of establishing business.

WANTED—INCH BIRCH, STRICTLY 1s and 2s, eight inches and up wide. Quote lowest price delivered on cars point of shipment. J. F. STENGEL, 990 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N Y.

WANTED—An up-to-date 3 or 4 block carriage, medium weight, for mill of 18 M capacity, must be good as new Give full particulars and price. Address "Righthand Carriage," care CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Cedar Poles Wanted

A LARGE quantity of cedar telegraph poles wanted, 25 to 65 ft. long, 7 inch top, for early spring delivery. Quote price f o.b. cars point of shipment' BOX 33, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

A FIRST CLASS BAND MILL, SITUATED on the Georgian Bay, is open to contract for sawing from two to four million feet logs during summer of 1902. Good piling ground and shipping facilities. State size and quality of logs. Apply in first instance to this office.

BOX SHOOKS WANTED.

We have large export orders for Box Shooks, principally in Spruce, for butter, candle and soap boxes Also Birch and Maple squares, chair-seats, etc. Apply for particulars to GELLIBRAND, HEYWOOD & Co., Cardiff, Wales, G. B. Payment cash.

FOR SALE

ONE 40 H.P. ENGINE, ONE 45 H.P. BOILER, and one 100 h.p. engine. The larger Engine is now running in our works, but we can dispose with it any time owing to electric power now being installed in Orillia. One Planer and Matcher or Moulder, Shingle Machine, Rip Saw, Dry Kiln Fans and Heater complete, Hangers, Shaftings. All of these we offer at a snap; they were up to October 1st in the Veneer Works, but now that we have taken the Veneer Works into our business we have no use for the machinery we offer.

THE CANADA WOOD SPECIALTY CO., Limited Orillia, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

OF

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS

AND LANDS.

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Russell House, in the city of Ottawa, on

Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1902,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Timber Berths and Properties owned by Mr. William Mackey, on the River Amable Du Fond, Province of Ontario. The limits are in one block containing 129¾ square miles, timbered with white and red pine of superior quality, spruce and other woods, and are well watered, making a very short average draw. Part of the block is still a virgin forest containing large board pine of the finest quality with a very short haul.

With above are included deeded lands on which are built slides and dams; and at Eauclaire station, Can. Pac. Ry., a well-equipped saw, planing and shingle mill run by water power.

The whole will be sold in one block. Maps and descriptions of limits may be obtained from

W. MACKEY.

Ottawa, 4th Dec., 1901.

FOR SALE—CHEAP. 3 cars 1¼ inch Cull Maple, 3 cars 1 inch and 3 cars 2 inch Beech. REID BROS., Hepworth Station.

FOR SALE.

LARGE STEAM SAW MILL, COMPLETE—can ship Seaforth or Brussels. J. R. GOVENLOCK, Seaforth, P. O.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FIRST-CLASS SAW AND PLANING MILL, in good locality. For particulars apply to A. S. STROME, Fordwich, Ont.

For Sale.

One 54 inch double cant oscillating gang, Wm. Hamilton make, extra strong and in running order. Apply G. B., care CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WANTED—In car lots, mill run or common and better 1½ inch, 2 inch, 2½ inch and 3 inch dry Soft Elm. Also 1 inch and 3 inch fair grade Basswood. State lowest price f.o.b. cars, Markham Station. Address TAYLOR & LOUNT, Markham, Ont.

FOR SALE.

50 LARGE WHITE PINE TREES, THE pick on 75 acres of Pine, Cedar and Tamarac woods. Price $40.00 each as they stand. Tamarac Piles and Cedar for sale at Brantford, Ont. Apply to E. TODD. 131 Brant St., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED

A steady, energetic, thoroughly experienced and competent man as foreman for a large shingle mill, equipped with Dunbar type of machine. Night and day capacity per year, 100 million.

Must be an expert on shingle saw filing and hammering, and thoroughly understand the Dunbar machine, and be able to do mill-wright work, know how to handle men, and write and figure fairly well. None but a strictly temperate man need apply.

Prefer a man not over 40 years old. An excellent salary and steady employment to the right man.

Apply "Shingle," care this paper, for further particulars.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

It is difficult to give a statement of the lumber market that will show the true situation, but it may be said with certainty that the tendency of white pine prices is upwards. Very few manufacturers are now issuing price lists, for the reason that they have not sufficient stock to offer. Almost every grade is well sold out, the heaviest stocks, perhaps, being in mill culls and common pine plank. Prices of the higher grades have shown a wide fluctuation during the past two weeks, as some manufacturers are apparently more impressed than others with the scarcity of these grades, and are asking correspondingly higher prices. This is also true in respect to lath and shingles, as is demonstrated by the fact that an Ottawa valley manufacturer is asking $3.50 for No. 1 lath at the mill. This figure, however, does not represent the average market quotation. There is considerable inquiry for stock for future delivery, and the trade are inclined to the opinion that prices next season will be fully as high as in 1901.

In hardwoods there has been some improvement. Carload shipments of elm, birch and maple to the United States are being regularly made by manufacturers in the Wiarton district, and it is said that the inspection has not been as severe as last year, thus indicating a stronger market. It is now certain that fewer hardwood logs will be taken out this season than last winter, as millmen are beginning to realize that it is more profitable to leave the timber on the stump than it is to sell it as lumber when prices are low and inspection hard.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Late report from the eastern provinces seem to show that conditions are quite favorable for spruce lumber. Stocks in most districts are below what they were one year ago, while enquiries for next year's cut are quite numerous. South American specifications are much in favor, and if the demand should continue large shipments will be made to that country next season. Full prices are being asked and will no doubt be obtained, as the log supply is likely to be small and insufficient to keep the mills at work throughout the season. Cedar shingles continue strong, on the basis of $3.30 for extras, Boston delivery. Ocean freights have fallen and are dull, while rail freights to the United States rule high.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The lumber movement at the present time is confined largely to finishing material. This is comparatively large, as building operations in Winnipeg during the past year were on an extensive scale. There is a good outlook for next spring, as retail dealers are not heavily stocked. British Columbia mills continue busy. Several vessels are loading at Chemainus for Australia. The freight market has strengthened considerably, the rate being fully three shillings higher than six weeks ago. There is an exceptionally strong demand for cedar logs. More camps than usual are at work, and a scarcity of men is reported. It is feared that there will be a break in the shingle market owing to the increased production resulting from the several new mills about to be put into operation.

UNITED STATES.

The holiday season has curtailed the lumber demand, but the market has lost none of its strength. On the other hand,

the year closes with high prices and the outlook favorable for a continuation of a firm and advancing market. This applies to almost every class of lumber, with white pine occupying the first position. The upper grades are so scarce that it is impossible to find a sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of the market, while the lower grades are gradually becoming stronger. It is reported that in Tonawanda prices of the lower qualities have recently been advanced quite sharply, and dealers are predicting a further advance on some items within the next month. It is estimated that Chicago dealers who heretofore bought most of their stock at Duluth and Ashland have purchased at least one hundred million feet of white pine lumber at interior mills to be shipped to their yards next season. In Cleveland dealers are asking an advance of from $1 to $2 a thousand on selects, fine common and No. 1 and No. 2 shop. Numerous enquiries are in the market for hemlock lumber. The base price in New York is now established at $15, while during the last week prices have advanced in North Tonawanda until some items are selling at the base price of $16 and as high as $17 in a few instances. The hardwood market continues to show a fair degree of activity. There is a good demand for basswood, elm, and black ash. At a meeting of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange held last week, discussion revealed the fact that firsts and seconds basswood, birch and ash were extremely scarce, also that many of the dealers were selling some varieties of lumber at less than they could be replaced. Accordingly, advances were decided upon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

As usual at this period of the year, the business doing in lumber is of a quiet character, yet the British market seems to be breaking away from the weakness and uncertainty which characterized it through the greater part of the past year. Some shippers have not yet submitted their price lists for next season. The question now seems to be how much higher prices will go for the first-open-water stocks. This is particularly the case in respect to Canadian lumber, which is showing marked strength. Considerable quantities of spruce deals are said to have been bought for next year at high figures, but even if freights can be obtained at the present rates, which are extremely low, the opening prices are not likely to be below those now ruling. The stock of spruce in all the United Kingdom ports is abnormally low, especially in Liverpool and the Bristol Channel. A very light stock of 11 x 3 and 9 x 3 is held. While pine deals are in heavier stock than spruce, they are rapidly going into consumption. The stock of waney pine is very small and the prices asked for next season's production are said to be the highest ever known. The Importers Section of the Timber Trade Federation took no action at their meeting last week regarding prices, on the ground that it was not practicable to pass a resolution defining any particular course.

SOCKS AND PRICES.

John Jamieson expects to have half a million feet of lumber to ship from Bloomfield, N-B., in the spring.

The city of Winnipeg is asking for tenders up to January 9th for the supply of from 500 to 1,000 cords of cedar.

John Whalen, of Sussex, N.B., who is lumbering for Mr. Mooney, of St. John, expects to get out 2,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company are announced to have sold to Quebec shippers 200,000 cubic feet of waney board pine to be taken out this winter in the Georgian Bay district.

The Dominion Government is asking for tenders up to January 13th for a permit to cut timber on berths No 995 and 996, in the Province of Manitoba, and until January 20th for a permit to cut on berth No. 998. The two first berths contain an area of 9 square miles each, and the last berth an area of 160 acres.

LAKE OF THE WOODS DISTRICT.

A correspondent writes THE CANADA LUMBERMAN regarding lumbering operations in the Lake of the Woods district as follows :

Lumbering operations in this district are much greater this season than heretofore. The large crop in Manitoba has stimulated the lumber business, and I am looking forward to next season being the most active in our history. There will be cut about 35 million feet, board measure, of saw logs. Labor is in good demand and very fair wages are being paid. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has let contracts for one and one-quarter million ties and about 10,000 piles and one-quarter million fence posts. This is much in excess of former contracts and points to railway construction in the west. The Northern Railway Company has let contracts for one-quarter million ties and a large quantity of telegraph poles and fence posts. The Northern Railway, or what is known as the Rainy River Railway, is going to open up a large territory, well covered with all kinds of timber. There is a large portion of the territory on which no pine timber has been cut, and I have no doubt that the time is approaching when it will be sold, as the danger from fire is so great along the line of the railway that it necessitates the disposal of the timber in close proximity to the line.

There is a demand for timber of less value than heretofore, by reason of connection with Winnipeg. Cord wood along the valley of the Rainy River is now worth $2.50, with a large demand.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

Available stocks are scarce and prices firm in the local lumber market. Business is dull, a dullness attributable to the scarcity of supply and the cessation in manufacturing operations. The principal planing mills have closed down, to resume business about Jan. 5th. At present all hands are engaged stock-taking, reviewing the year's business and planning for the future.

Shingles are not to be had in any considerable quantities, and lath is very scarce. Good strips and shorts are also about sold out, and the same may be said of 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch sidings Nearly all this stock has passed into third hands, albeit the builder and other consumers.

Circulars sent from a leading mill on Monday quoted prices suggestive of the Klondyke. The prices at the mill ran as follows: No. 1 white pine lath, $3.50; No. 2 ditto, $3.25; No. 1 red pine lath, $3.25; No. 2 ditto, $3.00. It is a question whether these prices can be obtained. Prices already quoted rule in other lines. Everything points to an upward movement, however, as the available stocks are small.

Reports from the limits go to show that the weather conditions are now more favorable then they were earlier in the season. All the larger lates are fit for traffic and recent thaws have improved the roads.

Mr. T. C. Elmitt, of the firm of Hurdman & Elmitt, left last Monday on a business trip to Alabama and Tennessee. He will be away until the middle of January.

Notice has been given that an appeal will be entered by Mr. Alexander Fraser, defendant in the celebratd suit of Dezouche vs. Fraser. Judge Leavergue gave an order calling from defendant a statement of proceeds of sale of limits owned by the firm of Frazer & McCoshan; the latter was Mrs. Dezouche's first husband. The limits were sold after his death. Proceedings were instituted by the widow to determine what share if any her children, the minor heirs of McCoshan; were entitled to. About $500 is involved.

DOORS AND MOULDINGS.

A large buyer of Canadian white pine doors and mouldings is open to contract with a mill for their entire output of No. 3 and 4 qualities of doors and all their mouldings during 1902. Write in the first instance to Empire, care CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE.

A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to

P. McDERMETT,
Box 177, South River, Ont.

PINE LUMBER — Get our Prices — HARDWOOD LUMBER

THE ORILLIA EXPORT LUMBER CO.

LATH — ORILLIA, ONT. — SHINGLES

FOR SALE:

Packing Boxes of all descriptions either in shook, nailed or dovetailed. We manufacture our own box stock and have recently installed several of America's latest and best machines. If it is an advantage to you to have the best box at a low price send us your specifications. Don't delay, as a dollar saved is a dollar made.

THE SCHULTZ BROS. COMPANY, LIMITED, Brantford, Ont.

CACHE BAY LUMBER INDUSTRIES.

Geo. Gordon & Co.,

Manufacturers of RED and WHITE PINE

Band - Gang Circular LUMBER AND LATH

CACHE BAY, Ont.
C. P. R. 26 miles West North Bay.

CACHE BAY PLANING MILL CO.

... MANUFACTURERS OF ...

Cross Arms - Cross Arms

MOULDINGS
CEILING
FLOORING
WAINSCOTING
SHEETING

And all kinds of Dressed Pine Lumber.

KILN-DRIED BIRCH FLOORING SHEETING .. and .. CEILING

Flooring from $14.00
Ceiling " 12.00

SAMPLES BY MAIL

KNIGHT BROTHERS CO.
Burk's Falls, Ont.

GILMOUR & CO. LIMITED

Trenton, - Canada

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, JOISTING, FLOORING

And all kinds of Dressed Lumber.

We also carry in stock a large line of Doors in solid and Patent Lumber
EGG FILLERS and EGG FILLER CASES. CHEESE BOXES.
All Orders taken subject to previous sale.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO. LIMITED

WATER SHIPMENT ONLY

MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE PINE LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

35 and 36 Freehold Loan Building TORONTO, Ont.

MILLS: French River, Georgian Bay.

F. McGIBBON & SONS, PENETANGUISHENE ONT.

Manufacturers of Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber, and dealers in Cordwood. Hemlock Bills cut on short notice.

FOR SALE

Ottawa River — TIMBER LIMITS on the Upper Ottawa. Apply to H. M. SIMPSON, Room 29, Canada Life Building, Montreal.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO. LIMITED

Pembroke, Ont.

DIMENSION TIMBER A SPECIALTY. WRITE OR WIRE FOR QUOTATIONS. ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER IN ALL GRADES AND SIZES.

Car-Sills. Ship-planking. Pump-stock. Turning-squares, Etc.

A. F. BURY AUSTIN
WHOLESALE LUMBER and TIMBER

CANADA PINE

Room 507, Merchants Bank of Canada Building - MONTREAL, CANADA

SPECIALTIES: Railway Bridge Timber and all kinds of Hardwoods; Ship Decking, Norway and White Pine, Dimension Timber, Norway Car Sills, Car Flooring, Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Oak and Whitewood, Planed and Rough Lumber, British Columbia Pine, Southern Pine, &c.; Birch Flooring, hollow back, end butted.

Sole Eastern Agent for The North Pacific Lumber Company, Limited, Barnet, B. C.

Douglas Fir Timber in any size or length up to 90 feet long. Timber Planers face up to 24 inch x 30 inch. Dry Kilns of large capacity. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Douglas, Fir and Cedar.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

DIMENSION TIMBER
Up to 60 feet in length

SASH and DOOR SKEWERS

JOHN HARRISON & SONS COMPANY LIMITED

SAW and PLANING MILLS

PINE and HARDWOOD Lumber and Timber Manufacturers

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

WANTED --- 4 X 4 CEDAR FOR 1902 DELIVERY

We are open to make contracts for this class of stock 10 to 16 feet long to be cut and shipped through the year 1902 in from one to ten car lots; can take it dry or green.

Address, REID & CO., Esplanade St., Toronto.

We also want some 1 x 14 Soft Elm, 2 and 3 inch Rock Elm, 2, 3 and 4 inch White Oak for delivery any time between now and the 1st April.

When in the market for Pine or Hardwood **Lumber**

Write or telephone us

THE OLIVER LUMBER CO., OF TORONTO, LIMITED

34 Canada Life Building, Toronto. - Tel. Main 368.

GODERICH LUMBER CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Of Goderich and Owen Sound

PINE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

RHODES, CURRY & CO., Limited

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

Yards at Amherst, Little Forks, Sydney and Halifax.

BUILDING MATERIALS of all kinds carried in stock. We are buyers of Ontario Basswood, Elm and Pine.

Amherst, N.S.

SQUARE and Sawn Spruce and Pine Lumber, Dimension Timber, Birch, Ash, Tamarac, B.C. Fir and Cedar, Flooring, Shingles, &c.

JAMES J. MURPHY, 26 St. James St, Quebec

BOOTH & SHANNON, BISCOTASING, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Red and White Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

Shipments promptly attended to. Inquiries answered by return mail.

BOOTH & GORDON

—MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Car Sills, Car Flooring and Lath

RAYSIDE STATION, - ONT.

THOMAS BICK

MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Ties. Bill Timber a Specialty.

Address, WILBERFORCE, ONT.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.

SARNIA TORONTO BUFFALO

WE WISH YOU A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

JAS. PLAYFAIR & CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

LUMBER • LATH • SHINGLES

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty . . .

MIDLAND, ONT.

A. & P. WHITE

Manufacturers of an Dealers in.....

Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Car Sills, Car Flooring, Shingles and Lath.

PEMBROKE, ONT.

A quantity of 6x6, 6x8, 8x8, 8x10 and 10x10x18 ft. and up White Pine Dimension Timber, for sale

Robert Watt - Wiarton

MANUFACTURER OF AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LUMBER of all kinds, Pine Lath, Cedar Shingles and Posts. Dressed Pine and Hardwood Flooring, Lumber resawn into Dimension Stuff such as Crating, Table Legs Chair Rungs, Etc. Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff Cut to Order

Shipment by Rail or Water. Correspondence Solicited.

MAITLAND, RIXON & CO. OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

Manufacturers and Dealers

LUMBER, LATH, TIES, POLES, SHINGLES, ETC.

Make a Specialty of Long Pine, Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff.

WE SHIP BY C.P.R., G.T.R. AND BY WATER

Veneers, Hardwoods, Ash, Elm, Birch, Basswood—Clothboards—Cheese Box Bands and Rims.

THE PATENT CLOTHBOARD CO., of Parry Sound, Limited, Parry Sound, Ont

AUGER & SON - Quebec

:: DIMENSION TIMBER ::

Sawn to Sizes—Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Spruce and Poplar Pulpwood.

The Siemon Bros.' Factories and Mills

Operated by CANADA FURNITURE MFRS., Limited. *WIARTON, ONT.*

LUMBER MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS

We manufacture and deal in Hard and Soft Wood Lumber and Timber, Ties, Cedar Posts and Shingles. Correspondence invited. Shipping facilities, Rail and Water. . . . . .

WILLIAMSON & MORRISON

Mills at L'Orignal, Ont.

LUMBER WHOLESALE

HEAD OFFICE:
30 St. John Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Turner Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS

LUMBER and LATH

Shipments by Rail or Water. • Midland, Ont.

Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Co.

WHOLESALE WHITE PINE LUMBER AND LATH

MIDLAND, - ONTARIO.

Office with Playfair & White. For information, address THOS. W. HASTINGS, Manager
Shipments via Lake or Rail.

JOHN P. NEWMAN

Wiarton, Ont.

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALER

Has for sale a quantity of Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Soft Elm in good shipping condition. Cedar Shingles and Bill Stuff a Specialty

—CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED—

TRANSACTIONS IN TIMBER PROPERTIES.

It is rumored that King Bros., of Quebec, have sold their timber limits, mill properties and railways in the province of Quebec to a Glasgow syndicate, who will further develop the properties and put on a special line of steamers to South America.

The Cutler and Savidge Lumber Company are reported to have sold their saw mill located at Cutler, Algoma district, to the Wright Lumber Company, of Bay City, Mich. It is understood that the deal does not carry with it the timber limits in Ontario owned by the company.

ST. JOHN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following shipments of lumber, etc., from St. John, N.B., are reeorted since last issue :

Schr. Otis Miller, for Boston, 80,326 ft. plank, 25,763 ft. scantling, 520,000 cedar shingles, by A. Cushing & Company. Str. Corinthian, for Liverpool, 500 standards of deals. Schr. Romeo, for Boston, 35,-081 ft. deals, 32,000 feet scantling, 39,145 ft. boards, 583,000 cedar shingles, by A. Cushing & Company. Schr. Manual R. Cuza, for Philadelphia, 1,330,000 ft. laths, by A. Cushing & Company. Schr. Alma, for New York, 750,000 ft. laths, by A. Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Co.

JOHN ANDERSON
WOOD AGENT
2 EDEN QUAY - - - DUBLIN.
Cable Address, "Flooring, Dublin."

Wanted for Export
ALL KINDS OF
LOGS AND LUMBER
PAYMENT BY MONTREAL BANKERS
DENNY, MOTT & DICKSON, LIMITED
LONDON, ENG.

ARTHUR RUSHFORTH
Exporter o *Mahogany* Logs and Lumber
Veneer Logs and Crotches, English Brown and Pollard Oak.
A. B. C. Code used.
Cable address "Veneering."
182 Regent Road, LIVERPOOL.

ALEXANDER MACLAREN, BUCKINGHAM, Que. PRESIDENT.
H. DePENCIER, BARNET, B.C. MANAGER.
THE NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
BARNET, B. C.
Mills on Burrard Inlet and Canadian Pacific Railroad
FIR AND CEDAR
Lumber and Timber
Rough and Dressed.
In all sizes and quantities.
DIMENSION TIMBER.
SHIP Decking, Timbers, Spars.
EXCLUSIVELY BAND SAWN LUMBER and TIMBER. Car and Cargo.
TIMBER PLANERS
FACE UP TO
24" x 30"
DRY KILNS of large capacity.
CAR Sills, Decking, Siding and Roofing
HOUSE Flooring, Siding and Finish of all kinds
EASTERN AGENT: *A. F BURY AUSTIN, 507 Merchants' Bank of Canada Bldg., MONTREAL Que*

New Mill Erected 1901. Capacity 100 Million a Year.
Spicer Shingle Mill Co., Limited

It is not the purpose of this advertisement to try and convince the Lumber Trade of Canada that we are the only company in British Columbia manufacturing and shipping shingles in large quantities, or that we "know it all." We recognize that "there are others" and that we are not the only "pebble on the beach." To try and make you believe that we are the only people who can supply you **promptly** and in **large quantities** with a **high-grade** shingle would not only be a **fish** and a **bear** story combined, but it would be gall of the bitterest kind.

Our competitors in the shingle business in B. C. are nice people, and we presume that they know their business ; but we are nice people too, and as we have been in the trade as long as any of them, and a **great deal longer** than the most of them, we know that we know our business, and that our competitors are not in the possession of any points of value regarding the manufacture of shingles which has not come to **our knowledge**.

Our old mill was burned down in May last, and in its place we have built what is at the present time the **Largest** Shingle Mill in B. C.

Our new Mill has 7 of the latest improved type of Dunbar machine, which we run night and day—giving us a capacity of about **100 Million** a year.

Competent judges who have seen our new mill, tell us that it is one of the most **substantial**, carefully **constructed**, and best **planned** mills in this province. We ourselves think it is **the very best** shingle mill in B. C. ; and we know that it is **equipped** with all the very latest improved Shingle Machinery.

Will the trade please note that our contract with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. closes at the end of this year. D. Ferguson, of London, Ont., is our representative for that province. Orders sent to him, or to us direct, shall have **prompt** attention.

We want our share of your shingle business, and can **guarantee** your satisfaction in **every particular.**

Spicer Shingle Mill Co., Limited,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

No Fish Stories

go when it comes to speaking about
OUR SHINGLES
FACTS ARE FACTS WHETHER TOLD ABOUT FISH OR SHINGLES
We make a fine 16-inch Shingle.
We make a fine 18-inch Shingle.
We make a fine 24-inch Shingle.
We make all thicknesses from 6-2 inch to 6-3⅜ inch.
They are going out of our different mills at the rate of 200,000,000 a year. We make more shingles than any one firm in the world.
Just think of it!

We claim to be experts. That is not gall. That is a statement which is proven constantly by the testimony of our customers from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic Coast on the Canadian side, and from Maine to Puget Sound.

Mixed Cars our Specialty. Don't forget that we have all kinds of House Finishing Material in Fir and Cedar, and can load any quantity with shingles.

Come, let us deal together.

CUSTOMERS' ATTENTION.—Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of January, 1902, all arrangements with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. of New Westminster, B. C., for the handling of any of our shingles will be ended, and until further notice our authorized general agents will be Mr. Jas. Twitchell, Clinton, Ont., for Ontario, and Mr. Samuel Ashfield of Winnipeg, Man., for Manitoba and the North-West ; therefore, orders for straight or mixed cars sent through the above agents or direct to us will have equally prompt and careful attention.

Shingle Mill, Hastings, B.C.; Lumber and Shingle Mill, Vancouver, B.C.; Shingle Mill, New Whatcom, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Sumas, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Carroll Siding, Wash.

The Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co., Limited
Office, 450 Westminster Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED

MESSRS. JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also primefresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.
Cable address, "Owen, Liverpool." A.B.C. Code used.

FELBER, JUCKER & CO.
Lumber Importers
MANCHESTER · ENGLAND
Invite offers from Lumbermen for . . .
Spruce Deals and Battens, Spruce and Pine Flooring, Shooks, Sashes, Mouldings, Dowels, Broom Handles, Chair Stock, Seats, etc. or any Woods suitable for English Market.
Telegraphic Address: FELBER MANCHESTER

JAMES W. SOUTHERN
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND
Wants name of good firm exporting box shooks.
Cable Address: LIGNUM, Manchester; A B C Code

When corresponding with advertisers please mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Pacific Coast Lumber Co.
New Westminster, B. C.
Manufacturers of British Columbia
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
Every bunch bearing our registered Mark "Best Brand" is fully guaranteed by us.

BRITISH WOOD BROKERS AND IMPORTERS

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Wood Brokers and Measurers

Cable Address, "Farnworth," Liverpool. 2 Dale Street and 9 Canada Dock, LIVERPOOL, ENG.

WRIGHT, GRAHAM & CO. Wood Brokers

7 Royal Bank Place, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND Cable Address: "Brakridge," Glasgow
Codes Used: Watkin's, Scott's, A.B.C., Lumberman's, Zebra; Private.

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Agents Wood Specialties of all Description.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

Spruce lumber Boston is in the steady, quiet demand that is almost always incident to this particular season. Perhaps it is fortunate that the demoralization of the mills along the Maine rivers by the recent freshet came at this particular season, when the demand for spruce is very quiet. As it is, the demand is very small here, while it is also true that a big demand could not be taken care of by the mills: Ten and 12 inch dimensions, $20; 9 inch and under, $18 to $18.50; 10 and 12 inch, random lengths, 10 feet and up, $19 to $19.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, and 3x4, 10 feet and up, $16.50; all other randoms, 9 inch and under, 10 feet and up, $17.50; 5 inch and up, merchantable boards, $15 to $16; matched boards, $17.50 to $18.50; out spruce boards, $12.50 to $13; bundle furring, $16 to $17.

Western pine increases in firmness, under the supply steadily growing less. Business is seasonably quiet: Uppers, 1 inch, $70 to $72; 2 1-2 and 3 inch, $75; 4 inch, $80; selects, 1 to 1 1-2 inch, $63 to $65; 2 inch, $65 to $67.50; 2 1-2 to 3 inch, $72 to $75; 4 inch, $75 to $80; fine common, 1 inch, $48; 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 inch, $54; 2 inch $55, 2 1-2 to 3 inch, $63 to $65; 4 inch, $70; barn boards, $23 to $32; coffin boards, $25 to $28.

Hardwood lumber is steady in prices, with the demand steady, of moderate proportions: One inch, whitewood, $38 to $40; thicker, $39 to $42; ⅝ inch, $30 to $35; saps, inch, $25 to $30; common, $23 to $25; quartered oak, $56 to $65; fancy, $70 to $75; plain oak, $40 to $47; black ash, $40 to $50; white ash, $45 to $55; cherry, $90 to $130; maple, $32 to $40.

Shingles continue scarce, with the market firm, though the demand is small: Extra cedar, $3.25 to $3.30; clear, $2.85 to $2.95; second clear, $2.30 to $2.35; sap, $2.15 to $2.25; extra No 1, $1.75 to $1.85; Washington and British Columbia, 16 in, five butts to 2 ins, $3.40 to $3.50.

Clapboards are still scarce and firm, but the demand is small: Extra spruce, $32 to $33; clear, $30 to $31; second clear, $27 to $28; extra No. 1, $18 to $20; pine extra, $48 to $50; clear, $43 to $45; second clear $38 to $40.

Laths are quiet and unchanged: One and five-eighth inch, $3.15; 1 1-2 in, $3.10.

MASON, GORDON & CO.

WHOLESALE TIMBER

Montreal, Quebec

Eastern Agents The B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vaucouver, B. C.
DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

H. D. WIGGIN BOSTON, MASS. 89 STATE ST.

will inspect at mill and PAY CASH for

LOG RUN

Elm, Ash, Bass and other Hardwoods

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY

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OTTAWA & NEW YORK LUMBER LINE
OTTAWA & BOSTON LUMBER LINE
CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT COMPANY.

Shortest and Quickest Route from OTTAWA, ROCKLAND, HAWKESBURY, ARNPRIOR, PEMBROKE, PARRY SOUND and other Lumber Centres, TO BOSTON, PORTLAND, NEW YORK, DETROIT, TONAWANDA, ALBANY, &c., MONTREAL, TORONTO, QUEBEC, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, &c.

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TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No. 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	26 00	28 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common.		16 00
2x10 common		17 00
2x12 common		17 50
3x10 common		17 00
3x12 common		17 50
1x10 and 12 common.	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding common		15 50
1 inch strips, common		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 50	17 50
1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 50	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
1½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 00
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		2 50
1⅜ inch Norway lath.		2 75
X white pine shingles		75
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts.	1 65	1 75
XXX white pine shingles	2 60	2 70
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toro to		12 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.
Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$26 00	$28 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	22 00	24 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00	25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R., 1 in.	18 00	20 00
" 1½ "	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	21 00	24 00
1½ to 2	20 00	22 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	17 00	18 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00
" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00	26 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 " 1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run 2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm, rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"	20 00	22 00
Elm rock, mill run 1½" 3	23 00	25 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½" 2	32 00	35 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1 " 1⅛	18 00	19 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	20 00	21 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1⅛	31 00	33 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	34 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1⅛	32 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	35 00	38 00
Oak, quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	60 00	65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1 " 3	85 00	100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	34 00	38 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m	$31 00	42 00
Pine, good strips,	26 00	32 00
Pine, good shorts,	22 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b.m	18 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips,	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts,	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s.c. and better stock,	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better stock	15 00	16 00
Pine, 8 & up s.c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s.c. strips	13 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath per M No. 1	2 25	2 75
Lath per M No. 2	2 00	2 25
xx Cedar shingles, 18"	1 40	1 75
Cedar Shingles, Clear Butt	2 00	2 35
Cedar Shingles, xxx	2 50	2 75
xx Pine Shingles	1 10	1 25
Pine Shingles, Clear Butts	1 60	1 75
xxxx Pine Shingles	2 75	3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average,	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	39	50
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	45	55
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	45	55

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$63 00	Selects, 1 in., 8 in. and up wide	$58 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	63 00	1¼, 1½ and in.	58 00
2½ and 3 in.	68 00	2½ and 3 in.	63 00
4 in.	70 00	4 in.	68 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	46 00	2½ and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	55 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	49 00	4 in.	60 00
2 in.	49 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1 in., 7 in. and up wide	32 00	2½ and 3 in., 7 in. and up wide.	48 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	44 00	4 in.	53 00
2 in.	44 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1½ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	38 00
6 in. wide	43 00	6 in. wide	43 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	36 00	1½ in., 4, 5 in. wide	38 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	45 00	in., 6 in. wide	43 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	26 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	27 00	No. 2, 9 in.	19 00
10 in.	23 00	8 and 7 in.	19 00
9 in.	21 00	No. 3, 12 in.	19 00
8 and 7 in.	22 00	10 in.	17 50
No. 2, 12 in.	23 00	9 in.	17 50
10 in.	20 00	8 in.	17 50

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$17 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	16 00	1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 7 in. and up wide	18 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	16 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide	28 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	28 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	28 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 8in. and up wide	30 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	4 00	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 50
Clear Butts	3 00	Clear Butts	2 50

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 50	No. 2. White Pine	3 0
		Hemlock	2 7

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$70	$72	1x12 inch shippers	$	$
2½ in.	70	72	4/4 inch " 13" & up.		2
1 to 2 in.	63	65	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17	1
4 inch uppers	70	72	10-in. dressing and better	28	3
Selects, 2½ in up	62	65	10-in. common		1
1 to 2 in.	55	57	12-in. dressing and better	32	3
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	55	57	Common, 1x12		1
1 to 2 in.	45	48	No. 1 barn, 1x12	25	2
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	30	40	1x10	23	2
No. 2	25	30	1x8	21	2
No. 3	21	26	No. 2 barn, 1x12		2
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	38	40	1x10		2
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	28	30	1x8		2
Stained saps	25	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	25	2
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch	28	3
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35	40	Dressing	26	3
Dressing boards, narrow		23	Common		2
1x10 inch shippers	19	20			

LATH.

Pine	$3 00	$3 25	Spruce	$3 0	$3 2

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. xxxx	$4 0	$4 75	Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25	5 5
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock		2 2
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	Spruce		2 2

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	65 00	1¼x10 and 12	35
2½ and 3 in.	70 00	1½ in.	34 5
4 in.	72 00	2 in	36 5
Selects, 1 to 2 in.	57 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.	38 5
2½ and 3 in.	62 00	No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 2 in	38 00	40 0
4 in.	66 00		
Fine common, 1 in.	45 00	No. 2 Mou'ding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	28 00	30 0
1¼ and 1½ in.	49 00		
2 in	50 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	28 0
3 in.	60 00	6, 8 and 10 in	23 0
4 in	62 00	No. 2, 10 in.	21 0
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	35 00	No. 2, 12 in.	24 0
1¼ and 1½ in	45 00	No. 3, 10 in.	19 0
No. 2, 1 in.	22 00	No. 3, 12 in.	20 0
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	35 00	Box, 1 x 4	15 0
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	25 00	1 x 6 to 12 in.	17 00	17 5
Dressing 1¼ in.	14 00	1 x 13 in and up	18 0
		1¼ and 1½ in.	17 50	18 0
		Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	14 00	14 5

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in.	33 00	37
1¼ to 2 in.	33 00	35 00	Strips	19 00	21 0
			Com. and culls	13 00	15 0

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls	12 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up,	20 00	22 0
			Com. & good culls	11 00	13

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. &	33 00	35 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	20 00	22 0

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd, hard, 6 in.	30 00		1st & 2d, soft 6in & up,	16 00	18 0

CORRESPONDENCE

SAWING FROZEN LOGS.

LISCOMBE MILLS, N.S., Dec. 18, 1901.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—After seeing on page 9 in your monthly edition of the LUMBERMAN the question about sawing frozen hardwood, I may say that if the logs are not full of gravel, if saws are properly hammered and teeth properly shaped, you can make better and evener lumber when frozen, as the log will not spring when coming near the heart of the log. You need not slow up the feed if you have plenty of power and the right man to fit saws. If the party will send me the exact conditions of his saw, a templet of teeth, I will be honest with him and tell him if his saw is right for hardwood or not. No man can do good work in frost easing or slowing up the feed.

For cleaning dirty and gravelly logs I have used a No. 1 Penberthy injectior with some piping from injector before rubber hose was connected. I then put a ⅔ inch pipe from dome of boiler, connected in some pipe so as to heat the water hot, then a boy to handle the nozzle and play it on the logs and skidway before hauling or rolling them in the mill. If a little care is taken you can clean logs perfectly clean, and if they are so it matters not about frost if not more than 20 below zero, and if colder it will work some harder.

The reason I write this is that I know it to be so, because I have worked in the Adirondack mountains in New York for five winters sawing hardwood boards. It was three years before I knew how to properly fit and hammer saws.

Yours truly,
M. J. KILLAM.

QUARTER-SAWING.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—An article on quarter-sawing appeared in the November number of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. The method of sawing adopted by the author of this article being entirely different from what I have been accustomed to, I would like to know which is the correct way to do the work. His method is to cut the log into four quarters and lay it as shown in Figure 1, with the bark down. The way some sawyers have advised me is to quarter the log and then lay it as in Figure 2,

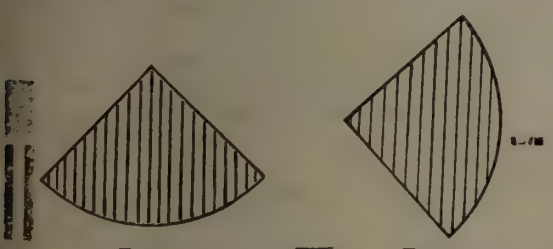


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

with the bark against uprights of saw carriage. The perpendicular lines shown in both drawings is the way the boards are sawn. Will some of your readers kindly inform me as to the correct method?

Yours truly,
"SUBSCRIBER."

THE "ROSSENDALE" MAY-WOVEN BELTING.

We learn from Mesrs. R. H. Buchanan & Co., of Montreal (who handle the "Rossendale" belting), that they are sending these belts out very extensively to leading pulp and paper mills, who speak very highly of them, they being specially adapted for damp work. It would be well to note that the "Rossendale" belting can only be obtained from the agents here in Canada, who claim to carry the largest stock of woven belting in the Dominion. We mention this because we learn that several Canadian firms have enquired from the Rossendale Co. direct to Manchester, England, only to be referred back to their agents in Montreal. Messrs. R. H. Buchanan & Co. are being ably assisted by the Belting Company's own representative, Mr. W. E. Pilkington, of Manchester, England.

JAMES P. SHERRY.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of James P. Sherry, Memramcook, N. B., manufacturer and dealer in shoe packs, larrigans, lumbermen's hand-made boots and shoes, lace leather for belting, harness, etc. Mr. Sherry succeeded his father, the late Owen

TANNERY OF MR. JAMES P. SHERRY.

Sherry, twenty-one years ago, the business having been established by him in the year 1851 as a general store. With close attention to business Mr. Sherry has increased his business to such an extent that it is one of the largest jobbing and retail stores in the provinces. Mr. Sherry thought there was an opening for manufacturing, and in the year of 1899 he erected a building 80x35 feet, three storeys, with engine room and out-buildings attached. A tanning mill was added and modern machinery installed necessary for a well equipped shoe, harness, larrigan and shoe pack factory. The hides are brought in in their rough state and afterwards turned out into manufactured goods. This branch of Mr. Sherry's business has been in operation ever since that time and is gradually increasing, giving employment to a large number of men.

In addition to the above factory, Mr. Sherry carries on a large jobbing and retail business. The main store is 80x35, three storeys and basement, a second store 100x35, two storeys, together with four warehouses which give ample accommodation to exhibit his large stock of goods. Memramcook is situated on the main line of the I. C. R., thus affording convenient shipping facilities to all points.

LUMBER CONSUMPTION.

Dr. N. H. Eggleston estimates that the United States consumed last year more than 36,000,000,000 square feet of sawn lumber alone. This amount of lumber would load a train of cars long enough to encircle the earth at the equator. If to the sawn lumber be added the timber, the railway ties, the telegraph poles, the posts for fences, and the wood cut for fuel and for mining, the train of cars would have to be 100,000 miles in length, or long enough to reach four times around the globe. The annual consumption of wood in the United States is 350 cubic feet per capita, says Dr. Eggleston, whereas in Germany it is 40 cubic feet and in Great Britain only 14 cubic ft.

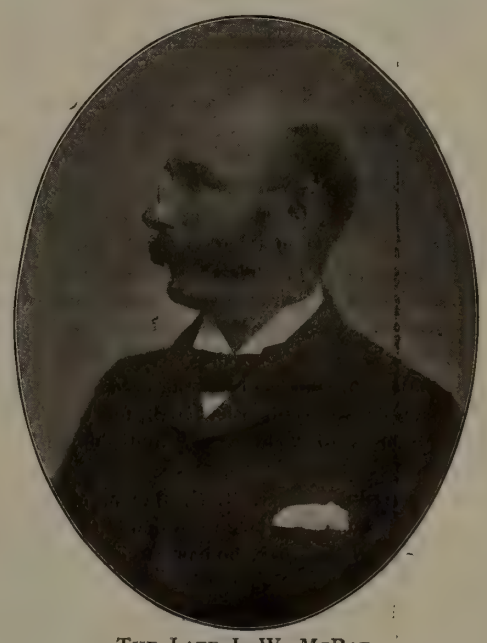
THE LATE J. W. McRAE.

Many lumbermen throughout Canada and the United States learned with regret of the death of Mr. John W. McRae, of Ottawa. Deceased, who accidentally shot himself in his office a few days ago while cleaning a revolver, was well and favorably known to the trade.

Mr. McRae was born in Renfrew on January 31st, 1848, and for the past 30 years had resided at Ottawa. He entered upon the forwarding business, and was for many years vice-president of the old Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Company, which has since been incorporated in the Ottawa Forwarding Company. Mr. McRae was also a leading promoter of the Ottawa Transportation Company, which now handles all the lumber shipped from Ottawa by barge. In the latter concern he became actively and prominently identified with the lumber interests of the Capital. He was secretary and treasurer of the latter company for years. Mr. McRae was also well-known as one of the strongest workers in the development of power at the Chaudiere. He was one of the organizers of the Ottawa Electric Street Railway, the first of its kind in Canada. He was also prominently associated with several other successful enterprises.

The fire on April 26th, 1900, dealt him a severe blow, as it wiped out several of the industries to which he had subscribed capital, two being the Ottawa Paper Company and the Dominion Carbide Works. The latter had just before the fire been rebuilt after an explosion which wrecked them.

In his death, Ottawa loses one of its most energetic and generous citizens. Associated



THE LATE J. W. McRAE.

with Mr. McRae at different times were Mr. J. R. Booth, Mr. E. B. Eddy and Mr. Denis Murphy.

As a young man Mr. McRae was identified with the business of Mr. L. Barnes, an extensive lumber operator of Burlington, Vt. There he learned the lessons of the trade that stood him so well in Ottawa.

THE NEWS

Andrew Wood has built a saw mill at Wyevale, Ont.

A new mill has been built at Abbotsford, Ont., by a Mr. Johnston.

D. A. Huntley has enlarged his saw mill at Parrsboro, N.S.

The mill of Baillie & Company at Bonfield, Ont., has been purchased by Klock Bros.

James Forman, a lumber dealer at Alexander, Man., is advertising his business for sale.

W. B. Maclean, of North Bay, Ont., is enlarging his saw mill and putting in another boiler.

It is understood that O. G. Anderson, of Woodstock, is looking for a site for a chair factory.

A branch yard has been opened at Franklin, Man., by T. Harrison & Son, lumber dealers, of Neepawa.

Logan & Sutherland, of Musquodoboit Harbor, N.S., are sawing laths by a portable saw mill at Astrea Lake.

B. R. Kean is reported to have sold his veneer factory at Orillia, Ont., to the Canada Wood Specialty Company.

The Ontario Government have re-appointed the thirty forest rangers who looked after these duties last season.

The West Coast Timber Company, Limited, of Victoria, B.C., has been incorporated, with a capital of $25,000.

The annual meeting of the Fredericton Boom Company, of Fredericton, N.B., has been postponed until January 15th.

The lumber firm of Hughes & Long, Brandon Man., has been dissolved, and the business will be continued by A. M. Long.

H. Brown & Sons are reported to have purchased the water power and mills of the Canada Lumber Company at Carleton Place, Ont.

J. H. Douglas, M.P.P., of Warkworth, Ont., has purchased the grist and saw mills at that place, and also the mill at Norham.

George Chew & Son, of Midland, Ont., have asked for tenders for operating their two band saw mills by the thousand next season.

A number of small rotary saw mills are in operation this winter in New Brunswick. It. is said that they have been found to be a paying investment.

The Chilliwack Shingle Mfg. Company, Limited, of Chilliwack, and the Moyie Lumber Company, of Moyie, have been incorporated in British Columbia.

The Cascade Lumber Company have completed their saw mill on False Creek, B.C. The power plant was supplied by the Albion Iron Works, of Victoria.

A. & P. White, of Pembroke, Ont., are this winter putting in a new lath and shingle mill and slash table and making other repairs to their saw mill.

The Parry Sound Lumber Company are converting their saw mill from water to steam power, the work of installing the necessary power plant being now in progress.

Mr. Champion, who has been engaged in the lumbering business near Dalhousie, N.B., for the last ten years, proposes to build a saw and shingle mill at Chatham.

It is reported that Capt. R. C. Bacon, of Moncton, N.B., intends building a large saw mill in the vicinity of Grand Lake, N.B., where he has purchased a block of timber land.

Forests cover one-tenth of the world's surface, but to those of us who are never "out of the woods," says the funny man of the Toronto Star, the timber area seems much greater.

The new saw mill of Thackray & Rawlins, of Pembroke, Ont., is nearing completion. Most of the lumber manufactured in this mill will be utilized in their sash and door factory.

Gilmour & Company, Limited, purpose to again put in operation their large saw mill at Trenton, Ont., and are asking the town for exemption from taxation for a period of ten years.

The box factory of the Parry Sound Lumber Company at Parry Sound, Ont., is nearing completion, and will probably be in operation this month. It will employ about 40 hands.

Robert McNair has disposed of his interest in the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, of Vancouver, to his brother, J. A. McNair. The former will continue to manage the mill at Hastings.

The saw mill of the Tobique Manufacturing Company, near Woodstock, N.B., was closed down last month, after cutting 20,000,000 shingles, 3,500,000 laths and 5,000,000 feet of long lumber.

Alex. Mustard, of Brucefield, Ont., has leased the Bayfield saw mill from William Jowett and intends operating it next season. He has added some new machinery to his mill at Brucefield.

It is understood that work has been commenced on the preparation of a site for a large saw mill to be built in Vancouver by J. G. Scott, of New Westminster, Theodore Ludgate, and Michigan parties.

Freeman Goodwin, of Hopewell Hill, N.B., who is carrying on lumbering operations near Bathurst, intends putting in a shingle machine next spring, as there is a large amount of cedar on his property.

O'Neil & Sceli, of London, Ont., have purchased the Anderson saw mill at Sundridge, Ont., and next spring purpose rebuilding the mill and installing a new plant. They will saw a large quantity of hemlock.

The improvements which A. Tessier is making to his planing mill at Penetanguishene, Ont., will make it one of the most complete factories in Western Canada. He has built a large engine and boiler house and new dry kiln.

Octave Declaire, foreman of a gang of men who were taking out square timber in the vicinity of Woodstock, Ont., for the Wilson Lumber Company, was killed recently by a falling tree. Deceased lived in Quebec city.

The Canadian Pacific Railway expect next year to haul a large percentage of the timber brought into Winnipeg, and for this purpose are surveying new lines of railway into the Western Ontario and Eastern Manitoba timber belts.

The Dominion Lumber Company, which recently bought the Young lumber property at Ingram River, N.S., intend putting in four new boilers of 100 horse power each. They are now being built by the Robb Engineering Company, of Amherst, N.S.

The North Pacific Lumber Company, of Barnet, B.C., intend putting in a shingle mill and extending their operations. The manager, H. DePencier, has gone to Australia for the purpose of arranging for the chartering of ships and the shipment of lumber there.

A report from North Bay, Ont., states that some 400 deer were shipped from Trout Creek station last fall; and 377 deer from Burk's Falls. Owing to the high price of pork many of the lumber camps have laid in a stock of venison, so that the shantymen will live high this winter.

The Revelstoke Lumber Company, of Revelstoke, B.C., have purchased two boilers of 80 horse power each, two engines, a carriage with three head blocks, two planers, a four saw edger, steam nigger, live rolls and kicker, trimmers, and lath and shingle machines. With this equipment their mill will have a capacity of 50,000 feet per day.

John E. Moore, of St. John, N. B., has had plans prepared for a new saw mill which he proposes building at Pleasant Point, on the site of the Barnhill mill burned last fall. The mill will be two storeys, 150x34 feet, and will likely include a band saw, edger, lath mill, planer, two stave machines, and box making machinery. Mr. Moore is undecided whether to put in a stock gang and slabber or a band saw. The mill will cost about $25,000 and will saw deals for the British market exclusively.

The new mill of Alfred Dickie at Liscombe Mills, N.S., has finished its first season's cut of 5,000,000 feet and is now undergoing improvements for a much larger cut next year. The equipment consists of a gang and rotary saw and other necessary machinery. The rotary is said to be the fastest and best cutting saw of this class ever constructed in the eastern provinces. In a test on October 15th 110 logs were sawn in one hour, aggregating 12,704 superficial feet, in 1, 2, and 3 inch stock. The saw used was 60 inches diameter, fitted with an improved top saw guide, and the carriage a Lloyd's, fitted with improved friction gear.

PERSONAL.

By a large majority Mayor John Arbuthnot, of Winnipeg, known to many readers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN, has been re-elected for a second term as Mayor of that city.

Mr. Duncan Anderson, for many years one of the prominent public men in Peterborough county, and for twenty-five years Crown Lands Agent at Apsley, Ont., died at his home in Toronto last month, after a lingering illness.

Mr. Charles McCool, M. P. for Nipissing, who conducts lumbering operations at Geneva Lake, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis in the Ottawa hospital. At last report he was on the way to convalescence.

Mr. Archibald Fraser, son of Mr. Donald Fraser, lumberman, of Fredericton, N. B., has joined the ranks of the benedicts, his bride being Miss Dunbar, daughter of Mr. Alexander Dunbar. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser will reside at Cabano, Que., where the firm of Donald Fraser & Sons have extensive saw mills.

The term of Mr. McClellan as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick expires this month, and it is thought that the appointment will be given to Senator Snowball, the well known lumberman of Chatham, N. B., and that the vacancy in the Senate representation will be met by the appointment of Mr. Robert Thompson, of St. John.

Mr. Julian Vowles, representing Harry Collins, a large lumber dealer of Natal, South Africa, recently visited British Columbia cities to look into the conditions of the lumber trade to ascertian if it would be advantageous to obtain lumber from the Pacific coast rather than from the Baltic. He stated that considerable lumber has been shipped from British Columbia to Cape Town, but that Natal is as yet a virgin field which affords an excellent opening for Canadian lumbermen.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN was favored with a call Christmas week from Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Kirkpatrick has been engaged in the manufacture of shingles in Vancouver almost ever since the city was incorporated, and has two shingle mills, one at Cedar Cove and the other at Hastings. Although he has always done a considerable trade in the east, he was making a trip through Ontario for the first time, to become better acquainted with the trade, and subsequently to visit his former home in Nova Scotia.

Mr. George W. Campbell, who has been manager of the Winnipeg branch of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company since 1898, has severed his connection with that company and has associated himself with Mr. Henry Byrnes. Under the title of Campbell & Byrnes they will act as manufacturers' agents for lumber, with headquarters in Winnipeg. They have already arranged to handle the business of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Moody, B. C., and will no doubt secure the representation of other well-known concerns.

The export of timber from West Africa is every year increasing, the trade in mahogany being a large and growing one. In the timber belt, forming part of the Central Africa forest, there is abundance of the richest mahogany. The imports of mahogany from Africa in 1900 are said to be 14,034,408 feet. Barwood, camwood, wormwood, rosewood, almond, and walnut are also sent over in large quantities. A great difficulty connected with the transport of mahogany is when it exists some distance from the waterways. An idea of training the African elephants and utilizing them as means of transport is regarded as most feasible. If they were trained to move timber as the Indian elephants a great incentive, it is thought, would be given to this growing industry. In Southern Nigeria there is abundance of the best mahogany. In the northern territories of the Gold Coast herds of elephants are to be found, chiefly at Gurnsi and Daboya.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS

FREDERICTON, N. B.

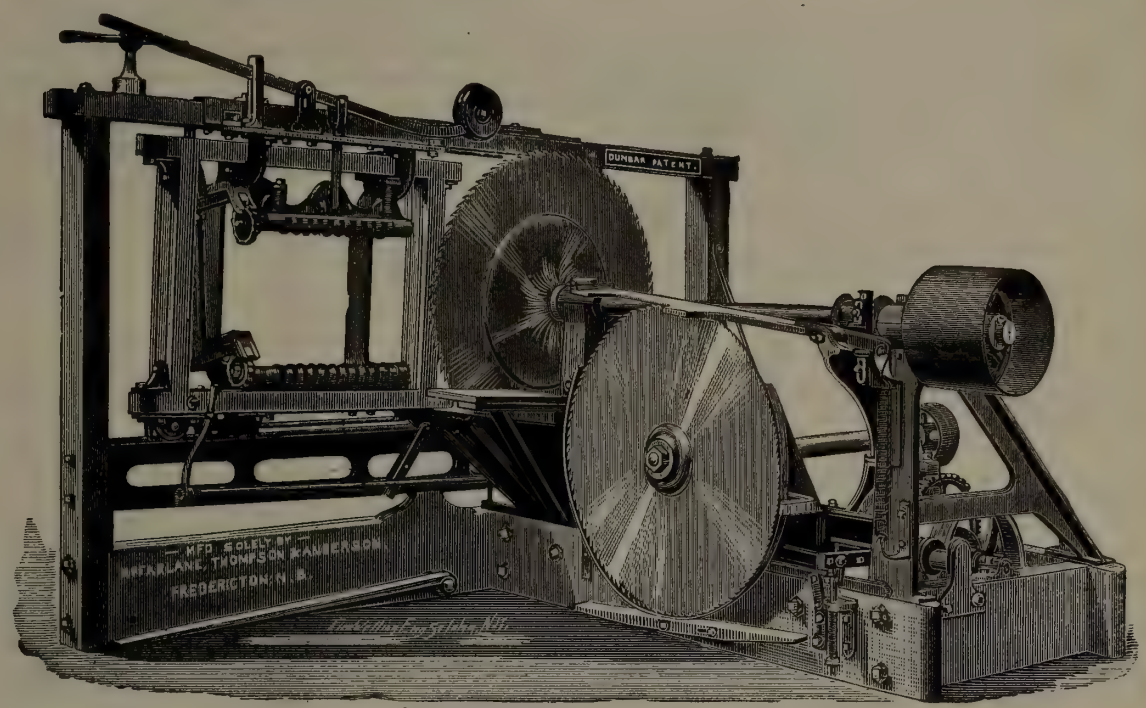
McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson

Manufacturers of the only original

PATENTED DUNBAR SHINGLE MACHINE

And Sole Proprietors of the said patent

Universally admitted as being the best machine on the market from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

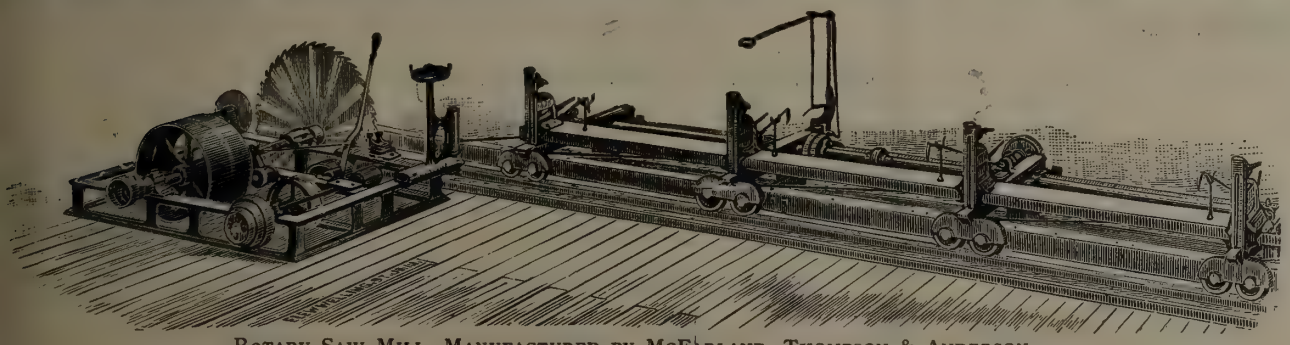


PATENT DUNBAR SHINGLE MACHINE.

The following well known firms are a few of the many who are using the celebrated Dunbar Shingle Machine:—Metis Lumber Co., Quebec, 15 machines: John A. Morrison, Fredericton, N. B., 16 machines; Gibson R'y. & Manufacturing Co., Marysville, N.B., 10 machines; Hastings Shingle & Manufacturing Co., Vancouver, B.C., 16 machines.

The McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Dunbar Shingle Machine is a record breaker in the west—(New Whatcom Blade, Washington State). The following may be of interest to mill operatives and others; it is we believe the best six day record ever made on this class of machine—a Dunbar upright; the bolts were taken as they came from the woods, without selection, and were a good average quality. This remarkable run was accomplished last week at the George A. Cooper mill, Chuckanut siding: Total cut for six days, 2 shifts of 10 hours each per day, 394,000 eighteen inch shingles. In the day shift, Harry A. Edison, sawyer, cut 218,000, an average cut of 36½ thousand, and the night shift, Levi Loop, sawyer, cut 176,000, an average of 29⅓ thousand of eighteen inch shingles per day.

"When all the rest fail, or are down for repairs, or are cutting shins, the McFarlane, Thompson and Anderson Shingle Machine is still cutting the standard shingle of the world." From the Atlantic to the Pacific they all say it.



ROTARY SAW MILL, MANUFACTURED BY McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON.

Latest Bulletin from the seat of war, October 17th, 1901—From the Metis Lumber Co., Price, Que., in reference to the 15 Shingle Machines sold them this season:

"Replying to your enquiry as to the running of the Shingle machines you sold us, would say that they have given entire satisfaction, and have run very successfully so far. We have sawn 30 million shingles in 70 days to date, and count on sawing 10 million more this season."

THE METIS LUMBER COMPANY.

We manufacture a complete line of IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS, BUCKEYE AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF ENGINES and all kinds of MILL MACHINERY.

Our prices are right.

Kindly allow us to quote before purchasing.

For further particulars address

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson

Fredericton, N. B.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THE PULP AND PAPER MARKET.

The demand for pulp and paper has greatly improved within the past month. Chemical wood pulp is in better demand in the United States than during any time within last two years. For mechanical pulp also prices have an upward tendency, as many manufacturers suffered from low water in the fall, and later from freshets. It is stated that the total output of the Sault Ste. Marie pulp mill for the next few months has been purchased by an American paper maker. The price has not transpired, but it is the opinion of Mr. J. R. Barber, of Georgetown, that it was close on $25 a ton. The paper makers held a meeting in Toronto recently and determined to advance the price of new print an eighth of a cent.

PULP WOOD—TREATMENT OF THE RAW MATERIAL IN THE LOG AND ITS MEASUREMENT.

By a Canadian Pulpmaker.

Chapter IV.—Measurement by Doyle's Rule.

The application of Doyle's rule, to which reference was made in the previous chapter, is a simple matter, and the rule reads as follows :—Take the diameter of the log at the small end, deduct four from it ; square the result ; deduct from this figure one-fourth of itself. The remainder is the number of feet board measure in a log 12 feet long. The contents of longer timber is in proportion.

The rule will be evident from the examples given.

Example 1.—What is the contents of a log 16 feet long, 9 inches diameter ?

Diameter	9 in.
Deduct four	4 "
Remainder	5 in.
Remainder squared	25 in.
Deduct one-fourth	6 "
Final remainder	19 in.

Hence, a 12-foot log contains 19 feet board measure.

A log 16 feet long would contain 25 feet board measure, and a 20-foot log 31 feet board measure.

Example 2.—How many feet board measure are there in a log 19 inches diameter, and 31 feet long ?

From 18 deduct 4 ; this leaves 15 ; square this figure ; result is 225. Deduct one-fourth, viz., 56, leaving 169 feet. This is the content, of a 12-foot log 19 inches diameter. A 31-foot log would contain 436 feet board measure.

In actual practice it is found that Doyle's rule is not accurate for small logs under nine inches, as the calculated amount of timber is a good deal less than can be obtained. With large logs the quantity estimated by the rule is about right.

The following comparison between the estimated quantities as given by the rule, and the amount as found obtainable in actual sawing as tabulated in the Quebec Government tables, is of considerable interest in this connection :—

TABLE SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF LOGS 12 FEET LONG IN FEET BOARD MEASURE.

Diameter.	Contents Doyle's Rule.	Contents as per Quebec Tables.
6	3	12
8	12	24
10	27	44
12	48	60
14	75	90
16	108	120
18	147	160
20	192	210
24	300	315
28	432	435
32	588	570
36	786	710

A study of the above figures shows that the Doyle rule is not a fair one for application in the case of small logs. In the case of an 8-in. log the contents, as per the Quebec table, amount to just double the contents according to Doyle's rule. With the larger logs this large relative difference disappears, for at a diameter of 20 inches the excess measurement, according to the Quebec scale, is only a very small one.

But while these rules obtain for saw logs, they are not so much used for pulp logs, the conditions under which the wood is cut and manufactured being of a totally different description. For example, it is possible to utilize logs for pulp wood which would be perfectly useless for conversion into lumber. As a general rule, the logs less than 10 inches are considered of little value for lumber, whereas logs as small as four inches in diameter can be manufactured into pulp wood. In this respect it may be noted that the lumberman prefers as large a log as possible, but the pulp manufacturer likes his logs to be of some uniform size without any great variations.

This being so, the use of Doyle's rule, or of any of the ordinary saw log scales, is not a reliable method of determining the contents of pulp wood.

This may be rendered apparent by an example. An 8-in log, 20 feet long, contains 20 feet board measure according to Doyle's rule. A log 16 inches diameter and 20 feet long will show 180 feet in board measure. The ratio of the contents is 1 to 9.

Now, the true comparison of the logs is best arrived at from a comparison of the cubical contents. In all cases the ratio of the cubical contents of logs of equal length can be found by means of the following formula :—

$$\frac{C}{c} = \frac{R_2}{r_2}$$

or, in other words, the contents are in direct ratio to the squares of half the diameters. In the example quoted the logs are eight and 16 inches respectively, giving a ratio of 16 to 64, that is, of 1 to 4.

The measurement almost exclusively employed for the determination of the contents of logs intended for pulp wood is by means of a standard unit known as the "Cord." This is a measure or quantity of wood so called because it was originally measured with a cord of a certain length. A pile of wood cut into 4-ft. lengths and stacked up so as to measure 8 feet by 4 feet high is taken as a cord of wood. Hence the standard cord consists of a pile of wood 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet high, giving 128 cubic feet in the pile.

For the sake of convenience the actual dimensions of the pile are sometimes allowed to vary, so long as the cubical contents are 128 cubic feet. Thus, a stack of wood 8 feet long, 8 feet high, and 2 feet wide contains 128 cubic feet, or one cord. A number of pieces of wood, each 12 feet long, stacked up to give a pile 6 feet long by 5 feet 4 inches high, will contain 384 cubic feet, or three cords.

Strictly speaking, however, the cord is supposed to consist of pieces of wood four feet long piled up as described.

A definite relation exists between the "cord" of wood and the system of measurement adopted for use in the lumbering industry, but so far this has not been properly determined or agreed to. As a result arbitrary figures, differing considerably, are found everywhere.

PULP NOTES.

Continued low water in the rivers has caused a partial famine of pulp wood in Quebec.

It is said to be the intention of McLaren & Company, who are erecting a large pulp mill at Buckingham, Que., to build a paper mill in the near future.

Higher prices are talked of for ground wood pulp during the coming season. Contracts are being closed at figures which are very satisfactory to manufacturers.

The Paper Mill is authority for the statement that John H. Coburn, of Carthage, N. Y., intends building a large news, ground wood pulp, and sulphite pulp mill in Canada.

John Hudson & Company, 13 Sise Lane, London,

P. PAYETTE & CO.
Manufacturers of Saw Mill and Engine Machinery, and all kinds of Marine Machinery.
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

To Purchasing Agents:

Corner 22nd and Centre Avenue,

Gentlemen : Chicago, October 12th, 1901.

Preparatory to increasing our manufacturing interests at Vicksburg, Miss., we have decided to close out and wind up a number of our scattered yards in Mississippi and Arkansas. The stock consists of several million feet of all kinds of Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, well seasoned and in good condition for immediate use. We propose to put a price on the above named material that will move it, and make a grade that will be an inducement to the purchaser.

Owing to the rapid wholesale manner in which we move and handle lumber we do not consider it practicable to issue a stock sheet or make standing quotations, for which reason we solicit your inquiries for any material that you are in the market to buy or will use in the future, and if you will take the time to furnish us the above information, we will make you some interesting quotations.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO.

Eng., have been appointed sole agents for the United Kingdom for the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

The ratepayers of Thorold, Ont., have approved of the granting of a bonus of $5,000 to assist the Thorold Pulp Company in building a paper mill. Only eleven votes were cast against the by-law.

A measure has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington to repeal the duty on wood pulp and all other material used in the manufacture of printing and writing paper, and to restore the duty on manufactured printing papers.

James G. Stevens, jr., of St. Stephen, N. B., gives notice that he will apply for the incorporation of a company for the purpose of constructing a pulp mill and other manufactories on the St Croix River at Sprague's Falls, in the province of New Brunswick.

The Quebec Gazette gives notice that the Metabetchouan Pulp Company will ask for power to acquire, on the river Metabetchouan river and in the counties of Saguenay, Chicoutimi, and Lake St. John, water powers, timber limits and the lands it may need to erect mills and dams necessary for the manufacture of pulp, lumber and paper, to develop electricity and to build railways and telegraph and telephone lines.

During the nine months ended September 30, 1901, the pulp mills of Canada manufactured 142,085 tons of ground mechanical pulp, 6,1934 tons of sulphite pulp, and 8,485 tons of soda pulp, of an aggregate value of $6,100,000. Great Britain took 58,000 tons, United States 28,000 tons, and other countries 1,500 tons.

A deputation from Parry Sound, Ont., including W. L. Haight, Walter Foote and Beveridge Walsh, recently interviewed the Commissioner of Crown Lands with a view to securing for the town the rights to a water power on the Magnetawan river, in connection with which a pulp industry may be established.

It is said that the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company intend at a later date to develop another power for electrical purposes alone, with a view to furnishing light and power to Windsor Mills and Sherbrooke. Work on the construction of the dam and pulp mill is now under way, under the direction of J. D. Straw, of Lewiston, Me., who is engineer in charge of construction.

The employees of the St. John Sulphite Pulp Company, of St. John, N. B., recently presented their manager, Mr. M. F. Mooney, with a beautiful gold watch, and the assistant manager, Mr. Philip Grosset, with a fur coat. The foreman, Mr. Francis Druet, was also made the recipient of a watch. The gifts were made as an expression of personal regard, and indicate the good feeling which exists between the management and the employees.

It is reported on good authority that J. A. McNair, of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Vancouver, has purchased a site in the eastern part of that city for a new shingle mill, to be one of the largest and best equipped on the coast.

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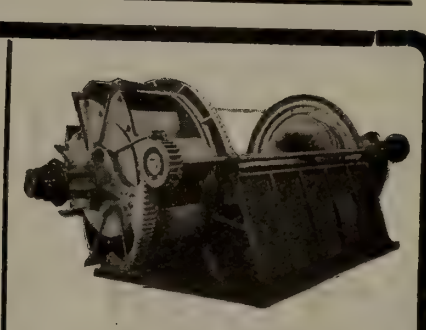

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MEETING OF COOPERAGE MANUFACTURERS.

The semi-annual gathering of the Slack Cooperage Stock Manufacturers' Association took place at Detroit, Mich., on December 10th, when stave and heading men were present in large numbers. Those in attendance from Ontario included the following :

John Hayne, Brigden ; A. A. Scott, McGregor ; D. R. McGarvin, Chatham ; Wm. Niebergall, Geo. & Wm. Niebergall, Geo. Neibergall & Son, McGregor ; J. L. Reaume, J. L. Reaume & Co., Essex ; T. H. DeCew, T. H. DeCew & Sons, Fenelon Falls ; D. N. Menzies, Niebergall Stave and Lumber Co., Staples ; Ed. Smith, Leamington ; S. W. Mitchell, Warwick ; H. P. Lawrence, Jacob Lawrence & Son, Waterford ; N. Watson, Mull; James Innes, the Sutherland-Innes Co., Chatham ; J. C. West, Sutherland-Innes Co., Chatham.

Some business was transacted, but the meeting was largely of a social character. The most important feature of the association is the grading of stock according to the rules adopted at the last meeting, which are printed below :

GRADES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

STAVES.—Elm staves 30 inches long shall be cut not less than 5 staves to 1 15-16-in. in thickness. Elm staves 24 to 28½-in. long shall be cut not less than 5 staves to 1⅞-in. in thickness, except 24-in. or keg staves when specially cut, when said staves shall be cut 6 staves to 2-in. in thickness.

Cottonwood staves of all lengths shall be not less than 5 staves to 2-in. in thickness.

No. 1 staves shall be of full thickness and uniform throughout, free of knots, slanting shakes, doty wood or other defects.

Meal barrel staves shall be free of slanting shakes over 1½-in. long, knot holes, unsound knots, (but sound knots of not over ¾-in. in diameter shall be allowed), free of thin staves, and shall consist of good, sound, workable staves.

No. 2 staves shall be free from dead culls.

Mill run staves shall consist of the run of the knife, made from the regular run of stave logs, dead culls thrown out.

SPECIAL STOCK.—White ash staves shall be cut 5 staves to 2⅛-in. in thickness, graded the same as elm, but only No. 1 and No. 2 quality.

Mill-run elm or hardwood apple barrel staves shall be cut 6 staves to 2-in. in thickness and shall consist of the run of the mill, from the regular run of stave logs, dead culls thrown out.

Mill-run cottonwood apple barrel staves shall be cut 5 staves to 2-in. in thickness.

All the above staves shall average in measurement 4-in. per stave or 4,000-in. a 1,000 staves across the bilge, with the exception of the keg staves, which shall measure 160-in. per bundle of 50 staves, across the bilge, and 24-in. half barrel staves, which, when not otherwise specified, shall measure 3½-in. wide or 175-in. per bundle across the bilge. All other staves not specifically mentioned shall be sold according to the local custom or under special agreement.

HOOPS.—Sugar barrel hoops shall be 6-ft. 4-in., 6-ft. 6-in. and 6-ft. 9-in. long, cut so as to be not less than 5-16-in. and 3-16-in. in thickness when finished and seasoned, and not less than 1⅜-in. wide when seasoned.

Flour barrel hoops shall be 5½-ft. and 6-ft. long, and shall measure, when seasoned, not less than 5-16-in. to 3-16-in. in thickness, and not less than 1⅜-in. wide.

Keg hoops shall be sold on special specifications, as agreed upon between the buyer and seller.

No. 1 hoops shall be of good, sound timber, fully up to specifications, free from broken hoops in the coils and well finished.

HEADING.—No. 1 basswood or cottonwood heading shall be made from good, sound timber, free of damaging defects, of such diameter as is required, well jointed, 1-2-in. in thickness and thoroughly kiln-dried.

No. 1 hardwood heading shall be of the same specifications as above, but only 7-16-in. in thickness and thoroughly kiln-dried.

Mill-run heading shall be the run of the mill, dead culls out, thickness and dryness the same No. 1.

No. 2 heading shall be the heading thrown out of the No. 1, dead culls out. All staves, hoops and heading not specifically mentioned shall be bought and sold on terms and specications agreed upon between the buyer and seller.

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TRADE NOTES.

The Atlantic Refining Company, of Toronto, have removed their business offices to the corner of Front and Scott streets. The warehouse will remain at the old location on the Esplanade.

James W. Woods, manufacturer of lumbermen's supplies at Ottawa, has purchased property on which he intends to erect next spring a new manufacturing establishment and a large warehouse, at a cost of about $90,000.

At a meeting of the leather belting manufacturers of Canada, held on the 2nd inst. at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, it was resolved that on account of the very high price of hides it was necessary to advance prices twenty per cent., to take effect at once. For the same reason all the manufacturers in the United States in this line of goods advanced their prices on the 12th ult. to the same extent.

The Bradley, Levy & Weston Machinery Company, Limited, has recently been organized in Toronto, to deal in iron and wood-working machinery, engines, boilers, and general engineering supplies. A warehouse has been opened at 102 Front Street West, two doors west of the Queen's Hotel. The officers of the company are: President and mechanical superintendent, W. J. Levy; vice-president and business-manager, W. J. Bradley; secretary, W. H. Weston; treasurer, A. E. McLean.

It is gratifying to learn that Mr. E. Livingstone, of the Blyth Handle Works, Blyth, Ont., finds difficulty in keeping up with his orders, notwithstanding his factory has only been in operation since March last. He reports a large trade in cant hooks and peavies, also rock elm axe handles and whiffletrees, his trade in this line extending to lumbermen up the North Shore as far as Port Arthur. Mr. Livingstone's works are located in a district where maple and rock elm are plentiful, hence he can guarantee quality and prompt shipment.

We have received from The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited, Hamilton, an advanced copy of their annual calendar for 1902. They will be mailed to the trade before the close of the year, and no doubt will be much appreciated. The leading feature is good bold type that can be read from some distance. The extra spaces of each month are filled in with attractive cuts illustrating the principal seasonable lines of manufacture. We are pleased to hear that this enterprising firm have had a very successful year's business, and have in contemplation some important changes. Contracts will be signed in a few days for the erection of fine new offices. Plans are being prepared for a large new paint tower. Their last catalogue was issued January, 1900, and should be in every architect's office.

THE DODGE COMPANY'S NEW PLANT.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Toronto, have just completed what may be termed a model plant. The new building consists of a machine shop 200x75 feet; foundry, 125x75 feet, with annex; two storey office building, 60x40 feet. The buildings are of modern type, solid brick, with monitor roofs. Both machine shop and foundry are equipped with ten ton, three-motor travelling cranes and industrial narrow gauge rails and turntables. Among the massive machine tools installed in the machine shop is a 62x62x20-foot planer, and a 16-foot boring and turning mill weighing in the vicinity of 40 tons. In the foundry a modern Whiting cupola has been installed.

The shops are heated with the Webster system of steam heating, lighted with both incandescent and arc lights, and electric power is used throughout. The electric light and power is generated on the premises by means of a 15x14 high speed engine, direct connected to a 100 kilowatt generator.

The office building is of handsome design, pressed brick and stone, the ground floor being used for the company's general offices, and the first floor as engineering and draughting rooms.

The entire plant covers some six acres. It is located on Pelham avenue, Toronto Junction, just north of the C. P. R. tracks and without the city limits. A system of railroad sidings encircles the plant, giving the company their iron, coke, coal, sand, etc., direct from car to stores. The new machine shops and foundry are employed altogether in manufacturing the Dodge Company's special lines of power transmission machinery. Their extensive wood pulley plant has also been materially improved. The company have a daily manufacturing capacity of 300 wood pulleys, apart from their iron pulley output. Over 1,000,000 feet of lumber is carried, and a new brick dry kiln of 60,000 feet capacity has been built. The Dodge Company extend an invitation to the trade to call and inspect their new works.

The city sales offices and warerooms of the Dodge Manufacturing Company are situated at 74 York street, Toronto, where a large stock is carried.

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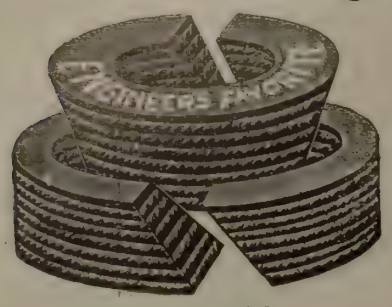

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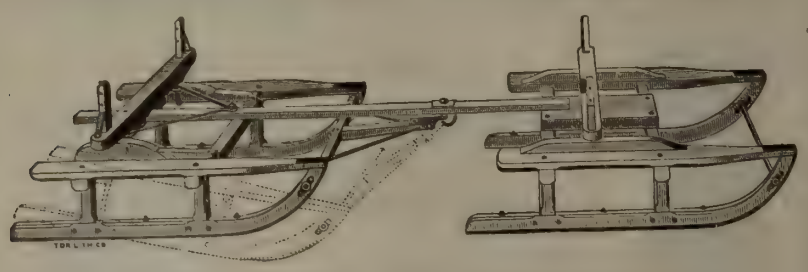

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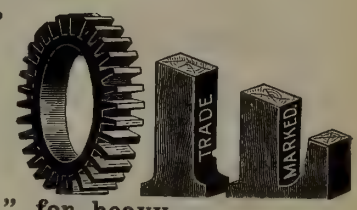

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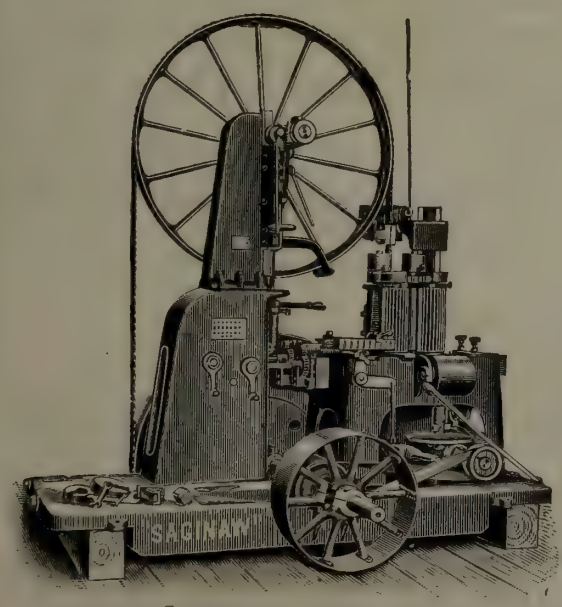

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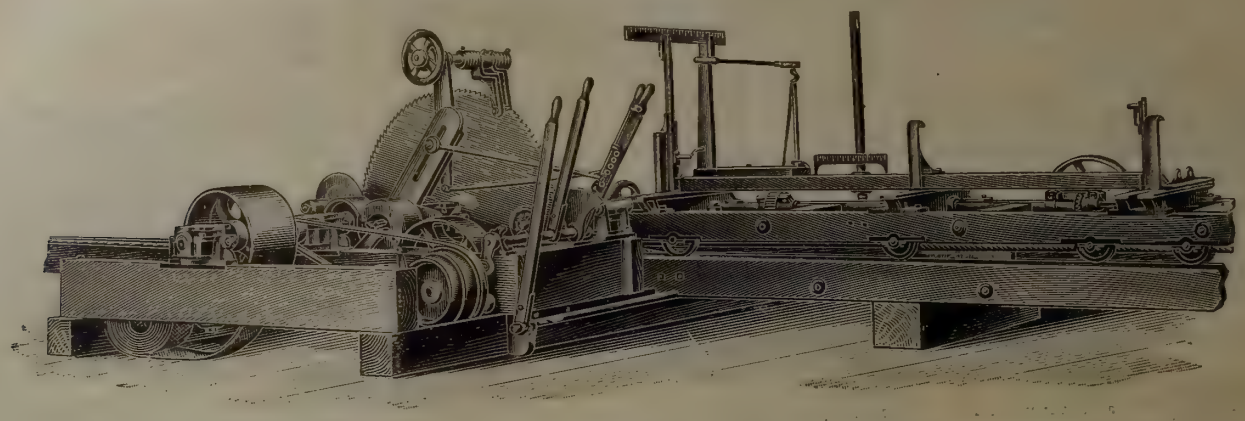

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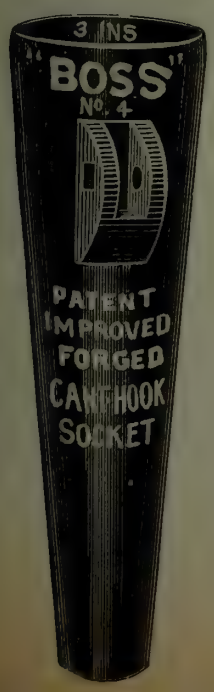

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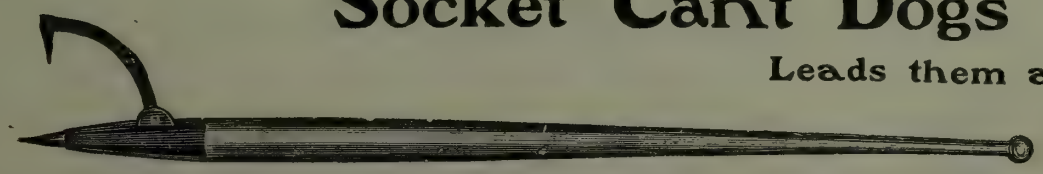

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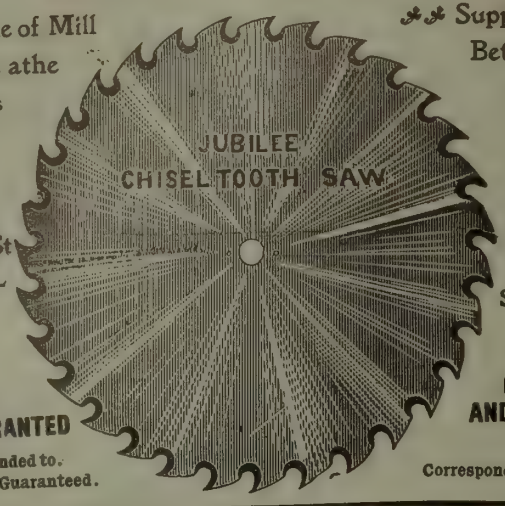

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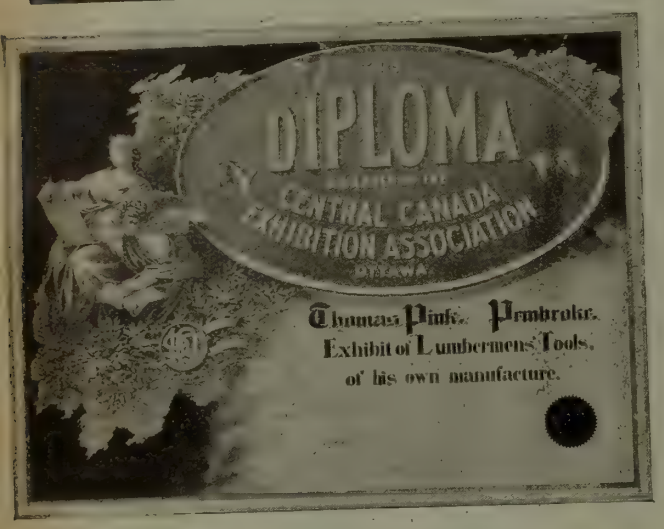

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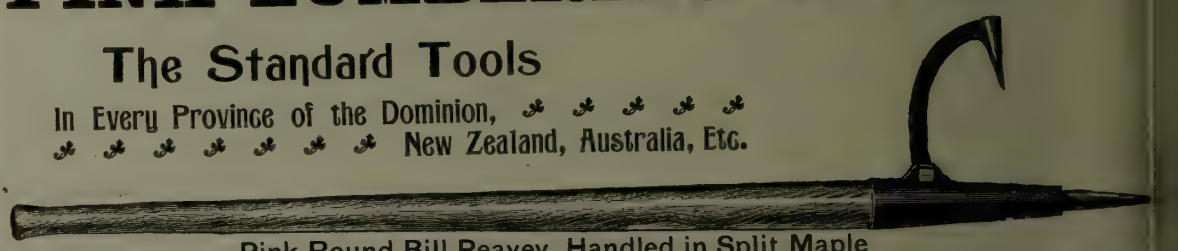

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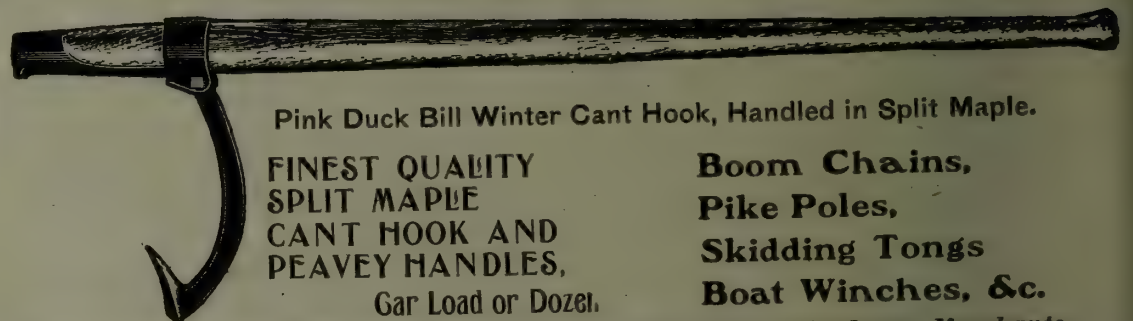

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Annual Trade Review Number

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

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See Page 15

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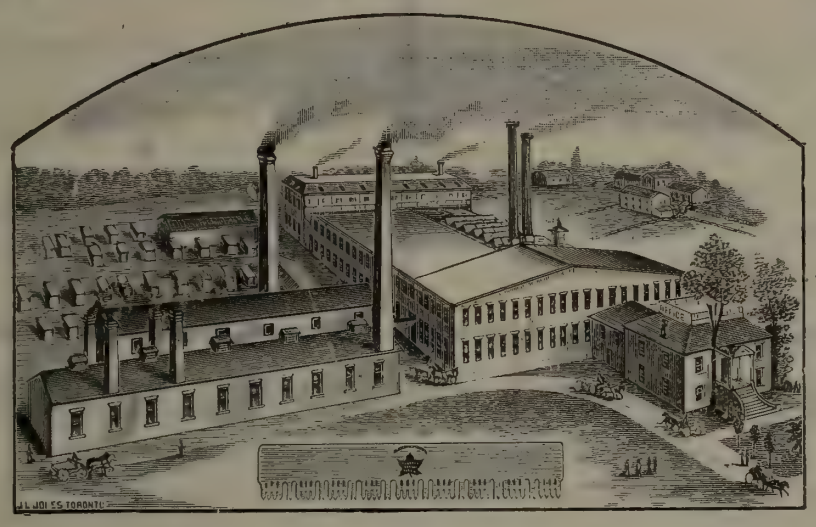

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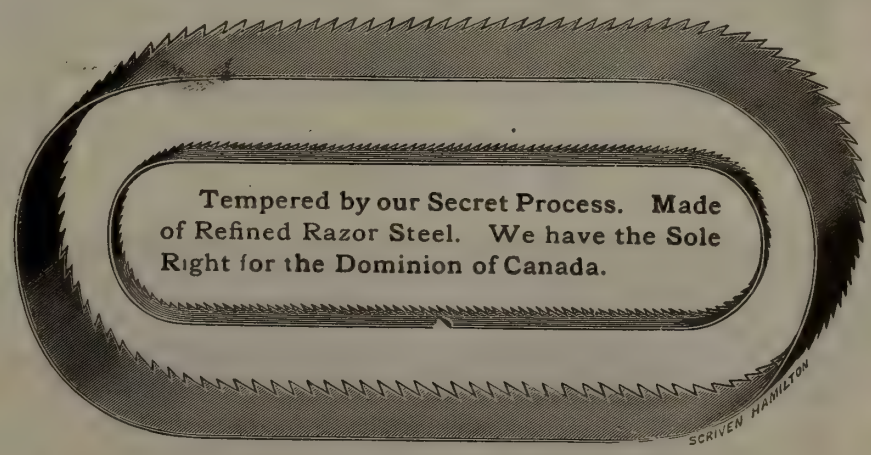
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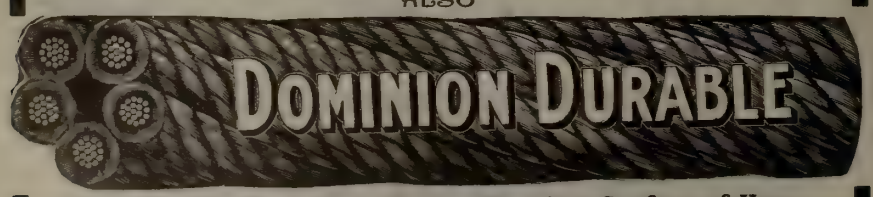

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 2. } TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1902 { TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

OPENING OF THE ONTARIO AND RAINY RIVER DIVISION OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The accompanying illustration is from a photograph taken on January 1st on the occasion of the driving of the last spike of the Ontario and Rainy River division of the Canadian Northern Railway. Hon. E. J. Davis will be noticed with the spike maul on his shoulder, the silver spike in his left hand. On his left is Mr. William MacKenzie, with Mr. D. Mann on his right. The ceremony was performed at the divisional point, Atikokan, one hundred and thirty miles west of Port Arthur, and closed with singing the National Anthem.

The second and third illustrations show the two sides of the first car of lumber sent over the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur to Winnipeg.

The opening of this road is an event of greater importance to older Ontario than is generally conceived, and is also one of national (Canadian) importance. It furnishes the second all-Canadian outlet for a province which is not yet twenty years of age, counting its railway connection, only sparsley settled, but is exporting its fifty millions of dollars worth of the products of the soil. What will it produce in the next twenty or forty years?

The Canadian Northern Railway opens up between Port Arthur and the western boundary of Ontario a magnificent country equal in size to one-third of the province of Manitoba—a country rich in timber, iron, gold, silver and copper. The Hon. E. J. Davis (than whom there should be no better authority on the forest wealth of Ontario) states that he is satisfied this portion of the country contains from seven hundred million to nine hundred million feet of pine, leaving out all other kinds of woods, such as spruce, tamarac and birch, which exist in abundance.

Forty miles from Port Arthur the road enters the Mattawin Iron Range, and at one hundred and thirty miles is met a most magnificent body of magnetic iron ore known as the Atikokan. This mountain is within one thousand feet of the rail for a distance of ten miles, and is one of the largest ore bodies in America. North of this range are the various silver mining properties, and west of the Atikokan you enter vast timber forests, and in leaving those you are in the gold country. Then the fertile soil of the Rainy River country; this river valley stretches for a full hundred miles, and it has been stated that nowhere in all Ontario is there a similar stretch of equally rich lands for grains, roots, fruits, cattle, and in fact anything that springs from the soil.

The Canadian Northern Railway route from Port Arthur to Winnipeg will demand a large patronage from both tourist and sportsman. Twenty miles from Port Arthur and within a few hundred feet of the track is the grand and magnificent Kakabeka, with the grand fall of one hundred and twenty feet sending its exquisite rainbow-colored sprays far above surrounding hill tops. From this point the road follows the bed of the Kaninistiqua river, with its falls and rapids, then traversing through the many river valleys and by the shores of a hundred inland lakes, the waters of which are abounding in fish and the forest in game. And you are still travelling in New Ontario, and a vast and rich portion that has come into prominence as it were in a day.

The building of this road has been accomplished and brought to successful completion in the space of three years, when it required from seven to eight years for the Dominion Government to complete a similar line from this point to Winnipeg. The Canadian Northern Railway Company have just completed at Port Arthur a million and a quarter elevator, large merchandise docks, round house, and machine shops, and are now laying out yards for the handling of freight. During the coming season the company will erect a passenger depot in keeping with the importance of the position, also other docks and elevators.

RICHARD VIGARS.

Port Arthur, January 22nd, 1902.

DRIVING THE LAST SPIKE—ONTARIO AND RAINY RIVER DIVISION, CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, PORT ARTHUR TO WINNIPEG.

Forde, Photo—Copyright applied for.

The immense increase in lumber importations to the United States from Canada is illustrated by the report of Collector of Customs Brawn at Bay City, Mich. Over 10,500,000 feet of lumber, 431,000 pickets and 385,000 lath were received from Canadian ports during the month of November. The duties collected on these amounted to $21,307.27. The shipments for the same month of last year were 1,427,500 feet of lumber and the duties but $3,063.33.

REVIEW OF THE LUMBER TRADE

Progress of the Past Year in the Manufacture and Shipment of Lumber.—A Banner Year for White Pine.—Volume of Export Business Remained Almost Stationary.—Statistics of the Different Provinces.

IT is not possible to chronicle great expansion in the lumber trade of Canada during the year 1901. The demand, however, was of moderate volume, and prices, on the whole, were well sustained. When it is considered that the British timber market was depressed almost throughout the entire year, the figures of export shipments presented in this number must be regarded as eminently satisfactory. That there were practically no failures in the lumber trade is another cause for congratulation.

There was a steady appreciation during the year in the price of white pine lumber. This was due in large measure to a revival of trade with the United States. Turning to the figures for 1900, we find that shipments to that country were comparatively small owing to the unsettled condition of business prior to the Presidential election. Thus at the beginning of last year dealers and consumers were carrying exceptionally light stocks, and a brisk buying demand set in which continued almost without interruption throughout the year. Canadian mills were called upon to supply a large quantity of the requirements of Michigan and the Eastern States. For the ten months ending October 31st the exports were 452,349,000 feet, of a value of $6,190,545, while for the same period in 1900 the value of exports was $5,530,713. The domestic demand for white pine was likewise heavy, and the year closed with manufacturers carrying exceptionally light stocks of unsold lumber. The higher grades were in greatest demand, the advance in these being quite marked. It is estimated that within the past three years the grades of white pine that are used in sash and door manufacture and in house finish have advanced $10 per thousand. The explanation of this is that in the great pine districts of Canada and the United States the quantity of standing timber is gradually becoming diminished. This is illustrated by the production last year in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the total cut was only slightly in excess of 5,000,000,000 feet, although every effort was put forth in the winter of 1900-1901 to get out as many logs as possible. Within ten years the cut in these states has declined over 50 per cent. While a corresponding reduction has not taken place in Canada, the fact emphasizes the necessity of pursuing a conservative policy in respect to the cutting of timber and of protecting our timber limits from fire.

The cost of logging has now become a serious problem with lumbermen. Within the past three years it has increased about 50 per cent., due to the higher cost of labor and supplies and to the necessity of going further back into the woods for timber. It has, therefore, become absolutely necessary that higher prices should be obtained for lumber, and it is extremely improbable that the low prices of a few years ago will ever be reached again.

A large production of hardwood logs one year ago was responsible for an unsettled market for that class of lumber last year. While prices did not decline to any extent, there was no snap to the demand, although towards the close of the year there was a slight improvement. A light input of logs this winter is likely to bring about better conditions during the coming season. It would be advisable, however, for manufacturers to give more attention to the export trade, as there is a large market in Great Britain for hardwood lumber cut to standard sizes.

From the tables following it will be seen that the foreign shipments of British Columbia, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were almost as great as in the previous year, while if complete statistics were available they would doubtless show that a substantial increase was made in the shipments from Ontario.

THE TWO SIDES OF FIRST CAR OF LUMBER SHIPPED FROM PORT ARTHUR TO WINNIPEG OVER THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ONTARIO.

To speak of the lumber trade of Ontario it is necessary to make a division between white pine and hardwoods. The cut of pne logs in the winter was fairly heavy, and as very few were hung up in the streams, the mills were well supplied with raw material. The demand was such as to stimulate production, and the total white pine lumber output of the province was comparatively heavy and somewhat in excess of the previous season. The Ottawa valley production was 611,000,000 feet, an increase of 22,000,000 feet for the season. The mills in in the Georgian Bay district were operated to their full capacity, and taking into account the new mills that have been put into commission since the export of logs was prohibited, the increase is estimated to be considerable.

The volume of white pine trade was greater than in 1900. Heavy shipments were made to the United States, and there was a large domestic consumption. The industries of the province were in a flourishing condition and the agricultural interests enjoyed a period of prosperity, conditions which brought about an increased demand for lumber. As prices at the beginning of the year were comparatively high, a marked advance was not looked for, and consequently the range of prices generally was narrow; yet the improvement which exhibited itself early in the year finally resulted in a net gain in price, on an average, of about one dollar per thousand. In the higher grades and the class of lumber exported to the United States the appreciation was from two to three dollars, while on the other hand some of the lower grades remained stationary, even selling off slightly about midsummer, to recover towards the close of the year. Clear picks, which sold at $32 in 1900, brought $35 last year, and common stocks, which were marketed at $14 in 1900, realized from $15 to $16. A considerable portion of the cut of the western mills was sold to Michigan dealers.

A dull demand characterized the red pine trade. On account of the unsettled condition of the British market it was difficult to effect sales early in the year, and while there has since been some improvement, the immediate future of this class of lumber seems somewhat uncertain. Hemlock prices advanced during the year from $9 to $10.

Of the hardwood situation nothing encouraging can be said. Stocks were offered more freely than during the previous year, and while prices did not decline seriously, no advance for the year was accomplished. In some classes

of stock the market was weaker. Soft elm sold at $13 as compared with $15 in 1900, and maple at $14 as against $15 in 1900. The other hardwoods held their own. Basswood was scarce throughout the year. Within the past two months there has been a slight improvement in the hardwood situation, and it is believed that there will be a larger demand during the coming season, and in all probability a recovery in prices.

The scarcity of white pine shingles was a feature of the year, and consequently higher prices were the rule. It seems that the enhanced value of pine timber is bringing about a reduction in the production of white pine shingles. The result has been that a greater quantity of the white and red cedar variety is being used. The fluctuation in lath was somewhat narrow, and at the close of the year they were selling at almost the same figure as one year ago.

The manufacturers of cooperage stock are not altogether satisfied with the season's business. About midsummer large quantities of staves were forced on the market, breaking prices considerably. No. 1 staves soon recovered, but No. 2 continued heavy and in little demand. Hoops opened well in the beginning of the season, and after a slight decline advanced 25 per cent. in less than three months. In No. 2 staves and heading the trade of the year was unsatisfactory. The production of No. 2 stock was very heavy on account of the inferior grade of logs and bolts taken out, and consequently a large quantity of that class of stock is being carried over. The high prices of logs, combined with the moderate price of No. 1 and the low price of No. 2 stock, have reduced the profits of the manufacturer to a very small margin.

The following figures show the production of the Ottawa Valley pine mills for two years:

OTTAWA VALLEY PRODUCTION.

	1900—Feet.	1901—Feet.
J. R. Booth, Ottawa	125,000,000	125,000,000
Gilmour & Co., Trenton	25,000,000	25,000,000
Hull Lumber Co., Hull	35,000,000	35,000,000
McLachlin Bros., Arnprior	70,000,000	70,000,000
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury	45,000,000	45,000,000
W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland and New Edinburg	85,000,000	85,000,000
St. Anthony Lumber Co., Whitney	42,000,000	50,000,000
Gillies Bros., Braeside	30,000,000	40,000,000
Gilmour & Hughson, Hull	35,000,000	35,000,000
Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke	14,000,000	14,000,000
Ottawa Lumber Co., Calumet	8,000,000	.....
Ross Bros., Buckingham	10,000,000	10,000,000
McLaren Estate, Buckingham	15,000,000	15,000,000
J. R. & J. Gillies, Arnprior	3,000,000	3,000,000
A. Hagar & Co., Plantaganet	6,000,000	6,000,000
A. & P. White, Pembroke	5,000,000	8,000,000
Bailey Bros., Aylmer	4,000,000	.....
McLaren & McLaurin, East Templeton	6,000,000	20,000,000
G. H. Perley Co., Calumet	25,000,000	25,000,000
Total	588,000,000	611,000,000

QUEBEC.

"The lumber trade in general was good from start to finish, and still continues." This opinion, expressed by a Quebec lumber manufacturer, perhaps savors of optimism, yet it illustrates the satisfied and hopeful feeling of the lumbermen of that province. The manufacturers were more fortunate than the shippers, as most of them sold their British stock early in the year when prices were at about the highest point reached, whereas the shippers had to meet the depression in the British timber market and found it difficult to close the year with their transactions showing a reasonable margin of profit. The best grades of spruce deals remained comparatively firm. A large trade was done with the United States in clapboards and shingles. The stocks being carried over are light and less than one year ago.

The total shipments from Montreal, Quebec, and the smaller ports along the St. Lawrence were 479,099,464 feet, a decrease of 5,000,000 feet from the preceding year. The port of Montreal shows a falling off of 16,000,000 feet, this being due in part to the fact that more lumber than usual found its way to the British market through Portland and Boston, from which ports the rate of insurance is much less. From New York and Boston the insurance rate is 4 per cent., as against about 9 per cent. from Montreal. This makes a difference of about $5000 to a vessel, in favor of an American port, and accounts for the steady decline in the shipping trade of Montreal. From 516 steamships leaving that port in 1898, the number has fallen each year to 396 in 1901.

Freights ruled low throughout the year. Opening at 40 to 45 shillings on deals for Montreal liners, they showed little or no advance. During the summer, rates to Glasgow fell to the very low figure of 25 shillings, other ports being somewhat affected. The season closed with a very weak freight market.

The respective shipments of the different firms from the port of Montreal for two years are shown by the following table:

	1900—Feet.	1901—Feet.
Watson & Todd	55,574,000	66,107,435
Dobell, Beckett & Co.	39,429,408	36,695,912
W. & J. Sharples	37,735,855	26,322,102
R. Cox & Co.	26,826,629	31,736,125
McArthur Export Co.	19,302,370	10,411,035
Charlemange Lumber Co.	16,135,965	10,863,809
J. Burstall & Co.	14,843,496	22,521,217
Cox, Long & Co.	6,643,931	4,653,236
McLaurin Bros.	5,214,061	5,348,000
E. H. Lemay	4,339,925	3,472,000
D. Cream	955,526	.....
Harold Kennedy	613,800	.....
The Robert Reford Co., Ltd.	524,708	.....
Imperial Lumber Co.	289,020	.....
Montreal Lumber Co.	228,189	.....
Sundry Shippers, Railways, etc.	10,565,497	4,393,979
Total feet	239,222,380	222,424,850

In the statement for 1901 the exports of one or two small shippers are not given. The only shipment of lumber to South America was one of 863,067 feet by the Export Lumber Company.

From the ports east of Montreal the following shipments were made:

	Quebec Feet.	Three Rivers and Pierreville Feet.	Other Ports Feet.
Dobell, Beckett & Co.	43,081,000	26,62,000	8,724,000
Price Bros & Co.	2,500 000	.....	65,844,492
W. & J. Sharples	27,05[illegible],397	,7 6,105	8,361,010
J. Burstall & Co.	6,418,790	.....	.....
H. R. Gooday & Co.	27,027,247	.....	.....
McArthur Export Co.	123,78,416	.....	.....
King Bros	17,150,557	.....	.....
H. Kennedy	6,150,000	.....	.....
Totals	141,757,407	31,988,105	82,929,102

The largest shippers were Dobell, Beckett & Company, with a total of 114,762,912 feet, followed by Price Bros. & Company, W. & J. Sharples and Watson & Todd with about 67,000,000 feet each.

The following particulars regarding the timber trade of the port of Quebec are found in the annual timber trade circular of J. Bell Forsyth & Company, compiled by Mr. E. J. Dalton, of Quebec.

WHITE PINE.—The lightest export and smallest stock on record tell their own tale. The production can now be closely estimated, and will be quite inadequate to meet anything but a very moderate demand. In no case can this wood be overdone either in waney or square timber.

		Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901	Square	585,432	2,317,443	589,561 Square
	Waney	1,446,889		361,488 Waney
1900	Square	570,818	2,754,920	804,417 Square
	Waney	1,504,625		506,001 Waney

RED PINE.—The supply and wintering stock show little change from last season's reduced figures. It has been more profitable of recent years to take out saw logs than to make square timber, and in any case the demand is not large, pitch pine having replaced this timber in the home markets.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901	80,917	86,535	78,084
1900	63,780	133,640	85,880

OAK.—The supply has closely approximated to that of the preceding year, and although the shipments have shown a reduction, the wintering stock remaining has fallen to the lightest recorded figures. There is no probability of an increased production unless a very marked advance in price takes place.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901	498,261	516,437	126,874
1900	488,100	779,040	315,313

ELM.—The large supply consists to a great extent of soft elm. The recorded stock is made up largely of this wood, and is consequently quite misleading. Rock elm is scarce and its contract value has been fully maintained.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901	1,023,372	548,869	594,922
1900	712,468	682,600	115,311

ASH.—The demand in the United Kingdom has fallen off except for large wood of good quality. Small wood is not wanted. Meantime good wood of any size cannot be purchased except at full prices owing to scarcity of suitable standing timber.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901	135,245	118,074	25,420
1900	91,745	84,880	2,211

BIRCH.—A moderate production has been well shipped out and the manufacture will be kept within reasonable limits to meet anticipated demand. A good demand from the United States for sawn wood will ensure this.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901	291,786	304,584	7,721
1900	441,019	371,240	11,486

PINE DEALS.—The Ottawa mill cuttings have again been placed for next season's manufacture at unchanged prices. Some considerable dissatisfaction has existed over the changed culling, but there seems every prospect of this being fairly adjusted. The following figures being only for Quebec, represent but a small portion of the trade. They are given in 100 Quebec standards, equal to 2,750 feet B. M.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901	383,655	379,993	12,062
1900	182,367	233,540	15,720

SPRUCE DEALS.—Values have been fairly maintained on this side throughout the season and the mill cuttings for next year have been placed at a decided advance on previous figures. The exceedingly light stock in Quebec as compared with former years is very striking.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901	6,900,659	6,738,669	253,048
1900	5,414,171	4,965,468	415,038

SAWN LUMBER.—Local consumption has been very large, and the increased demand from the United States has advanced prices for such an export that little or nothing has been shipped to River Platte, the market there being unable to respond to the advance demanded by shippers.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

An average season was experienced last year by the lumber manufacturers and shippers of the Maritime Provinces. The trade of the North American Continent was satisfactory, but European business was somewhat disappointing and characterized by many uncertainties. The home consumption of lumber was about on a par with the previous year, while increased shipments were made to the United States, the West Indies and South America, specifications for the latter country bringing about $11.50 per thousand. Boards suitable for the West India market brought an average of $10.75, as compared with $10 in the year 1900.

Throughout the Eastern States there was a strong demand for spruce lumber, and consequently the year closed with prices about $1 per thousand higher than at the end of the previous year. Towards the fall there arose an active demand for spruce clapboards, and as the supply at the mills was light a sharp advance took place, and the gain for the year is about $3 per thousand. It is a question, however, how long present prices of clapboards will be maintained, although it is improbable that there will be a material decline before the new stock is ready for the market. Several periods of weakness were experienced by cedar shingles during the year, but these were not sufficient to offset the advances that were made at other times. For Boston delivery extras are now quoted at $3.25 and clears at $2.80. These figures represent a gain for the year of 50 cents per thousand. In other grades of shingles the improvement was very slight.

The shipments from St John to the United States show a gain in value of over $400,000. The increase is made up exclusively by lumber manufactured from Maine logs, as the quantity of Canadian lumber shipped from that port was less than in the previous year. Below will be found a table giving a comparative statement of lumber shipments from St. John to the United States in the years 1900 and 1901 :

EXPORTS FROM ST. JOHN TO UNITED STATES.

	1900	1901
Canadian lumber	$442,794.07	$ 300,593.42
American lumber	505,213.10	1,052,860.73
Total	$948,007.17	$1,363,454.15
Increase for 1901	$415,446.98.	

Canadian lumber was exported across the border to the value of $150,891.21 ; laths to the value of $136,919.44 ; and shingles to the value of $12,782,77.

Turning to trans-Atlantic shipments, we find that the total from the Province of New Brunswick was 339,000,000 feet, a decrease of 90,000,000 feet as compared with the previous year and the smallest since 1896. This is accounted for by the depression in the British timber market. The early shipments were sold at fair prices, but as the season advanced the demand fell off and prices declined sharply towards midsummer. For the bulk of the deals shipped to Great Britain the price realized was about $1 per thousand less than in 1900. The depression continued until late in the fall, when there was a sharp recovery in spruce prices, and at the present time the outlook is for an improvement during the coming season. The year was characterized by uncertain and generally low freight rates, which was an incentive to heavy shipments early in the spring.

The lumber shipments from Nova Scotia to trans-Atlantic ports are given as 182,000,336 feet, but these figures are believed to include South American shipments also, as they show an increase of nearly 40,000,000 feet over the previous year.

The distribution of shipments indicates that France, Spain, and Australia are likely to be larger buyers of Canadian spruce lumber in the future. The shipments from Miramichi and St. John to France and Spain were 10,000,000 feet greater than in 1900, and those to Australia 6,000,000 feet greater. The following tables are taken from the Miramichi wood trade circular of the J. B. Snowball Company, of Chatham.

SHIPMENTS FROM MIRAMICHI FOR 10 YEARS, FROM 1892 TO 1901 INCLUSIVE.

1892—95,000,000	sup. feet	1897—102,000,000	sup. feet.
1893—83,000,000	"	1898—113,000,000	"
1894—96,000,000	"	1899—129,000,000	"
1895—82,000,000	"	1900—122,000,000	"
1896-106,000,000	"	1901—126,000,000	"

Shippers	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, ends, scantling, boards, etc.
J. B. Snowball Co. Ltd.,	29	28,056	30,414,093
F. E. Neale	27	34,446	44,488,461
W. M. Mackay	8	10,549	13,534,203
Fred. Dyke	10	9,246	11,253,707
Ernest Hutchinson	9	9,594	10,749,324
D. & J. Ritchie & Co.	13	9,751	10,252,000
Geo. Burchill & Sons	3	3,357	4,914,000
Clark, Skillings & Co.	1	958	
Thomas W. Flett	2	1,100	58,623
Total	102	107,057	125,664,411

Birch—J. B. Snowball Co., 61 tons. Spoolwood and shooks—F. E. Neale, 207,499 sup. feet; Clark, Skillings & Co., 1,584,501 sup. feet; Thomas W. Flett, 955,000 sup. feet ; J. A. Rundle, 415,979 ; total, 3,163,039 sub. feet.

DISTRIBUTION OF MIRAMICHI SHIPMENTS.

Country	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, ends, scantling, boards, etc.
England	48	58,539	73,333,843
Ireland	35	33,804	38,941,852
France	12	9,565	9,757,927
Spain	4	2,627	1,422,810
Australia	1	1,127	958,896
South America	1	822	698,083
Africa	1	573	551,000
Total	102	107,057	125,644,411

Birch—England, 61 tons. Spoolwood and shooks—England, 2,208,039 sup. feet ; Spain, 955,000 ; total. 3,163,039 sup. feet.

DISTRIBUTION OF ST. JOHN, N.B., SHIPMENTS, NOV. 30TH, 1900, TO NOV. 30TH, 1901.

	Sup. ft. deals, boards, scantling and ends.	Timber Birch.	Pine. (tons)
Manchester	31,595,051		
Liverpool	21,416,845	4,538	50
London	7,404,817	989	
Swansea	758,223		
Barry	3,814,620		
Sharpness	10,932,849		
Bristol	6,219,948		
Cardiff	4,275,245		
Newport	955,121		
Mersey, f. o.	9,742,189		
Kinsale, f. o.	5,306,083		
Barrow	4,523,333		
Fleetwood	2,342,784		
Glasgow	16,959,546	526	
Ayr	598,997		
Methel Dock	619,353		
Greenock	1,249,751		
Belfast	7,708,121	153	
Dublin	2,375,748		
Sligo	355,243		
Tralee	245,168		
Waterford	970,892		
Drogheda	406,871		
Queenstown	3,026,130		
Bantry	508,389		
Limerick	4,159,349		
Londonderry	2,179,370		
Foynes	439,110		
Youghal	418,439		
Newry	648,266		
Galway	1,156,205		
Cork, f. o.	2,302,638		
France and Spain	9,074,377		
Australia	10,483,803		
Africa	1,122,383		
Total	176,295,257	6,206	50

SHIPMENTS FROM ST. JOHN TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

	Total sup. ft. deals, etc.	Timber	Pine (tons)
1892	146,529,309	10,200	
1883	156,653,334	5,294	
1894	153,473,076	5,015	
1895	126,449,706	8,374	324
1896	167,249,707	9,892	128
1897	244,399,066	9,454	92
1898	184,954,343	6,635	95
1899	184,192,435	5,859	131
1900	236,459,838	5,851	71
1901	176,295,257	6,206	50

SHIPMENTS FROM OTHER NEW BRUNSWICK PORTS.

MONCTON.

Shippers.	Supt. ft. deals, ends, scantling and boards.
Jno. L. Peck, Hillsboro	1,226,076 sup. ft.
J. Nelson Smith, Hillsboro	1,348,803 "
Alex. Wright & Co., Hillsboro	500,238 "
W. M. MacKay, Hopewell	8,516,161 "
Geo. McKean, Hopewell	5,462,400 "
W. M. MacKay, Harvey	4,335,510 "
Geo. McKean, Harvey	4,089,215 "
Total	25,478,403 "

DALHOUSIE.

Geo. Moffat & Co.	7,987,258 sup. ft.
Prescott Lumber Co.	3,078,168 "
King Bros. & Co.	2,352,531 "
Nat McNair	1,182,923 "
Fred Dyke	1,193,464 "
W. S. Montgomery	1,105,231 "
W. K. McKean	1,047,397 "
Chas. J. Willis & Co.	599,491 "
Geo. Dutch	450,517 "
Total	18,966,980 "

CAMPBELLTON.

F. E. Neale	11,414,740 sup. ft.
Kilgour Shives	8,246,530 "
Total	19,661,270 "

SACKVILLE.

M. Wood & Sons	855 083 sup. ft.
Geo. McKean	545,145 "
P. G. Mahoney	1,643,260 "
J. & C. Hickman	1,522,790 "
Total	4,566,278 "

BATHURST.

W. M. McKay	14,767,023 sup. ft.
P. G. Mahoney	1,594,921 "
Total	16,361,944 "

SHEDIAC.

J. L. Black & Son	2,759,000 sup. ft.
Geo. McKean	960,000 "
C. J. Willis & Co	467,000 "
M. Wood & Co.	588,000 "
Total	4,774,000 "

RICHIBUCTO AND BUCTOUCHE.

J. & T. Jardine	2,754,579 sup. ft.
Edward Walker	748,513 "
J. D. Irving	440,051 "
Total	3,943,143 "

TOTAL TRANS-ATLANTIC SHIPMENTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK, 1901, COMPARED WITH 1900.

		Sup ft. deals, etc.
	— 1901 —	
St. John		176,295,257
Miramichi		128,827,450
Moncton	Hillsboro, Hopewell, Harvey	25,478,403
Shediac		4,774,000
Dalhousie		18,966,980
Campbellton		19,661,270
Richibucto and Buctouche		3,943,143
Sackville		4,566,278
Bathurst		16,361,944
Total		398,874,725
	— 1900 —	
St. John		236,459,838
Miramichi		121,542,971
Moncton	Hillsboro, Hopewell, Harvey	41,509,444
Shediac		11,055,531
Dalhousie		24,060,224
Campbellton		20,968,145
Richibucto and Buctouche		4,462,000
Sackville		10,361,892
Bathurst		18,669,103
Total		489,089,148

The trans-Atlantic shipments from the province of New Brunswick for the past ten years were :

	Sup. feet.		Sup. feet.
1892	325,000,000	1897	494,000,000
1893	312,000,000	1898	412,000,000
1894	326,000,000	1899	426,000,000
1895	291,000,000	1900	489,000,000
1896	386,000,000	1901	399,000,000

SHIPMENTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA, 1901.

Ports.		Sup. ft. deals, etc.
Halifax	Mahone Bay, Ship Harbour, Sheet Harbour, Hubbard's Cove	129,006,500
Parrsboro		21,835,480
Yarmouth (Tusket, etc.)		12,828,000
Pugwash		8,396,590
Pictou		7,791,000
Liscombe		2,142,766
Total		182,000,336

The shipments of deals, etc., from Nova Scotia to trans-Atlantic ports for the past ten years were :

1892	87,861,398	1897	185,362,562
1893	109,252,930	1898	148,239,804
1894	106,327,250	1899	128,009,504
1895	109,324,393	1900	146,294,110
1896	123,116,389	1901	182,000,336

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The lumber trade of British Columbia no more than held its own during the year. The car trade was fairly good and an increased quantity of lumber found its way to Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the eastern provinces. There was also an average local demand for building material, salmon boxes, etc. The foreign trade, however, was not altogether satisfactory either in respect to volume or price. Shipments show a falling off of 14.2 per cent. as compared with the previous year. It was difficult to secure a price on foreign cargoes which would leave the exporter a fair profit, and it is understood that several orders were refused on account of the price being too low. Efforts are now being made by the mill men to reach an agreement which will do away with the cutting of prices and place the export trade on a more satisfactory footing.

The principal loss in export business was 41.1 per cent. in Australia, which took only 23,000,000 feet against over 32,000,000 feet the previous year. The United Kingdom took only 9,000,000 feet, against 22,000,000 feet in 1900, a falling off of 146.7 per cent. The consumption of South Africa was only 4,000,000 feet, a decline of over 30 per cent. The countries showing an increased consumption were South America, with a gain of 19.3 per cent.; China, a growth from less than 2,000,000 feet to nearly 7,000,000 feet ; and Japan expanding from 1,500,000 to 6,00,000 feet.

The figures in detail of shipments to foreign countries are shown below :

SHIPMENTS BY COUNTRIES.

	1900 Feet B. M.	1901 Feet B. M.
Australia	32,240,564	22,919,807
United Kingdom	21,980,695	8,909,864
South America	8,739,125	13,045,214
China	1,955,368	6,687,133
Japan	1,523,627	6,015,559
South Africa	5,117,672	3,926,620
France	2,696,242	
United States	1,030,625	
Mexico	357,445	746,762
Calcutta		3,036,539
Hamburg		1,211,661
Alaska		170,260
Bombay		44,852
Fiji Islands	446,724	
Total	76,208,087	66,714,271

Sixty-eight vessels sailed from the province with lumber, the shipments from the different ports being as follows :

SHIPMENTS BY PORTS.

	1899 Feet B. M.	1900 Feet B. M.	1901 Feet B. M.
Chemainus	24,952,042	38,365,833	25,856,316
Vancouver	12,553,087	20,138,612	21,815,297
Moodyville	9,615,655	14,700,467	16,926,189
Other ports	2,620,180	3,003,175	2,116,469

The Chemainus mills were 48.4 per cent. behind their 1900 shipments, while the Vancouver and Moodyville mills expanded about 2,000,000 feet each. The North Pacific Lumber Company entered the export market, shipping two cargoes to Australia.

The following table shows the point of shipment, destination, quantity and value of foreign cargoes :

FROM CHEMAINUS.

Vessel.	Destination.	Feet B. M.	Value.
Great Admiral	Sydney	1,066,218	$ 6,316
St. James	Sydney	1,198,984	12,519
Fort George	Sydney	1,505,895	14,343
Antofagasta	Antofagasta	777,156	7,976
Dundee	Cork	1,712,532	21,950
Senator	Liverpool	1,074,939	14,365
Roland	Greenock	834,582	10,588
James Drummond	Fremantle	1,135,518	11,410
Antonietta	South Africa	790,434	7,442
Star of Bengal	Adelaide	1,461,765	13,100
Sonoma	Melbourne	741,900	6,453
Hawaii	Taku	1,102,347	12,287
Sixtus	Hamburg	1,211,651	31,885
Highlands	Capetown	1,005,519	8,385
St. Frances	Adelaide	1,405,193	12,000
Forest Holme	Shanghai	848,752	9,356
Antofagasta	Antofagasta	811,472	7.820
Rufus E. Wood	Sydney	1,067,920	9,791
Fort George	Port Pirie	1,510,836	10,198
Republic	Melbourne	936,686	8,268
Hawaiian Isles	Port Pirie	2,014,376	13,597
St. David	Adelaide	1,269,821	10,746
Admiral Tegetthoff	Antofagasta	703,749	6,652
Kona	Volparaiso	749,606	7,420
Undaunted	Cape Town	1,317,516	10,881
Robert Sudden	Wallaroo	730,665	6,866
Lottie Bennett	Valparaiso	641,371	6,076

FROM MOODYVILLE.

Rose	Geraldon	613,217	6,282
Alsterthal	Valparaiso	1,467,071	13,761
Alexander Gibson	Cape Town	1,603,585	15,928
Athenian	Bombay	44,852	
Palatinia	Yokohama	718,838	
Admiral Tegetthoff	Antofagasta	706,844	6,875
Anna	Callao	1,332,873	11,802
Sulitelma	Arica	766,979	7,600
Cavour	Callao	1,085,789	9,716
Guernsey	Nagasaki	2,253,571	21,769
Salfordia	Port Arthur	2,043,284	14,370
Benj. Sewall	Fremantle	1,046,555	9,487
Ivy	Hong Kong	819,409	7,840
Ventnor	Calcutta	3,036,539	24,890

FROM VANCOUVER.

Paul Rickmers	London	2,503,827	22,252
Sehome	Valparaiso	728,193	6,662
Palatinia	Yokohama	1,198,120	14,078
Prince Victor	Queenborough	784,942	10,189
Antuco	Callao	1,225,458	11,395
Falls of Garry	Sydney	1,627,472	14,770
Prince Albert	Queenborough	1,211,979	17,354
Fantasi	Liverpool	927,103	14,969
Mindora	Fremantle	880,650	7,640
Thalassa	Plymouth	1,091,970	12,522
Palatinia	Taku	883,094	8,178
Bangor	St. Michaels	170,260	1,447
Khorasan	London	781,835	9,331
Athenian	Nagasaki	276,280	2,922
Golden Shore	Sydney	844,681	6,709
Guernsey	Nagasaki	1,358,225	17,754
King Cyrus	Melbourne	330,261	6,946
Fred E. Sander	Iquiqui	516,100	4,901
Salfordia	Port Arthur	990,247	6,932
Tartar	Japan	210,525	4,065
Servia	Sydney	1,225,841	9,909
Battle Abbey	Melbourne	1,238,774	9,845
Kailua	Melbourne	842,825	6,630
Sehome	Iquiqui	742,119	7,100
Hesper	Fremantle	738,361	6,502
Ida	U. K.	489,989	8,555

FROM BARNET.

Passepartout	Sydney	436,891	
City of Hankow	Sydney	932,816	9,609

FROM PENDER ISLAND.

Commerce	Santa Rosalia.	169,540	3,229
Eric	Santa Rosalia.	143,233	2,766
Luzon	Santa Rosalia.	159,972	2,840
Forester	Santa Rosalia.	191,418	3,626

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES.

The British Columbia shingle trade of 1901 opened with very light stocks in the lumber yards throughout Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West. There were also only one or two mills which had any stock on hand worth mentioning. It is safe to state that there was less than 15 million shingles at all the mills in British Columbia ready for shipment when the spring trade started.

The demand was rather later than usual in developing—no shipments to amount to anything being made until April. When once started, however, the demand remained heavy and prices kept fairly firm throughout the year till the close of the fall trade ; in fact, prices were advanced 15 cents per thousand in August, but the advance was not held at the close of the season's trade, when orders commenced to fall off. Although some dealers had to wait on shipments, it is safe to state that they all finally got what shingles they wanted to supply their customers.

The apparent scarcity of shingles for a time during the year is accounted for by the fact that three mills (including two of the largest in the province) were burned down during the early part of the year ; and one of these mills had been closed down from the beginning of the year until the time it was burned. These three mills made a shortage in the supply for the whole season of about 75 millions. In other words, had these mills been in operation steadily, the trade would have been supplied more promptly, and all the mills would have done less business.

One of the features of the year's shingle business was the arrangement between the Pacific Coast Lumber Company and four of the manufacturers, whereby the company closed down their mill and acted as selling agents. While the demand, of course, had something to do with keeping up prices during the year, it is conceded by by all that the arrangement above referred to was responsible in a large measure for maintaining a uniform price, and if it could have been amicably continued for the length of time intended, it would have undoubtedly maintained a uniform price and helped to keep the business in a healthy condition.

Another feature in the shingle trade of British Columbia during 1901 was the building of no less than eight new mills, with an aggregate capacity of about 700 thousand per day. Arrangements are also made for the building of three more large mills in Vancouver, which will have a combined capacity of at least 600 thousand per day.

The total quantity of British Columbia shingles manufactured and sold during 1901 amounted to about 225 millions. Of this quantity from 25 to 35 millions would be consumed in British Columbia and the balance about equally divided between Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West.

The following is a list of the existing mills in the coast district of British Columbia, with their daily (10 hour) capacity, viz. :

B. C. Mills, Timber and Trading Co.,	Vancouver	160 M
E. H. Heaps & Co.	"	180 M
Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co.	"	135 M
(4 mills in Washington in addition to Vancouver mill.)		
Thos. Kirkpatrick	Vancouver	80 M
Spicer Shingle Mill Co.	"	160 M
British Columbia Shingle Co.	"	90 M
Cook & Tait	"	80 M
Cascade Lumber Co.	"	90 M
Robertson & Hackett	"	25 M
W. L. Tait	"	25 M
Robert McNair	"	75 M
The Canada Shingle Co.	"	90 M
Fraser River Lumber Co., New	Westminster	110 M
A. R. Welch	"	110 M
Brunette Saw Mill Co.	"	75 M
Galbraith Bros.	"	25 M
Chillawack Shingle Co., Harrison River		75 M
Haddon & Son, Cloverdale		25 M

In addition to the above the following firms have made arrangements to build shingle mills:

Pacific Coast Lumber Co., at Vancouver, capacity about 250 M a day.

Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co., at Vancouver, capacity 250 to 300 M per day.

The following named firm has actually commenced building : Robert McNair, at Vancouver, capacity not decided on, but will likely be about 150 M a day.

It can be seen from these figures that the 10 hour per day capacity of the shingle mills now built and those building and arranged for is about two and one-quarter million. All these mills can be operated night and day—in fact, it has been the practise for the shingle mills in British Columbia to work night and day as long as orders were on hand. Continuing, these figures show a monthly capacity of 25 working days of 112,500,000, or a yearly capacity of 1,135,000,000 shingles for the coast mills of the province.

The total Canadian trade for B. C. shingles during the last five years has not averaged over 200 to 225 million a year. If all these mills could get timber to operate steadily, the shingle business would certainly be in an utterly demoralized condition in a comparatively short time ; but where the proprietors are going to get a supply of raw material for their mills is a question we will not attempt to answer just now. It looks like trouble in the near future for the shingle industry of British Columbia, and the above words of warning would seem to be timely.

THE
Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY

The C.H. Mortimer Publishing Company
of Toronto, Limited

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO.

BRANCH OFFICE :
IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information in which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

PROPOSED TIMBER CHARTER.

The British Chamber of Shipping have submitted to the trade a new timber charter covering vessels sailing from British North American ports. This charter, so far as can be judged, is a reconstruction of the charter which was submitted in the fall of 1898. It will be remembered that the timber trade refused to accept this charter, on the ground that it contained many objectionable clauses. The document now submitted is, in the opinion of the trade, no improvement on the rejected one. At a meeting of the Quebec timber and deal exporters, an unanimous resolution was passed that the charter as promulgated by the Chamber of Shipping for British North America, to come into force in 1902, should be strongly opposed as an arbitrary change from the London Chamber of Commerce form of Charter Party which has been in use for the last eleven years. The trade placed itself on record in a very decided manner, at the same time pledging itself to accept such changes as might be shown to be of general advantage and mutually agreed upon after fair discussion.

The form of charter is so manifestly in the interest of the ship-owner that it is almost needless to specify the objectionable clauses. Perhaps those most glaringly unfair are clauses 3, 5 and 6, relating respectively to the manner in which the cargo is to be supplied and received, reservation as to strikes, and objectionable terms under which bills of lading would be given. There are likewise important omissions, and the bill of lading is ambiguous and by no means satisfactory. Under the circumstances the Quebec shippers are justified in insisting on the adoption of the form of charter which has been found workable for so many years.

LESSONS OF THE YEAR.

The lumber trade of 1901, as reflected in the statistical information published in this number, was not particularly suggestive of either advancement or retrogression. The position of Canada as a lumber producing country was merely sustained. If the year served to prove one thing more than another, it was the supremacy of white pine—not, however, so much on account of its acknowledged superiority over most other woods as for the reason that the supply is annually decreasing.

In Canada the limit of production in white pine has not yet been reached, and it is hoped that by a wise policy of forest preservation such limit may be postponed for an almost indefinite period. But the top of the ladder has been reached in the United States, and a backward movement would seem to have set in. The cut of pine in the Lake Superior district last year was smaller in quantity than in any year since 1879. This was not due to a lack of demand for lumber, but rather to the increased difficulty and expense of getting out logs as compared with the earlier years of the white pine industry. The state of Michigan now furnishes a very small portion of the total white pine production, and is reckoned as a considerable importer of lumber.

It will be noticed from the tables that the shipments of British Columbia lumber to Australia were smaller than in the previous year, whereas that country took an increased quantity of spruce from the Maritime Provinces. France and Spain are also becoming better customers for Canadian spruce. The trade of the Pacific coast seems to be expanding in the direction of Japan, China and South America.

The figures with respect to shipments from British Columbia to South Africa are not encouraging. The assumption that South Africa is not a large buyer of lumber must be dismissed when reference is made to the Washington shipments, which were 21,000,000 feet last year, as compared with 12,000,000 feet in 1900. The falling off of over 50 per cent. in the lumber exports from British Columbia to that country shows that our lumbermen are not giving as much attention to that market as it deserves. This is to be regretted, as it is probable that merchants who now secure a foothold in South Africa will have little difficulty in maintaining it for years to come and in gradually increasing the volume of their business.

The conditions which have arisen in the shingle industry of British Columbia do not forecast a promising future for that trade. During the year a number of new shingle mills were built, and several others are now in process of construction. It is difficult to understand what has been the underlying cause for this expansion in shingle mill building ; certainly it could not have been the prosperous condition of the industry nor the inability of the existing mills to supply the demand. Nevertheless, when the mills now under way are completed, the combined capacity of the then existing mills will be five times greater than the total consumption of British Columbia shingles in Canada. What the ultimate result will be cannot be foretold, but it is not likely to be profitable to those engaged in the business. The supply of cedar timber cannot last long under the present consumption, and in a short time it is probable that British Columbia will reach the point when the manufacture of shingles must be abandoned for want of raw material. It is some satisfaction to learn that the provincial government has actually enforced the law prohibiting the export of cedar logs to the United States. The law, however, only applies to timber cut on crown lands and cannot affect that taken from deeded property.

It should be the aim of lumber manufacturers to make the most out of their raw material. The question with lumbermen should not be how much timber can be taken out of the woods and manufactured into lumber, but how can the greatest returns be obtained from a given quantity of timber. By pursuing such a policy the manufacturer, the workingman and the country at large will be benefitted to the greatest extent.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE suggestions made by a committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to the Dominion Governme t regarding the extension of export trade should be heartily supported by Canadian manufacturers and the Canadian press. We may not all agree as to the particular methods to be adopted, but the necessity of taking steps to make our manufactured products better known in foreign countries must be universally admitted. The markets of the West Indies, for instance, are now very largely supplied by United States merchants. Very little is known of Canadian goods. It is claimed that New York houses already handle more Canadian goods in the West Indies than are shipped direct from Canada. The publishers of this journal recently received from a gentlemen at Hamilton, Bermuda, a request for a directory of Canadian wood-working firms and dealers in building material. This gentleman states that for materials for public works they are compelled to obtain estimates from the United States on account of not knowing where to apply in Canada. He adds that the Imperial Government Surveyor had applied to him for such a directory, and he was certain that such information would ofttimes lead to the placing of considerable orders that now go to the United States.

AN interesting and instructive chart has been received by the CANADA LUMBERMAN from Messrs. Foy, Morgan & Company, showing the periodical estimates of the duration of the timber supply at London, England, for the past four years in comparison with the averages at the same time in the previous five years. With Canadian pine the largest stock for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900 was held on 31st January, 1899, when it reached 20 per cent. above the average of the preceding five years. In 1901 the supply reached 45 per cent. above the average on 30th April and 31st July. The largest supply of spruce for the past four years was on the 31st October, 1898, the quantity then in stock not being reached even last year, when

so much was heard about the large supply and depression in spruce. The lighest stocks of both Canadian pine and spruce were held on June 30th, 1898, the quantity being 50 per cent. below the average and 15 per cent. smaller than the supply at any other time during the four years. Baltic deals and battens were in most excessive supply during the summer of 1901, being 45 per cent. above the average. The diagram representing the supply of rough boards is particularly suggestive. Only at five monthly periods during the past four years has the supply been below the average of the preceding five years. In 1898, 1899 and 1900 the supply ranged from 10 to 45 per cent. above the average, and on the 31st January, 1901, was 40 per cent. above. This, however, was the highest period of the year, and from that time the supply gradually decreased until on October 31st it was 35 per cent. below the average, rapidly increasing again to 15 per cent. above the average on December 31st last.

LUMBER THAT SOUTH AFRICA WANTS.

The timber requirements of South Africa were recently the subject matter of an elaborate roport prepared by the Norwegian consul at Durban, Natal. It is well known that Norwegian manufacturers have a large share of that country's trade of lumber, and also that the shipments from the Pacific coast are taking the place of Norway and other exporting countries to a considerable extent.

The market prices of timber were quoted per running foot, as follows: Deals, fourth and fifth quality, 3x9 to 17 feet, per foot 10½ cents; same up to 18 and 19 feet, 11½ cents; same, 20 feet and above, 13 cents; 3x11 feet, 14 and 15 cents; 4x9 feet, 16 cents; 4x11, 20 cents; planed ceiling, quality "colonial mixed and thirds," ⅝x6½ feet up to 20 feet, per foot, 1½ cents; ⅝x5 feet, 1 cent; flooring, same quality, 1x6½ feet, up to 20 feet, 2 and 3 cents. These prices include delivery to buyers, less 5 per cent. discount, and from thirty to sixty days' credit. Landing charges are; Deals, per ton (40 cubic feet), 25 cents; boards, 31 to 37 cents. Sorting: Deals, 18 to 25 cents, boards 25 to 31 cents per ton; delivery from wharf to any building site in town, 41 cents a ton. The customs duties are 2 cents a cubic foot for rough timber, and 3 cents for planed.

The sizes most preferred are: Deals, 3x9, 4x9, 3x11, 3x8, and 3x6 feet; scantlings, 3x4½, 3x3, 2x4½, 1½x4½, 2x3 and 4x4 feet; boards, 1x6½, ⅝x6½, 1x5 and 1⅛x6½ feet. The consul says that it is far more advantageous for exporters to send the sizes and qualities used locally, and get good prices for them, than to send those for which there is no demand. Although the latter eventually find buyers, after much delay, they have to be disposed of at low prices. It has been his experience to see cargo after cargo of unsuitable sizes remain a drug on the market for long periods. Consignors who ship such cargoes create difficulties for the consignees, who cannot realize to the satisfaction of their clients. There is a heavy demand for spars from twenty-eight to forty feet in length and not less than three to four inches in diameter. They are sent as deck loads, and the prices range from $2.50 to $3.25 each, landed and delivered.

The dimensions and prices of made doors most suitable are as follows: Six and a half feet by 2½ feet by 1¼ inches, molded on both sides, $2 to $2.60 each; 6½x2½ feet x 1 1-2 inches, molded on both sides, $2.35 to $3.10 each; 6 1-2x2 1-2x1¼ inches, molded on both sides, $3.50 each. These prices include delivery to buyer, less 5 per cent. discount. Duties are 7 1-2 per cent. ad valorem. The dimensions and prices of molding in demand are: Three-inch cornice, per running foot, 2 cents; 4-inch, 2 1-2 cents; 5-inch, 3 cents; 6-inch, 4 cents; 3-inch architraves, 3 cents; 4-inch, 3¼ cents; 5-inch, 4 cents; 6-inch, 4 1-2 cents; 3-inch O. G. molding, 2 1-2 cents; 4-inch 2¾ cts; 6-inch skirting, O. G. 21-2 cts.; 7-inch, 3¼ cents; 9-inch, 4 1-2 cents. These prices include delivery to building site, less 5 per cent.

The consul reports a great demand for packing cases, saying that in Durban alone from 50,000 to 70,000 are used every year. He gives these samples of three specifications: Case No. 18—Ends 16x7x¾ inches, one piece each; sides 19x7x⅜ inches, one piece each, lid and bottom 19x16¾x⅜, two pieces each. Case No. 11—Ends, 12½x6½x¾, one piece; sides, 28½x6½x½, one piece each; lid and bottom, 28½x13½x½, one piece each. Case No. 20—Ends 12½x6½x¾, one piece each; sides 20x6½x⅝, one piece each; lid and bottom 20x13⅝x½, two pieces each. The thicknesses of the end pieces in Nos. 11 and 20, and the thickness of the lid, bottom and sides of No. 18 are actual. All the other thicknesses are nominal, and one sixteenth may be allowed for sawing.

The United States consul general at Cape Town reports: "The lumber trade for the year is highly gratifying, and the United States has had the bulk. Twelve American sailing vessels are now awaiting discharges. The lumber is principally Oregon pine, (Douglas fir). For the year ended June 30, 1901, over fifty Swedish and Norwegian sailing ships have left South Africa for our southern ports, to bring back pitch pine. It is to be regretted that American ships could not be found to do this work."

Wood that will stand the attacks of white ants will find a ready market in South Africa. It has been found that the Canadian spruce pine is very liable to destruction by the white ant. Norwegian and Swedish deals are in great demand, as the dimensions of this timber are superior.

As to chances of a good market in the future, it is reported that plans are matured for expending $10,000,000 on railway; that several thousand miles of telegraph lines are to be erected and renewed; that £1,000,000 is to be spent on public works, £3,000,000 on harbours; that £7,000,000 will be expended in the Transvaal, and a like proportion for the Orange Colony.

To cut lumber requires a mill and some brains; to cut prices requires neither.

Only poor advertising is an expense. Good advertising is always a paying investment. —Printers' Ink.

TESTING A SULPHITE COOK.

A correspondent of the World's Paper Trade Review asks: "In boiling wood, what are the usual tests to ascertain completion of cooking operation?" to which that paper replies as follows:

"In sulphite processes for boiling wood, one or both of the following tests are employed. Iodine test: A sample of the liquor is taken from the digestor by means of the test cock, of which 1 cc. is run into an 8-ounce glass beaker, half filled with distilled water. To this is added a few drops of starch solution and titrated with a decinormal solution of iodine until the appearance of the bluish tint of the starch compound of iodine. If less than 2 cc. of iodine solution turns it bluish, the acid is almost exhausted and the wood is considered sufficiently boiled. Of course this only holds good providing the correct proportions of wood and liquor were employed.

If the wood employed is hard, dark or knotty, the boiling may be continued until only 1 cc. of iodine is sufficient to show the blue coloration. If the boiling is continued beyond this, sulphuric acid soon shows itself by burning or charring the pulp. Ammonia test: This test is generally employed by the foreman or boilermen themselves, as it requires less skill and manipulation than the iodine test. A small test tube is three parts filled with liquor from the digester and a few drops of strong ammonia added. If the liquor remains a light color and precipitates lime, it shows the liquor is not exhausted and the boiling may be continued. If the ammonia throws down no precipitate, or very little, the liquor is exhausted and the boiling must be stopped at once. If a brown ring is formed on adding ammonia the boiling should be stopped. A sample of pulp should also be examined to ascertain if it is sufficiently boiled."

PETRIFIED WOOD IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

An interesting account is given in a contemporary of some remarkable deposits of petrified wood existing in one of the rivers of South Russia. The depoist consists of a quantity of calcined oak lying in the bed of the river in layers three or four deep, and extending over an area of some 150 mlles. A main feature—which, indeed, constitutes the chief value of this specific hardwood—is its variety of colors. No fewer than twelve shades in pink, blue, yellow and that known as American walnut, have been found. This peculiar formation would seem to have been caused by the variegated character of the soil at the bottom of the river. How long nature has taken to achieve this feat is a question to be solved by geologists. The excavated timber is in logs of from 42 feet to 100 feet in length by 15 inches to 20 inches in diameter, and each log is one uniform shade throughout. The effect must be far less pleasing than that produced by the petrified wood of Arizona, where all the colors of the rainbow are shown in a single piece. No indication is given as to whether the Russian petrified wood could be used for ornamental purposes. For years there has been a steady, although limited use made of the American chalcedony.

THE LATE HONORABLE R. R. DOBELL.

It was with feelings of profound regret that the people of Canada learned of the death of Hon. R. R. Dobell, which took place at Folkestone, England, on January 13th, as the result of being thrown from his horse. Mr. Dobell was a member without portfolio of the Dominion Cabinet, and head of the lumber exporting firm of Dobell, Beckett & Company. In the former capacity he had been prominently before the people, while his business interests were of such magnitude as to give him an acquaintance and standing which few men enjoy. His death is a national calamity and an almost irreparable loss to the city of Quebec, of which he was a resident.

Hon. Richard Reid Dobell was born in Liverpool, England, in 1837, and when a lad was engaged as clerk for a timber importing firm. When twenty years of age he came to Canada to promote the business of buying and shipping timber, and subsequently founded the lumber and mercantile firm of R. R. Dobell & Company, of Quebec, which has since been changed to Dobell, Beckett & Company. The Dobell firm, like others in the timber trade, had its vicissitudes and frequently encountered severe fluctuations in the prices of timber. But Mr. Dobell possessed indomitable energy and an enormous capacity for work, which, combined with good judgment and administrative capacity, invariably surmounted the difficulties. The strain under which some men sank only braced Mr. Dobell to renewed enterprise. An immense lumber business was built up by his firm, the shipments in late years sometimes reaching 80,000,000 feet.

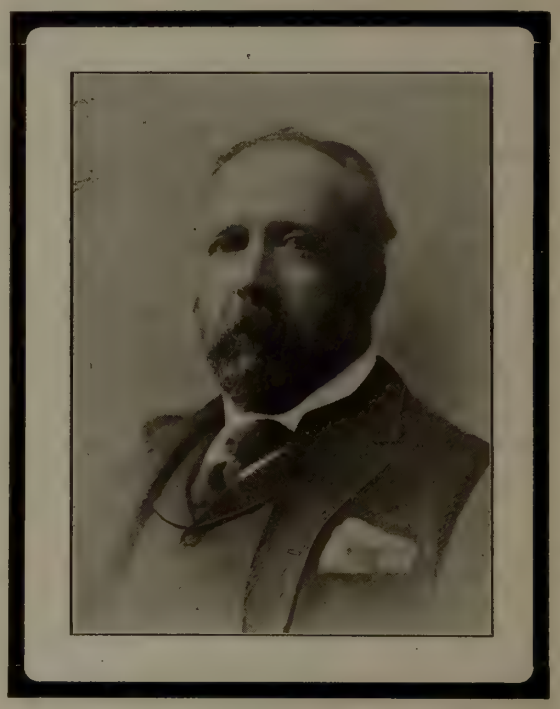
It was Mr. Dobell's custom to make frequent visits to Great Britain, to which country almost his entire shipments were made. He was widely known in England and was an enthusiastic Canadian and Imperialist. He did eminent service in London by declaring his optimistic views as to the resources and future of Canada.

As a member of the Dominion Cabinet, Mr. Dobell was able to wield a power little known to the public. His political career began in 1895, when he was elected as independent Conservative for Quebec West, but on a recount he lost his seat. The following year he was elected in the same constituency as an independent, and upon the formation of the Laurier Administration was made a member of the Cabinet without portfolio. At different periods he acted as temporary political head of several departments, his longest service in this capacity being as Acting Minister of Inland Revenue. He was re-elected for Quebec West in 1900.

The late Mr. Dobell had been identified with most of the enterprises having in view the advancement of the port of Quebec and the St. Lawrence trade generally. He had been president of the Quebec Board of Trade, a member of the Harbor Board, a director of the Quebec Bridge Company, and was active in the promotion of the new Canadian Atlantic cable. He had a firm belief in the future destiny of Quebec as an ocean port, and was an advocate of the fast Atlantic steamship service and of winter navigation from Quebec to Montreal. He was a delegate to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in 1892 and in 1896, and in 1894 was elected president of the deep waterways convention which met at Toronto.

But it was in private rather than political life that the late Mr. Dobell won distinction. Generous in purse and charitable in judgment, gifted with physical vigor and inexhaustible vitality, he was one of the most affectionate of men, harboring no ill will towards any person. In works of philanthrophy he took a leading part. None have striven harder or more conscientiously to be of use to their fellowmen in their day and generation, and none will be more deservedly mourned by all.

Mr. Dobell married Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter of the late Sir David Macpherson, of Toronto, and leaves three sons and two daughters. Mr. W. M. Dobell is a member of the firm of Dobell, Beckett & Company,



THE LATE HON. R. R. DOBELL.

Mr. Alfred Dobell is a law student, and Major C. M. Dobell is in the Imperial Service, an officer of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Sir Charles W. Dilke contributes to "The Cosmopolitan" for February an article on "The Naval Strength of the Nations" which gives not only a most interesting and comprehensive account of the natives of the great powers, but also a clear insight into world politics.

An interesting question as to insurance has come up in New York state. The premium on a saw mill had been in arrears two months, though the subject of correspondence, when it burned. At the time of the fire a check for the premium was under way and was received by the company three hours after the fire. The mill owner demands the payment of the policy, while the company holds that there was no mill to be insured when the premium was received and therefore the policy was void. The United States district court at Buffalo will have to decide this question, which is entitled Meyer vs. Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

SAWS IN FROSTY WEATHER.

Do you have trouble with your saws in winter? It is quite common, says Barrel and Box, to hear complaints about the work of their saws when the frost gets in the timber, so a word on the subject is not out of place. There are troubles and troubles that come to the sawing machines, and a man would have to attend each individual case in person to make a sure thing of the individual trouble and its remedy, but the frost is a common trouble and there is a general remedy that can be cited. That remedy is, slow down. Cut the speed of your saws down at least 25 per cent. from the normal when you go into frozen stock, and the chances are in favor of you having very little trouble. It is simply a matter of proportioning speed to the density and hardness of the wood, and no matter what your speed is, when your timber becomes frosty it is in order to reduce it. This may seem queer when you look at it in the light that there are saws and sawmills that run even in frozen timber at a speed that is above the normal at which you operate your saws, but that does not alter the logic of the idea. Your saws are hammered and tensioned to cut a certain wood at a certain speed, and when you change either the speed or the wood without changing the other there is trouble. That is what happens when the wood gets frosty, it is changed into a harder wood, and unless you want to get your saws hammered up for it you should lower the speed, and this holds good regardless of what the speed is—within reasonable bounds. There is, without question, such a thing as too high and too low a speed for good work, but that is always understood. How to lower the speed is sometimes a problem, especially if there is other machinery attached that requires the full speed of the engine so that you cannot slow down there, and about the best way to solve that problem is to provide yourself with an extra pulley for your saw mandrel that is somewhat larger than the one you operate with in the summer time. Mill men who have alternate runs of soft and hard wood find it good policy to carry two mandrel pulleys in this way regardless of frost, and any man who has trouble with his saws in winter weather will find a larger mandrel pulley a good investment. The foregoing applies particularly to sawmills, but the same logic ought to hold good with a heading saw so far as the speed question is concerned, and where heading is manufactured, a progressive policy is to slow down the engine during winter. In other words, a general specific for saw trouble in the winter is to run slower, and then if there remain troubles they are of a special nature and need special treatment.

Another way of protecting the tops of piles of lumber while drying is that adopted by a Canton, Ohio, firm that air-dries all its stock. The last tiers on the top are offset to the centre of the pile about half the width of the boards on each side for successive tiers until the top is reached, with one board for the crown of the pile. This top board is allowed to project over the ends of the pile, being fastened down by a strap at either end of the pile.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 24 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday, Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 24-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

WANTED—An up to date Band Saw Mill with or without carriage, second-hand. Give all particulars and lowest price. Box 38, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE.

STEAM SAW MILL, KNOWN AS THE Pickard & Rowan mill, Owen Sound, with yard and water room for lumber and logs, Tramways with iron rails, Lumber Cars, Waggons, Carts, Offices, Large Stable, Booms, Etc., two Boilers, Gun Shot Feed Gauge Edger, Trimmer, Shingle Machine, Heading Machine, Etc., Etc. All in good working order. For particulars apply GODERICH LUMBER CO., Goderich.

AUCTION SALE

OF

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS

AND LANDS.

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Russell House, in the city of Ottawa, on

Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1902,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Timber Berths and Properties owned by Mr. William Mackey, on the River Amable Du Fond, Province of Ontario. The limits are in one block containing 129¾ square miles, timbered with white and red pine of superior quality, spruce and other woods, and are well watered, making a very short average draw. Part of the block is still a virgin forest containing large board pine of the finest quality with a very short haul.

With above are included deeded lands on which are built slides and dams; and at Eauclaire station, Can. Pac. Ry., a well-equipped saw, planing and shingle mill run by water power.

The whole will be sold in one block. Maps and descriptions of limits may be obtained from

W. MACKEY

Ottawa, 4th Dec., 1901.

SAW MAKER WANTS POSITION AS FILER, Band or Re-saws. Twelve years experience, factory, mill References as to character and ability. Address BOX C, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT—FIRST-CLASS Sawyer with good portable saw mill. Mill capacity eight to ten thousand feet per day. Work guaranteed in hard and soft wood cutting. Apply GEO. A PATRICK, Delaware, Ont.

GOOD QUALITY PINE SAW LOGS WANTED, by mill situated on the Georgian Bay. State quantity, quality, average, price, when cut, and where logs can be seen. Address, BOX 92, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WANTED—INCH BIRCH, STRICTLY 1s and 2s eight inches and up wide. Quote lowest price delivered on cars point of shipment. J. F. STENGEL, 990 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N Y.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CIRCULAR SAWYERS, capable of sawing dimension timber. Capacity of mill 30 to 40 thousand per day. Address applications to the PEMBROKE LUMBER Co., Pembroke.

For Sale.

One 54 inch double cant oscillating gang, Wm. Hamilton make, extra strong and in running order. Apply G. B., care CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE.

80,000 feet of one and two inch dry Ash and 30,000 feet of one and two inch dry Soft Elm for sale, also will have the same amount to cut this winter CHARLES QUERENGESSER, Brodhagen, P. O., Ont.

WANTED—WHITE BASSWOOD.

200,000 1 1/4 inch Winter sawn, End dried, Common and Better White Basswood, for delivery May, June and July next. Parties able to supply part or whole, address Box 34, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Cedar Poles Wanted

A LARGE quantity of cedar telegraph poles wanted, 25 to 65 ft. long, 7 inch top, for early spring delivery. Quote price f o.b. cars point of shipment' Box 33, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

BOX SHOOKS WANTED.

We have large export orders for Box Shooks, principally in Spruce, for butter, candle and soap boxes Also birch and Maple squares, chair-seats, etc. Apply for particulars to GELLIBRAND, HEYWOOD & Co., Cardiff, Wales, G. B. Payment cash.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE SAW MILL PROPERTY ON Georgian Bay, in the Province of Ontario, situated at Town of Wiarton, and about 1900 acres of hardwood and hemlock timber-lands on Bruce Peninsula, together with railway sidings and docks. The Saw Mill is a new one, suitable for the manufacture of pine and hardwood lumber and lath, with excellent facilities for shipment by rail or water. The Saw Mill may be purchased with or without the timber lands.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. FERGUSON,
Wiarton, 17th Jan., 1902. Solicitor for Owners.

WANTED

A steady, energetic, thoroughly experienced and competent man as foreman for a large shingle mill, equipped with Dunbar type of machine. Night and day capacity per year, 100 million.

Must be an expert on shingle saw filing and hammering, and thoroughly understand the Dunbar machine, and be able to do mill-wright work, know how to handle men, and write and figure fairly well. None but a strictly temperate man need apply.

Prefer a man not over 40 years old. An excellent salary and steady employment to the right man.

Apply "Shingle," care this paper, for further particulars.

WANTED—PART, OR THE ENTIRE CUT of a mill making first-class cedar shingles, to handle by the New England trade. Will advance 75 per cent. cash on receipt of each bill of lading. Can get the best market prices. Correspondence solicited. Address, IVERS P. LAWRENCE, Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SALE.

Large Tract of Timber

In Central Ontario

THE PROPERTY OF

The Canadian Land and Immigration Company of Haliburton, (Limited.)

This company has a large tract of well timbered land about 125 miles north-east of Toronto. There are large quantities of Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam, Basswood, Cherrybirch, Maple, also considerable Pine, Elm and Ash on this tract. It is well served by two railroads, one of which is about to be extended through the centre of the property. The Company are prepared to sell this timber in blocks ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 acres, or more if desired.

There are several good mill sites on the property. This would be a good opportunity for parties who are at present cut out and looking for a new location.

Maps and plans and further particulars can be had by applying to

W. H. LOCKHART GORDON,
Managing Director,
157 Bay Street, Toronto.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

While the month of January is usually uneventful in respect to lumber transactions, the past month has witnessed a movement which has further strengthened the white pine market. Buying of the coming season's cut has been quite heavy and at figures invariably satisfactory to the seller. The purchase of lumber in the Ottawa district by a Chicago concern, as reported by our correspondent, is particularly significant as showing that the market for Canadian pine lumber is broadening, and that United States concerns find it advantageous to pay even the high prices which Canadian manufacturers are now asking, in addition to the import duty of two dollars per thousand feet. It is estimated that there is not over 25,000,000 feet of unsold lumber on the mill docks in the Georgian Bay district, and even this quantity is almost certain to find a buyer before spring. There is a firm market for logs which are held at $11 to $13 per thousand. A very small quantity is being cut this winter for export, as the operations for this purpose must be confined to deeded lands, on which the timber is mostly scattered.

An estimate furnished by Mr. Ralph Loveland of the expected output of the mills on the Georgian Bay is interesting and valuable, inasmuch as it shows a smaller cut than has been reported. The figures of the districts are:

	Feet.
Blind River	37,000,000
Cutler	31,000,000
John's Island	15,000,000
Spanish River	15,000,000
Victoria Harbor	25,000,000
Byng Inlet	40,000,000
Collingwood	30,000,000
Parry Sound	71,000,000
Midland	60,000,000
Waubushene	30,000,000
Little Current	70,000,000
Sarnia	25,000,000
Sandwich	25,000,000

According to this estimate the total is less than 500,000,000 feet, but it will be observed that it does not include the cut at French River and one or two other points.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The spruce lumber market is firm, though quiet. It is anticipated that there will be a strong market in the spring, as the volume of building in the Eastern States is likely to call for a large quantity of rough lumber. This, it is thought, will offset any possible falling off in the demand from Great Britain. The winter cut of logs will not be greater in volume than usual, and may be slightly curtailed. White cedar shingles are still selling on the basis of $3.25 to $3.30 for extras on Boston rate of freight, with the demand a little more inactive.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At the present time the chief interest of the lumber trade of the west centres in the movements affecting the trade of British Columbia. The Provincial Government have put into effect the law prohibiting the export of cedar logs, and British Columbia lumbermen expect to find a market for shingles in certain territory that was formerly supplied by United States manufacturers. The revised price list is also commanding some attention. Cedar shingles are quoted at $1.70 for No. 1, 6 to 2x16 inches, and $1.20 for No. 2 for all points west of Fort William, f. o. b. cars Vancouver. For all points east of Fort William the price is $1.55 and $1.05 respectively. Delivered prices are, of course, quoted in all cases, but the above figures are the basis from which delivered prices are made. The fifty cent. rate covers all points from Fort William west to and including Regina, also a number of the branch roads of Manitoba and the North-West, while the 75 cent. rate covers practically all of Ontario and the city of Montreal.

UNITED STATES.

Several small lots of white pine lumber are changing hands in the Lake Superior district. There is an activity and strength which augers well for a strong market during the early spring. In the Albany market cuts and better have advanced $2 a thousand, and some grades of common about $1 a thousand. Dealers there report that car trade has been exceptionally good this winter. Our Buffalo list this week shows a further

advance in the price of uppers and selects. The tone of the market there is the strongest that it has been since Christmas; orders and enquiries have increased materially. The lower grades are meeting with more inquiry and are likely to be advanced, a feature which gives much encouragement to the trade. The hardwood market is also enjoying a degree of activity. Elm, basswood and maple are selling very well.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British timber market has not yet made a decided move towards recovering from the recent depression. There has, it is true, been some improvement, but importers are pursuing a policy of precaution and cannot be induced to purchase excepting on a very moderate scale. It may be that there will be a gradual return of complete confidence, which in the end is probably most to be desired. Some of the largest importers predict that the market will be comparatively strong for the first six months of the year, but they seem very uncertain about the course of trade after that time. The curtailment in operations which has been decided upon in Norway and Sweden cannot but have a beneficial effect upon the market, and if the present line of policy is pursued, the import of timber into the United Kingdom this year will witness a further reduction. At recent auction sales buying has been quite active, stimulated no doubt by the higher prices which shippers are asking. Spruce prices have been fairly well maintained, with the exception of 3 x 7 stock, which is slightly lower at Bristol and Liverpool. The receipts of spruce deals by the regular liners from St. John and Halifax has had the effect of checking any further advance in prices. In London second quality 3 x 9 spruce is selling at £10 per standard, and third quality at £9 10s landed at the dock. Several contracts have recently been placed for birch squares, the price of which is about £7 10s per standard.

TIMBER LIMIT TRANSACTIONS.

A couple of weeks ago the Delta Lumber Company, of Detroit, disposed of their timber limit in Mackenzie township, on the Georgian Bay, to Messrs. Avery and Eddy, of Saginaw, and Glenn, of Duluth. It is reported that the consideration was in the neighborhood of $275,000. The Delta Lumber Company purchased this limit from the Holland & Emery Lumber Company in 1895. It comprises nine square miles, is a very desirable limit as to location, and can be lumbered very cheaply. It contains about 5,000,000 feet of red pine, the remainder being white pine.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, Toronto, recently purchased the north half of Ferrie township from the Detroit Lumber Company. It comprises 40½ square miles, the pine of which has been mostly cut off, but there is a considerable quantity of hemlock and cedar.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

Attention in the local lumber market is fixed on the future. Present dealings are few. The event of the midwinter business is found in the operations of the Edwin S. Hartwell Lumber Company, of Chicago. For several weeks past the western concern, one of the largest of its kind, has had a representative in Ottawa negotiating for the purchase of first class white pine lumber. He has made good use of his time, and has secured a large slice of the supply of Ottawa and neighbouring towns. The sales in the aggregate represent about $135,000 in money, and 7,500,000 feet in lumber.

Large purchases were made from J. R. Booth, Hull Lumber Company, Gillies Bros., of Braeside, McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, and Lemay & Company, Montreal. All the above stock, except that secured from the Hull Lumber Company, operating the Mason mill, has been shipped. The freight alone, at $5 per M, represented an expenditure of about $35,000, and the duty at $2 per M another $15,000 The same firm has closed a contract for the 1902 cut of the Peters mill at Parry Sound. It secured the cut for 1901, about 20,000,000 feet, and the coming season it is estimated will find the saws quite as busy.

The lumber already shipped was sent by the Canada Atlantic and Grand Trunk Railways to Chicago. The opening of navigation, however, will probably see a change of route, as boat shipments can then be made from Parry Sound and Depot Harbor, the terminus of the Ottawa & Parry Sound branch of the C.A.R.

The Hartwell concern has large factories in Chicago, where the Canadian pine will be utilized. It is not at all unlikely that the firm will be a steady bidder in coming seasons for the product of the Ottawa and neighboring mills. It must have the lumber, as the supply of the Western States is becoming exhausted. Indications would seem to prove that the mill owner of the Ottawa district has in Chicago a market that will rival that of the Eastern States. This latest development of the trade has another interest for the lumber trade. The large purchase of high grade lumber by the Chicago concern has made a marked reduction in the available local supply of the better grades of white pine lumber. For this reason, coupled with the increasing local demand, prices are bound to continue firm, with every prospect of an advance. "Lumber is lumber nowadays" remarked a dealer recently, "and the man who is waiting for prices to ease has a long wait before him." On reliable authority it is learned that the cut of the McLachlin mill at Arnprior for 1902 has also been sold, making another marked reduction in future available stocks.

Unlike the British buyers, the Chicagoians have had no fault to find with the Ottawa sorting. The board lumber has been well selected and satisfactory in every sense to the western buyers. Hence it would not be surprising if early negotiations were closed for still more of the Ottawa mill cut of 1902.

The prevalence of smallpox of mild type in the lumber camps may have the effect of reducing the log cut on the limits this season. In several instances camps have had to be abandoned on account of lack of labor due to the ravages of the disease. In the Gatineau district the trouble is seen at its worst stage, and in the Black river and Coulonge districts W. C. Edwards & Company and Fraser & Company have experienced considerable trouble. The Parry Sound district is also affected and men are quitting work either on account of the disease or through fear of contracting it.

In the Parry Sound district, considerable trouble is being experienced on account of the lack of good solid sleighing. There is plenty of snow in the swamps but no bottom. The absence of frost early in the season has had its effect.

Mr. J. Williams, of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, has been in the city for several days arranging for the purchase and installation of new machinery in the mill. It is the intention to change it from a water to a steam mill. Circular and gang saws are to be taken out and two double-cutting saws and re-saw installed. The box factory which the company recently built will start operations soon on a large contract for boxes for a Canadian manufacturing house.

The death of Hon. R. R. Dobell was deeply regretted in local lumber circles. He, as head of the firm of Dobell, Beckett & Co., was a leading spirit in the British export business. The firm has a large office in the Capital.

Mr. Frank Hawkins, private secretary to the late Hon. Mr. Dobell, has taken a position in the Quebec office of the firm.

OTTAWA, January 27th, 1902.

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO. LIMITED
SAW AND PLANING MILLS, WARREN, ONT.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES
Office—TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS, Yonge and Colborne Streets TORONTO.
Manchester, Eng., Office—41 Corporation St. Cable Address, "Pinewood"

FOR SALE.
A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to
P. McDERMETT,
Box 177, South River, Ont.

For Sale
Cascapedia and Skimenac Rivers. Saw Mill, Timber Limits and Water Power. Price reasonable.
H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building,
189 St. St. James Street - MONTREAL.

CACHE BAY LUMBER INDUSTRIES.
Geo. Gordon & Co.,
Manufacturers of RED and WHITE PINE
Band - Gang Circular LUMBER AND LATH
CACHE BAY, Ont.
C. P. R. 26 miles West North Bay.

CACHE BAY PLANING MILL CO.
... MANUFACTURERS OF ...
Cross Arms Cross Arms
MOULDINGS
CEILING
FLOORING
WAINSCOTING
SHEETING
And all kinds of Dressed Pine Lumber.

PINE LUMBER Get our Prices HARDWOOD LUMBER
THE ORILLIA EXPORT LUMBER CO.
LATH ORILLIA, ONT. SHINGLES

KILN-DRIED BIRCH FLOORING SHEETING ..and.. CEILING Flooring from $14.00 Ceiling " 12.00 SAMPLES BY MAIL KNIGHT BROTHERS CO. Burk's Falls, Ont.

F. McGIBBON & SONS, PENETANGUISHENE ONT.
Manufacturers of Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber, and dealers in Cordwood Hemlock Bills cut on short notice.

GILMOUR & CO. LIMITED
Trenton, - Canada
MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, JOISTING, FLOORING
And all kinds of Dressed Lumber.
We also carry in stock a large line of Doors in solid and Patent Lumber
EGG FILLERS and EGG FILLER CASES. CHEESE BOXES.
All Orders taken subject to previous sale.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO. LIMITED
WATER SHIPMENT ONLY
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE PINE LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.
35 and 36 Freehold Loan Building TORONTO, Ont.
MILLS: French River, Georgian Bay.

O. Dufresne, Jr. & Frere
WHOLESALE LUMBER
Montreal - - Canada
Have presently for sale at various points of shipment, by either rail or water route, on the Ottawa River, pine cuttings of different grades from seasons 1900 and 1901. Will quote upon small lots or heavy blocks.
Correspondence Solicited.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO. LIMITED

Pembroke, Ont.

DIMENSION TIMBER A SPECIALTY. WRITE OR WIRE FOR QUOTATIONS. ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER IN ALL GRADES AND SIZES.

Car-Sills. Ship-planking. Pump-stock. Turning-squares, Etc.

A. F. BURY AUSTIN
WHOLESALE LUMBER and TIMBER

CANADA PINE

Room 507, Merchants Bank of Canada Building - MONTREAL, CANADA

SPECIALTIES: Railway Bridge Timber and all kinds of Hardwoods; Ship Decking, Norway and White Pine, Dimension Timber, Norway Car Sills, Car Flooring, Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Oak and Whitewood, Planed and Rough Lumber, British Columbia Pine, Southern Pine, &c.; Birch Flooring hollow back, end butted.

Sole Eastern Agent for The North Pacific Lumber Company, Limited, Barnet, B. C.

Douglas Fir Timber in any size or length up to 90 feet long. Timber Planers face up to 24 inch x 30 inch. Dry Kilns of large capacity. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Douglas, Fir and Cedar.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

DIMENSION TIMBER
Up to 60 feet in length

SASH and DOOR SKEWERS

JOHN HARRISON & SONS COMPANY LIMITED

SAW and PLANING MILLS

PINE and HARDWOOD
Lumber and Timber Manufacturers

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

WANTED --- 4 X 4 CEDAR FOR 1902 DELIVERY

We are open to make contracts for this class of stock 10 to 16 feet long to be cut and shipped through the year 1902 in from one to ten car lots; can take it dry or green.

Address, REID & CO., Esplanade St., Toronto.

We also want some 1 x 14 Soft Elm, 2 and 3 inch Rock Elm, 2, 3 and 4 inch White Oak for delivery any time between now and the 1st April.

When in the market for Pine or Hardwood **Lumber**

Write or telephone us

THE OLIVER LUMBER CO., OF TORONTO, LIMITED

34 Canada Life Building, Toronto. - Tel. Main 358.

GODERICH LUMBER CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Of Goderich and Owen Sound

PINE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

RHODES, CURRY & CO., Limited

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

Yards at Amherst, Little Forks, Sydney and Halifax.

BUILDING MATERIALS of all kinds carried in stock. We are buyers of Ontario Basswood, Elm and Pine.

Amherst, N.S.

SQUARE and Sawn Spruce and Pine Lumber, Dimension Timber, Birch, Ash, Tamarac, B.C. Fir and Cedar, Flooring, Shingles, &c.

JAMES J. MURPHY, 26 St. James St, Quebec

BOOTH & SHANNON, BISCOTASING, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Red and White Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

Shipments promptly attended to. Inquiries answered by return mail

BOOTH & GORDON

—MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Car Sills, Car Flooring and Lath

AZILDA, - - - ONT.

C. P. R., NEAR SUDBURY.

THOMAS BICK

MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Ties. Bill Timber a Specialty.

Address, WILBERFORCE, ONT.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.

TORONTO

SARNIA **BUFFALO**

B. C. RED CEDAR SHINGLES—PERFECTION—PROMPT DELIVERY

JAS. PLAYFAIR & CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

LUMBER • LATH • SHINGLES

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty . . .

MIDLAND, ONT.

A. & P. WHITE

Manufacturers of an Dealers in.....

Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Car Sills, Car Flooring, Shingles and Lath.

PEMBROKE, ONT.

A quantity of 6x6, 6x8, 8x8, 8x10 and 10x10x18 ft. and up White Pine Dimension Timber, for sale

Robert Watt - Wiarton

MANUFACTURER OF AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LUMBER of all kinds, Pine Lath, Cedar Shingles and Posts. Dressed Pine and Hardwood Flooring, Lumber resawn into Dimension Stuff such as Crating, Table Legs Chair Rungs, Etc. Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff Cut to Order

Shipment by Rail or Water. Correspondence Solicited.

MAITLAND, RIXON & CO. OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

Manufacturers and Dealers

LUMBER, LATH, TIES, POLES, SHINGLES, ETC.

Make a Specialty of Long Pine, Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff.

WE SHIP BY C.P.R., G.T.R. AND BY WATER

Veneers, Hardwoods, Ash, Elm, Birch, Basswood—Clothboards—Cheese Box Bands and Rims.

THE PATENT CLOTHBOARD CO., of Parry Sound, Limited, Parry Sound, Ont

AUGER & SON - Quebec

: : DIMENSION TIMBER : :

Sawn to Sizes—Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Spruce and Poplar Pulpwood.

The Siemon Bros.' Factories and Mills

Operated by CANADA FURNITURE MFRS., Limited. *WIARTON, ONT.*

LUMBER MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS

We manufacture and deal in Hard and Soft Wood Lumber and Timber, Ties, Cedar Posts and Shingles. Correspondence invited. Shipping facilities, Rail and Water. . . . . .

WILLIAMSON & MORRISON

Mills at L'Orignal, Ont.

LUMBER

HEAD OFFICE:
30 St. John Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

WHOLESALE

Turner Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS

LUMBER and LATH

Shipments by Rail or Water. • Midland, Ont.

Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Co.

WHOLESALE WHITE PINE LUMBER AND LATH

MIDLAND, - ONTARIO.

Office with Playfair & White. For information, address THOS. W. HASTINGS, Manager
Shipments via Lake or Rail.

JOHN P. NEWMAN

Wiarton, Ont.

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALER

Has for sale a quantity of Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Soft Elm in good shipping condition. Cedar Shingles and Bill Stuff a Specialty

—CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED—

BUSINESS NOTES.

Messrs. Sieveking, Podmore & Company, timber merchants, London, England, advise us that they closed their Liverpool office on December 31st, 1901, and that Mr. V. Travers, who has represented them in that city, will in future work independently, but will continue to look after their business in his district.

Mr. John Donogh, manager for the Imperial Lumber Company, Toronto, has sent us a copy of a stock and price list which they send to their customers from time to time. It is in booklet form, and in addiion to the prices for the various sizes and grades of lumber, lath and shingles, shows the freight rates from various shipping points in the Georgian Bay district to over 100 towns and cities in Ontario and to New York, Buffalo, Tonawanda, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

DOORS AND MOULDINGS.

A large buyer of Canadian white pine doors and mouldings is open to contract with a mill for their entire output of No. 3 and 4 qualities of doors and all their mouldings during 1902. Write in the first instance to Empire, care CANADA LUMBERMAN.

JOHN ANDERSON
WOOD AGENT
2 EDEN QUAY - - DUBLIN.
Cable Address, "Flooring, Dublin."

Wanted for Export
ALL KINDS OF
LOGS AND LUMBER
PAYMENT BY MONTREAL BANKERS
DENNY, MOTT & DICKSON, LIMITED
LONDON, ENG.

ARTHUR RUSHFORTH
Exporter of *Mahogany* Logs and Lumber
Veneer Logs and Crotches, English Brown and Pollard Oak.
A. B. C. Code used.
Cable address "Veneering."
12 Derby Road, LIVERPOOL.

ALEXANDER MACLAREN, BUCKINGHAM, Q., PRESIDENT.
H. DePENCIER, BARNET, B.C., MANAGER.
THE NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
BARNET, B. C.
Mills on Burrard Inlet and Canadian Pacific Railroad
FIR AND CEDAR
Lumber and Timber
Rough and Dressed.
In all sizes and quantities.
DIMENSION TIMBER.
EXCLUSIVELY BAND SAWN LUMBER and TIMBER. Car and Cargo.
TIMBER PLANERS
FACE UP TO
24" x 30"
DRY KILNS of large capacity.
SHIP Decking, Timbers, Spars.
CAR Sills, Decking, Siding and Roofing
HOUSE Flooring, Siding and Finish of all kinds
EASTERN AGENT: *A. F. BURY AUSTIN, 507 Merchants' Bank of Canada Bldg., MONTREAL Que.*

New Mill Erected 1901. Capacity 100 Million a Year.
Spicer Shingle Mill Co., Limited

It is not the purpose of this advertisement to try and convince the Lumber Trade of Canada that we are the only company in British Columbia manufacturing and shipping shingles in large quantities, or that we "know it all." We recognize that "there are others" and that we are not the only "pebble on the beach." To try and make you believe that we are the only people who can supply you **promptly** and in **large quantities** with a **high-grade** shingle would not only be a **fish** and a **bear** story combined, but it would be gall of the bitterest kind.

Our competitors in the shingle business in B. C. are nice people, and we presume that they know their business; but we are nice people too, and as we have been in the trade as long as any of them, and a **great deal longer** than the most of them, we know that we know our business, and that our competitors are not in the possession of any points of value regarding the manufacture of shingles which has not come to **our knowledge.**

Our old mill was burned down in May last, and in its place we have built what is at the present time the **Largest** Shingle Mill in B. C.

Our new Mill has 7 of the latest improved type of Dunbar machine, which we run night and day—giving us a capacity of about **100 Million** a year.

Competent judges who have seen our new mill, tell us that it is one of the most **substantial**, carefully **constructed**, and best **planned** mills in this province. We ourselves think it is **the very best** shingle mill in B. C.; and we know that it is **equipped** with all the very latest improved Shingle Machinery.

Will the trade please note that our contract with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. closed on December 31, 1901. D. Ferguson, of London, Ont., is our representative for that province. Orders sent to him, or to us direct, shall have **prompt** attention.

We want our share of your shingle business, and can **guarantee** you satisfaction in **every particular.**

Spicer Shingle Mill Co., Limited,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

No Fish Stories

go when it comes to speaking about
OUR SHINGLES
FACTS ARE FACTS WHETHER TOLD ABOUT FISH OR SHINGLES
We make a fine 16-inch Shingle.
We make a fine 18-inch Shingle.
We make a fine 24-inch Shingle.
We make all thicknesses from 6-2 inch to 6-3 3/8 inch.
They are going out of our different mills at the rate of 200,000,000 a year. We make more shingles than any one firm in the world. Just think of it!
We claim to be experts. That is not gall. That is a statement which is proven constantly by the testimony of our customers from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic Coast on the Canadian side, and from Maine to Puget Sound.
Mixed Cars our Specialty. Don't forget that we have all kinds of House Finishing Material in Fir and Cedar, and can load any quantity with shingles.
Come, let us deal together.
CUSTOMERS' ATTENTION.—Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of January, 1902, all arrangements with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. of New Westminster, B. C., for the handling of any of our shingles will be ended, and until further notice our authorized general agents will be Mr. Jas. Twitchell, Clinton, Ont., for Ontario, and Mr. Samuel Ashfield of Winnipeg, Man., for Manitoba and the North-West; therefore, orders for straight or mixed cars sent through the above agents or direct to us will have equally prompt and careful attention.
Shingle Mill, Hastings, B.C.; Lumber and Shingle Mill, Vancouver, B.C.; Shingle Mill, New Whatcom, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Sumas, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Carroll Siding, Wash.

The Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co., Limited
Office, 450 Westminster Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED
MESSRS. JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also primefresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.
Cable address, "Owen, Liverpool." A.B.C. Code used.

FELBER, JUCKER & CO.
Lumber Importers
MANCHESTER - ENGLAND
Invite offers from Lumbermen for . . .
Spruce Deals and Battens, Spruce and Pine Floorings, Shooks, Sashes, Mouldings, Dowels, Broom Handles, Chair Stock, Seats, etc. or any Woods suitable for English Market.
Telegraphic Address: FELBER MANCHESTER

JAMES W. SOUTHERN
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND
Wants name of good firm exporting box shooks.

When corresponding with advertisers please mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Pacific Coast Lumber Co.
New Westminster, B. C.
Manufacturers of British Columbia
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
Every bunch bearing our registered Mark "Best Brand" is fully guaranteed by us

BRITISH WOOD BROKERS AND IMPORTERS

ARNWORTH & JARDINE

Wood Brokers and Measurers

able Address, "Farnworth," Liverpool. 3 Dale Street and 9 Canada Dock, LIVERPOOL, ENG.

VRIGHT, GRAHAM & CO. Wood Brokers

Royal Bank Place, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND Cable Address: "Brakridge," Glasgow
Codes Used: Watkin's, Scott's, A.B.C., Lumberman's, Zebra's, Private.

...nts for the sale of CANADIAN WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE, cut to all sizes—and all kinds of Hardwo... in Log, Lumber and Dimension Stock. Shipments to any of the principal ports in the United Kingdom o... continent handled to the best advantage.

Cable Address: SINGLETONS, Glasgow. A B C, A1 and Lieber's Codes.

SINGLETON, DUNN & CO.

WOOD BROKERS

27 Union Street - GLASGOW

F. A. Lightbody & Co.

8 Gordon Street - GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

WOOD BROKERS

Cable Address: "TENEBRIS," GLASGOW. Codes: A. B. C., A 1, "Zebra" and Private.

...ents for CANADIAN WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE; Hardwoods in Log, Etc.
...hipments handled to the best advantage to all ports in the United Kingdom. Correspondence Solicited.

Telegraphic Address—"WAINSCOT," GLASGOW.

BUCHANAN & FRENCH

WOOD IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS

Albert Saw Mills, RENFREW, and St Enoch Square, GLASGOW.

...alers in Birch, Walnut, Ash, Oak, Canary Whitewood, Pine, Spruce, &c.

DEPOTS: BARKING, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, HULL AND BRISTOL

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...graphic Address: MOULDING, LONDON — 92 to 98 Belvedere Road, LAMBETH, S. E.

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BELFAST - IRELAND.

Agents for Canadian white pine and spruce, cut to all sizes, and for all kinds of ...rdwoods in log, lumber and dimension stock. Shipments handled to the best advant...ge at all ports in Ireland. Correspondence solicited.

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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

THE BOSTON MARKET.

The spruce lumber position at Boston is firm, with little that is new in the market. Orders are not plenty since it is between seasons. Neither is the supply anything but decidedly limited. When business starts in the spring, it is more than likely that there will be a shortage and stronger prices, following the course of other classes of lumber: Ten and 12 inch dimensions, $20; 9 inch and under, $18 to $18.50; 10 and 12 inch random lengths, 10 feet and up, $19 to $19.50; 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4, 10 feet and up, $16.50; all other randoms, 9 inch and under, 10 feet and up, $17.50; 5 inch and up merchantable boards, $15 to $16; matched boards, $17.50 to $18.50; out spruce boards, $12.50 to $13; bundle furring, $16 to $17.

Hemlock holds firm, in keeping with spruce, though trade is quiet: Boards, 12 14 and 16 feet, $14 to 14 50 for good eastern; Pennsylvania, No. 1, $16 to $17; No. 2, $14.50; random, $13 to $13 50.

White pine is scarce, with the position very firm and higher prices on all the best grades: Uppers, 1 inch, $72 to $73; 2½ and 3 inch, $77.50; 4 inch, $82.50; selects, 1 to 1 1-2 inch, $66 to $67; 2 inch, $68 to $70; 2 1-2 to 3 inch, $73 to $76; 4-inch, $75 to $80; fine common, 1-inch, $55; 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 inch, $60; 2 inch, $55; 2 1-2 and 3 inch, $65 to $67; 4 inch $70; barn boards, $23 to $32; coffin boards, $27 to $32.

Shingles are firmly held, with the demand limited: Extra cedar, $3.25 to $3.30; clear, $2.90 to $2.95; second clear, $2.35 to $2.40; sap, $2.10 to $2.20; extra No. 1, $1.75 to $1.80; Washington and British Columbia, 16-inch, five butts to 2 inches, $3.45 to $3.50.

Clapboards are still very firm: Extra spruce, $35 to $36; clear, $33 to $34; second clear, $29 to $32; extra No. 1, $20 to $23; pine extra, $50 to $52; clear, $45 to $48; second clear, $40 to $42.

Laths are quoted at: One and five-eights inch, $3 to $3 05; 1 1-2 inch, $2.95 to $3.

The dissolution is announced of the Stevenson Lumber Company, of Ottawa East. The business will be continued by G. A. Little.

MASON, GORDON & CO.
WHOLESALE TIMBER
Montreal, Quebec
Eastern Agents The B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B. C.
DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

H. D. WIGGIN BOSTON, MASS 89 STATE ST.
will inspect at mill and PAY CASH for
LOG RUN
Elm, Ash, Bass and other Hardwoods
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY
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OTTAWA & NEW YORK LUMBER LINE
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Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont.
Hoe & Co., R., New York.
The James Robertson Co., Montreal, Que.
The Ottawa Saw Co., Ottawa, Ont.

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Shier, J. D., Bracebridge, Ont.

WIRE ROPE

Dominion Wire Rope Company, Montreal.
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Babbitt Metal, Syracuse Smelting Works, Montreal, Que.
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Turbines, Madison Williams, Port Perry, Ont.
Tool Handles, Blyth Handle Works.
Tents, Canoes, &c., Peterborough Canoe Co., Peterborough, Ont.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES--WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00	1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
1½ 1½ and 2 inch No. 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00	1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 50	17 50
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	26 00	28 00	1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00	1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00	1 inch siding mill culls	13 50	14 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00	Cull scantling		12 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common		16 00	1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
2x10 common		17 00	1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
2x12 common		17 50	1½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 00
3x10 common		17 00	1½ inch No. 2 Lath		2 50
3x12 common		17 50	1⅜ inch Norway lath		2 75
1x10 and 12 common	17 00	18 00	X white pine shingles		75
1 inch siding common		15 50	XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts	1 65	1 75
1 inch strips, common		15 50	XXX white pine shingles	2 60	2 70
1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00	B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
			B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15
			Hemlock, f.o.b. Toro to		12 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.
Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds		$26 00	$28 00	Elm, rock, mill run	1 to 1¼" 20 00	22 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in		22 00	24 00	Elm rock, mill run	1½" 3.. 23 00	25 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in		23 00	25 00	Hickory, 1sts and 2nds	1½" 2.. 32 00	35 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	1	17 00	19 00	Maple, 1sts and 2nds	1 1½ 18 00	19 00
Birch, M. R. 1 in.	1	18 00	20 00	Maple, 1sts and 2nds	2 " 4.. 20 00	21 00
" 1½ "	2..	20 00	22 00	Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds	1 " 1½ 32 00	33 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8		24 00	26 00	Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds	2 " 4.. 34 00	36 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¾ in		21 00	24 00	Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds	1 " 1½ 32 00	36 00
1½ to 2		20 00	22 00	Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds	2 " 4.. 35 00	38 00
" m. r.	1 " 1¼	17 00	18 00	Oak, quart'd, 1sts & 2nds	1 " 2.. 60 00	65 00
Butternut	1 " 1½	23 00	25 00	Walnut, 1sts and 2nds	1 " 3.. 85 00	100 00
"	2 " 3..	25 00	28 00	Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds	1 " 2.. 34 00	38 00
Chestnut	1 " 2..	24 00	26 00			
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	1½	50 00	60 00			
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	2 " 4..	60 00	65 00			
Elm, soft, mill run	1 " 1½	16 00	19 00			
Elm, soft, mill run	2 " 3..	17 00	19 00			

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m		$31 00	45 00	Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, good strips		30 00	35 00	Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine, good shorts		22 00	30 00	Pine mill culls	11 50	14 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b.m		20 00	24 00	1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips		16 00	21 00	1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts		14 00	16 00	1x8 & 9 No. 1 "		19 00
Pine, 10 s.c. and better stock		17 00	20 00	1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better stock		15 00	16 00	Lath per M No. 1	2 25	2 75
Pine, 8 & ups.c. sidings		15 00	17 00	Lath per M No. 2	2 00	2 25
Pine s.c strips		12 00	15 00	xx Cedar shingles, 18"	1 40	1 75
				Cedar Shingles, Clear Butt	2 00	2 35
				Cedar Shingles, xxx	2 50	2 75
				xx Pine Shingles	1 10	1 25
				Pine Shingles, Clear Butts	1 60	1 75
				xxxx Pine Shingles	2 75	3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	39	50
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	45	55
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	45	55

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	50

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$65 00	Selects, 1 in., 8 in. and up wide	$60 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in	65 00	1¼, 1½ and in	60 00
2½ and 3 in.	68 00	2½ and 3 in	65 00
4 in	75 00	4 in	70 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	47 00	2½ and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	60 00
1¼ and 1½ in	50 00	4 in	65 00
2 in	50 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1 in., 7 in. and up wide	36 00	2½ and 3 in., 7 in. and up wide	51 00
1¼ and 1½ in	45 00	4 in	55 00
2 in	46 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	47 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00
1¼ x 6 in. wide	47 00	6 in. wide	47 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	40 00	1½ in., 4, 5 in. wide	43 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	47 00	in., 6 in. wide	47 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	26 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	27 00	No. 2, 9 in	21 00
10 in	23 00	8 and 7 in	20 00
9 in	21 00	No. 3, 12 in	19 50
8 and 7 in	22 00	10 in	18 00
No. 2, 12 in	23 00	9 in	18 00
10 in	21 00	8 in	18 00

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$18 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	17 00	1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 7 in. and up wide	19 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	17 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	30 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	30 00	1¼, 1½ and in., 8 in. and up wide	30 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	4 00	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 50
Clear Butts	3 00	Clear Butts	2 50

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 50	No. 2. White Pine	3
		Hemlock	2

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$72	$74	1x12 inch shippers	$21	
2½ in.	7	74	4/4 inch " 13" & up	23	
1 to 2 in.	65	67	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17	
4 inch uppers	72	74	10-in. dressing and better	28	
Selects, 2½ in up	65	67	10-in. common	18	
1 to 2 in	57	59	12-in. dressing and better	32	
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	57	59	Common, 1x12		
1 to 2 in	45	50	No. 1 barn, 1x12	26	
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	32	42	1x10	24	
No. 2	25	30	1x8	22	
No. 3	21	26	No. 2 barn, 1x12	23	
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in	40	45	1x10	21	
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in	28	30	1x8	20	
Stained saps	25	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in	25	
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch	28	
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35	40	Dressing	26	
Dressing boards, narrow		23	Common		
1x10 inch shippers		20			

LATH.

Pine	$	$3 25	Spruce	$	$3

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 10	$4 75	Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25	5
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock		2
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	Spruce		2

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.
(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	68 00	70 00	1¼ x 10 and 12		35
2½ and 3 in	72 00	75 0	1½ in		34
4 in		75 00	2 in		36
Selects, 1 to 2 in	62 00	63 0	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in		38
2½ and 3 in	63 00	65 00	No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 2 in	40 00	42
4 in		67 00	No. 2 Mou ding Strips, 1 to 2 in	28 00	32
Fine common, 1 in.		47 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in		28
1¼ and 1½ in		49 00	6 8 and 10 in		23
2 in		50 00	No. 2, 10 in		21
3 in		60 00	No. 2, 12 in		24
4 in		62 00	No. 3, 10 in		19
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	36 00	38 00	No. 3, 12 in		20
1¼ and 1½ in		46 00	Box, 1 x 4		15
No. 2, 1 in		22 00	1 x 6 to 12 in	17 00	17
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in		35 00	1 x 13 in and up		18
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in		26 00	1¼ and 1½ in	17 50	18
Dressing 1¼ in		34 00	Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	14 00	14

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in	35 00	37
1¼ to 2 in	33 00	35 00	Strips	19 00	21
			Com. and culls	13 00	15

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls	12 00	14

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6' & up,	22 00	24
			Com. & good culls	12 00	14

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. & up	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	20 00	22

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd hard, 6 in.	18 00	20 00	1st & 2d, soft 6in & up,	17 00	19

THE NEWS

—George Moffatt is building a new shingle mill at Dalhousie, N.B.

—James Chisholm, lumber dealer, Oxford, N.S., died last month.

—A new saw mill has been built by Weston & Sons at Marbleton, Que.

—The Fox River Lumber Company, Limited, has been organized at Fox River, N. S.

—The Columbia Saw Mill Company have decided to rebuild their saw mill at Hezelmere, B.C.

—Improvements will be made this spring to the veneer and box factory at Sundridge, Ont.

—Extensive improvements are being made at the saw mills of Gillies Bros. at Braeside, Que.

—The machinery is being installed in the Northern Lumber Company's saw mill at Pine River, Man.

—A. A. Black, formerly of Walkerton, Ont., has purchased a shingle mill and timber limit at Pike Bay.

—Swan Bros. are about to erect a steam saw mill at Tweedside, N.B., for the manufacture of lumber and excelsior.

—The Firstbrook Box Company, of Penetanguishene, Ont., are preparing to build a new saw mill at the head of the bay.

—J. A. Gregory, of St. John, N.B., is building a large saw mill at Lepreaux, which will be put into operation in the spring.

—At the annual meeting of the Montreal Lumber Company, held in Montreal last month, the old board of directors was re-elected.

—Hilliard & McKinley, builders and planing mill owners, London, Ont., have dissolved partnership, Thomas Hilliard continuing.

—J. G. Morton, lumber dealer, Milton, N. S., has admitted J. S. Morton as partner, and the firm name will be J. G. Morton & Son.

—The Eastman Lumber Company are building an addition to their mill at Racine, Que., for the purpose of manufacturing clapboards on a large scale.

—Among the new industries likely to be established in Wiarton, Ont., this year are two saw mills and a sash and door factory, the latter by Pullybank Bros., of St. Mary's.

—It is announced that the Clarksburg Wood Rim Company and the Shipe Manufacturing Company, of Clarksburg, Ont., which amalgamated two years ago, are to be wound up.

—Thomas Bros., of Norwich, Ont., purpose removing to St. Thomas, where they will establish a plant to manufacture washboards, butter boxes, and box shooks for the export trade.

—John Collins will operate a saw and shingle mill at Honora, Ont., this year, and expects to start sawing immediately. The capacity of the mill is about 25,000 feet per day.

—The value of forest products exported from Canada for the six months ending December 31st, 1901, was $20,375,117, as compared with $19,666,158 for the corresponding period in 1900.

—The first shipment of lumber from Port Arthur, Ont., to Winnipeg over the Canadian Northern Railway was made by Vigars & Company on January 10th. The car was decorated with flags and bunting.

—It is announced that the timber limits, saw mill, etc., of the Moodyville Land & Saw Mill Company, Moodyville, B.C., have been purchased by the parties who control the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company.

—It is reported that the large saw mill at Moodyville, B.C., including timber limits, has been sold to an English syndicate, at a figure in the vicinity of $110,000. Robert Ward & Company have been agents for the mill for the past five years.

—Collingwood, Ont., is becoming a central point for the manufacture of lumber. J. & T. Charlton located here in the fall of 1899, and it is said that a large firm has secured an option on a site along the lake shore on which to build a large mill this year.

—A new concern, known as the West Coast Timber Company, Limited, was incorporated by the British Columbia Government in December last. The president is E. B. Morgan and the secretary-treasurer H. G. Ross. The head office of the company is in Vancouver.

—F. H. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has decided to build a reading room at each of the seven camps connected with the lumbering operations of the Algoma Commercial Company. Application will be made to the Department of Education for travelling libraries.

—Work was commenced early in January on the large saw mill to be built in Vancouver by the Pacific Coast Lumber Company. The mill will have a capacity of 300,000 feet of lumber per day. The machinery is being supplied by the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterborough, Ont.

—The Standard Lumber Company, of Manitoba, is seeking incorporation, to carry on a lumber business throughout the Dominion, the capital stock to be $125,000. Peter McArthur, A. D. McArthur and George Barr, of Westbourne, G. O. Bellamy, of Winnipegosis, and J. G. Harvey, of Dauphin, are the applicants.

—Negotiations are under way between R. H. Pope and the Standard Chemical Company looking towards the establishment by the latter of a large chemical factory at Cookshire, Que. The plant is estimated to cost about $30,000, and Mr. Pope is to get out on his limits in Auckland and East Clifton upwards of 10,000 cords of wood.

—The lumber firm of H. Elderkin & Co., Port Greville, N.S., have built on an average one vessel annually for about thirteen years. Their draughtsman is said to be one of the best in the province. The firm own large tracts of timber lands, including considerable virgin timber, and ship large quantities of piling and spars to Boston and New York.

—James Bain, jr., read a paper before the Canadian Institute on January 11th on "National Parks and Forest Reservation." He reviewed the action of European nations in preserving large areas for the benefit of their citizens and for the supply of timber products, and pointed out how generously the United States Government had during the past twenty years preserved immense tracts of country in the west for parks and reservation. The total area set apart amounts to 50,000,000 acres, or nearly the area of Great Britain. He commended the Ontario Government in setting apart the Algonquin Park, Rondeau Park, and the forest reservations in the counties of Frontenac and Addington and township of Sibley. He urged the extension of the Temiscaming reserve over the whole of the country near the height of land north of Lake Huron.

CASUALTIES.

While operating a circular saw in his planing mill J. S. Desrivieres, of Ottawa, had two fingers of his left hand severed.

W. J. Beattie was caught in the machinery of D. C. Beattie's planing mill at Norwich, Ont., and received injuries from which he died.

John Wilson, employed in the Rathbun Company's lumber camp in Findlayson township, was killed on December 31st by a falling limb.

TRADE NOTES.

Mr. C. M. Strange, who for many years represented Messrs. Lewis Bros., of Montreal, on the road, has recently been appointed warehouse manager.

Mr. Theo. Korb, late of St. Louis, has recently taken charge of the advertising department of Messrs. Lewis Bros., of Montreal. Mr. Korb will give to the duties of his present position the benefit of a wide experience.

A new company is being formed in Toronto to take over the business of the John Abell Company, manufacturers of engines, boilers, and general machinery. The company will have a large capital and will proceed at once to extend the business.

The Syracuse Smelting Works, of Montreal, have sent their customers a neat calendar, showing the figures of two girls on a tandem going at a high rate speed down a steep hill with a bar of Syracuse babbit under the wheels. The illustration gives an exce e idea of the anti-friction qualities of the metal

PERSONAL.

Hon. John Sharples has been re-elected first vice-president of the Quebec Board of Trade.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, manager of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, has been re-elected as mayor of Rat Portage, Ont.

Mr. W. A. Hare, a graduate of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, has been engaged as superintendent of the car building works of Rhodes, Curry & Company, Amherst, N. S.

Mr. J. M. Chisholm, representative at Winnipeg for the Rat Portage Lumber Company, was on Christmas morning presented by the members of his staff with a handsome gold headed cane, suitably engraved.

Mr. William Power, of the firm of W. & J. Sharples, lumber merchants, Quebec, has been elected by acclamation as member for Quebec West in the Dominion Parliameet, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. R. R. Dobell.

Mr. H. Herreboult, a capitalist from Antwerp, Belgium, visited Eastern Canada early in January with the object of arranging for the shipment of hardwood lumber to Belgium, where he states there is a good market for that class of timber.

Mr. O. G. Andsrson, manager of the Anderson Furuiture Company at Woodstock, Ont., which has been absorbed by the Canadian Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, has severed his connection with the establishment, and will probably build a new factory at some other point.

Mr. F. T. Rutherford, of Winnipeg, has been appointed travelling agent in Manitoba and the Territories as far west as Moose Jaw, for the North Pacific Lumber Company, of Barnet, B.C. Mr. Rutherford is the youngest son of Mr. Thomas Rutherford, of the lumber firm of Brown & Rutherford, Winnipeg.

A pretty wedding was celebrated early in January at the residence of Mr. John Bertram, 9 Walmer road, Toronto, when his daughter, Miss Ella A. Bertram, became the bride of Mr. C. W. Pitt, of the Collins Inlet Lumber Company. Mr. and Mrs. Pitt received many tokens of esteem, and were warmly congratulated by numerous friends.

Mr. William Little, who has been connected with the Magann-Fawke Lumber Company at Toronto for some time, has gone to Irving, Kentucky, to look after the financial interests of the above firm in connection with their manufacturing department. The company have a large circular and band saw mill at Irving, manufacturing chiefly whitewood and oak.

Mr. C. W. Burns, who recently sold his lumber business at Trout Creek, Ont., to the Anderson Furniture Company, has resigned his position as manager for this company at Trout Creek, and is about to leave for British Columbia to engage in lumbering in that province. Mr. Burns has already had considerable experience in lumbering in California, and is therefore familiar with the character of the timber in British Columbia and the methods of handling and manufacturing. He is also experienced in the manufacture of shingles, and will no doubt meet with success.

The Collins Bay Rafting & Forwarding Company, of Kingston, Ont., are reported to have disposed of their rafting business to the Calvin Company of that city. The reason for the sale is said to be the falling off in the quantity of square timber shipped to the Quebec market.

To file a rip saw with a sharp bevel to the teeth and use it as a cross cut has often been done, but is commonly regarded as a makeshift and is not done except in cases of necessity. A filer in a Michigan factory found the results so satisfactory from that method of filing that he now uses it in preference to the common method of filing. But as one swallow does not make a summer, it is not expected that there will be any great haste in other filers to follow the example.

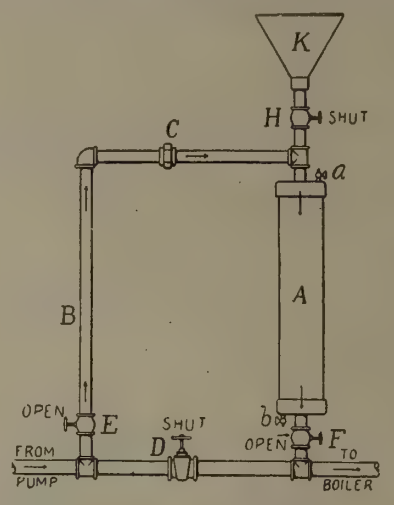
CARING FOR RAW MATERIAL.

It is generally conceded that the best way to preserve logs or blocks of timber is to store them in the water. However, water is not always available for this purpose, and when there is a big stock of valuable timber to be cared for at the mill till it can be worked up, it is frequently a source of worry. Painting the ends of logs is a help in this way, and is quite frequently resorted to, but even with this there is need for some shelter from the sun. It may seem a little odd, too, but it appears that about as good a way to do this as any is to cover the stock with sawdust and such trash that accumulates about a mill. A pile of burls and short logs covered in this way present something of the appearance of an old abandoned mill site with a few old stumps and log ends mixed up with the sawdust pile. At first flash this whole thing looks like decay, and there is no doubt but what it is conducive to decay as far as the sap portion of the wood is concerned, but in making fine veneer that is waste stock, any way, so there is not so much loss, and there is no question but that the sawdust will prevent season cracks. Probably a better settling of the point here would be to say that the sawdust pile is not resorted to for indefinite storing, but where there is a desire to protect fine logs and burls from the sun for a short season it is undoubtedly effective.

Great Britain pays out annually for timber and lumber over one hundred million dollars.

INTRODUCING SOLVENTS INTO BOILERS.

We are often asked by engineers and others how to introduce scale solvents, such as soda ash, into a boiler. We took up this question at some length in the issues of The Locomotive for July and August, 1888, when we showed two very convenient arrangements for pumping the dissolved solvent into the boiler, and also a method of introducing it by means of an injector. These different methods ordinarily work very well in practice, but we have occasionally had complaints to the



ARRANGEMENT OF PIPING FOR INTRODUCING SOLVENTS.

effect that the soda ash, when passed through the pump, eats out the packing thereof. We think this would hardly be likely to occur with a new packing, but with an old one, which had become impregnated with oil or grease, the soda ash might easily give some such trouble as has been reported.

To assist those who have had difficulties of this sort, we present, herewith, another plan for introducing the dissolved solvent, by means of which it is forced into the boiler without passing through the pump at all. The present arrangement calls for more piping than the ones previously shown, and its only advantage is that it saves the pump.

Referring to the illustration, A is a section of big pipe—say 6 inches in diameter and 30 inches long—which is to serve as a reservoir. This connects with the feed pipe running from the pump to the boiler, by means of the pipes B, C, and F, which are so arranged that they connect the feed pipe on opposite sides of the stop valve D. Over the reservoir is a funnel, K, by means of which the reservoir, A, can be filled through the valve H. The reservoir, A, is provided with pet-cocks, a and b, at the top and bottom, so that it may be readily filled and emptied. A union is provided at C, to facilitate the assembling of the piping. (A right-and-left elbow, of course, may be used instead, if it is preferred.)

The device is used as follows: The reservoir A being empty, valves E and F, and pet-cock b, are first closed, and valve H and pet-cock a, are opened. The soda ash solution is then poured into K, until the reservoir A is filled. The valve H and the pet-cock a are then closed, as well as the valve D, in the main pipe. Valves E and F are then opened, and the pump is started. The device is then in the condition shown in the engraving, and the water from the pump passes through B, C and A, as shown by the arrows, sweeping the contents of A out into the boiler.

When the pump has been run long enough to thoroughly remove all soda ash from A, valve D may be opened and valves E and F closed. The reservoir A is then emptied by opening pet-cock b and either pet-cock a or valve H, and the device is again ready for operation.—The Locomotive.

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Corner 22nd and Centre Avenue,

CHICAGO, October 12th, 1901

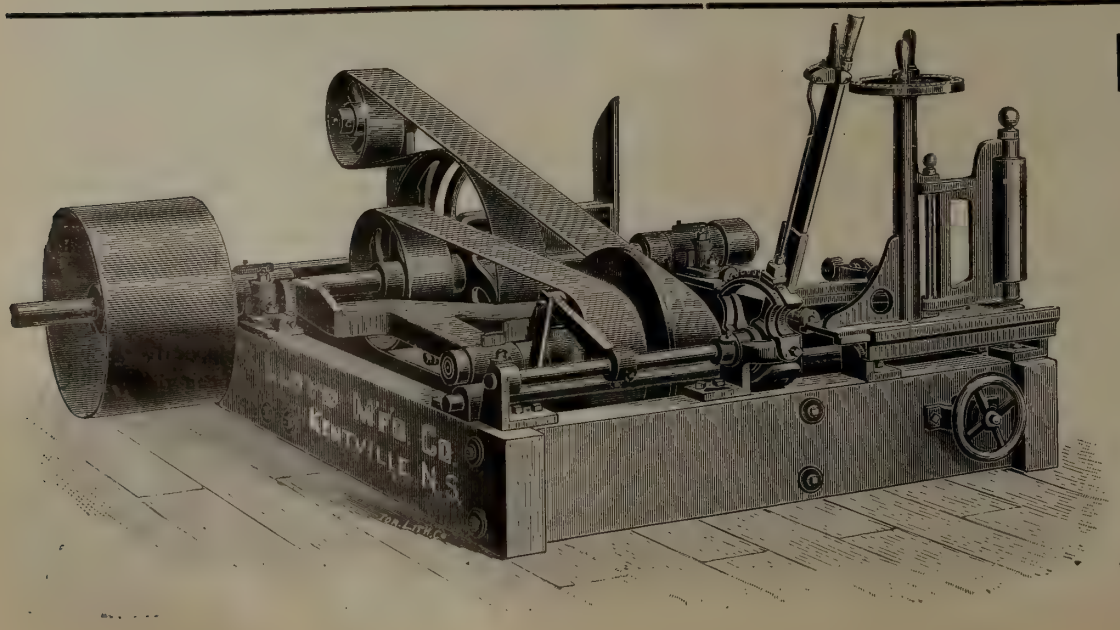
GENTLEMEN:

Preparatory to increasing our manufacturing interests at Vicksburg, Miss., we have decided to close out and wind up a number of our scattered yards in Mississippi and Arkansas. The stock consists of several million feet of all kinds of Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, well seasoned and in good condition for immediate use. We propose to put a price on the above named material that will move it, and make a grade that will be an inducement to the purchaser.

Owing to the rapid wholesale manner in which we move and handle lumber we do not consider it practicable to issue a stock sheet or make standing quotations, for which reason we solicit your inquiries for any material that you are in the market to buy or will use in the future, and if you will take the time to furnish us the above information, we will make you some interesting quotations.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO



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Turbine Water Wheels,
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Stave Planers.

KENTVILLE, N

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A report of the annual meeting of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association was received just after our January issue had gone to press. The meeting was held in Vancouver on December 17th, when officers were elected and the price list revised and ordered to be published in more concise form. The new list includes a schedule for the Vancouver trade, one for the Fraser River trade, and others for export and Manitoba and eastern trade. The officers elected for 1902, and the various committees appointed, are as follows :

President, John Hendry (B. C. Mills, T. & T. Co., Ltd.), Vancouver ; Vice-President, J. A. McNair, (Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Co., Limited), Vancouver ; Secretary, William F. Stein, Chartered Accountant, Vancouver ; Honorary Treasurer, William Sulley (E. H. Heaps & Company) , Cedar Cove.

LUMBER MILLS BRANCH : Chairman, L. A. Lewis (Brunette Sawmill Company, Ltd.), Sapperton ; Vice - Chairman, P. D. Roe, Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, Ltd.), Port Moody ; Committee, R. Jardine (Royal City Planing Mills), New Westminster ; E. C. Mahoney, (Royal City Planing Mills), Vancouver.

SHINGLE MILLS BRANCH : Chairman, E. H. Heaps (E. H. Heaps & Co.) , Cedar Cove ; Vice-Chairman, J. G. Scott (Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Ltd.), New Westminster ; Committee, H. H. Spicer (Spicer Shingle Mill Company, Ltd.) , Vancouver ; William Tytler, (Canada Shingle Company, Ltd.) , Hastings ; A. J. Welsh (B. C. Shingle Manufacturing Company, Ltd.) , Vancouver.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES BRANCH : Chairman, S. N. Jarrett (Vancouver Sash and Door Company, Ltd.) , Vancouver ; Vice-Chairman, J. W. Hackett (Robertson & Hackett) , Vancouver ; Committee, E. H. Heaps, (E. H. Heaps & Company) , Cedar Cove ; E. C. Mahoney (Royal City Planing Mills) , Vancouver ; R. Jardine (Royal City Planing Mills) , New Westminster.

STANDING COMMITTEES : Legislation, R. Jardine (Royal City Planing Mills) , New Westminster ; J. G. Woods (Moodyville Lands & Saw Mills Co.), Moodyville ; L. A. Lewis (Brunette Sawmill Company, Ltd.), Sapperton.

RAILWAY RATES : C. M. Beecher (B. C. Mills T. & T. Company, Ltd.) , Vancouver ; P. D. Roe (Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, Ltd.) , Port Moody ; H. H. Spicer (Spicer Shingle Mill Co., Ltd.) , Vancouver.

LABOR : E. C. Mahoney (Royal City Planing Mills) , Vancouver ; William Tytler (Canada Shingle Company, Ltd.) , Hastings ; H. DePencier (North Pacific Lumber Company, Ltd.) , Barnet.

LOGS : C. M. Beecher (B. C. Mills, T. & T. Company, Ltd.), Vanconver ; L. A. Lewis (Brunette Saw Mill Company, Ltd.) , Sapperton ; J. W. Hackett (Robertson & Hackett) , Vancouver.

UTILIZING PINE WASTE.

A western firm write the CANADA LUMBERMAN as follows : " We are operating a small planing mill, sash and door factory and jobbing shop, and find that we have a good deal of pine waste that looks too good to throw away, and yet we cannot just see how we can work it up profitably. We would not have enough of this waste to consider shipping any product by the carload. Could you make us a suggestion that would assist in solving the problem ? "

We would be glad to hear from any of our readers who know of a profitable method of utilizing the waste from pine timber.

SAW MILL STATISTICS.

The preliminary census report of the saw mills, planing mills (operated in connection with saw mills) and timber camps of the United States shows the following figures for 1900 and the increase during the previous decade :

Establishments, 33,035 ; increase, 46 per cent. ; capital, $611,010,412 ; increase, 96 per cent. Average number wage earners, 283,510 ; increase, 9 per cent. Total wages, $104,633,091 ; increase, 19 per cent. Miscellaneous expenses, $71,719,239 ; decrease, 26 per cent. Cost of materials, $317,607,048 ; increase, 31 per cent. Value of production, $566,832,984 ; increase, 29 per cent.

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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

PULP WOOD—TREATMENT OF THE RAW MATERIAL IN THE LOG AND ITS MEASUREMENT.

By a Canadian Pulpmaker.

Chapter V.—Measurement by the Scale of Chords.

As already suggested, there is, as yet, no fixed rule for calculating the relation existing between the contents of a number of logs as found by Doyle's rule, and as determined by a measurement of the same logs in term of standard cords.

Now, as the actual quantity of wood in a pile will vary slightly, according as the logs are large and piled loosely, or of small diameter and piled closely, custom allows sundry alterations in the dimensions of the standard cord in order to make up for deficiencies or differences arising from this cause. Hence a good many anomalies exist in certain localties. In some of the states 132 cubic feet is accepted as the cord, and wood contracts are based on that measure.

In the province of Quebec, until quite recently, the cord has been taken as equivalent to 1,000 feet board measure.

In some parts of New York state the cord has been allowed to scale 685 feet board measure.

As a result of careful observation as to the amount of lumber which could be obtained from a given number of logs, many experts on this question accept 500 feet board measure as the equivalent of a cord of wood.

As these relative quantities are fixed in a manner more or less arbitrary, they cannot serve as an exact measure of the contents of a cord of pulp wood. The amount of wood in a cord is determined somewhat by the diameter of the logs, and the manner in which they are piled. Thus, if a number of logs of large diameter are cut up into four-foot lengths and piled, the total quantity or weight of wood would not necessarily be the same as if a number of logs of smaller diameter were similarly treated, owing to the fact that the wood of smaller size will pack closer and leave less air space between the individual pieces of wood.

But in practical everyday work considerations of this kind are not of much account, for it is unlikely that in handling any quantity of logs the amount of wood in a number of piled cords would vary to a serious extent, that is when the whole quantity dealt with is considered.

The method adopted by the Government of Ontario seems to be based on more correct principles than any other system at present in use, although it must be confessed that it entails a good deal of work on the scaler or other employed in checking the wood cut.

This system has been referred to in a previous chapter, more particularly with respect to the practical work of scaling. The contractor or jobber is compelled to keep a record of the two end diameters of each and every log cut. The mean of the two figures recorded for each log is taken as the mean diameter, and this figure so obtained is the basis of after calculation.

The official standard of reckoning is the determination of the cubical contents of each log, and the selection of some empirical number for converting the total number of cubic feet of timber obtained into cords.

For this purpose the Government has issued a table showing the contents of round logs in solid cubic measure. Reference is made to this table and the scaler is thus enabled to work out the contents of the logs cut into solid cubic measure.

The following extract will serve to indicate the nature of the table, which in reality is only an ordinary mathematical table showing the volume, in cubic feet, of cylindrical bodies for certain diameters.

Cubical Contents of Round Timber.

Length feet	Dia. 6 ins.	Dia. 8 ins.	Dia. 10 ins.	Dia. 12 ins.	Dia. 14 ins.	Dia. 16 ins.	Dia. 18 ins.
8	1.57	2.80	4.36	6.28	8.55	11.17	14.14
10	1.96	3.49	5.45	7 85	10.69	13.96	17.68
12	2.36	4.19	6.54	9.42	12.83	16.75	21.21
14	2.75	4 89	7.64	11.00	14.97	19.55	24.27
16	3'14	5.59	8 73	12 57	17.10	22.34	28.78
18	3.53	6.29	9'82	14.14	19.24	25.13	31.81
20	3 93	6.99	10 90	15.71	21.38	27.93	35.34

A log which measured 20 feet and having its small end diameter 6 inches and the large end 10 inches, thus giving a mean diameter of 8 inches, would contain by this table 6.99 cubic feet.

A log having a mean diameter of 6 inches and a length of 14 feet, would contain 2.75 cubic feet.

The contents of any log can readily be determined without reference to a table by the use of the general formula or rule as follows :—

$$\text{Cubic contents equals} \frac{22}{7} R^2 L$$

where the dimensions are all expressed in feet.

R is the radius (half the diameter).

L is the length.

Example :—What are the contents of a log 20 feet long, having a mean diameter of 8 inches.

$$\text{Contents are} \frac{22}{7} R^2 L = \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{16}{144} \times \frac{20}{} = 6.99.$$

This is the figure given in the above table.

With the log 14 feet long having a mean diameter of 6 inches the same formula applies.

$$\text{Contents are} \frac{22}{7} R^2 L = \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{9}{144} \times \frac{14}{} = 2.75.$$

The calculation of the total number of cubic feet, obtained this way, into standard cords is effected by taking 115 solid cubic feet as equivalent to one standard cord. This figure has been arrived at by the Government as the result of numerous experiments instituted with the intention of determining the relation between a piled cord and the solid contents of the wood comprised in that cord.

Thus, a number of logs giving a total measurement of 563,511.5 cubic feet would equal 4,900.1 cords.

This system of ascertaining the contents of pulp wood is commendable for several practical reasons, as it is independent of the size of the logs and no errors are introduced by large variations in the diameters of the logs.

The following table gives some idea of the number of logs required to produce a cord by this method of measurement :—

Number of logs 12 feet long to give a cord containing 115 solid cubic feet.

Diameter Inches.	Cubic Feet in One Log	Number of Logs
6	2.36	49
8	4.19	27
10	6.54	17
12	9.42	12
14	12.83	9
16	16.75	7
18	21.21	5

In all cases referred to, so far, the cord of wood consists of the raw material cut up into such lengths as required by circumstances, but after the removal of the natural bark and of the inner dark coloured bark the shrinkage in measurement is very appreciable.

Messrs. Griffin & Little, in their treatise, quote an experiment which was made in order to determine this important factor in the question of pulp wood manipulation :—

"One cord of green spruce, containing 37 per cent. of moisture and weighing 4,440 lbs., when cut up into four-foot lengths, was barked by the usual barking machinery and again weighed. The weight so obtained was 3,750 lbs. This loss is about 20 per cent. In ordinary cases the shrinkage is somewhat greater, especially if the logs have not been closely trimmed or the projecting knots cut away."

According to this experiment it will take about 125 cords of unbarked wood to produce 100 cords of barked wood.

BRITISH PULP IMPORTS.

During the year 1901 the imports of wood pulp into Great Britain declined 37,379 tons, and in value £204,956, compared with the previous year. The total imports for the two years were 450,363 tons in 1901, and 487,742 tons in 1900. The following table shows the quantities of pulp supplied to the British market by the different countries during the two years :

	1900 Tons.	1901 Tons.	Increase or Decrease. Tons.
Norway.....	286,960	250,557	— 36,403
Sweden.....	113,067	104,863	— 8,204
Canada.....	54,507	70,364	+ 15,857
U. S. A.....	12,006	11,384	— 622
Various.....	21,202	13,195	— 8,007

It will be seen that the past year was not a satisfactory one from point of demand, and consequently prices weakened considerably. The following are the

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The above are associated in the furnishing of expert services for industrial development.

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comparative values of wood pulp received from the countries mentioned :

	1900	1901	Increase or Decrease
Norway.....	£1,323,105	£1,052,595	— £270,510
Sweden.....	830,001	845,097	+ 15,096
Canada.....	246,435	312,084	+ 65,649
U. S. A.	55,393	91,491	+ 36,098
Various.....	162,855	111,566	— 51,289

The tables make an interesting study. Canada was the only country that increased her exports of wood pulp to Great Britain last year. Altogether 70,364 tons were received, an increase of 15,857 tons, whilst the total value shows an increase of £65,649.

Of the total quantity imported Norway supplied 55.6 per cent., compared with 58.8 per cent. in the previous year. Sweden supplied 23.2 per cent., against 23.1 per cent. in 1900. Canada comes third, supplying 15.6 per cent. of the total import, whereas the percentage in 1900 was 11.1 per cent. The United States participated to the extent of 2.5 per cent., compared with 2.4 per cent. in the previous year. The average value of the British imports of wood pulp last year given as follows : Norway, £4 4s per ton ; Sweden, £8 1s ; Canada, £4 8s 6d ; United States, £8. The World's Paper Trade Review, from which these figures are taken, does not give an explanation of the vast difference in the estimated value of pulp imported from the various countries.

PULP NOTES.

Roy & Cannon, solicitors, Quebec, are seeking incorporation for the New Richmond Timber Company, Limited, for the purpose of building pulp and paper mills.

A syndicate of American capitalists have made an offer for the purchase of the Dewar lumber property at St. George, N. B., the object being to build a large pulp mill thereon.

Ross & Holgate, consulting engineers of Toronto and Montreal, are preparing plans for the large pulp mill development to be undertaken at Seven Islands, 350 miles below Quebec, by Clarke Bros., of New York.

The Blanche River Pulp Co. have asked the Ontario Government for an extension of time in which to build their proposed pulp mill.

C. A. Messerve, manager of the Boston and Nova Scotia Wood Pulp Company, is endeavoring to complete arrangements with New York capitalists for the early building of the proposed pulp mill at Wentworth, N. S.

A despatch from Winnipeg dated January 20th stated that Charles Chamberlain had just returned from New York, where he completed arrangements with capitalists for the erection of immense pulp and paper mills on the Winnipeg river, 66 miles from the city of Winnipeg.

It is understood that the work of completing the pulp and paper mills of the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., will be proceeded with at once. A. S. Fairbanks is making a survey of the mill property and as soon as this is completed the plans will be prepared.

JOHN BERTRAM & SONS
DUNDAS, ONT.
MANUFACTURERS OF .
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Cylinder Moulds Cutters
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Plans, Estimates, Supervision and Contracts.
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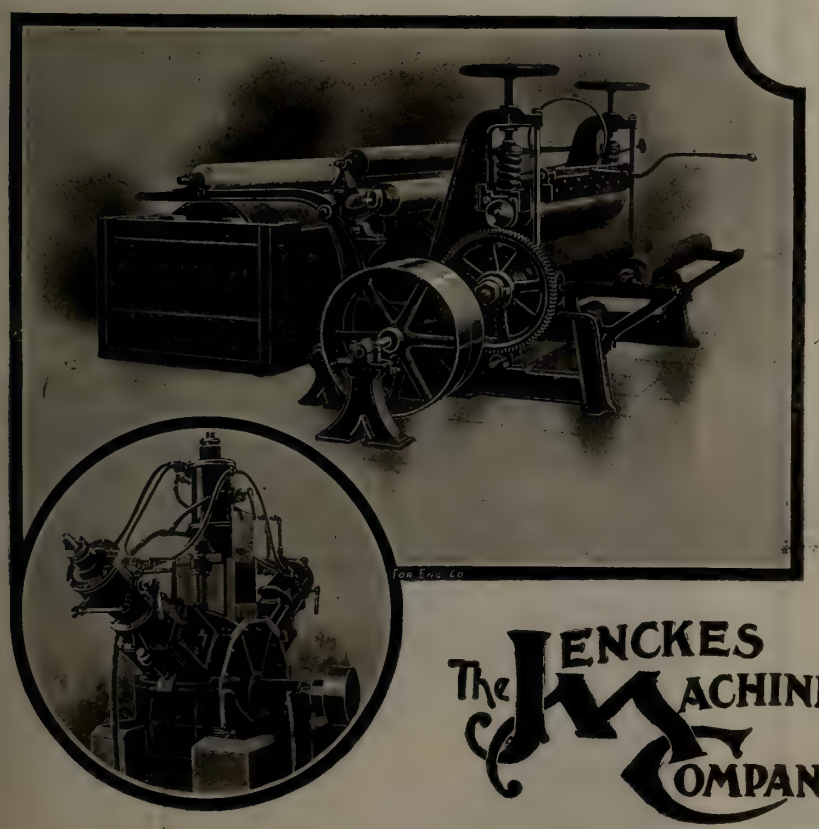
Mill Architect and Engineer
SPECIALTIES—PAPER, PULP AND SULPHITE FIBRE MILLS, ELECTRIC PLANTS, SURVEYS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF WATER POWER.
References on application.

WIRE MATS FOR PULP MILLS
THE B. GREENING WIRE CO., LIMITED
Hamilton and Montreal.

Pulp Mill Machinery



We make a specialty of equipping Ground Wood Pulp Mills from start to finish, and are prepared to build and install Water Power Plants, including Turbines, Steel Cases, Tubing, etc., together with the Pulp Mill Machinery proper, such as

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CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Forestry Association, held in Gttawa on January 6th, there were present: Messrs. W. Little, Wm. Saunders, C. E. E. Ussher, Prof. John Macoun, E. Stewart, Norman M. Ross and R. H. Campbell. Arrangements for the annual meeting to be held on the 6th and 7th of March were discussed. So far as at present arranged, papers will be submitted by Dr. Wm. Saunders on the "Results of Experiments with Shelter Belts as Carried Out at the Experimental Farms;" by Norman M. Ross, assistant superintendent of forestry, on the "Work Accomplished by the Dominion Bureau in the West;" by Mr. W.N. Hutton, on the "Management of Wood Lots in Ontario." A report on the forest fires which have occurred throughout Canada during the past year is to be prepared by the secretary. Arrangements are being made for other papers on the management of spruce pulp forests and other subjects of special interest at the present time. The Forestry Association is steadily growing i numbers, having now a membership of ove 300, and is doing good work to arouse a interest in the preservation of our forests.

H. L. Merritt, of Blenheim, Ont., is considering th removal of his saw mill and sash and door factor to Galt.

In reply to a question asked in the Ontario Legi lature, Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crow Lands, stated that the province received $551,3 during the past year as bonuses on timber limits sale while $210,787 was still due on bonuses on past sale

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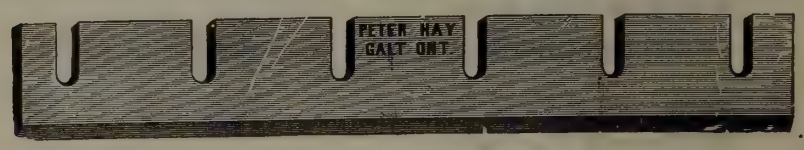

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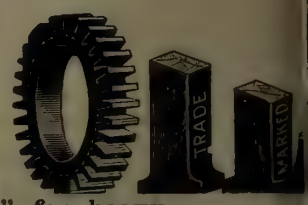

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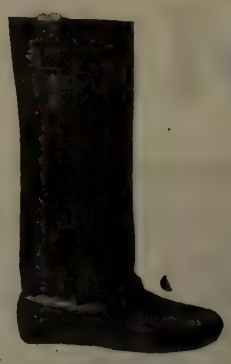

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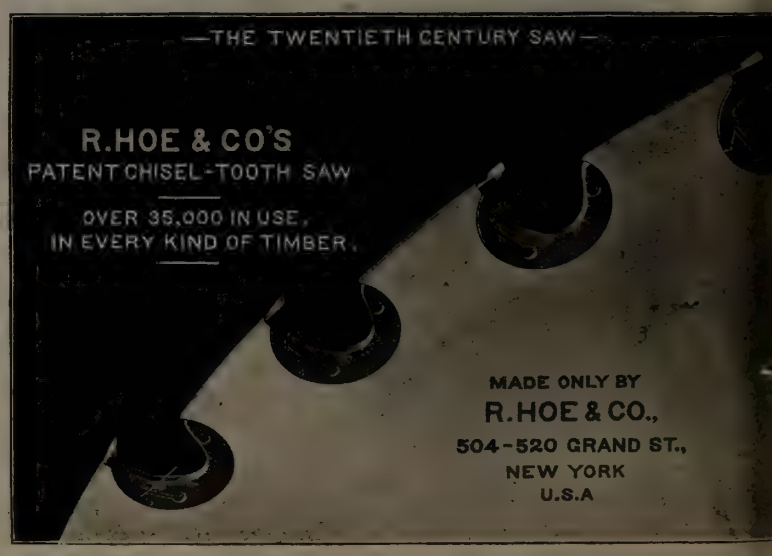

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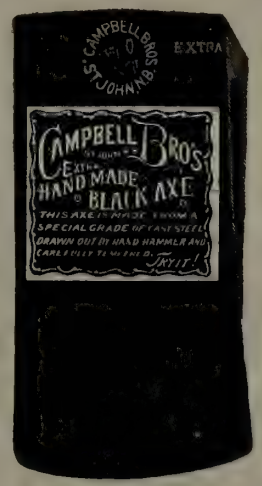

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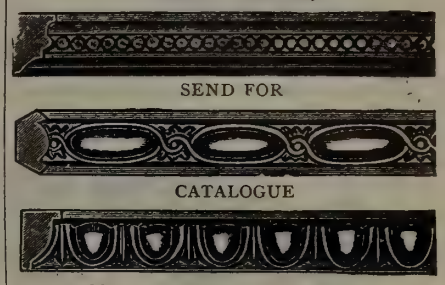

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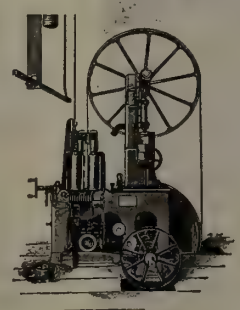

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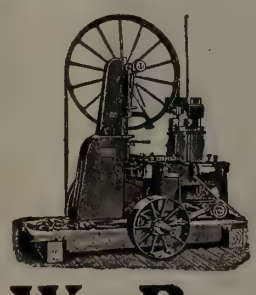

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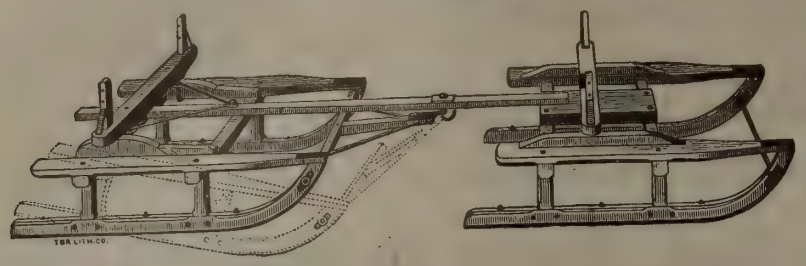

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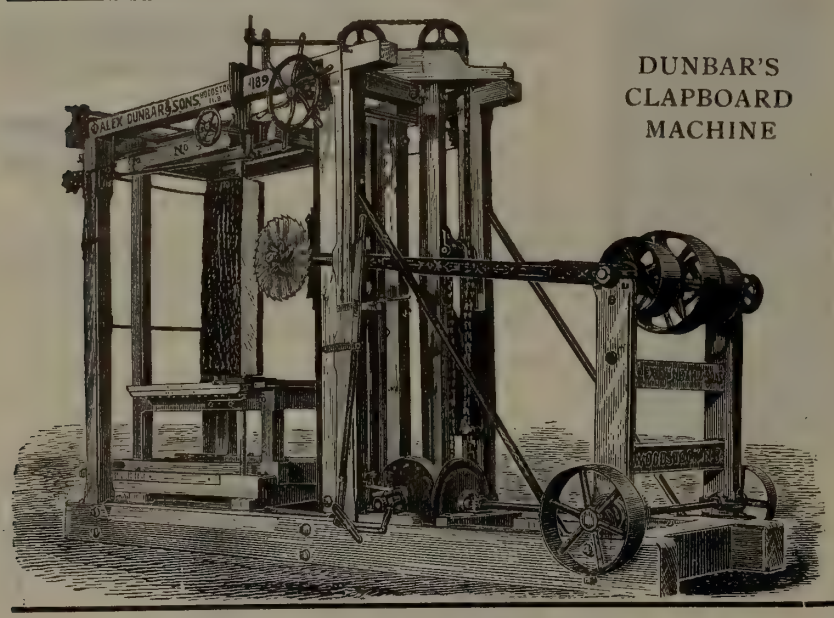

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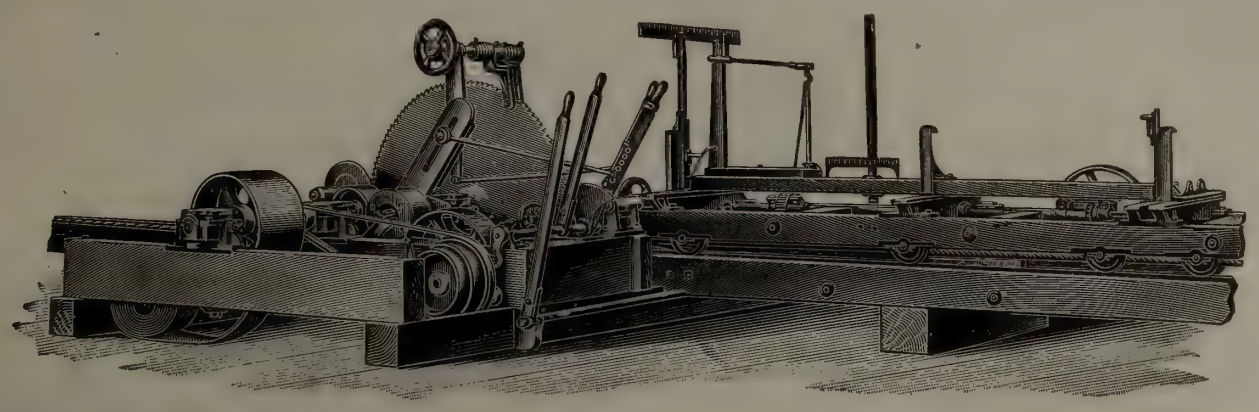

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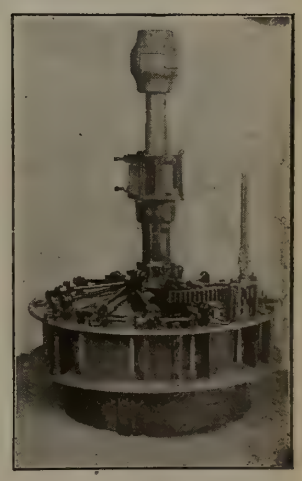

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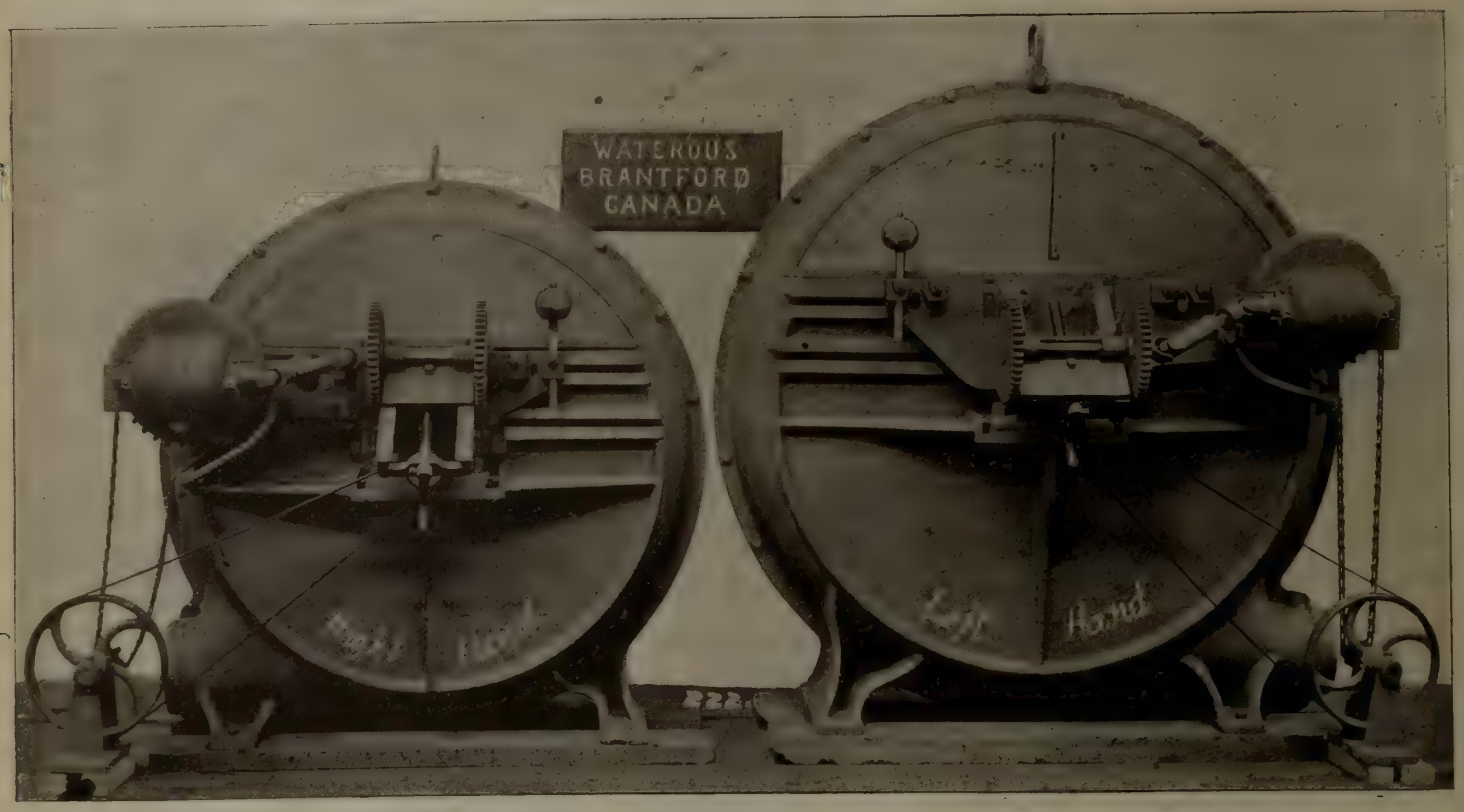

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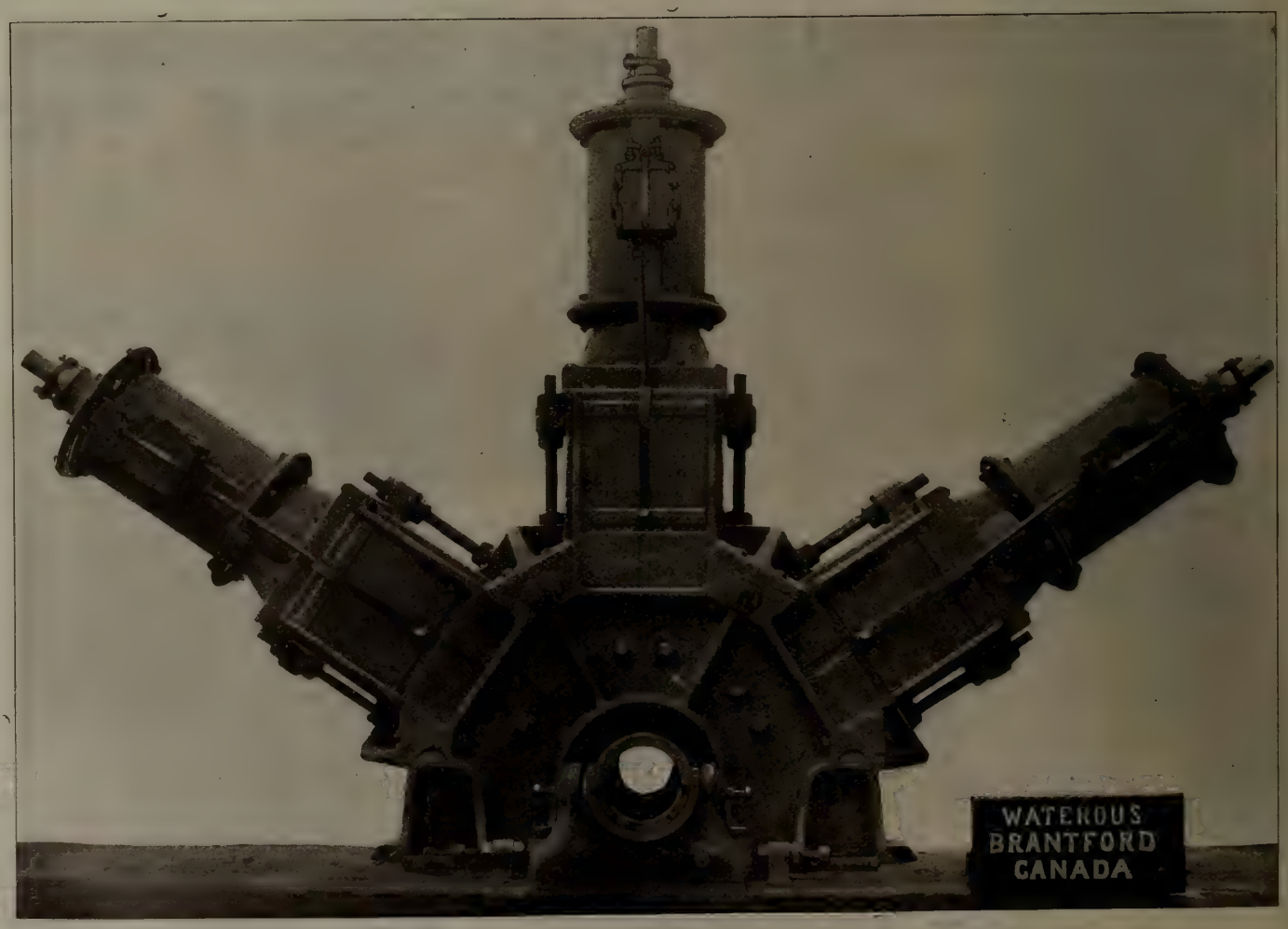

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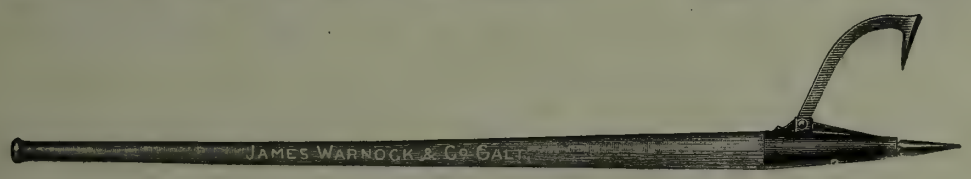

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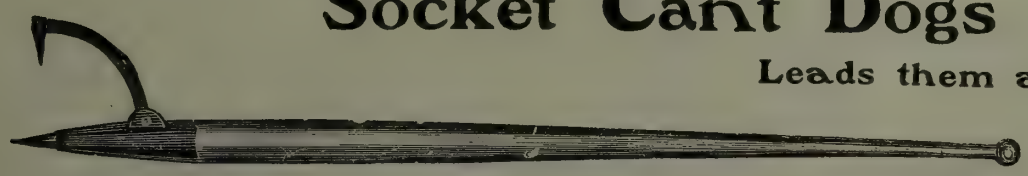

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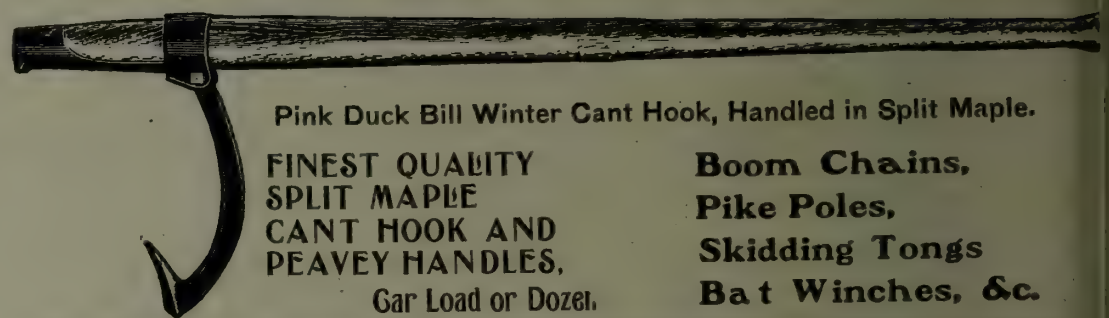

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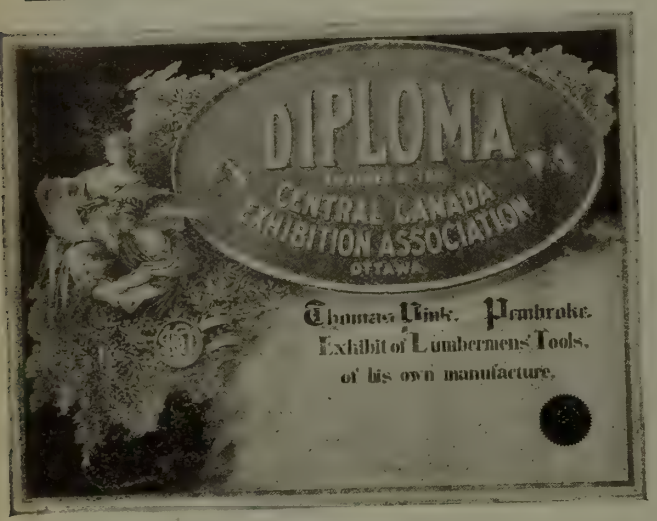

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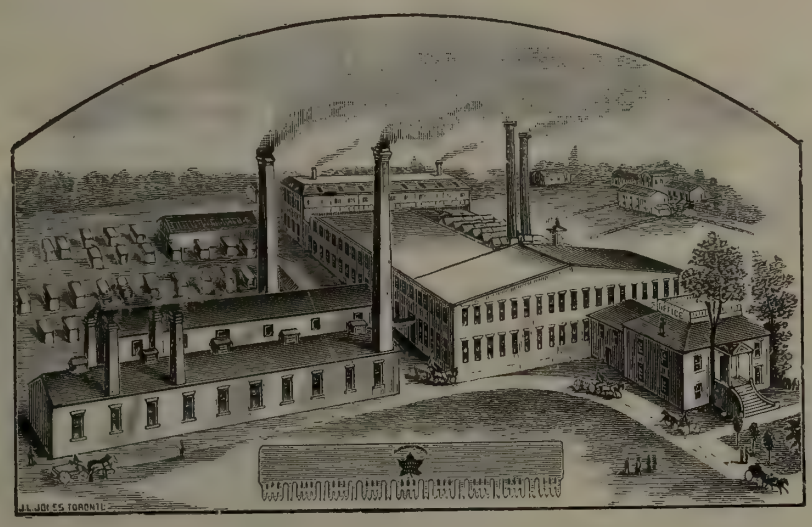

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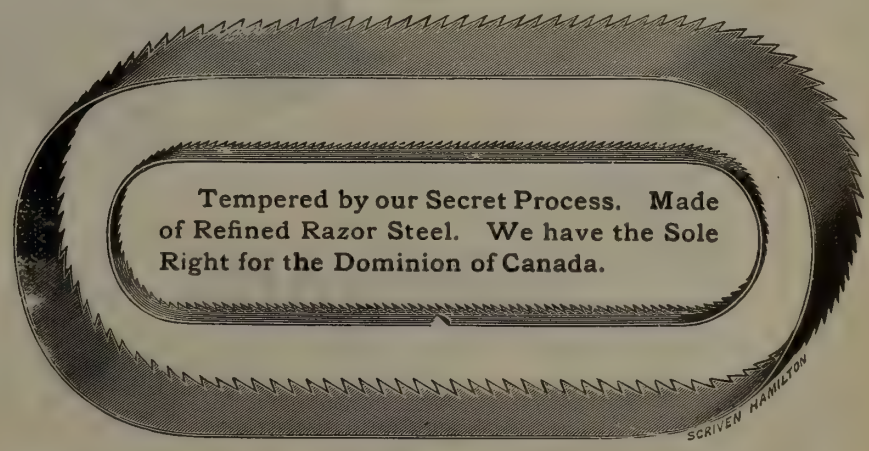
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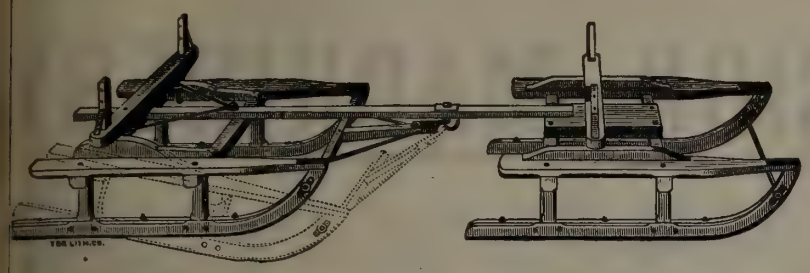

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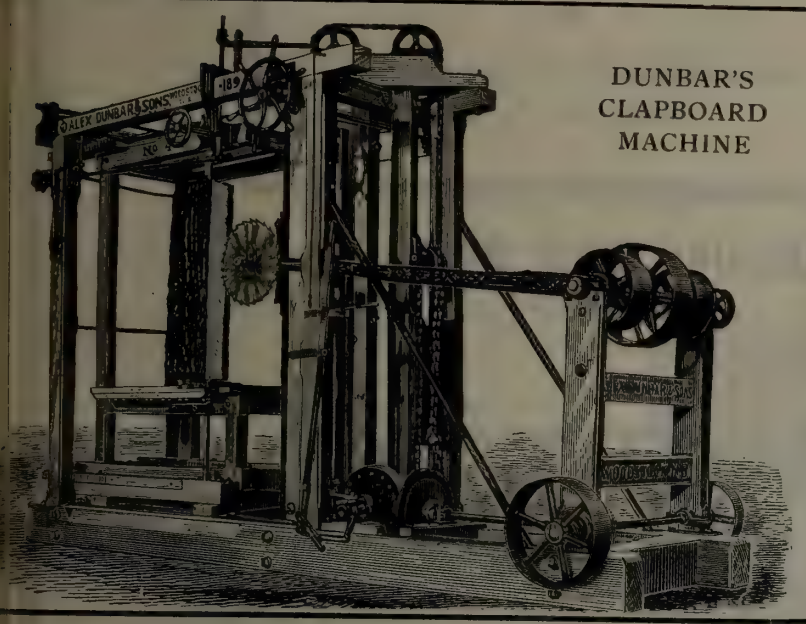

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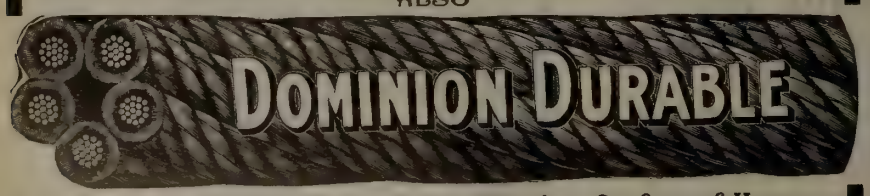

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 3. } TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH, 1902 { TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

CAREER OF A PROMINENT LUMBERMAN.

It may be interesting for the readers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN to know something of the personal history of one of the members of the new lumbering corporation which recently started operations at Sarnia, a full description of whose plant was given in the January issue. He is a thriving American who has come to live on Canadian soil, bringing with him Yankee hustle and push. This is truly an age of specialties, and the successful men of to-day seem to be for the most part those who devote their entire ability and attention to some one line of work, as in this case it might be said Mr. J. M. Diver has been raised in the lumber business, having spent his whole life in its different branches.

Mr. Diver was born at Cleveland, Ohio, on April 15th, 1859. He received a common school education. At the age of sixteen he left Cleveland and went to Lewiston, Ill., where he obtained employment in a combined saw and grist mill. After remaining there for a period of six months, realizing the fact that there was a saw mill in his own town, he concluded that he would return there and try and obtain employment. On his journey he stopped at Fort Wayne, Ind. The country being thickly covered by oak timber, he secured a position and went to work in the woods about twelve miles from that city, where he remained until the following June.

Still clinging to the thought of the saw mill being in his native town, and being urged by his father, Mr. Diver returned to Cleveland on June 6th, 1876, going direct to the saw mill owned by the Cleveland Saw Mill and Lumber Company and asking for employment. He was given a place and went to work as a slab carrier. In the course of a few weeks he was put to work on the lath mill, where he continued for a period of some three months, being then called into the office by Mr. R. K. Hawley, then president of the company, to act in the capacity of office boy. The following spring he was put into the yard to tally lumber under an inspector's eye, where he soon learned the value of lumber and was given a position as inspector. In the year 1880 he was asked to come back to the office and act as assistant book-keeper, which position he held until in 1881 he was given entire charge of the books and made secretary and treasurer of the company. This position he held for some eleven years, when he was advanced to secretary and general manager of the company.

In the year 1900, the company had the misfortune to lose a large raft of logs on Lake Huron, which raft finally went ashore near Goderich, Ont. Mr Diver took the train to Port Huron, Mich., crossing over to Sarnia on July 12 of that year en route to Goderich to superintend the wrecking of this raft. While at Sarnia his attention was called to Sarnia Bay as being an ideal place for a saw mill. He looked over the bay and proceeded on his journey. He had always been told that the Canadian pine was scrubby, that is to say, that the limbs were from the ground up on the trees and that there was no long bodied timber in Canada. After he had reached Goderich and had made arrangements to wreck the raft, he concluded that he would go north in the pine regions of Canada and

MR. J. M. DIVER,
Manager Cleveland Sarnia Saw Mills Company.

see for himself the quality of timber the Dominion contained. He went north in the Algoma district and spent some four weeks in tramping timber lands, and, needless to say he saw some excellent timber. Getting into a very fine tract and finding the owner, he went directly to Bay City and closed a contract for a winter's output of some thirty million feet.

Returning to Cleveland after fixing up the regular routine of business in his office, Mr. Diver went to Sarnia to secure options on booming grounds and a site for a saw mill. These options were closed in the forepart of April, 1901, and on April 15th of that year the company, under his direction, began the erection of the plant already described in this journal.

In the meantime Mr. Diver has secured options on several tracts of timber, which the company have taken up. The company have purchased thousands of acres of timber lands, and the plant for which the ground was broken, so to speak, on April 15th, is now in commission and turning out daily in the neighborhood of 100,000 feet. Mr. Diver moved to Sarnia on August 1st, 1901, and is giving the operations in hand close attention.

If a thorough knowledge of the work in hand, combined with untiring effort, merits success, surely a bright future may be predicted for him and the company with which he is associated.

TESTS OF DOUGLAS FIR.

Builders are familiar with the fact that Douglas fir is among the strongest woods in the world, but figures such as have been prepared for the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co., of Vancouver, are of especia value to those interested in the subject. This company sent five fir logs to the testing and experimental works of David Kirkaldy & Son, of London, England, to be subjected to the severest bending and thrusting tests, and full data to be returned. The results show in detail that fir is in every respect satisfactory to those who have always insisted that it was one of the best varieties of wood.

The specimens give the bending test 12x15 and 16 inches in dimensions, cut to a length of 13½ feet, with a distance of 12 feet between the supports and the load applied at the center. The mean total stress in pounds and deflection in inches are shown in the following table :

Weight.	Deflection.	Weight.	Deflection.	Weight	Deflection
10,000	.027	34,000	.365	58,000	.663
14,000	.119	38,000	.414	62,000	.726
18,000	.170	42,000	.461	66,000	.804
22,000	.219	46,000	.511	70,000	.911
26,000	.269	50,000	.561	74,000	1.070
30,000	.317	54,000	.613	*78,000	1.203

*Only three pieces were given this strain.

The ultimate weight borne by the pieces was 78,714 pounds, or 35.1 tons, which was equivalent upon the beam of 93,162 pounds, or 41.6 tons. The timbers were bent to a deflection of five inches and removed.

Those tested to ascertain the resistance to depression were 12x12 and 100 inches long, with the ends faced true in a lathe. The total stress in pounds and depression in inches were as follows :

Weight.	Depression	Weight	Depression.	Weight	Depression
40,000	.027	220,000	.114	400,000	.195
60,000	.038	240,000	.122	420,000	.205
80,000	.048	260,000	.130	440,000	.214
100,000	.059	280,000	.139	460,000	.225
120,000	.069	300,000	.149	480,000	.243
140,000	.078	320,000	.157	*500,000	.238
160,000	.088	340,000	.165	*520,000	.253
180,000	.097	360,000	.175	**540,000	.250
200,000	.106	380,000	.184	**560,000	.267

*Only three pieces subjected to this strain. **Only two pieces subjected to this strain.

The average ultimate strain of the five pieces before they were crushed was 531,656 pounds, or 3,680 pounds to the square inch, although two of the pieces withstood a stress of more than 4,000 pounds to the square inch.

THE LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

The annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario was held at McConkey's Restaurant, Toronto, on Wednesday, February 12th. Preceding the business meeting an excellent luncheon, provided through the hospitality of the President and Board of Management, was partaken of.

The members in attendance included Messrs. John Waldie, president, Toronto; Robert Watt, second vice-president, Wiarton; W. B. Tindall, secretary, Toronto; W. B. McLean, J. B. Miller, W. P. Bull, Robert Laidlaw, Walter Laidlaw, Toronto; William Laking, Hamilton; George Chew, Midland; C. Beck, Penetanguishene; N. Dyment, Barrie; M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; George Thomson, Goderich; R. Cook, South River; D. G. Lummis, Spragg. The guests were Messrs. T. G. Brough, manager Dominion Bank; Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands; Thomas Southworth, Chief Ontario Bureau of Forestry, and T. S. Young, representing the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

The toast of "The King," and "Canada Our Country" being duly honored, the business of the meeting was proceeded with. Letters of regret were read from Messrs. James Playfair and D. L. White, Midland, John Bertram, Toronto, and W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene.

Mr. Waldie, on behalf of the Board of Management, submitted the following report:

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Gentlemen,—We are pleased to report that the year 1901, now completed, has proved a reasonably prosperous season. That it has not been as profitable as the two preceding years is owing in the first place to increased cost of manufacture. This, however, is not an unmixed evil, as labor has received higher wages, until Ontario to-day is occupying a premier position in affording abundance of employment at higher average wages than any other country we know of. Formerly wages were higher in the United States than in Canada. Now these conditions are changed, and to-day the workmen of Canada are better remunerated than the workmen of the United States or elsewhere.

Owing to the activity occasioned by the South African war, the year 1900 was one in which there was a large demand for red pine for the English market, but on account of the high ocean freights which prevailed in the fall of that year (owing to the immense tonnage employed in the transportation of war supplies to South Africa), it made the cost to the English buyer exceedingly high. Consequently, when a sudden cessation of the active demand occurred, the market for a time in England was rather demoralized, and many of the English buyers on arrival in this country in the spring of 1901 were so despondent that they closed out contracts at considerable loss.

The Canadian producer saw no reason to submit to any reduction in his price, and throughout the season maintained that conditions in England would soon right themselves. This anticipation is now being realized, partly owing to a reduced ocean freight rate from America to Great Britain—shipments having been made during last fall and this winter at a 50 per cent. lower freight than a year ago—and we accordingly look for an improved demand for red pine.

Our white pine has been in unusually good demand. Prices advanced steadily from June until the close of the season, and so far as the higher grades were concerned the advance was really abnormal, averaging as much as from $5 to $10 per M. feet.

We are entering the present year with limited stocks of sawn lumber at the mills, and these largely contracted for. This gives promise that the year will be a prosperous one. It is not desirable that we should seek to advance present prices on the supposition that white pine—which is the largest product of the Ontario mills—is the only wood that can be used. Further, we must realize that as population is concentrating in the large cities, where the buildings requisite for housing are largely constructed of iron, brick and cement, the great consumer of pine is the country, not the city population.

We are pleased to note the increase of self-reliance amongst the people, extending throughout the whole of Canada. This is attracting the attention of the world, and we may therefore look for a very rapid immigration into this country; and this Association through its insistance upon the Ontario Government adopting the Manufacturing Clause, has contributed its whole quota to the prosperity now existing.

The question of transportation is the most important factor in aiding or hindering the advancement of this country, and while the lumber interest suffered very seriously from the car shortage during the months of October and November, we are pleased to note that the executives of the trunk lines of railroads in Canada, realize that if they are to get the best results from the operation of their roads, they must supply additional locomotives and cars. We trust that in future they will time their betterment and ballasting to a period of the year when it will inflict the least loss upon the lumber industry. The withdrawal of a large number of flat cars in the fall of the year is a serious loss to the lumber interest of this country.

We do not think the interests of this country are forwarded by negotiations with the United States looking to a renewal of any kind of Reciprocity Treaty, nor by discussions about the "balance of trade." We serve our best interests by pressing our own Provincial and Dominion Governments to legislate for Canada alone, and it would be unwise for a member of this association to speak of any legislation that we are promoting as retaliatory. Let us act, not talk, and we as lumbermen will continue to saw wood and keep our axes sharp.

We believe the Dominion Government should put wood products on the dutiable list so that in a period of depression (and to offset the American cut on through rates from the South) a tariff would act as a hindrance, and thus prevent Canada from becoming a slaughter market. While the theories of protection and free trade may be discussed academically, this country asks for legislation to suit the conditions that exist here. It is not a matter of theory, it is a matter of deciding what is going to presently promote the welfare of the country.

The arbitrary, perpendicular and unjustifiable increase of insurance on sawmills and lumber in yards has been the subject of discussion with the representatives of the Underwriters. They admit that the rate is unscientific as well as unjust, and we have expectation of improvement, either by reduction or by special rating, where conditions warrant same.

JOHN WALDIE, President.

The president stated that it was not thought prudent to further press the railways regarding insufficient cars owing to the inability of the roads to supply cars for all kinds of traffic, as the result of the general prosperity of the country. The question of forming a mutual insurance association for self-protection in insurance matters had, as stated in the report, been considered. The lumbermen had mutual insurance in Massachusetts, but they were only able to carry $5,000, and this amount was too limited for the members of this Association.

Mr. Dyment concurred in the statements set forth in the report. He was surprised that the prosperity in the lumber business had continued so long, but in his opinion the outlook for white pine was good, even better than twelve months ago. The large amount of lumber made last year had been worked off at very satisfactory prices.

As one of the advocates of mutual insurance Mr. Beck was asked to speak. He contended that a large amount of money in insurance premiums was each year being sent to the United States and England, and urged that if the lumbermen could not arrange among themselves to carry their own insurance, they should at least place the risk with Canadian companies. If a lumbermen's mutual insurance company could be formed it would be a check upon the present companies. He was in favor of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario amalgamating with the Canadian Manufacturers Association, on the ground that in this way it might be possible to obtain from the Government more consideration than had been received in the past. Mr. Beck also brought up the question of labor and urged that the Government should give more attention to the importation of German settlers.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

The following statistical report was presented by the secretary:

GENTLEMEN,—Herewith I beg to submit to you the following statistical information based upon such replies as I have received from the circular letter of Jan. 3, 1902.

PRODUCTION WHITE PINE LUMBER.—The total production of mills in North-Western Ontario, which embraces all mills on the Georgian Bay, Northern Division of the G.T.R. to Callender, and C.P.R., North Bay to Rat Portage, was 351,000,000 feet in 1899, 476,000,000 feet in 1900, and 466,000,000 feet in 1901, the decrease in 1901 from that of 1900 being 10,000,000 feet, which is mainly accounted for by the output of one or two of the mills being seriously affected by fire, and also that some of the operators did not saw as much as they expected.

The stocks on hand at the mills December 31st were 120,000,000 feet in 1899, 216,349,000 feet in 1900, and 181,000,000 feet in 1901, the decrease in stocks on hand as compared with that of 1900 being 35,000,000 feet. Of the stock on hand on the 31st of December, 29,000,000 feet was sold waiting delivery in the yards, and 152,000,000 feet unsold. Of this stock 50,0000,000 feet will go entirely to the Manitoba and North-West markets.

In regard to my inquiries in the circular letter as to whether it was considered that present prices should be maintained, unanimously the answer received has been that no reason can be given why the present prices should not be firmly maintained, and some looked for an increase.

The trade press of the United States reports that the production of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota shows a decrease in 1901 over 1900 of 112,881,000 feet, and the stocks of lumber stored at the mills also show a decrease for the same period of something like 529,229,000 feet. The stocks on hand are the lowest which statistics show since 1894, all of which must certainly make one come to the conclusion that the requirements of the market both for manufacturing and distributing purposes remain the same, that there can only be one effect, namely, firm or increased prices.

I have not been able to get satisfactory figures as to the cut of logs this winter, but understand that it will probably be about 10 per cent. less than last year.

W. B. TINDALL, Secretary.

A discussion of market conditions followed. Mr. Miller asked regarding the quantity of mill culls in the market. He had heard that the quantity was large, whereas on the other hand he had been told that in Michigan an advance of $1 per thousand on mill culls had been put into effect. The opinions given showed that while one or two concerns hold a considerable stock, the total quantity unsold is less than one year ago. Mr. Dyment stated that he found mill culls selling very satisfactorily.

A suggestion of the president that monthly luncheons be held in Toronto met with the hearty approval of the members. Mr. Dyment took occasion to point out the advantages of social intercourse, remarking that he "wanted to know what the other members of the trade knew." It was decided to meet for luncheon at McConkey's on the first Wednesday in each month, at 1 o'clock. The first luncheon will therefore be held on March 5th, when it is hoped that as many as possible of the members of the Association will arrange to be in Toronto on that day.

Mr. Watt made a brief report regarding the hardwood lumber trade. He said it was much better than six months ago, and that this winter's stock of logs was only one-half that of last year, and not more than one-third that of two years ago.

Mr. Thomson inquired as to hemlock, to which the president replied that it was difficult to estimate the quantity of hemlock in the market, as the large quantity taken out by tanners was a disturbing factor. Mr. Dyment said that the stock of hemlock was light, and that last week he had sold half a million feet of inch strips and stocks at $9.75.

As a large dealer Mr. Robert Laidlaw gave his views of the market. He had found it difficult to buy lumber either in Ontario or at Duluth or Ashland. Lumber was going west from Duluth to Kansas and Minneapolis. Mr. Waldie said that he had just made his first shipment of lumber by rail to Chicago, and that he had recently shipped a quantity of ten-inch and up inch common boards, dressed two sides, to Glasgow. This was somewhat in the nature of an experiment, but if dressed lumber could be shipped to Great Britain there would be an important saving in freight.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, John Waldie, Toronto (re-elected); first vice-president, Robert Watt, Wiarton; second vice-president, N. Dyment, Barrie; secretary, W. B. Tindall, Freehold Loan Building, Toronto; board of management, John Bertram, W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., J. B. Miller, Robert Laidlaw, Toronto; D. L. White, jr., Midland; C. Beck, Penetanguishene; J. T. Conlon, Thorold.

MEASUREMENT OF PULP WOOD.

STURGEON FALLS, January 29th, 1902.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

SIR,—I read in your monthly edition for January an article on the measurement of pulp wood and a definition of the Doyle rule for measuring saw logs, comparing it with the Quebec table. Regarding the measurement of pulp wood, it is mostly all cut 12 and 16 feet long and measured at both ends and the mean diameter taken; or when in skidways the one end of the skidway is measured butts and tops as they come inside of bark, fractional inches omitted, each piece reduced to cubic contents, and every 115 cubic feet called a cord, allowing 13 feet for bark, spaces, fractional inches, etc. This is the rule the Crown Lands Department have adopted for collecting duty, stumpage, etc., and is followed by some lumbermen when getting pulp wood cut by contract, thus getting about 1⅛ cords for every cord returned, as it takes about 100 cubic feet of wood measured that way when cut into four feet lengths and piled to make a standard cord of 128 feet.

Regarding the measurement of saw logs the Doyle rule is the only rule given where the contents of saw logs are figured out to board measure, and is not at all correct when logs are under 20 inches in diameter. The following rule how to figure out the amount of square edged boards in a saw log may be of some interest to lumbermen and scalers; it is very nearly the same as the Scribner and Quebec table, which, I believe, was compiled from the measurement of boards sawn from imperfectly measured logs. Rule: Twice the square of the radius or half the diameter less one-quarter for saw cut will give the contents in feet board measure of any log under 12 inches diameter. Example, 10 inch log, $5\times5=25\times2=50-¼=37$ feet b.m. Saw logs 10 inches in diameter up to 18 inclusive will have one board outside of the square. Example, 14 inch log, $7\times7=49\times2=98-¼=74+4$ strips 4 inches wide $=16+74=90$ feet b.m. Example, 24 inch log, $12\times12=144\times2=288-¼=216$. The square root of 288 is 17, the side of the square $17-4$ for edging $=13$. $13\times4=52$; the second board $13-4=9\times4=36+52+216=304$ contents b.m. The thickness of the segment is found by taking half the side of the square from the radius and allowing 2¼ inches for each board. For example, 17 inches being the side of the square of 24 inch log, half of which is 8½ taken from 12, the radius will give you 3½ inches, two boards 2½ inches, leaving one inch for slab.

Yours truly,

J. C. KENNEDY.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORT LAW.

VANCOUVER, B. C., February 10th, 1902.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN.

DEAR SIR,—Having been very busy for some time past it is only now that I have had time to read the December number of your valuable paper. I would like to make a few remarks with regard to your editorial on page 10, headed "The British Columbia Timber Policy." To enter into this matter fully, I will be obliged to make quotations from your article.

You say, "The two interested factors are what is known as loggers on the one side, and the lumber and shingle manufacturers on the other." This should, to be correct, read as follows: The two interested factors are the loggers, their employees, the financial institutions, business men and firms assisting them in their operations, the business houses, whether wholesale or retail, the steamboat companies or owners interested in the towing of logs and others interested directly or indirectly in the business of lumbering; the owners of timber lands, whether under lease, license or Crown grant, all are equally interested with the loggers in this question.

Again you say, "The Government very wisely considered the interests of the manufacturer in preference to those of the logger when placing on the statute book the law prohibiting the export of cedar." Does it not occur to you that this statement is a most unfair one? It endeavors to show that the logger, and all above mentioned who are interested with him in the business of lumbering, have hardly been considered. Their not being considered is exactly what took place. It was only after the passage of the Act that the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works agreed that its enforcement should be deferred, on represensations being made to him as to the hardships that it would entail.

I would also point out to you that you were wrong in using the word "cedar." The clause in the act reads as follows: "All timber cut from Provincial lands must be manufactured within the confines of the Province of British Columbia, otherwise the timber so cut may be seized and forfeited to the Crown and the lease cancelled."

You say, "It is evident that the interests of the logger will be injured by the legislation, but on the other hand, the more important industry of the manufacture of lumber and shingles will be longer perpetuated." The business of the logger has, and will continue to be injured by this legislation, unless the restriction is removed, until such times as there are more mills in this Province requiring a greater output of logs than at preseut, and more important still, until the mills take logs as far up the tree as is done by the mills on the American side. Not only is a severe hardship caused to the loggers by the mills only taking one, and in some cases two, logs out o one tree after he has built his camps, roads, booms, etc., and felled the tree, but the country, represented by the Government, loses the stumpage on the logs so left in the woods to either rot or add fuel to a fire which may be sweeping over that section.

You say, "The logger expends a small sum for the cutting of timber and exporting it to a foreign country to be manufactured. The mill man expends an equal sum in cutting the timber, and a much greater sum in manufacturing it into lumber, shingles, and other more finished products." I would state positively that the expenditure by the logger up to the time of delivering the logs at the mill is greater than that of the manufacturer. This is largely accounted for by the fact that the mills employ oriental cheap labor. Very few mills have camps of their own.

You say, "The industry now suffers by unfair competition from United States manufacturers, who are permitted to ship into the Canadian market free of duty." This is a matter that has absolutely nothing to do with the matter under discussion. It is a matter for the Dominion Government to deal with as a tariff question between the two countries.

You say "The situation in the two Provinces (referring to Ontario and British Columbia) is peculiarly similar, and there can be little doubt that the results would be as satisfactory in British Columbia as in Ontario." There is very little similarity on this question between the two Provinces. This point, as well as the others to which objections are taken in this letter, are no doubt well known to the party giving you the information for your editorial.

Another point that must not be lost sight of in selling logs on Puget Sound is the fact that a higher price per thousand feet is paid for the logs on a much more equitable scale, thus putting a much larger amount of money into circulation in British Columbia than if the logs were sold and manufactured in this province, including the manufacturing. This seems unreasonable, but it is so.

Thanking you in anticipation for publishing this letter,

Yours truly,

W. H. HIGGINS,
President B. C. Lumbermen's Association.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Campbell, formerly with the Royal City Mills, Vancouver, B.C., has returned to that city after an extended visit to Winnipeg.

Mr. H. DePencier, of the North Pacific Lumb e Company and the Vancouver Sash and Door Factory, has recently returned to Vancouver from a trip to Australia in the interests of his firm.

General sympathy was expressed with Mr. W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., upon the death of his eldest son, Mr. William Andrew Charlton, which occurred in Toronto late in January, after a lingering illness.

There passed away in Toronto on January 31st Mr. N. W. Belding, who for many years conducted a lumber business in Barrie, but fifteen years ago removed to Toronto. He was 78 years of age.

Mr. Robert Hamilton, who has for some time been located at Vancouver, B. C., as western representative for the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, o Peterborough, Ont., has been removed to the head office, and will probably act as sales agent for Ontario and the east. His successor at Vancouver is Mr. C. N. Cornell.

Hon. J. B. Snowball, the well known lumberman of Chatham, N. B., has been sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. Senator Snowball is 64 years of age and the son of Rev. John Snowball, a minister of the Methodist church. He is with one exception the largest manufacturing exporter of lumber in the province, his shipments being about 40,000,000 feet annually. He has under lease or control about 600 square miles of timber limits. About two years ago the business of which he is at the head was converted into a joint stock concern, under the style of the J. B. Snowball Company, Limited, which it composed of members of Mr. Snowball's family.

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information in which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

BRITISH DUTY ON TIMBER.

The necessity of the British Government raising revenue to meet the expenses of the South African war is responsible for a rumor that the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to re-impose the duty on timber, which has been abolished for some thirty-five years. In well informed circles it is not believed that such action will be taken, but on the other hand the fact remains that it is absolutely necessary to raise the additional revenue in some manner, and a light tax upon timber is regarded as one of the feasible methods. The proposition has been freely discussed by the timber merchants, who are, we are told, feeling a little uncomfortable over the prospect of such a duty.

Just how seriously the idea has been considered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not known, but it is stated that the custom authorities at some of the east coast ports have been requested to send in full statistics of the wood goods imported to their districts. This is at least sufficient ground for believing that the matter is under consideration. The statement is also made that an insurance for twelve months against the imposition of the tax has already been effected by Lloyd's.

It is estimated that a tax of 25 cents per load on soft timber would bring in about $2,250,000 per annum. This is exclusive of any duty on hardwoods.

In connection with this matter the question arises whether a duty would be imposed on timber imported from the British Colonies. The advocates of Imperial Federation would no doubt strongly oppose such a move, and if an exception was made in the case of Colonial timber, the revenue obtainable would be reduced by nearly one-quarter.

The imposition of a duty on timber imported into Great Britain would be of little benefit so far as fostering the home trade, as the available supply in England is of little account. It would seem, therefore, that the tax would fall upon the consumer, and if no preferential duty was provided for, the quantity of timber imported from the different countries would not be lessened thereby. A proposition which meets with much greater favor in England is the taxing of manufactured timber products, as this would assist the manufacturing industries of the country.

HOME MANUFACTURE OF TIMBER.

The departure made by the Ontario Government in the year 1898 by passing legislation compelling the manufacture within the province of all timber cut on Crown lands was at the time favorably received, representing as it did preponderance of public sentiment. There were, however, opponents to the legislation. The law has now been in force over three years, in which time many converts to the measure have been made, and it is safe to say that the opposition has become an almost invisible quantity. The reason for this is clearly understood by everyone acquainted with the conditions. As a result of the legislation we can point to a great expansion of the lumber industry, an increased population, more employment for the working man, a larger demand for Canadian machinery, and other advantages of more or less importance.

The experiment, if it might be so termed, has demonstrated two things—first, that the time has come for Canada to legislate in the interests of Canadians ; and secondly, that the raw material will attract the manufacturer. Within four years towns and villages along the Georgian Bay shore which had become nearly extinct while the logs were being rafted to Michigan, have grown to be thriving settlements ; machine shops have been working to their full capacity on mill repairs, etc., and the country at large has prospered. As figures are perhaps more convincing than mere statements, we give below the names of Michigan firms which, to our knowledge, have established mills in Ontario subsequent to and as the direct result of the prohibitory legislation. The annual capacity for day run only is given :

	Feet.
W. & A. McArthur Company, Little Current . .	25,000,000
Holland & Graves, Byng Inlet	40,000,000
Eddy Bros., Blind River, ...	25,000,000
Michigan Land & Lumber Co., Blind River . . .	20,000,000
Moulthrop Lumber Co., John's Island	15,000,000
Mr. Loveland and associates at Cutler	25,000,000
J. & T. Charlton, Collingwood	20,000,000
Edmund Hall, Sarnia	25,000,000
Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mill Co , Sarnia	25,000,000
Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co., Sandwich	25,000,000
Pitts & Charlton, Victoria Harbor	20,000,000

Some of the above firms built new mills ; others remodelled mills that had been idle for years. The operation of these mills means an increased capacity in Ontario of upwards of 250,000,000 feet of lumber annually. This amount represents the logs that were formerly cut in Ontario and rafted to Michigan. It will be seen that the quantity of lumber placed on the market is no greater, but that which was formerly sawn in Michigan from Canadian timber is now sawn in the Province by Canadian workmen.

In addition to the increased mill capacity above referred to, contracts for sawing logs have been given by American firms to Canadian manufacturers, who have built new mills and otherwise increased their capacity.

Some of the opponents of the prohibitory legislation were owners of timber limits. Time has proven that their judgment was faulty. At the Government sales following the enactment of the law exceptionally high prices were paid for limits, and this condition has continued ever since.

The Legislature of British Columbia has placed on its Statute books a law similar to that of Ontario, to take effect this spring. From a non-partisan standpoint such a step is to be commended as showing the proper spirit—the encouragement of the industries of the country. That the province will eventually benefit thereby, as was the case in Ontario, is almost a foregone conclusion. What argument can be advanced, in these days of a declining timber supply, in favor of allowing our timber to be exported as the raw material to build up manufacturing establishments in the United States ? Just as sure as the mills were removed from Michigan to Ontario, so will they be removed from Washington to British Columbia.

An association of loggers has been formed in British Columbia with the object of inducing the Government to repeal the Act prohibiting the export of timber. Mr. Higgins, the president of the association, in a letter published in this nnmber, undertakes to show that certain statements made in the CANADA LUMBERMAN were unfair. We fail to see that Mr. Higgins makes one point in favor of the repeal of the law. His first complaint is that no mention was made of the various interests that are associated with the loggers, such as the employees, financial institutions, owners of timber lands, etc. With the manufacturers also are associated their employees, financial institutions, and timber limit owners, and in addition the Canadian manufacturers of mill machinery and supplies. What is to become of our industries if the raw material is exported to and manufactured in a foreign country ? His second contention is that it was unfair to state that the Government considered the interests of the manufacturer in preference to those of the logger. It is not unfair to point out the wisdom of the Government in taking such action as will prevent the removal of the manufacturing industries of the province to the United States. Mr. Higgins points out that the law includes all timber and not cedar alone. To this correction we submit, but wherein is the significance ? Next he contends that the business of the logger will temporarily be injured, and that the Washington mills take timber further up the tree than the Canadian mills. If such is the case, when more mills are established on the Canadian side, as they doubtless will be, the consequent competition should provide a remedy, but if not, it is in the power of the Government to bring about the desired change. The question of expenditure answers itself. If the timber is manufactured into lumber and shingles within the province, the amount of money expended must

be considerably greater than if the timber is simply taken out of the woods and exported. We fail to see any dissimilarity between the situation in British Columbia and in Ontario, nor has Mr. Higgins given us any evidence to the contrary.

CARE IN MANUFACTURING LUMBER.

The tendency among lumbermen to sacrifice quality to quantity in the manufacture of lumber is, we are glad to say, not as common as it was a few years ago. Many who are inclined towards a large output have so designed and equipped their mills as to accomplish this without injury to the product ; for there are no better mills in the world than some of the large white pine establishments to be found in Canada. Nevertheless, the evil of poorly manufactured lumber still exists to some extent, and particularly in the case of the moderate size and small mill. In order to make a large daily output, crowding of the saws is resorted to with the result that the lumber is roughly and unevenly sawn and cannot be classed as a good grade. The loss from this source, as well as from a lack of proper and efficient machinery for trimming, edging, etc., is much greater than is generally supposed by the manufacturer who turns out this class of lumber. Careless piling is also responsible for much unnecessary injury to lumber.

With our timber each year running more to low grade as the supply is cut away, it is very necessary that the quantity of low grade lumber should not be decreased through defective manufacture ; on the contrary, it should be the aim of lumbermen to obtain the greatest possible quantity of high grade stock out of the log.

The large mill has doubtless an advantage over the small mill in this particular, as the larger revenue enables the owner to employ the most experienced help, such as sawyers, filers, etc., but with a little effort and care the product of the average small mill may be greatly improved.

One or two instances which have recently come to our notice of the loss resulting from badly manufactured lumber will show the folly of crowding a mill and of endeavoring to get along with inadequate equipment of an obsolete character. A carload of pine cuts and better was recently shipped to a dealer in Toronto. This lumber should have brought $35 per thousand. Owing to the fact that it was not trimmed, the dealer was obliged to accept $30 per thousand for the stock. An expenditure by the manufacturer of a small sum for a trimmer would have made the lumber much more valuable and saleable. A trimmer occupies but little room and is a valuable adjunct to the equipment of a mill.

Another carload of lumber recently arrived in Toronto which in many respects was of excellent quality, but contained a few boards that were unevenly sawn, being too thin at one end. Probable buyers inspected the stock, but refused to make what was considered a reasonable offer owing to the uneven boards which it contained. The quantity of uneven stock was not above 2 per cent., yet it was sufficient to condemn the entire carload. This may be taken as an illustration of the necessity of uniformity and of having every board properly manufactured. The buyer notices a board or two of imperfect manufacture and often refuses to examine the stock further.

The employment of cheap labor is responsible for much of the inferior lumber that is placed on the market. An incompetent sawyer or filer is unprofitable at any price, as is well illustrated by the experience of an Ontario mill owner a short time ago. The owner contracted to saw a considerable quantity of logs for a certain firm. A saw fitter was engaged at $5 per day, and during the first month a large quantity of high grade lumber was manufactured. When scrutinizing the expenses of the month, the owner decided to cut down the wage bill, and accordingly gave the position of fitter to an applicant who claimed to have little or no experience and who accepted the position at $1.50 per day. The result may easily be guessed. The party for whom the logs were being sawn refused to accept a large percentage of the lumber, which was charged against the owner of the mill. In addition to the damaged lumber, several saws were destroyed by improper hammering. It is needless to say that the owner recognized the situation and resolved to again engage an expert for the position of fitter. Some lumbermen do not fully appreciate the fact that band saws are more delicate and require greater care than circular saws ; if they are not properly hammered they will not cut even lumber.

The quantity of lumber manufactured by small mills is considerable. If the product of these mills can be improved and the quantity of high grade lumber increased, it will have a material effect upon the market and at the same time bring greater returns to the manufacturer. The National Hardwood Lumber Association of the United States have taken a decided stand against lumber of inferior manufacture, the rules stating that all defectively sawn lumber shall be classed as culls.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"W.A.S." writes : Will you kindly answer the following questions : (1) What is a fair number of shingles sawn and jointed by one man, using a Dunbar machine, in a day of 11 hours? (2) What thickness should a shingle be? (3) How much lumber is necessary to make 30,000 shingles?

ANSWER.—(1) The quantity of shingles which can be manufactured in a given time depends largely upon the character of the timber. On the Pacific Coast, where the lumber is sound throughout, 30,000 shingles is a fair average for 11 hours ; in New Brunswick and Maine, where the centre of the log is often decayed, the average is about 15,000. (2) A shingle should be nearly one-half inch thick ; in other words, a bunch composed of 24 shingles should be 10 inches across the end of the bunch. (3) Three thousand superficial feet of New Brunswick cedar will make 30,000 shingles, all grades. On the Pacific Coast the quantity of timber required to make the same number of shingles would, of course, be considerably less.

POWER AND ITS ECONOMICAL TRANSMISSION.

The important subject of "Power and its Economical Transmission" was discussed in an able manner by Mr. Henry Souther, consulting metallurgical engineer and state chemist, of Hartford, Conn., in a lecture delivered in the rotunda of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto, on January 16th, under the auspices of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Having the benefit of both practical and theoretical experience, Mr. Souther may be regarded as an authority on the subject. He treated briefly with the generation of power and then in more detail on sub-divisions. His remarks in part are given below :

Naturally the first thing to consider in connection with the subject before us is the source of power in an industrial establishment, and to determine the best source of power the only basis of comparison in these commercial days is that of cost.

The only power we can obtain for practically nothing is that from falling water. The cost of harnessing is considerable, but after that there is nothing to compare with water power for small cost. I expect to see the time—or at least I believe there will be a time, if I do not see it—when every waterfall will be utilized. This is becoming more and more possible with every addition to our knowledge of electricity. It is now not necessary as of old for a factory to actually overhang the stream from which the power is obtained ; on the contrary, it is often better for it to be at a reasonable distance with only the generating machines at the canal or flume. Other things being equal, therefore, water power is best, for it is cheapest.

The only other commercial source of power is heat from coal or oil. The common form of reciprocating steam engine in its many forms of single and multiple expansion is at present almost universal ; but it seems to me that a change from the reciprocating to the rotary is coming, our now popular type will become absolete, and the rotary type universally used.

This movement has made considerable headway in Europe and is beginning on this continent. The electric light company of my own city has put in the largest Parson's turbine (3,000 h. p.), which is running well and very economically as compared with the best reciprocating engines. Turbines of the De Laval type are creeping in very fast for small units of power, being better adapted to many small uses than any other machine. They are economical at all powers within their own maximum. The coming power, however, in my opinion, is that obtained from liquid fuel (oils) direct, perhaps from solid powdered fuel as well, or from either one gasified. We obtain power now in this way by so-called gas engines, more properly speaking combustion or explosive engines. As yet they are not always successful, but tremendous strides are being made in perfecting these engines and the number in actual use is now very large. All things considered, however, the best engine or other source of power for any given place or installation is not determined by its economy, its cost or the type, but rather by the combination of points that will contribute most to lessening the cost of production of a given article.

In the future we may look forward to the storing of power from the heat of the sun. This is now experimentally possible and is being accomplished in the sunny climate of California ; but I do not think that any of you gentlemen would undertake to equip a new plant just at present and in this climate with its only source of power the sun. Many things more wonderful have been accomplished lately, but this scheme will wait until the commercial necessity for it arises, although it looks to me as if the present rise in the price of coal would hasten its coming.

Then, again, the man who professes to multiply power indefinitely by intricate systems of gearing or some other equally impossible scheme is not yet dead ; I fear we must jolly him along, however, and let him down easy without counting him as a serious proposition. He is ingenious and interesting, but not profitable.

Having the power, how shall it be most economically distributed to the producing point? Means for doing this are multiplying fast through the development of electricity, gas engines and the use of compressed air.

The various possible systems are in part as follows:

Steam engine driving shafting by gearing, spur or bevel.

Steam engine driving shafting by belts or ropes.

Steam engine driving electric generator transmitting power over a plant with but few, if any, belts or gear drives.

Steam engine driving compressor of air and transmitting power in pipes over a plant to many forms of tools and litts.

Gas engines transmitting power by belt or otherwise.

Central gas generating plant distributing gas over a a plant in pipes to many engines of small units.

Every engineer or factory manager has his own ideas about these methods, and I dare say every one is much in the right as to his own particular case, in regard to which he is necessarily well informed. No one of the methods is best for all cases. Each particular one must be studied carefully. Conditions are also changing rapidly, what may be best one decade may not be best the next. How rapid this change is is well illustrated by the following quotation from a most eminent engineer, made as recently as 1867, William Fairbairn. In discussing transmission, he said, in part referring to belt drive, at that time new and mostly used in America, while the gear drive was almost universal in Europe, "the advantages of straps (belts) are the smoothness and noiselessness of the motion; their disadvantages are cumbrousness, the expense of their renewal and necessity of frequent repairs. They are inapplicable where the motion must be in a constant ratio, because, as the straps wear slack, they tend to slip over the pulleys and thus lose time."

How little these things seem to bother us now, and how few gears there are as compared with belts, notwithstanding the faults of the belts, as expressed by Mr. Fairbairn. It is almost useless, it seems to me, to talk on such subjects as these, inasmuch as what one says becomes obsolete so soon. All one can do is to act quickly in establishing a plant; take that which is most applicable at the time, and charge off each year enough from the machine account to buy all new in ten years at the longest. Above all things, in laying out a plant, no matter how small, do not proceed by rule of thumb, but think the entire arrangement out and plan it to scale on paper, determining the speed and position of every shaft and pulley; providing for everything beforehand. By other methods much work is repeated, and never as well done as it it might be.

The most lively discussion has always followed when the question of electric transmission has come up for consideration in all our engineering societies. Its exclusive use is advocated by some. By others it is absolutely condemned. The intermediate course will be the final one adopted. For certain work it is incomparable. For example, the large printing presses of to-day may be better manipulated by separate motor than by belt drive from main shaft. Entire independence of speed, reverse, repeated trials of the print, stopping and starting, and finally the cleanliness, make the motor drive directly connected, almost essential. The government printing office at Washington has materially reduced the expense and increased the product by the adoption of the motor drive throughout the place.

All machines served by overhead cranes should be motor driven so that the crane shall not meet the interference of belts. The printing press is one of these. All shops where groups of machines are run independently of other groups should be equipped with motors for each group. As a rule it is well to equip all heavy machine tools with independent motors, inasmuch as such tools stand idle much of the time. The plants in cotton and woollen mills need not be equipped with motors, unless perhaps, certain floors and departments are often run alone or are frequently shut down when the remainder of the mill is in operation. Anything that will do away with heavy and long belts will prove a commercial advantage. One case that came to my knowledge was a long belt that drove machinery in another building and around a corner. Some thirty horse-power was consumed in driving the other department. A separate motor was installed for a trial. A ten horse-power motor did the work and consumed only about six horse-power doing it. The trial became a permanent fixture.

How far to carry the idea is hard to determine. The first cost may be heavy, and yet such savings result that this cost is wiped out in a year. Convenience in a shop, rather than the cost of the motor or the power to run it, is most often the determining factor. Assuming that by introducing electric motors generally throughout a shop, the cost of all things considered were the same, it is quite possible to imagine such conditions that increased convenience would save 50% of the cost of the product. First cost and power might be disregarded under these conditions. Every case should be carefully considered by one familiar with all the conditions. If in doubt, a few motors should be tried, but nothing under five horse-power units should be used except in rare cases. The smaller units are expensive and not efficient, and machines should be grouped to get the five horse-power. Below two horse-power the electric motor is not efficient.

Competent and careful investigators have repeatedly found the losses of transmission due to driving or transmission devices to vary from 5 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the total power consumed. Here, then, in these days of small margins and close competition is the chance to save an annuity that will amount to a fair profit in most cases. The question of using copper or aluminum for transmisssion purposes is one worthy of consideration. In the case of a 9 mile transmission plant in my state, aluminum has been used. At the time of installation copper was selling at 17 cents per pound, and aluminum at 41 cents, yet the reduced weight of the latter made it the cheaper of the two. The average loss of transmission for the cotton mill and flax mill is 60 per cent., and for the woollen mill 40 per cent. In heavy iron working plants the loss is about 15 per cent. In any small mill or workshop the matter of friction is of the greatest importance, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, it is in the small mill that one generally finds the greatest neglect in such matters. In the large organizations such things are in the hands of some particular person, whereas in the small mill it is no one's business, and is neglected. Friction in mills is subject to great variations. Probably half the friction in the small mill is caused by lubricated surfaces. A change in temperature with improper lubricants, such as heavy animal oils, may increase or diminish friction to a considerable extent. Prof. Thurston estimates the friction of shafting in general, including the total belts and bearings, and varying with the size and load, at from 33 horse power to 1.5 horse-power per 100 feet. Prof. Benjamin, by careful investigation in many shops and with every precaution for practical and at the same time accurate results, found that in six machine shops, where heavy machine work was done, an average of 62.3 per cent. of the power produced was used in driving the shafting alone. In one case it was 80 per cent. This was explained by the fact that the shafting had to be built large enough for tools that are often idle, and necessarily the shafting must be kept running. In this item the tension of belts is a serious matter. A belt should be just tight enough to do its maximum work. Many belts, if not most of them, are much tighter than is necessary. No easy means is at hand to ascertain how tight a belt may be, and the belt mechanic sets it firm and tight to make sure that it shall not slip. Then when a wet day comes, a shop full of moderately tight belts makes a heavy drain on the coal pile. In this same investigation it was determined that the busiest of tools was only in operation 80 per cent. of the time, and the average tool about 33 per cent. of the time.

The argument has been made by those opposed constitutionally to nice work toward economy of any kind that the power amounts to little or nothing in the cost of a product. As a matter of fact the cost in percentage is small in machine shops, being from 1½% to 2%. This seems small indeed when stated this way; but looked at as an annuity it takes on another aspect. Supposing for example the product costs a million per year, one per cent. means ten thousand dollars.

Another class of losses occurs in the bearings of the machines themselves. It has been found by test with motors, for the driving power, that printing presses, and other heavy machine tools, consume twice the power running idle that they should. Investigation disclosed the fact that the loss was in the bearings, and that they were very tightly adjusted. There is no means of telling how tight a bearing is when it is one of many in a train; and had the machines in the cases mentioned been belt driven from a shaft, the friction would have continued until heating occurred or until the bearings wore loose. Again, to offset the argument that power saving is in any case only a small factor, we must consider that where there is friction there is wear, and that cost of repairs is increased by friction. This is a serious matter in the case of line shafting and counters. It means a mechanic at the works many Sundays in the year, to overhaul bearings and loose pulleys. The following general principles have been laid down by Prof. Benjamin to save friction losses in manufacturing establishments. There are none better and I quote:

1. Use pulleys of large diameter on counter shafts and narrow fast running belts.

2. Use the best oil for the purpose, and enough of it, catching the drip and purifying it for repeated use.

3. Have everything oiled regularly, and do not depend too much on even the best of oiling devices.

4. Inspect line shafts to see if in line and will turn easily.

Neglected shafting, both in respect to alignment and lubrication, is the cause of tremendous friction. Anything that will do away with both of these evils at once deserves earnest consideration. A good so-called "frictionless" bearing will do this, as lubrication is practically unnecessary, and heavy pressures produced by lack of alignment count but little. More of this later. Samuel Webber sub-divides the friction in a mill as follows: To run loose pulleys and their belts, 10 per cent.; to run main shafting, 20 per cent.—the engine itself takes but 6 per cent. He puts overtight belting and consequent bending of shafting with resulting heavy journal friction as the chief cause of transmission losses. I think the average manager does not look at it in this light. Even this source of friction may be avoided. If managers of factories would only take the pains to measure their idle load once in a while, they would find the information gained both instructive and surprising. Comparatively few do it.

Some noon hour, or some evening at six o'clock, turn off all work on all machines and see what your engine indicates; it is something any of your engineers can do if furnished with an indicator, and I am sure you will feel repaid. Nine times out of ten you will overhaul a considerable number of things.

Is it not true that in almost any shop, if the bearing does not get heated, if it does not make a noise, if it does not stop the mill and nobody kicks, that there is not much thought about it?

My experience in such matters has been that some shafts may be turned by hand, and in other cases of similar dimensions a bar stuck through a pulley may be used for a lever in order to move at all. Subsequent test in these cases showed corresponding losses. In one or two instances I have seen loose pulleys driving shafting and waiting for Sunday repairs.

As a matter of general interest I thought I would look up the origin of belts. After doing so I made up my mind that it was prehistoric. The first belt on record seems to be in connection with the fire machine, the original method of starting a fire by friction. A ligament or other string was wound about a pointed stick and pulled as in spinning a top. Then followed the use of the belt in all the various ways known to us. It is old, but it is good, and I doubt very much if we shall ever drop it entirely, notwithstanding electrical motors. The rope is newer as a commercial feature. It serves its purpose admirably and is an efficient driver. Careful experiment has shown that when well arranged in each case, the efficiency of belt and rope is practically the same. The rope has one practical advantage and that is, that the tension may be exactly controlled by tension pulley and weight. On the other hand, the rope is not good for small powers. The necessary splicing and complication of manipulation n count against it and practically bar the use of any size smaller than ¾ of an inch. A rope running over too small a pulley goes to pieces very fast, and the rope drive has suffered on account of this mistake in installing.

The following figures give an idea of the proper relative size of rope and pully:

For a 1¼ inch rope, diameter of pulley must be at least 3 feet.

For a 1½ inch rope, diameter of pulley must be at least 4 feet.

For a 1¾ inch rope, diameter of pulley must be at least 5 feet.

For a 2 inch rope diameter of pulley must be at least 6 feet.

These pulleys and ropes will transmit respectively per 100 revolutions per minute, 5, 8, 11, 15 horse power.

An increase of 25 per cent. over these figures is possible when the bottom rope is the driver and under proper conditions. The best speed is about 3,300 feet per minute. Cotton and manilla are equally good providing long fibre cotton is obtained, and, in any case, the character of the splice is all important.

The comparative efficiency of belt and rope, as determined at Lisle, France, by official investigation, is as foliows: Power transmitted, 162 horse-power; taking efficiency of rope at 100 (manilla) cotton is 100.87 and leather belt 100.37. To all practical purposes this difference is nothing.

As I have already emphasized, belt tension is most important. It is estimated that the pull of a belt is, as a rule, at least three times that necessary to transmit the power required. The velocity of belts should be kept at the maximum possible point, and the most efficient velocity is given at 4,000 to 5,000 feet per minute. Data on belts is to be found anywhere, and I will say but little, as there are branches of my subject on which there has been absolutely nothing written or published.

Mr. Souther spoke at considerable length on the subject of bearings and lubricants, advocating the greater use of the ball bearing and mineral oils.

D. H. Campbell is building a sash and door factory at Kamloops, B. C.

Fleming & Company, of St. John, N. B., have furnished three boilers for the box factory of Cushing & Company, at that place.

The new saw mill of Thackray & Rawlins, at Pembroke, Ont., made its first cut early in January, and a few days ago was wrecked by a boiler explosion.

Knight & Smith, who operated a saw mill at the Fourth Chute, near Eganville, Ont., have dissolved partnership, and the business will be contiuned by Mr. Knight.

J. McKercher, of Elko, B. C., has completed a saw mill fourteen miles from that place, on the line of the Crow's Nest Southern Railway. The mill has a capacity of 40,000 feet per day, and will be operated day and night on a contract for piling, bridge timber and ties for the Crow's Nest Southern Railway.

A meeting of the directors of the Manitoba Forestry Association was held at Winnipeg on February 24th, the president, Dr. Bryce, in the chair. A resolution was passed calling the attention of the Dominion Forestry Department to the desirability of reserving for forestry purposes all the region lying south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the neighborhood of Austin, Carberry, and Sewell, that is unsuitable for homesteading purposes. It was decided to hold the annual meeting of the association in Winnipeg on Tuesday, March 11th.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 24 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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CANADA LUMBERMAN

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IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday, Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 24-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

WANTED — TWO GOOD CIRCULAR SAWYERS, capable of sawing dimension timber. Capacity of mill 30 to 40 thousand per day. Address applications to the PEMBROKE LUMBER Co., Pembroke.

MODERN STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL on Railway near large town, with about eight miles of standing timber, within three or four miles of mill and not over a mile to draw to water; pine, hardwood and hemlock. Satisfactory reasons for selling; prices reasonable. Drawer 67, LUMBERMAN.

DRY PINE.

WE HAVE ABOUT 1,500,000 FEET DRY PINE in 1, 2 and 3 inch common and better, prefer selling in bulk. Will quote freight rate to Buffalo, Chicago or Toronto on application. Correspondence solicited. N.B.—Would like to correspond with consumers of hardwoods. ST. JOE ISLAND LUMBER Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

BOX SHOOKS WANTED.

We have large export orders for Box Shooks, principally in Spruce, for butter, candle and soap boxes. Also Birch and Maple squares, chair-seats, etc. Apply for particulars to GELLIBRAND, HEYWOOD & Co., Cardiff, Wales, G. B. Payment cash.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE SAW MILL PROPERTY ON Georgian Bay, in the Province of Ontario, situated at Town of Wiarton, and about 1900 acres of hardwood and hemlock timber-lands on Bruce Peninsula, together with railway sidings and docks. The Saw Mill is a new one, suitable for the manufacture of pine and hardwood lumber and lath, with excellent facilities for shipment by rail or water. The Saw Mill may be purchased with or without the timber lands.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

W. J. FERGUSON,
Wiarton, 17th Jan., 1902. Solicitor for Owners.

WE ARE PREPARED TO CONTRACT WITH mill men for this season's cut of Hardwood Lumber; will inspect at the mill and pay cash. LONDON LUMBER Co., London, Ont.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LUMBER.

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WANTED

TO BUY A MILLION GOOD NO. 2 WHITE Pine Lath and one-half million No. 1. Must be standard size, 4 feet, and well manufactured. Quote best cash prices delivered f.o.b. cars Pittsburg, Pa. AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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TO MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT WITH some large white pine manufacturer with facilities for making rail shipments, to cut for us a block of two to three million feet white pine No. 1 cuts and better, including all thicknesses from 1 to 4". We would want yard room to dry this stock and ship mixed cars. Address, AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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A steady, energetic, thoroughly experienced and competent man as foreman for a large shingle mill, equipped with Dunbar type of machine. Night and day capacity per year, 100 million.

Must be an expert on shingle saw filing and hammering, and thoroughly understand the Dunbar machine, and be able to do mill-wright work, know how to handle men, and write and figure fairly well. None but a strictly temperate man need apply.

Prefer a man not over 40 years old. An excellent salary and steady employment to the right man.

Apply "Shingle," care this paper, for further particulars.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The position of the white pine market is extremely satisfactory. Manufacturers have sold heavily of the coming season's cut, and are receiving many enquiries for stock for shipment to the United States. The Turner Lumber Company, of Midland, is reported to have sold 29,000,000 feet, to be manufactured the coming season, to the Skillings, Whitneys and Barnes Company, of Tonawanda, who have also purchased the Parry Sound Lumber Company's cut, estimated between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 feet. Easton & Company, of Albany, are said to have purchased the entire cut of McArthur Bros'. mill at Little Current, estimated at 30,000,000 feet, while other large transactions have taken place which indicate that no difficulty will be found in marketing all the white pine lumber that will be manufactured this year. Other United States firms have purchased a large quantity of logs and have arranged to have them manufactured at mills Georgian Bay district. While all grades of white pine are strong, there is an exceptionally good demand for boards 12 inches and wider. Mill culls are also moving actively considering the season of the year, and box grades have come into prominence recently. The scarcity of lath continues and is not likely to be relieved until the mills resume sawing. Hardwoods are a little firmer and manufacturers and dealers look for an expansion in the demand as soon as the spring season opens up.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The position of spruce lumber is practically unchanged. The opinion is quite general that lumber intended for the local and United States markets will hold firm until midsummer, and manufacturers and dealers are making their arrangements accordingly. The buying of British spruce deals would seem to indicate that shippers are confident of their position, although it is understood that less than the usual quantity has so far been placed with British importers. Spruce lath, which was weak early in January, has recovered, and sales of 1⅝ inch are now being made to Boston at $3. Extra cedar shingles are firmer, the quotation on extras for Boston delivery being $3.35.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lumber manufacturers and wholesale dealers have booked a considerable number of orders for spring delivery, and are looking forward to an active season, as building operations in Manitoba and the Territories promise to be of large volume. A few recent price changes have taken place. B. C. cedar base has declined $5 per thousand, making the price now $42.50 in Winnipeg. Cedar casing has declined $7.50, and B. C. fir dimension $2.50 to $4 per thousand. The export trade of British Columbia has started off well. Several vessels have been chartered to load lumber and quotations are somewhat higher. In anticipation of the enforcement this spring of the Act prohibiting the export of timber from British Columbia, the price of cedar logs has advanced $2 per thousand feet.

UNITED STATES.

No material change in the lumber situation has occurred in the past week, the market continuing strong and the buying being of a most liberal character. Stocks in white pine are low at wholesale markets as well as in distributing yards. Wholesale lumbermen have bought very heavily, it being estimated that more than half the entire 1902 product of white pine on the great lakes has already passed into second hands, while some districts have sold more than three-fourths of the cut. The annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association was held last week, but no action was taken in the direction of advancing the price list. The report of the secretary, however, showed a pronounced shortage in the stocks in the hands of manufacturers. It is said that Buffalo and Tonawanda dealers are likely to make an all-round advance in the price of white pine lumber, as they believe this course is warranted by the high prices that are asked by manufacturers and by the outlook for building operations and the lumber demand generally. Our Buffalo list this week shows an advance of one dollar per thousand on fine common and No. 1 and No. 2 cutting-up stock, also $2 per thousand on thick white ash. The hardwood market has undergone a distinct improvement. Stocks have become low and the demand greater, and altogether higher prices are looked for. Oak and maple are leading, but the supply of the latter is too large to warrant much of an advance. The Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, at a special meeting at Wausau on February 13th, put into effect a new list advancing most hardwood items from $1 to $3 per thousand feet. This is looked upon as the forerunner of other advances.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British timber market has not kept up the activity which characterized the trade of the month of January. Recent unfavorable weather has checked building operations, and buying of lumber has accordingly fallen off. Importers do not seem confident regarding the future of prices, and are not disposed to enter into large contracts at the figures that are asked by shippers. Accordingly, different views of the market are expressed. From one port comes the report that the representatives of Quebec shippers have put through no large contracts, while the information from another port is that an average amount of business in contracting for the coming season's requirements has been done. It is certain, however, that such contracts as have been closed show a substantial increase on the prices of one year ago. Sales of white pine deals have been made to Glasgow at an advance of 20 shillings to 30 shillings per standard over last season's quotations. A correspondent at Cardiff states that the high prices which shippers are asking for

spruce have caused a run on Austrian whitewood, which merchants are getting in long lengths and good widths at rather less than the price asked for spruce Another opinion is that spruce will keep at about its present price for several months to come, even after the first consignments begin to arrive, for the reason that the consumption will probably keep ahead of the import.

At recent auction sales in London second quality 3x9 spruce deals brought £9 13s to £10, and third quality £9 per standard. For 3x11 fourth quality pine $12 was obtained, and for one lot £12 5s. These figures show an advance for this class of lumber.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

The barque A. Tavela sailed recently from the Hastings mills, Vancouver, B.C., laden with lumber, for Ostend, Belgium.

The Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company, of Saginaw, Mich., have purchased 1,000,000 feet of mill culls at Cutler, Ont.

J. Stiles is getting out 1,250,000 feet of spruce and hardwood deals at Hopewell Hill, N. B.

Lath and high grade lumber have been shipped in considerable quantity to Pittsburg and other Pennsylvania points during the past two months.

The Dominion Government is asking for tenders for the construction of a large breakwater at Pointe St. Pierre, Gaspe county, Quebec.

The Central Lumber Company, of Saginaw, Mich., has bought 5,000,000 feet of pine logs cut this winter on deeded lands in the vicinity of Parry Sound, Ont., The logs will be ratted to Saginaw.

Pine and spruce lath have advanced in the Albany market to $3.50. At Saginaw No. 1 white pine lath is quoted at $3.00; No. 2, $3.10; No. 1 Norway, $3; No. 1 hemlock, $3; No. 2 hemlock, $2.20.

The following prices are asked for shingles in the Saginaw valley: No. 1 white pine, $3.80 to $3.90; clear butts, $2.60 to $2.75; 4 × 18 in. cedar, $2.60; clear butts, $2.60; 4 × 16 in. cedar, $3.10.

It is said that the Edward Hines Lumber Company, of Chicago, have purchased 12,000,000 feet of logs from Hale & Bell, and have arranged to have them manufactured by N. N. Wright & Company at Cutler, Ont.

The steamer Ionian sailed from St. John, N. B., last week for Liverpool with the following cargo of timber: 203,342 ft. birch deals, 29,349 ft. birch ends, 652,348 ft. spruce ends, 14,832 ft. boards, shipped by W. M. Mackay; 15,075 ft. deals, by George McKean; 330,330 ft. spruce deals, 12,372 ft. birch timber, by William Thomson & Co.

The J. S. Hartwell Lumber Company, of Chicago, have bought from McFadden & Ferguson, of Ottawa, 15,000,000 feet of logs, which will be manufactured by the Conger Lumber Company at Parry Sound, Ont.

Timber berths were sold at the Crown lands office, Fredericton, N. B., last week as follows: Two miles on Thirty-three Mile Brook, N. W. Upsalquitch river, at upset price; 2½ miles on Memansey Brook to George W. Thompson, at $20 per mile.

It is understood that E. H. Lemay, of Montreal, has again purchased the entire cut of McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, Ont., and will market a considerable portion of it in the United States, through his selling agents, W. M. Crombie & Company, 81 New street, New York. Mr. Lemay has also purchased other large lines of white pine, basswood and ash, and is also carrying a large quantity of log run spruce.

Messrs. S. P. Musson, Son & Company, in their market report of February 1st, review the lumber market as follows: "During the fortnight there has been only one arrival, the "E. A. Sabean," to our address, with 62,000 feet shippers and 25,000 feet second quality white pine, 138,000 feet hemlock and a small lot of spruce. Dealers are heavily stocked, and it was with difficulty that we could place it at $20.60 and $16 respectively for white pine; $13 for shipping and $11 for second quality hemlock; and $18.50 and $16 for shipping and second quality spruce. It is very desirable that all receipts should cease for some time to come, in order that dealers may get rid of a fair portion of their present supply. Only one small lot of 42,000 dimension shingles has arrived by Halifax steamer, which we placed at $6.79 for 5-inch and $7.39 for 6, 7 and 8-inch. There is very little demand for laying; no arrival has taken place, but we are daily expecting a large cargo, about half of which is in fulfilment of contract."

THE BOSTON MARKET.

There is a better call at Boston for spruce lumber, notwithstanding that the storm has hindered matters somewhat. It is mentioned by leading houses that trade is uncommonly good for February, with promise of an active market early. Quotations are fully sustained: Ten and 12 inch dimensions, $20; 9 inch and under, $18; 10 and 12 inch random lengths, 10 feet and up, $19 to $19.50; 2x3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4, 10 feet and up, $16 to $16.50; all other randoms, 9 inch and under, 10 feet and up, $17 to $17.50; 5 inch and up merchantable boards, $15 to $16; matched boards, $18 to $19; out spruce boards, $13; bundle furring, $16 to $17.

Hemlock is really firmer, with the demand good for the season: Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet stock, $14.50 to $15 for good eastern; random, eastern, $13.50 to $14; Pennsylvania, No. 1, $16 to $17; No. 2, $14.50.

White pine is in good winter request, with the market exceedingly firm: Uppers, 1 in., $72 to $73; 2½ and 3 inch, $77.50; 4 in. $82.50; selects, 1 to 1 1-2 inch, $66 to $67; 2 inch, $68 to $70; 2 1-2 to 3 inch, $73 to $76; 4-inch, $75 to $80; fine common, 1-inch, $55; 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 inch, $60; 2 inch, $55; 2 1-2 and 3 inch, $65 to $67; 4 inch, $70; barn boards, $23 to $32; coffin boards, $27 to $32.

Hardwoods are in pretty good request at steady prices: Quartered oak, $56 to $65; fancy, $70 to $75; plain oak, $40 to $47; black ash, $40 to $50; white ash, $45 to $55; cherry, $90 to $130; maple, $32 to $40; sycamore, quartered inch, $43 to $45; plain, $35 to $40.

Shingles are scarce and really firmer, though the demand is still limited: Extra cedar, $3.30 to $3.35; clear, $2.90 to $3; second clear, $2.35 to $2.50; sap, $2.10; extra No. 1, $1.75 to $1.90; British Columbia red cedar, 16-inch, five butts to 2 inches, $3.45 to $3.50; 18-inch, $4.25 to $4.50.

Clapboards are in quiet demand at firm prices: Extra spruce, $35 to $36; clear, $33 to $34; second clear, $29 to $32; extra No. 1, $20 to $23; pine extra, $50 to $52; clear, $45 to $48; second clear, $40 to $42.

Laths are firm, and a little higher: One and five-eighths inch, $3; 1 1-2 inch, $2.85.

SALE OF OTTAWA LIMITS.

A large number of lumbermen gathered in the rotunda of the Russell House, Ottawa, on Wednesday, February 19th, on which day it was announced that the extensive timber limits owned by Willlam Mackey on the Amable du Fond river would be offered for sale. The limits comprise 129¾ miles and were offered in one block, Mr. Peter Ryan wielding the hammer. The bidding started at $200,000 and soon advanced to $650,000, the bidders being Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., Mr. H. K. Egan, Mr. J. C. Brown and Mr. J. B. Fraser. Mr. J. R. Booth, who had not yet submitted a bid, raised the figure $5,000, and at the price of $655,000,

(Continued on page 4.)

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FOR SALE.
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DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

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LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, JOISTING, FLOORING
And all kinds of Dressed Lumber.
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EGG FILLERS and EGG FILLER CASES. CHEESE BOXES.
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Manufacturers of Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber, and dealers in Cordwood Hemlock Bills cut on short notice.

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WHOLESALE LUMBER
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Have presently for sale at various points of shipment, by either rail or water route, o the Ottawa River, pine cuttings of different grades from seasons 1900 and 1901. Wi quote upon small lots or heavy blocks.
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Pembroke, Ont.

DIMENSION TIMBER A SPECIALTY. WRITE OR WIRE FOR QUOTATIONS. ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER IN ALL GRADES AND SIZES.

Car-Sills. Ship-planking. Pump-stock. Turning-squares, Etc.

A. F. BURY AUSTIN
WHOLESALE LUMBER and TIMBER

CANADA PINE

Room 507, Merchants Bank of Canada Building - MONTREAL, CANADA

SPECIALTIES: Railway Bridge Timber and all kinds of Hardwoods; Ship Decking, Norway and White Pine, Dimension Timber, Norway Car Sills, Car Flooring, Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Oak and Whitewood. Planed and Rough Lumber, British Columbia Pine, Southern Pine, &c.; Birch Flooring, hollow backed and butted.

Sole Eastern Agent for The North Pacific Lumber Company, Limited, Barnet, B. C.

Douglas Fir Timber in any size or length up to 90 feet long. Timber Planers face up to 24 inch x 30 inch. Dry Kilns of large capacity. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Douglas, Fir and Cedar.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

DIMENSION TIMBER Up to 60 feet in length

SASH and DOOR SKEWERS

JOHN HARRISON & SONS COMPANY LIMITED

SAW and PLANING MILLS

PINE and HARDWOOD Lumber and Timber Manufacturers

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

WANTED --- 4 X 4 CEDAR FOR 1902 DELIVERY

We are open to make contracts for this class of stock 10 to 16 feet long to be cut and shipped through the year 1902 in from one to ten car lots; can take it dry or green.

Address, REID & CO., Esplanade St., Toronto.

We also want some 1 x 14 Soft Elm, 2 and 3 inch Rock Elm, 2, 3 and 4 inch White Oak for delivery any time between now and the 1st April.

When in the market for Pine or Hardwood **Lumber** *Write or telephone us*

THE OLIVER LUMBER CO., OF TORONTO, LIMITED

34 Canada Life Building, Toronto. - Tel. Main 358.

GODERICH LUMBER CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Of Goderich and Owen Sound

PINE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

RHODES, CURRY & CO., Limited

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

Yards at Amherst, Little Forks, Sydney and Halifax.

BUILDING MATERIALS of all kinds carried in stock. We are buyers of Ontario Basswood, Elm and Pine.

Amherst, N.S.

SQUARE and Sawn Spruce and Pine Lumber, Dimension Timber, Birch, Ash, Tamarac, B.C. Fir and Cedar, Flooring, Shingles, &c.

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BOOTH & SHANNON, BISCOTASING, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Red and White Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

Shipments promptly attended to. Inquiries answered by return mail

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—MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Car Sills, Car Flooring and Lath

AZILDA, - - ONT.

C. P. R., NEAR SUDBURY.

THOMAS BICK

MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Ties. Bill Timber a Specialty.

Address, WILBERFORCE, ONT.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.

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SARNIA **BUFFALO**

B. C. RED CEDAR SHINGLES—PERFECTION—PROMPT DELIVERY

JAS. PLAYFAIR & CO.

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Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty . . .

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A. & P. WHITE

Manufacturers of an Dealers in.....

Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Car Sills, Car Flooring, Shingles and Lath.

PEMBROKE, ONT.

A quantity of 6x6, 6x8, 8x8, 8x10 and 10x10x18 ft. and up White Pine Dimension Timber, for sale

Robert Watt - Wiarton

MANUFACTURER OF AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LUMBER of all kinds, Pine Lath, Cedar Shingles and Posts. Dressed Pine and Hardwood Flooring, Lumber resawn into Dimension Stuff such as Crating, Table Legs Chair Rungs, Etc. Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff Cut to Order

Shipment by Rail or Water. Correspondence Solicited.

MAITLAND, RIXON & CO. OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

Manufacturers and Dealers

LUMBER, LATH, TIES, POLES, SHINGLES, ETC.

Make a Specialty of Long Pine, Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff.

WE SHIP BY C.P.R., G.T.R. AND BY WATER

Veneers, Hardwoods, Ash, Elm, Birch, Basswood—Clothboards—Cheese Box Bands and Rims.

THE PATENT CLOTHBOARD CO., of Parry Sound, Limited, Parry Sound, Ont

AUGER & SON - Quebec

: : DIMENSION TIMBER : :

Sawn to Sizes—Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Spruce and Poplar Pulpwood.

The Siemon Bros.' Factories and Mills

Operated by CANADA FURNITURE MFRS., Limited. *WIARTON, ONT.*

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We manufacture and deal in Hard and Soft Wood Lumber and Timber, Ties, Cedar Posts and Shingles. Correspondence invited. Shipping facilities, Rail and Water. . . . . .

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MANUFACTURERS

LUMBER and LATH

Shipments by Rail or Water. • **Midland, Ont.**

Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Co.

WHOLESALE WHITE PINE LUMBER AND LATH

MIDLAND, - ONTARIO.

Office with Playfair & White. For information, address THOS. W. HASTINGS, Manager
Shipments via Lake or Rail.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO. LIMITED

WATER SHIPMENT ONLY

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE PINE LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

35 and 36 Freehold Loan Building **TORONTO, Ont.**

MILLS: French River, Georgian Bay.

the limits were knocked down to him by the auctioneer.

It is generally believed that Mr. Booth secured a bargain, as it is stated that over $1,000,000 was asked for the limits recently by private sale. It is claimed that the limits were originally bought by Mr. Mackey thirty years ago for $1,800, and since that time he has taken off them a large quantity of square timber.

Among those present at the sale were: J. R. Booth, Fred Booth, C. Jackson Booth, Claude McLachlin (Arnprior), Alex Fraser, W. C. Edwards, M. P., George Dewar, Peter Whelen, W. C. Whitney, A. E. Dyment, M. P., (Thessalon), H. K. Egan, Hiram Robinson, George H. Perley, ex-Mayor Bingham, J. B. Fraser, William Fraser, F. W. Powell, J. Barnett (Pembroke), J. B. Klock, R. H. Conroy, Wm. McAuliffe, Harry Cameron, Robert Hurdman, Captain Cameron, John Gilmour, Wm. Gilmour, David Gillies, Hon. George Bryson, Thomas Mackie, M. P., (Pembroke), Wm. J. Conroy, W. G. Perley, George Francis (Pakenham), James Bryson (Fort Coulonge), W. A. Allan, Edward Skead.

The wholesale lumber business of the H. M. Tyler Lumber Company, Tonawanda, N. Y., having been closed out, W. W. Tyler and his son, Van Tyler, have formed a partnership under the firm name of W. W. Tyler & Son, to conduct an export and domestic business.

Wanted for Export

ALL KINDS OF

LOGS AND LUMBER

PAYMENT BY MONTREAL BANKERS

DENNY, MOTT & DICKSON, LIMITED

LONDON, ENG.

ARTHUR RUSHFORTH

Exporter of *Mahogany* Logs and Lumber

Veneer Logs and Crotches, English Brown and Pollard Oak.

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THE NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

BARNET, B. C.

Mills on Burrard Inlet and Canadian Pacific Railroad

FIR AND CEDAR

Lumber and Timber

Rough and Dressed.

In all sizes and quantities.

DIMENSION TIMBER.

EXCLUSIVELY BAND SAWN LUMBER and TIMBER. Car and Cargo.

TIMBER PLANERS

FACE UP TO

24" x 30"

DRY KILNS of large capacity.

SHIP Decking, Timbers, Spars. CAR Sills, Decking, Siding and Roofing

HOUSE Flooring, Siding and Finish of all kinds

EASTERN AGENT: *A. F. BURY AUSTIN, 507 Merchants' Bank of Canada Bldg., MONTREAL Que*

New Mill Erected 1901. Capacity 100 Million a Year.

Spicer Shingle Mill Co., Limited

It is not the purpose of this advertisement to try and convince the Lumber Trade of Canada that we are the only company in British Columbia manufacturing and shipping shingles in large quantities, or that we "know it all." We recognize that "there are others" and that we are not the only "pebble on the beach." To try and make you believe that we are the only people who can supply you **promptly** and in **large quantities** with a **high-grade** shingle would not only be a **fish** and a **bear** story combined, but it would be gall of the bitterest kind.

Our competitors in the shingle business in B. C. are nice people, and we presume that they know their business; but we are nice people too, and as we have been in the trade as long as any of them, and a **great deal longer** than the most of them, we know that we know our business, and that our competitors are not in the possession of any points of value regarding the manufacture of shingles which has not come to **our knowledge**.

Our old mill was burned down in May last, and in its place we have built what is at the present time the **Largest** Shingle Mill in B. C.

Our new Mill has 7 of the latest improved type of Dunbar machine, which we run night and day—giving us a capacity of about **100 Million** a year.

Competent judges who have seen our new mill, tell us that it is one of the most **substantial**, carefully **constructed**, and best **planned** mills in this province. We ourselves think it is **the very best** shingle mill in B. C.; and we know that it is **equipped** with all the very latest improved Shingle Machinery.

Will the trade please note that our contract with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. closed on December 31, 1901. D. Ferguson, of London, Ont., is our representative for that province. Orders sent to him, or to us direct, shall have **prompt** attention.

We want our share of your shingle business, and can **guarantee** you satisfaction in **every particular.**

Spicer Shingle Mill Co., Limited,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

No Fish Stories

go when it comes to speaking about

OUR SHINGLES

FACTS ARE FACTS WHETHER TOLD ABOUT FISH OR SHINGLES

We make a fine 16-inch Shingle.
We make a fine 18-inch Shingle.
We make a fine 24-inch Shingle.
We make all thicknesses from 6-2 inch to 6-3 3/8 inch.

They are going out of our different mills at the rate of 200,000,000 a year. We make more shingles than any one firm in the world. Just think of it!

We claim to be experts. That is not gall. That is a statement which is proven constantly by the testimony of our customers from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic Coast on the Canadian side, and from Maine to Puget Sound.

Mixed Cars our Specialty. Don't forget that we have all kinds of House Finishing Material in Fir and Cedar, and can load any quantity with shingles.

Come, let us deal together.

CUSTOMERS' ATTENTION.—Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of January, 1902, all arrangements with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. of New Westminster, B. C., for the handling of any of our shingles will be ended, and until further notice our authorized general agents will be Mr. Jas. Twitchell, Clinton, Ont., for Ontario, and Mr. Samuel Ashfield of Winnipeg Man., for Manitoba and the North-West; therefore, orders for straight or mixed cars sent through the above agents or direct to us will have equally prompt and careful attention.

Shingle Mill, Hastings, B.C.; Lumber and Shingle Mill, Vancouver, B.C.; Shingle Mill, New Whatcom, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Sumas, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Carroll Siding, Wash.

The Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co., Limited

Office, 450 Westminster Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED

MESSRS. JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also primefresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.

Cable address, "Owen, Liverpool." A.B.C. Code used.

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Lumber Importers

MANCHESTER - ENGLAND

Invite offers from Lumbermen for . . .

Spruce Deals and Battens, Spruce and Pine Flooring, Shooks, Sashes, Mouldings, Dowels, Broom Handles, Chair Stock, Seats, etc. or any Woods suitable for English Market.

Telegraphic Address: FELBER MANCHESTER

JAMES W. SOUTHERN & SON

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Are open to represent a firm of door manufacturers not at present represented in the North of England.

Cable Address: LIGNUM, Manchester. A B C Code

When corresponding with advertisers please mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Pacific Coast Lumber Co.

Vancouver, B. C.

Manufacturers of British Columbia

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Every bunch bearing our registered Mark "Best Brand" is fully guaranteed by us.

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7 Royal Bank Place, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND Cable Address: "Brakridge," Glasgow

Codes Used: Watkin's, Scott's, A.B.C., Lumberman's, Zebra; Private.

Agents for the sale of CANADIAN WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE, cut to all sizes—and all kinds of Hardwoods in Log, Lumber and Dimension Stock. Shipments to any of the principal ports in the United Kingdom or continent handled to the best advantage

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Agents for CANADIAN WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE; Hardwoods in Log, Etc.

Shipments handled to the best advantage to all ports in the United Kingdom. Correspondence Solicited.

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Albert Saw Mills, RENFREW, and St. Enoch Square, GLASGOW.

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Moulding and Joinery Manufacturers, Etc.
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Invites correspondence from Manufacturers for shipment per regular liners.

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BELFAST - IRELAND.

Agents for Canadian white pine and spruce, cut to all sizes, and for all kinds of hardwoods in log, lumber and dimension stock. Shipments handled to the best advantage at all ports in Ireland. Correspondence solicited.

Consular Offices of Austro-Hungary, France, Italy, Portugal and Uruguay.

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SELLING AGENTS FOR WOOD SHIPPERS

Find Buyers for Logs and Mill Produce before Shipment. Logs, Deals, Flooring, Staves, Box Boards, Squares, etc., etc. . .

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16 St. Helen's Place - LONDON, E.C.

Agents Wood Specialties of all Description.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

THE COOPERAGE MARKET.

The Sutherland, Innes Company, Chatham, Ont., in the National Coopers' Journal, review the cooperage market as follows:

The sales of No. 1 stock in 28½ and 30, including elm, during January have been extremely active, especially in flour-barrel staves. Meal-barrel staves have received a fairly active inquiry, though not as brisk as expected. The inquiry has been sufficient to reduce the stocks on hand last fall to a minimum basis, at which there will probably be no difficulty in disposing of long before the present season's output is seasoned and put on the market. Good grades of patented hoops have been moving somewhat actively, and fetching fairly remunerative prices. Heading sales have not been as brisk as many manufacturers would like to see them. The stocks in hand of the most salable lines and sizes are not very heavy, and in the larger sizes of basswood manufacturers have advanced the prices, and are only contracting sales on a firm and sure basis, on the supposition that buyers will make active and ready disposition of the parcels they secure.

So far the weather for logging operations has been anything but desirable in the Western States and Canada. The absence of sleighing and the high prices prevailing for timber have prevented mill owners from putting in anything but light stocks, and the majority of factories have not secured any timber at all.

The demand at present for white-oak or light staves is very active and well-seasoned stocks are apparently eagerly sought after, while oak-heading sales have been fairly brisk.

H. D. WIGGIN BOSTON, MASS 89 STATE ST

will inspect at mill and PAY CASH for

LOG RUN

Elm, Ash, Bass and other Hardwoods

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Do You Ship in Car Lots?

If so you should have the

RED BOOK The recognized authority on lumber credits

It contains the names of concerns engaged in the following lines, together with their financial standing:

Lumber Lines—Cedar Posts, (Deglers and Monufacturers), Interior Finish Manufacturers, Moulding Manufacturers, Lumber Dealers, wholesale and retail, Planing Mills, Saw Mills, Sash, Door and Blind Dealers and Manufacturers, Stair Builders (Operating Mill), Wood Box Manufacturers, Hardware Dealers, carrying stock of sash, doors and blinds.

Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Cars, Carriages, Furniture, Chairs, Coffins, Desks, Ladders, Mowers, Organs, Parlor Frames, Pianos, Plows, Reapers, Refrigerators, School and Sewing Machine Furniture, Show Cases, Store and Office Fixtures, Trunks, Veneers, Wagons, Wood Floors and Mantles, Wood Pumps, Woodenware, Wind Mills.

The Book is also a Bank Directory, Railroad Guide, Attorney's List, Express Directory, etc. Published in January and July and covers the United States and Manitoba. Thoroughly organized collection department in connection. Claims collected anywhere. Try us!

Lumbermen's Credit Association

Established 1876. Suite 911 Tocoma Bldg., CHICAGO.

Mention this paper.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY

• • operating • •

OTTAWA & NEW YORK LUMBER LINE
OTTAWA & BOSTON LUMBER LINE
CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT COMPANY.

. . . . Shortest and Quickest Route from . . . . OTTAWA, ROCKLAND, HAWKESBURY, ARNPRIOR, PEMBROKE, PARRY SOUND and other Lumber Centres, TO BOSTON, PORTLAND, NEW YORK, DETROIT, TONAWANDA, ALBANY, &c., MONTREAL, TORONTO, QUEBEC, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, &c.

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CURRENT LUMBER PRICES--WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No. 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	26 00	28 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common		16 00
2x10 common		17 00
2x12 common		17 50
3x10 common		17 00
3x12 common		17 50
1x10 and 12 common	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding common		15 50
1 inch strips, common		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 50	17 50
1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 50	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
1½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 00
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		2 50
1¾ inch Norway lath		2 75
X white pine shingles		1 00
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts		2 00
XXX white pine shingles		3 00
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toronto		12 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.
Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds		$26 00	$28 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in		22 00	24 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in		23 00	25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 in	1 to 2	17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R., 1 in		18 00	20 00
" 1½	2	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4	" 8x8	24 00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in		21 00	24 00
1½ to 2		20 00	22 00
" m. r.	1 " 1¼	17 00	18 00
Butternut	1 " 1½	23 00	25 00
"	2 " 3	25 00	28 00
Chestnut	1 " 2	24 00	26 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run	1 " 1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run	2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm, rock, mill run	1 to 1¼"	20 00	22 00
Elm rock, mill run	1½" 3	23 00	25 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds	1½" 2	32 00	35 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds	1 1½	18 00	19 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds	2 " 4	20 00	21 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds	1 " 1½	31 00	33 00
Oak; red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds	2 " 4	34 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds	1 " 1½	32 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds	2 " 4	35 00	38 00
Oak, quart'd, 1sts & 2nds	1 " 2	60 00	65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds	1 " 3	85 00	100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds	1 " 2	34 00	38 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings: 1 in. x 8 in. and up	$34 00	
1¼ in. and 1½ in. x 8 in. and up	38 00	42 00
2 in. x 8 in. and up	40 00	45 00
Pine, good strips: 1 in.	29 00	30 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	30 00	34 00
2 in.	30 00	35 00
Pine, good shorts: 1 in.	20 00	24 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	22 00	26 00
2 in.	24 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b. m.	20 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better stock	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better stock	15 00	16 00
Pine, 8 up s. c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s. c. strips	13 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 barn		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath, per M: No. 1 white pine	3 00	3 25
No. 2 white pine	2 00	2 25
Spruce	2 00	2 25
Red Pine	2 00	2 50
Cedar Shingles: Clear Butt	2 00	2 [illegible]
XXX	2 60	3 00
Pine Shingles: XX	1 25	1 50
Clear Butt	1 75	2 00
XXX	2 50	3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	39	50
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	45	55
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	45	55

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide		$66 00	
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.		66 00	
2½ and 3 in.		70 00	
4 in.		75 00	
Selects, 1 in., 8 in. and up wide		$62 00	
1¼, 1½ and in.		62 00	
2½ and 3 in.		65 00	
4 in.		70 00	

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide		50 00	
1¼ and 1½ in.		52 00	
2 in.		52 00	
2½ and 3in., 8in. and up wide		60 00	
4 in.		65 00	

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1 in., 7 in. and up wide		36 00	
1¼ and 1½ in.		46 00	
2 in.		46 00	
2½ and 3in., 7in. and up wide		51 00	
4 in.		55 00	

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1½ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide		47 00	
1¼ x 6 in. wide		47 00	
1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide		43 00	
6 in. wide		47 00	

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide		40 00	
1¼ in., 6 in. wide		47 00	
1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide		43 00	
in., 6 in. wide		47 00	

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide		30 00	
1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide		26 00	

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.		27 00	
10 in.		23 00	
9 in.		21 00	
8 and 7 in.		22 00	
No. 2, 12 in.		23 00	
10 in.		21 00	
No. 2, 9 in.		21 00	
8 and 7 in.		20 00	
No. 3, 12 in.		19 50	
10 in.		18 00	
9 in.		18 00	
8 in.		18 00	

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide		$15 00	
1 in., 6 in. wide		17 00	
1 in., 7 in. wide and up		17 00	
1 in., 13 in. and up wide		$18 00	
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 7 in. and up wide		19 00	

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide		30 00	
1 in., 6 in. wide		30 00	
1 in., 10 in. and up wide		30 00	
1¼, 1½ and 8 in. and up wide		30 00	

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX		4 00	
Clear Butts		3 00	
Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.		3 50	
Clear Butts		2 50	

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine		3 75	
No. 2. White Pine		3 [illegible]	
Hemlock		2 [illegible]	

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$72	$74
2½ in.	72	74
1 to 2 in.	65	67
4 inch uppers	72	74
Selects, 2½ in up	65	67
1 to 2 in.	57	59
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	57	59
1 to 2 in.	45	50
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	32	42
No. 2	25	30
No. 3	21	26
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	40	45
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	28	30
Stained saps	25	30
Bracket plank	30	35
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35	40
Dressing boards, narrow		23
1x10 inch shippers		20
1x12 inch shippers	$21	$
4/4 inch " 13" & up.	23	
4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	17	
10-in. dressing and better	28	
10-in. common	18	
12-in. dressing and better	32	
Common, 1x12		
No. 1 barn, 1x12	26	
1x10	24	
1x8	22	
No. 2 barn, 1x12	23	
1x10	21	
1x8	20	
Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	25	
" " 2 inch	28	
Dressing	26	
Common		

LATH.

Pine	$	$3 50	
Spruce	$	$3	

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 50	$4 75	
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	
Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25	5	
Hemlock			
Spruce			

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Up 1s, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	68 00	70 00	
2½ and 3 in.	72 00	75 00	
4 in.		75 00	
Selects, 1 to 2 in.	62 00	63 00	
2½ and 3 in.	63 00	65 00	
4 in.		67 00	
Fine common, 1 in.		48 00	
1¼ and 1½ in.		50 00	
2 in.		50 00	
3 in.		62 00	
4 in.		62 00	
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.		38 00	
1¼ and 1½ in.		48 00	
No. 2, 1 in.		23 00	
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in		38 00	
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		26 00	
Dressing 1¼ in.		34 00	
1¼ x 10 and 12		35	
1½ in.		34	
2 in.		36	
Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.		38	
No. 1 Moldings 1 to 2 in.	40 00	42	
No. 2 Mou'ding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	28 00	32	
Barn, No. 1, 12 in.		28	
6, 8 and 10 in.		23	
No. 2, 10 in.		21	
No. 2, 12 in.		24	
No. 3, 10 in.		19	
No. 3, 12 in.		20	
Box, 1 x 4		15	
1 x 6 to 12 in.	17 00	17	
1 x 13 in and up		18	
1¼ and 1½ in.	17 50	18	
Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	14 00	14	

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	
1¼ to 2 in.	33 00	35 00	
2½ to 4 in.	37 00	39	
Strips	19 00	21	
Com. and culls	13 00	15	

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	
Com. & good culls	12 00	14	

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	
1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up,	22 00	24	
Com. & good culls	12 00	14	

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. & up	23 00	25 00	
1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	20 00	22	

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd hard, 6 in.	18 00	20 00	
1st & 2d, soft 6in & up,	17 00	19	

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Death has removed one of the prominent citizens of Peterborough, Ont., in the person of Mr. William Hamilton, the founder and for so many years the head of the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of that city. Ten years ago Mr. Hamilton was stricken with paralysis, and since that time he has been an invalid.

Mr. Hamilton was a Scotchman and was in his 79th year. In 1844 he came to Canada and worked as a machinist in Hamilton and Cobourg. Then he went to the United States, and in 1850 established a foundry at Shelbyville, Ind. Leaving there in 1856, he went to Peterborough and established the works which have since grown to the large establishment conducted by the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company. By energy and business talent the business was made to grow and develop. At the present time it is one of the most progressive establishments in the manufacture of mining and mill machinery, water wheels, etc., the products of the works being in use in mills and factories from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

The late Mr. Hamilton, although often consulted, never sought any public position, but always took an active interest in the affairs of his town and country. He was a man of integrity, energy and preseverance, and gave his close attention to the interests of the industry of which he was the head. He was most highly respected by his employees, as well as by all who knew him. Mrs. Hamilton, five daughters and one son survive, the latter being Mr. William Hamilton, president and general manager of the company.

JOHN HARRISON.

Mr. John Harrison, senior member of the firm of John Harrison & Sons Company, Limited, of Owen Sound, Ont., died on February 7th, at the age of 78 years. Mr. Harrison was a pioneer lumberman and had been a resident of Owen Sound for fifty years. The commercial importance of that town is due in large measure to the business which he founded many years ago and which has developed into a vast industrial enterprise.

Mr. Harrison was born in Saffordshire, England, coming to Canada when quite young. In 1848 he, with his brothers, moved to Owen Sound from Guelph and founded the Harrison Bros.' grist, flour, woollen and saw mills. Despite his large business interests, he gave much of his time to the town and served the corporation for some years as a councillor and school trustee. He had been president of the Board of Trade and a member of the Hospital Board. In demeanor Mr. Harrison was modest and retiring, and although on several occasions he had been nominated for Mayor, he always refused to stand for election.

WILLIAM RUSSEL.

On February 13th there passed away one of the oldest residents of Pembroke, Ont., in the person of Mr. William Russel, Crown Timber Agent at that place. Mr. Russel was a native of Scotland, having been born in Fifeshire in 1824. He came to Canada in 1840, arriving at Quebec after a stormy passage of 66 days. At Quebec he engaged with a lumberman to work on the Madawaska river, and from there he drifted to Ottawa, working for different lumber firms and also lumbering on his own account. Subsequently he engaged in the mercantile business in Pembroke, the firm name being Kennedy & Russel. In 1868 he was engaged by the Ontario Government to inaugurate a system of forest ranging in the Pembroke district. He was the first crown timber agent for the Ontario Government.

ANNUAL MEETING CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements have been completed for the third annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, which will be held in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons, Ottawa, on March 6th and 7th. Several interesting papers have been promised, including the following:

"Eastern Forest Trees Grown at Victoria, B. C., from Seed Imported from the East," by His Honor Sir Henri Joly De Lotbiniere, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia; "Forestry in Ontario," by Thos. Southworth, Director of Forestry for Ontario, Toronto; "The Management of Wood Lots," by W. N. Hutt, Southend, Ont.; "The Forest Fires of 1901," prepared by instructions of the Board of Directors; "The Second Discovery of the West," by Professor John Macoun, Assistant Director of the Geological Survey; "Tree Planting on the Experimental Farms," by Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms; "Work of the Forestry Branch in Tree Planting on the Prairies," Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion; "Forestry in the Schools," by Wm. Pearce, Inspector of Surveys, Calgary, Alberta; "Forestry in Prince Edward Island," by Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton, P. E. I.; "The Pulp Industry in Canada," by D. Lorne McGibbon, Manager Laurentide Pulp Co'y, Grand Mere, P. Q.; "The Management of Pulpwood Forests," by Austin Cary, Forester to the Berlin Mills Co'y, Brunswick, Maine, U. S. A.; "Defects of the Pulpwood Regulations of the Province of Quebec," by E. G. Joly De Lotbiniere, Quebec.

In the evening of March 6th a lecture, illustrated by stereoptican views, on "Evolution of a Forest Growth," will be given by Dr. B. E. Fernow, principal of the New York State College of Forestry, Ithaca, N. Y., in the lecture hall of the Normal school.

TRADE NOTES.

Mr. P. H. Wilby, 27½ Front street east, Toronto is sole Canadian agent for Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, manufacturers of English oak-tanned leather belting, Halifax, England. This belting is especially adapted for saw mill purposes on account of its superior weight, every lap being sewn with a glazed lace, thus protecting the laps from moisture. Mr. Wilby also handles the Capata brand of belting, made of specially hard-woven, long staple cotton canvas, bound together by an indissoluble mixture of vegetable gums which entirely permeates the fibres of the canvas while in a state of very high tension, the result being an extra suple, textile, water-proof belt, which it is claimed never hardens or becomes rigid when off work.

When the fire occurred at the Royal Electric Station in Montreal and destroyed the wide double leather belts, it was thought that there would be much delay in obtaining new ones, but such was not the case for the reason that the enterprising firm of Sadler & Haworth had men upon the ground before the fire was out, removing the damaged belts to their factory to repair as best they could, so as they could be used the same night. It was discovered, however, that the large 54-inch, 3-ply belts, which were made by the same firm about 12 years ago, could only be repaired temporarily, and under the circumstances an order was given to Sadler & Haworth for new wide belts, including a number of smaller sizes, upon condition that they would be all ready within three days. To the surprise, relief and pleasure, however, of the manager of the Royal Electric Co., all the belts, including the large ones, were in position and ready to run, in 48 hours after order had been given, which goes to show tha the firm of Sadler & Haworth have unusual facilities for handling large contracts in a short space of time. Had this not been the case, the city of Montreal would have beon obliged to have resorted to some other method of obtaining light than from electric power.

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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

PULP WOOD—TREATMENT OF THE RAW MATERIAL IN THE LOG AND ITS MEASUREMENT.

By a Canadian Pulpmaker.

Chapter VI.—The Question of Yield, &c.

In view of the enormous demand for spruce and other woods for the manufacture of pulp, it is self-evident that the subject of supply, and its connection with the equally important question of yield, demands close attention from all those engaged in the operations of lumbering for pulp woods. The preservation of the natural resources of the forests is a subject of vital moment to the Government, which is directly interested in, and responsible for seeing that all necessary precautions are taken to prevent the extinction of such an asset and source of revenue.

Some very valuable information on this subject, written from an eminently practical standpoint, was obtained in the year 1897 by several interested experts operating in that well-known district in the States, "The Adirondacks." The results of the many observations recorded are given by Mr. Gifford Pinchot in an excellent book entitled "The Adirondack Spruce."

From this book we take the liberty of quoting one or two points which have a direct bearing on the subject of the yield of pulp wood.

Careful measurements of the stems of over 2,000 trees cut for pulp were made, and some 300 trees were cut into logs in order to furnish data for the compilation of tables showing the contents of standing trees. For this purpose tables were eventually calculated giving the number of standards, feet board measure, merchantable cubic feet, and cords. It is only with the two latter that we need concern ourselves.

The term merchantable cubic feet means that amount of wood in the tree actually used for the manufacture of pulp. The following table is given showing the contents of spruce trees for certain sizes.

Volume Table for Spruce (G. Pinchot).

Diam. Breast High.	Height of the Tree Feet.								
	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
Inches.	Merchantable Cubic Feet of Wood.								
5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	..	..
6	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	..
7	2.1	2.5	3 0	3.6	4.2	4 8	5 4	6.0	6.6
8	...	3.1	3.9	4 8	5.6	6.5	7.3	8.0	8.8
9	...	3.8	4 9	5.9	6.9	8.0	9.0	9.9	11.0
10	...	...	6.0	7.2	8.4	9.6	10 9	12.2	13.5
11	...	...	7.1	8.6	10.1	11.6	13 1	14.6	16.1
12	...	...	...	10.0	11.7	13.5	15.2	17.0	18.8
13	...	...	...	....	13.4	15.4	17.3	19.4	21.5
14	...	...	...	....	15.1	17.3	19.5	21.8	24.2

The relation between the ordinary standard cord of piled wood measuring 128 cubic feet is determined by the use of a factor representing the difference between solid wood as given in the above table and the stacked wood as it would obtain in actual practice when brought into the mill for consumption.

Pinchot refers to the custom in Germany of taking this factor as 0.65, but he is inclined to think that this gives results somewhat too high. The factor selected is 0.7 as being more accurate.

Hence the conversion of the above into cords is effected by dividing the values for the respective trees by 128 and the result by 0.7.

Thus a tree 10 inches in diameter and 35 feet high would contain 0.067 cords of pulp wood.

By means of a table of this kind the extent of the operations necessary for the cutting of logs to ensure a stated quantity of pulp wood can easily be gauged.

For example, to produce a cord of wood of merchantable quality will require ten trees of the following dimensions : 55 feet high, and 9 inches diameter at the stump. Fifty trees 6 inches diameter at the stump and 30 feet high would have to be cut to give one cord of merchantable pulp wood.

Volume Table for Spruce (Pinchot).

Diam. Breast High.	Height of Tree in Feet.								
	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
Inches.	Merchantable Cords of Pulp Wood.								
5	.012	.013	.014	.015	.016	.017	.019	...	...
6	.019	.020	.023	.026	.030	.035	.040	.044	...
7	.023	.028	.033	.040	.047	.054	.060	.067	.074
8	....	. 35	.043	.054	.062	.072	.081	089	0.98
9	....	.042	.055	.066	.078	.089	.100	.110	.123
10	....	....	.067	.080	.094	.107	.122	.136	.150
11	....	..	.c79	.c96	.112	.128	.145	.163	.18
12	....	....	....	.111	.131	.150	.168	.190	.21
13	...	....	....	....	.149	.171	.193	.215	240
14	....	....	....	....	.168	.193	.217	.242	.27

In all operations of this nature a considerable proportion of the total length of the tree has to be wasted and discarded as useless, viz., that part of the tree near the top, because this tapers very rapidly, is full of knots, and therefore cannot be handled profitably. In some cases where the cost of the wood is high, a much larger portion of the tree is utilized for pulp wood, and the tree cut to a smaller diameter than is customary. When pulp wood is plentiful the logs cut will not measure less than four or five inches at the small end, but with a scarcity of material logs of four and three inches would be accepted.

In the latter instance a greater proportion of the tree is taken for pulp wood.

The amount of pulp which can be obtained from a cord of wood is a question of some importance and one that may be referred to at this point. The yield differs considerably in various mills according to the quality of the pulp and the manner in which the raw material is treated.

When spruce is simply ground into mechanical wood pulp the yield varies from 1,600 lbs. to 1,900 lbs. for every cord of wood consumed. A usual average obtainable under ordinary conditions is 1,800 lbs. The form o grinder employed in the manufacture has a good dea to do with the yield, as some machines are so con structed as to produce a quantity of slivers or pieces o untreated fibre, which cannot afterwards be dealt with

When spruce is treated by the sulphite process and converted into sulphite pulp, the yield is from 1,000 lbs to 1,300 lbs. of dry pulp from a cord of wood. Here again, there is plenty of scope for the skilful manufac

JOSEPH H. WALLACE, C. E.
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President.
TORONTO.

urer to exercise his energy in the direction of keeping up a good precentage yield.

Poplar, which is used almost exclusively for the soda process, will give about 1,000 lbs. of pulp for every cord of wood. Pine, sparingly used in limited quantities for special purposes, will also yield 1,000 lbs. of pulp from a cord when submitted to the soda process.

The theoretical yield of pulp varies from 48 per cent. to 55 per cent. for the several kinds of the pulp wood commonly employed in the manufacture of pulp. The table of precentages has already been given.

(Concluded.)

PULP NOTES.

It is reported that the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, of Sydney, N.S., are going into the manufacture of sulphuric acid on a large scale.

It is said that American capitalists will erect a pulp mill at Lake Weedon, Wolfe county, Quebec, the municipality of Weedon having granted a bonus of $20,000 and exemption from taxation for twenty-five years.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Sissiboo Pulp & Paper Company will be held in Montreal this week to consider a proposal to increase the capital stock of the company to $650,000.

Edgar G. Murphy, representing a New York syndicate, has purchased the timber limits and mill property of Henry V. and Frederick Dewar at St. George, N.B., and will in all probability build a large pulp mill.

Messrs. C. S. Cameron and John Sutherland, financial agents, of Ottawa, were in Toronto recently in connection with the formation of a company to build a large pulp and paper mill in the eastern townships of the province of Quebec.

The Sissiboo Pulp and Paper Company, of Weymouth, N. S., which defaulted on its bond interest payment in October, 1901, is undesrtood to have met the deferred interest, and is said to be rapidly getting into good shape again.

The Blanche River Pulp & Paper Company is reported to have purchased the power on the Quebec side of the Ottawa river four miles northwest of Mattawa, for $25,000, and is now ready to go on with the work of building the mill.

Last spring Mr. J. W. Munro, M.P.P., of Pembroke, took the contract of erecting the works of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company at Webbwood, Ont. The engineer of the works was not satisfied with the progress that was made, and in August last Mr. Munro relinquished the contract, which was turned over to Carpenter & Williams, a Connecticut firm. The new contractors did not execute the work very rapidly, however, and the contract has reverted to Mr. Munro, who, we understand, has been given a substantial bonus to complete the work. Mr. Munro is now calling for tenders for the construction of a concrete dam, for the foundation of the building, and for laying about 1,000,000 bricks.

The St. Mary's River Lumber Company's deal in Nova Scotia is now practically completed. It is understood that the American syndicate, of which A. Myers, of New York, is at the head, has secured 260,000 acres of timber land on Jordan, St. Mary's, Gaspereau and Clyde rivers, and 100,000 acres of Crown land on Clyde River, for which application has been made to the Government. The proposed site of the pulp and paper mills is on the Gaspereau river.

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DUNDAS, ONT.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER MACHINERY
Cylinder Moulds *Cutters*
Wet Machines *Dryers*
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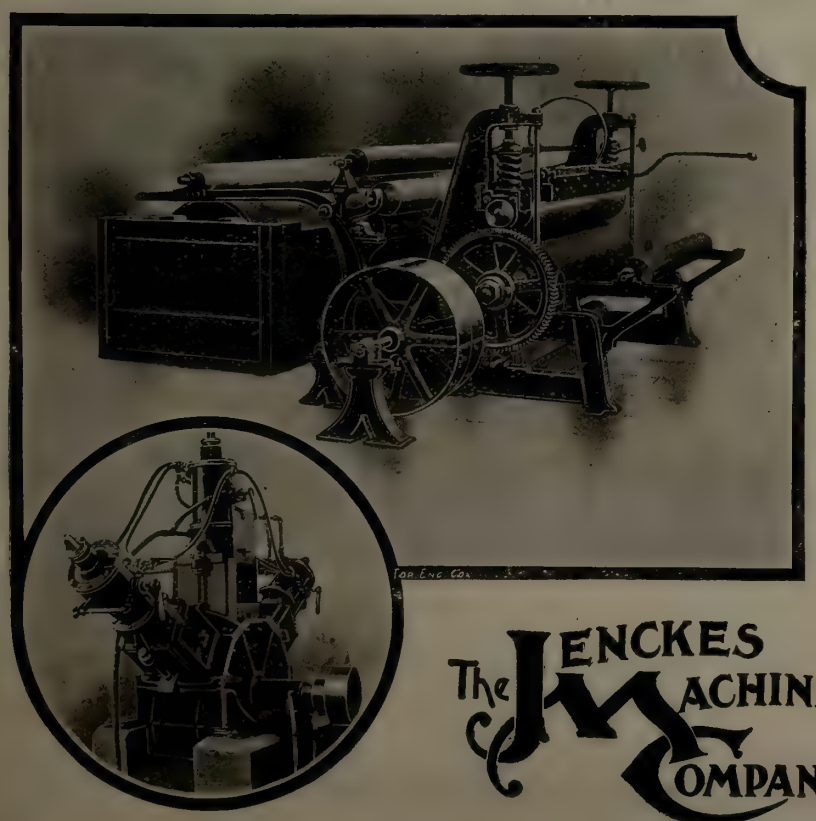
BUCKINGHAM, QUE.
Plans, Estimates, Supervision and Contracts.
Many years' practical experience.
Mill Architect and Engineer
SPECIALTIES—PAPER, PULP AND SULPHITE FIBRE MILLS, ELECTRIC PLANTS, SURVEYS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF WATER POWER.
References on application

WIRE MATS FOR PULP MILLS
THE B. GREENING WIRE CO., LIMITED
Hamilton and Montreal.

Pulp Mill Machinery



We make a specialty of equipping Ground Wood Pulp Mills from start to finish, and are prepared to build and install Water Power Plants, including Turbines, Steel Cases, Tubing, etc., together with the Pulp Mill Machinery proper, such as

Port Henry Grinders, Centrifugal Pumps, Pressure Pumps, Diaphragm Pulp Screens, Screen Plates; Wet Machines, either of our New Hydraulic Pattern or of our Standard type shown in cut at left; **Cylinder Moulds, etc., Hydraulic Presses and Pumps, Baling Presses, etc.**

Among recent customers may be mentioned The Canada Paper Co., The Royal Paper Mills Co., Fraserville Co., Cushing Sulphite Fibre Co., Chicoutimi Pulp Co., St. Raymond Co., Toronto Paper Co., Kenleith Paper Co., and others.

We are now engaged in filling extensive contracts for the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co. and the Montmagny Light & Pulp Co.

Correspondence invited from those about to build new mills or renew and enlarge existing plants.

The JENCKES MACHINE COMPANY.

136-40 Lansdowne Street,
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

BRANCH OFFICES 81 York Street, TORONTO, ONT. 18 Victoria Sq., MONTREAL, QUE.
ROSSLAND and GREENWOOD, B. C. 169 Hollis Street, HALIFAX, N.S.

THE NEWS

—A sash and door factory is being built at River John, N. S., by John Mitchell.

—W. E. Turner has bought the lumber and machinery business of S. G. O'Brien at Ponoka, N. W. T.

—The Montreal Lumber Company is seeking to increase its capital stock to $100,000.

—The Spencer Island Company, lumber, etc., Spencer Island, N. S., has been dissolved.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company propose building a large addition to their Rainy River mills.

—The dissolution is announced of Halstead & Quick, saw millers, Harrow, Ont., T. R. Quick continuing.

—James Ritcher, of La Riviere, Man., has left for the Rainy River country, where he has purchased a saw mill.

It is said that the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company will erect a large salt factory near their saw mill at Sandwich, Ont.

—Anderson's saw mill at Sundridge, Ont., lately purchased by O'Neil & Shivley, is being remodelled and a new boiler installed.

—The Lake Superior Lumber Company, Limited, Windsor, Ont., has been granted a provincial charter, with a capital of $50,000.

—The Canada Wood Specialty Company, Orillia, are installing a 125 horse-power engine and 150 horse-power capacity in boilers.

—It is said that negotiations are on foot for the purchase by an American syndicate of large timber limits in the vicinity of Campbellton, N. B.

—The Chaleurs Bay Mills Company has been incorporated in the province of Quebec, with a capital of $150,000, to manufacture and trade in lumber.

—L. F. Hill has sold a lumber property at Sackville, N. B., to W. M. Mackay, and has transferred leases of the Fenerty property there to the same party.

At the annaul meeting of the Burrill Lumber Company, Shawinigan Falls, Que., William Mitchell was elected president, Jos. Patrick vice-president, and Vivian Burrill manager and secretary.

—A new veneer factory has been built by the Canada Wood Specialty Company at Orillia, Ont. It is the intention to introduce a novelty in the shape of a veneer nail keg, also to manufacture large veneer baskets.

—During the coming season George Gordon & Company, of Cache Bay, Ont., intend to operate another circular saw, for manufacturing long dimension timber. They expect that their total cut will be about 15,000,000 feet.

—The Orillia Export Lumber Company, Orillia, Ont., have decided to establish a box factory, for which purpose the old shingle mill of the Longford Lumber Company will be used and an addition built thereto. Steam power will be used.

—Thomas Southworth, of the Ontario Bureau of Forestry, recently received a letter from an American firm asking for the names of persons who can supply soft wood charcoal. The article is wanted for the manufacture of explosives.

The Broadbent Turning Company, Limited, has just been formed in Toronto, for the purpose of carrying on a timber and wood manufacturing business at Broadbent, Ont. R. H. Stewart, of Toronto, is president of the company, and J. H. Patterson manager.

—The Rideau Lumber Company, of Ottawa, manufactured last year 5,250,000 feet of lumber, 120,000 cedar ties, and 6,500,000 cedar shingles. The stock was cut by A. Hagar & Company, Plantagenet, who have sawn for the Rideau Lumber Company exclusively since the year 1898.

—The saw mill plant of William Peter at Bay City, Mich., has been purchased by the Algona Commercial Company and is being removed to Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The new plant is to have a capacity of 130,000 feet a day and will be equipped with band saws. Pitts & Company's plant at Bay City has also gone out of commission, and it is thought that the machinery will be moved to Ontario.

—It is the intention of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company to erect at Coal Harbor, near Vancouver, B. C., what will probably be the largest shingle mill in Canada. It will have a capacity of over 1,000,000 shingles in 24 hours, and will cost, including site, about $100,000. This, with a small mill they recently purchased in Washington, will more than double their capacity.

To Purchasing Agents:

Corner 22nd and Centre Avenue,

CHICAGO, October 12th, 1901

GENTLEMEN:

Preparatory to increasing our manufacturing interests at Vicksburg, Miss., we have decided to close out and wind up a number of our scattered yards in Mississippi and rkansas. The stock consists of several million feet of all kinds of Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, well seasoned and in good condition for immediate use. We propose to put a price on the above named material that will move it, and make a grade that will be an inducement to the purchaser.

Owing to the rapid wholesale manner in which we move and handle lumber we do not consider it practicable to issue a stock sheet or make standing quotations, for which reason we solicit your inquiries for any material that you are in the market to buy or will use in the future, and if you will take the time to furnish us the above information, we will make you some interesting quotations.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO

P. PAYETTE & CO.
Manufacturers of Saw Mill and Engine Machinery, and all kinds of Marine Machinery.
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

P. H. WILBY 27½ FRONT ST. EAST, **TORONTO**
Anglo Canadian Guaranteed English Oak-Tanned
Leather Belting
CAPATA (Balata Type) **Belting**
Camel Hair Belting
Made from pure Camel Hair
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Guy Gray,
of Mills, Gray, Carleton Co., Cleveland, O
Alfred Haines,
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Philadelphia, Pa., President Nat'l Wh. Lumber Dealers' Ass'n.

The Lumber Uuderwriters are making a special endeavor to secure lines of insurance on Canadian lumber risks.

This company insures lumber only and the limit on a single risk is $5000, but we have facilities for placing double that amount of insurance at our reduced rate.

Rates on Canadian lumber yards having been advanced by the board companies, we can make especially favorable terms to Canadian dealers.

When writing to us send a copy of your form and let us know your present rate.

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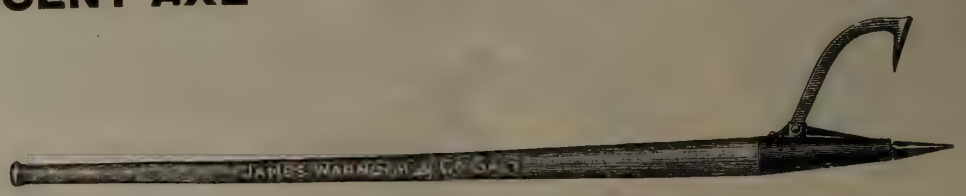
High Grade Lumbermen's Tools

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR THESE GOODS

OUR CRESCENT AXE is made of the finest steel, perfectly tempered and thoroughly tested.



OUR NEW PEAVY has a fin running from base of hook to point of socket, and is made of the finest material.

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NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS

FREDERICTON, N. B.

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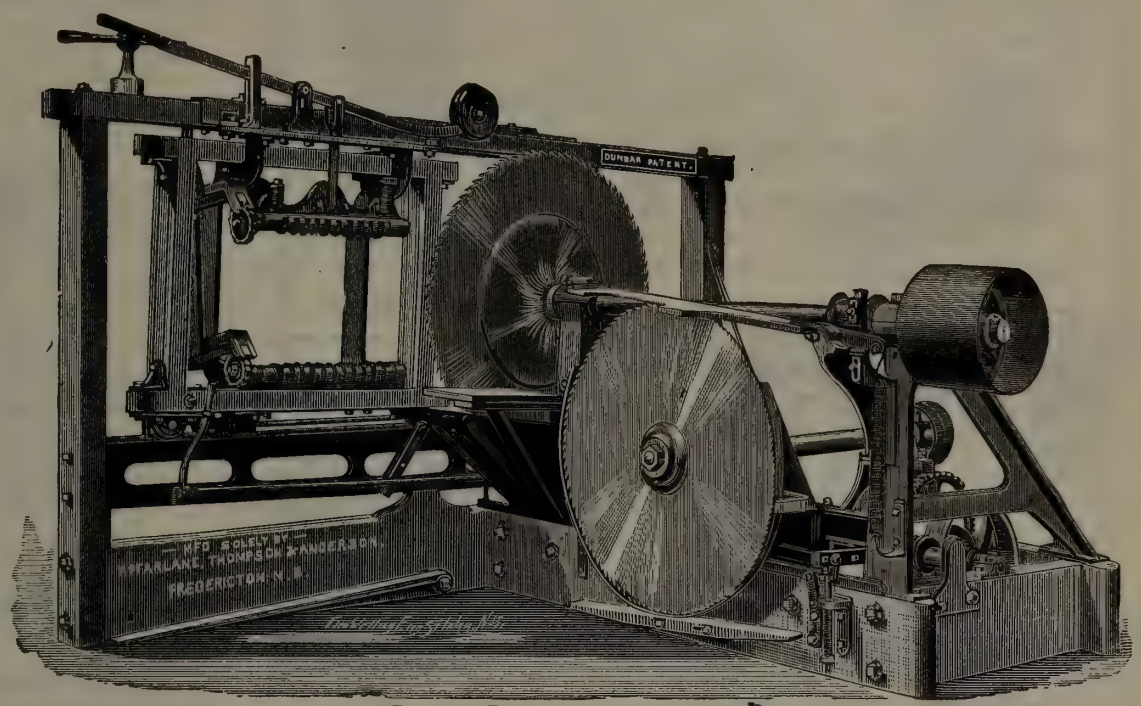
Manufacturers of the only original

PATENTED DUNBAR SHINGLE MACHINE

And Sole Proprietors of the said patent

Universally admitted as being the best machine on the market from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

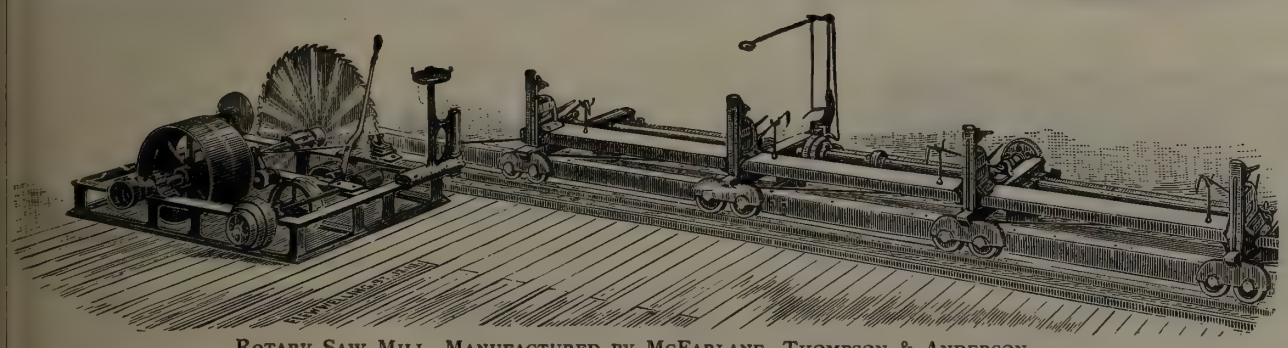


PATENT DUNBAR SHINGLE MACHINE.

The following well known firms are a few of the many who are using the celebrated Dunbar Shingle Machine:—Metis Lumber Co., Quebec, 15 machines: John A. Morrison, Fredericton, N. B., 16 machines; Gibson R'y. & Manufacturing Co., Marysville, N.B., 10 machines; Hastings Shingle & Manufacturing Co., Vancouver, B.C., 16 machines.

The McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Dunbar Shingle Machine is a record breaker in the west—(New Whatcom Blade, Washington State). The following may be of interest to mill operatives and others; it is we believe the best six day record ever made on this class of machine—a Dunbar upright; the bolts were taken as they came from the woods, without selection, and were a good average quality. This remarkable run was accomplished last week at the George A. Cooper mill, Chuckanut siding: Total cut for six days, 2 shifts of 10 hours each per day, 394,000 eighteen inch shingles. In the day shift, Harry A. Edison, sawyer, cut 218,000, an average cut of 36½ thousand, and the night shift, Levi Loop, sawyer, cut 176,000, an average of 29⅓ thousand of eighteen inch shingles per day.

"When all the rest fail, or are down for repairs, or are cutting shims, the McFarlane, Thompson and Anderson's DUNBAR SHINGLE MACHINE is still cutting the standard shingle of the world." From the Atlantic to the Pacific they all say it



ROTARY SAW MILL, MANUFACTURED BY MCFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON.

Latest Bulletin from the seat of war, October 17th, 1901—From the Metis Lumber Co., Price, Que., in reference to the 15 Shingle Machines sold them this season:

"Replying to your enquiry as to the running of the Shingle machines you sold us, would say that they have given entire satisfaction, and have run very successfully so far. We have sawn 30 million shingles in 70 days to date, and count on sawing 10 million more this season."

THE METIS LUMBER COMPANY.

We manufacture a complete line of IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS, BUCKEYE AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF ENGINES and all kinds of MILL MACHINERY.

Our prices are right.

Kindly allow us to quote before purchasing.

For further particulars address

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson

Fredericton, N. B.

THE LUMBER UNDERWRITERS.

In another part of the paper will be found an advertisement of the Lumber Underwriters, an insurance organization formed by a group of officers and prominent members of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealer's Association. Many Canadian lumbermen who have lumber interests in the United States are familiar with the fact that for a number of years there has been considerable agitation of the insurance question, in the annual meetings of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealer's Association. There has long been a feeling among the lumber dealers of the country that the prevailing rates fixed by the old line, or tariff companies, on lumber risks are too high. As a result of this feeling, several prominent lumber dealers were led to form an organization for the purpose of carrying fire insurance on lumber and wood working risks only, with the intention of bringing an influence in the reduction of insurance rates.

The gentlemen who have taken up this work are Charles M. Betts and Robert C. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, Alfred Haines, and George B. Montgomery, of Buffalo, Guy Gray, of the Mills-Gray Carleton Company of Cleveland, Ohio, C. H. Prescott, of the Saginaw Bay Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and four New York men, Frederick W. Cole, F. W. Mattocks, J. J. McKelvey, General Counsel of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealer's Association, and E. F. Perry, Secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealer's Association. In order to carry out their plan, these men became underwriters in the Mutual Lloyd's, and on March 15th of last year commenced business, confining the lines of the company absolutely to risks of the class named. The name of the company was changed to "Lumber Underwriters," this being more distinctive.

This additional insurance facility proved of great advantage to a large number of lumber dealers of the United States, and the business has grown to large proportions, considering the carefulness and caution with which risks have been accepted. At the end of eleven months more than $1,:00,000 has been written, consisting for the most part of small lines on widely scattered risks.

The methods of the company are not materially different from those of the ordinary stock company, except that they are in no instance represented by local agents, all business being done direct between the policy holders and the home office. This elimination of local agents effects a great saving to the company, so that, for this reason alone, they are enabled to do a profitable business, at lower rates, than the stock companies.

Owing to the recent advance in insurance rates in Canada, on the part of stock companies, this is a particularly opportune time for Canadian dealers to take advantage of the decreased rates offered by the Lumber Underwriters. The inconvenience of doing business by mail with an outside company is so slight that considering an appreciable saving in premiums, there seems no reason why a large number of dealers should not avail themselves of this company's offer. At the same time they will be lending their encouragement to a movement which should have a great influence in ultimately reducing tariff rates in this country, as well as in the States. Full information can be secured by addressing the Lumber Underwriters, 66 Broadway, New York.

John A. Bertram
LUMBER INSPECTOR
. . . AND SHIPPER . . .
LITTLE CURRENT, ONT.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
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FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
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Saw Sharpening Wheels
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Quick, Cool, Strong, Durable.
HART EMERY WHEEL CO., LIMITED
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LIMITED
MANUFACTURER OF
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BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.

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MANUFACTURERS OF . . . .
Tool Handles
of All Sizes.
LUMBER CAMP SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY
White Rock Maple and second Growth Rock Elm Furnished to the Trade . .
Catalog on Application. E. LIVINGSTONE, Prop.

The Bradley, Levy & Weston Machinery Co.,
Dealers in Limited.
Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Etc.
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CAMPBELL BRO'S ST JOHN, N.B.
EXTRA HAND-MADE BLACK AXE
THIS AXE IS MADE FROM A SPECIAL GRADE OF CAST STEEL DRAWN OUT BY HAND HAMMER AND CAREFULLY TEMPERED.
TRY IT!

OUR EXTPA HAND-MADE
AXE

This Axe stands better in frosty weather than any axe made . . . Send for sample. Can supply any pattern.

CAMPBELL BROS.
Mnfrs.
St. John, N.B

You can get practically twelve good Axes to the dozen in buying . . . . **Dundas Axes**

DUNDAS AXE WORKS
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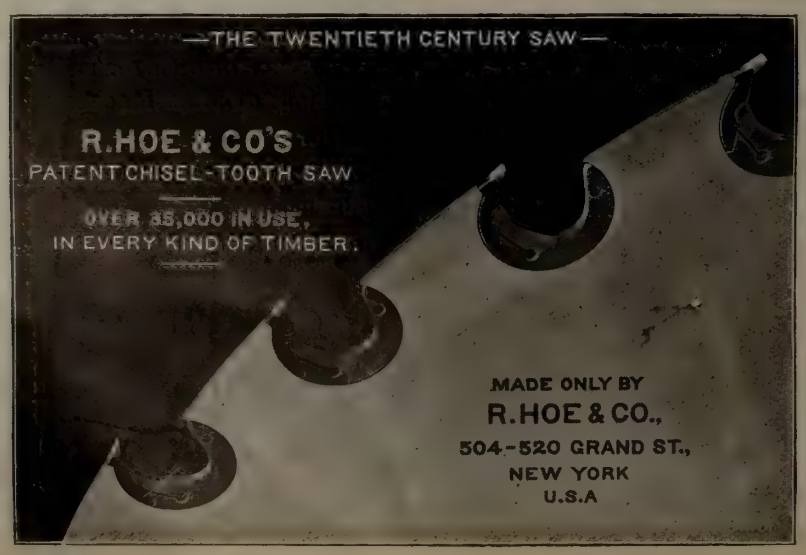

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"BLACK DIAMOND"
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Both Goods and Prices are Right.

We Make a Full Line of

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- 18x42 Condensing Cut-off Engine
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- 13½x30 Slide Valve Engine
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- 8x12 Laurie High Speed Automatic Engine
- 7x7 Leonard Centre Crank Engine
- 8" 3-side Moulder
- No. 2½ (McGregor Gourlay) 3-side Moulder
- 40" McGregor Gourlay Band Re-saw
- Universal Woodworker (Mc-Gregor Gourlay) make
- Iron Frame Scroll Saw (Cowan)
- Wood frame Saw Table
- Economist Planer, Matcher and Moulder
- 24" Planer and Matcher
- Waymoth Gauge Lathe
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- Horizontal Tubular Boiler 36x10 ft.
- Horizontal Tubular Boiler 46x12 ft.
- 55" Exhaust Fan.
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The largest manufacturers of Files in the World. For sale by all prominent Dealers

SHOE PACKS AND LARRIGANS

Lumbermen's Hand-Made
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Get our quotations before ordering for next season.
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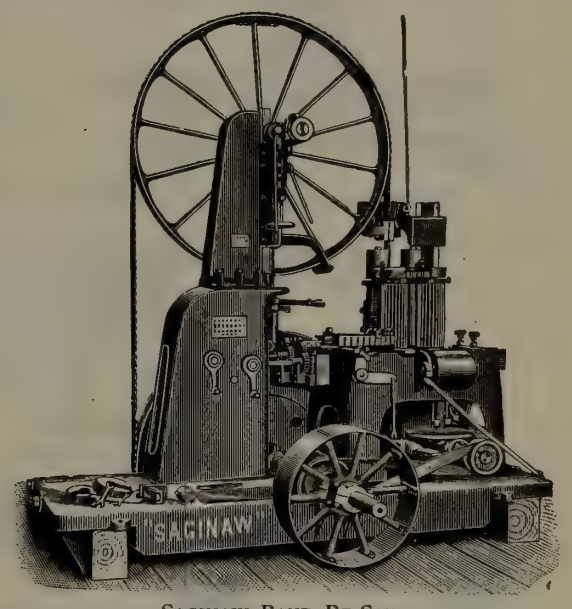

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We Buy Direct and Get the GENUINE
W. B. Mershon & Co.
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Economy,
Durability, Simplicity, Small Cost.
All Steam Users are Interested.
Send for Catalogues and Prices.

The Hardill Compound Engine
Medium Speed
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Universal Application
Perfect Design
Built in all cases by
THE HARDILL COMPOUND ENGINE CO.,
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Endless Chains for Log Jacks and Bullwheels

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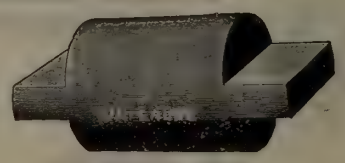
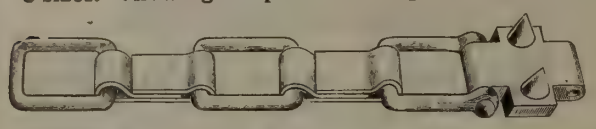
No. 357—Steel Strap and Bar Link Chain with Standard Pin, Solid Bearing full size of strap

With Log Special 2 prong or 4 prong, same as on No. 152 Chain, also special for Refuse Carrying Bar.

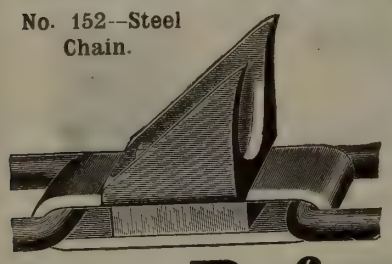


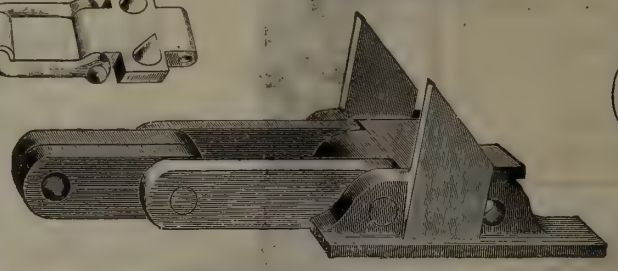
Standard Pin.

No. 105—Special Heavy Chain, 6″ Pitch. Made in 3 sizes. Showing Coupler and Forged Log Spur.



No. 152—Steel Chain.





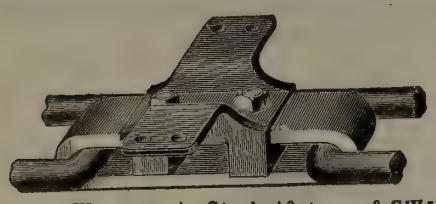
No. 175B—with Cast Steel Spurs

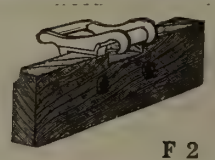
No. 1050 and 1075—Giant Chains Detachable.

Not recommended for salt water—but there is no better chain for fresh water.

Refuse and Sawdust Carrier Chains

Waterous, Brantford, Canada

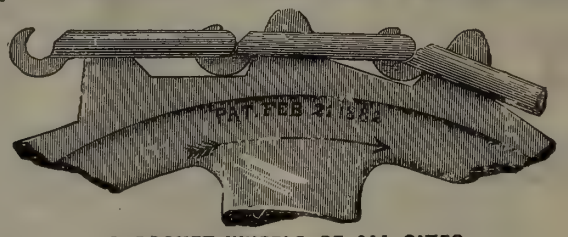




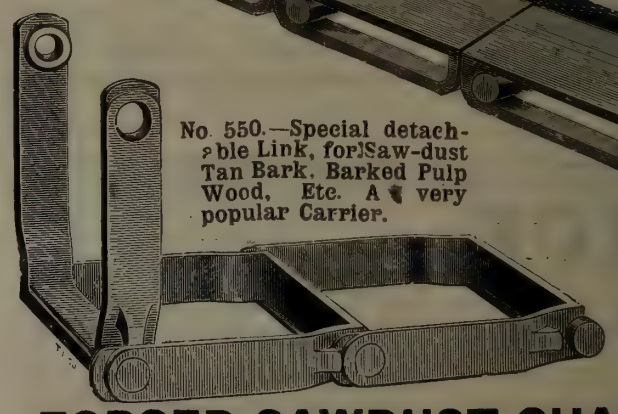
F 2
Scraper Attachment.

We carry in Stock 10 tons of EWART CHAIN in all the different sizes.

No. 500—Special detachable transfer Chain—strain 2,000 lbs.
(Made only in one size.)



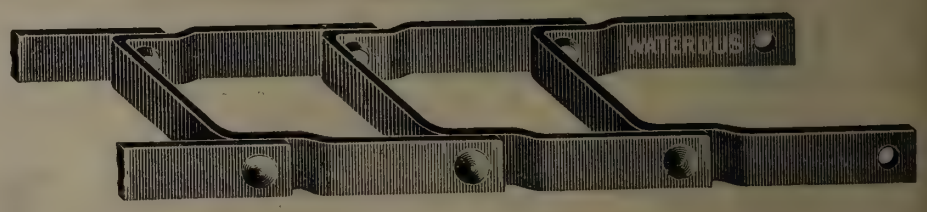
SPROCKET WHEELS OF ALL SIZES



No. 550.—Special detachable Link, for Saw-dust Tan Bark, Barked Pulp Wood, Etc. A very popular Carrier.

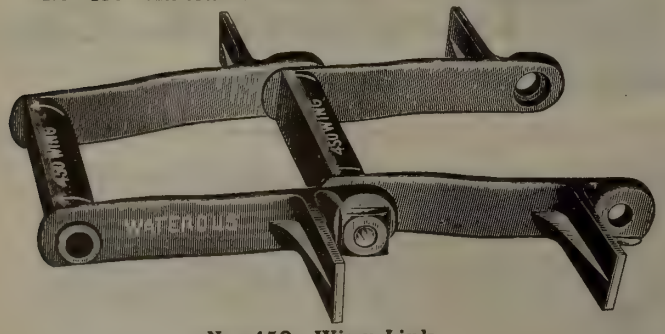
No. 450—Malleable Detachable Chain—Plain Link.

FORGED SAWDUST CHAINS

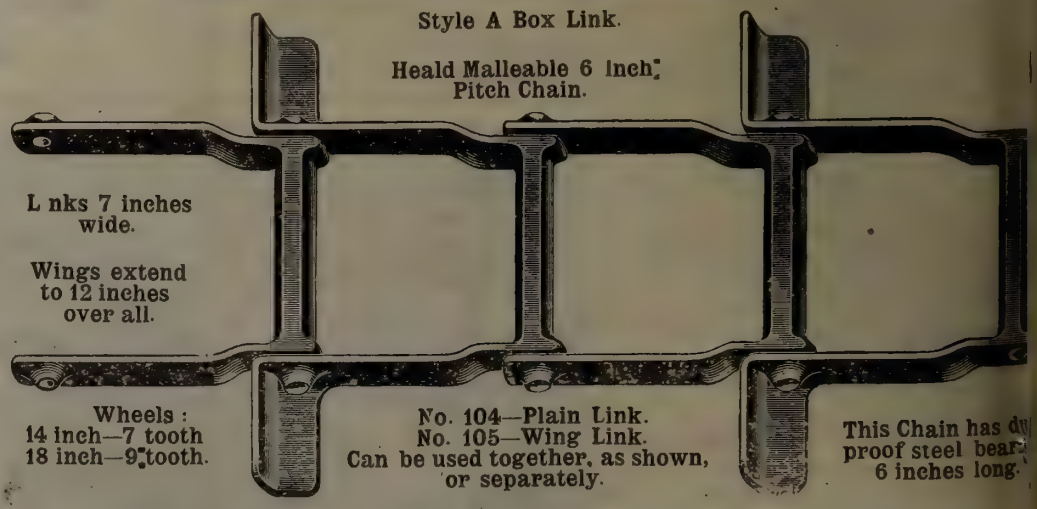


Style A Box Link.

Heald Malleable 6 inch Pitch Chain.



No. 450—Wing Link.



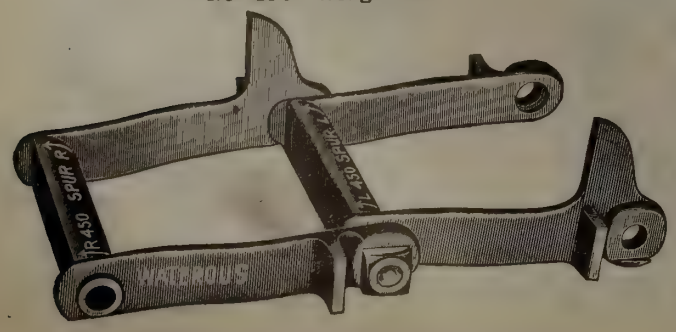
Links 7 inches wide.

Wings extend to 12 inches over all.

Wheels :
14 inch—7 tooth
18 inch—9 tooth.

No. 104—Plain Link.
No. 105—Wing Link.
Can be used together, as shown, or separately.

This Chain has dust proof steel bearings 6 inches long.

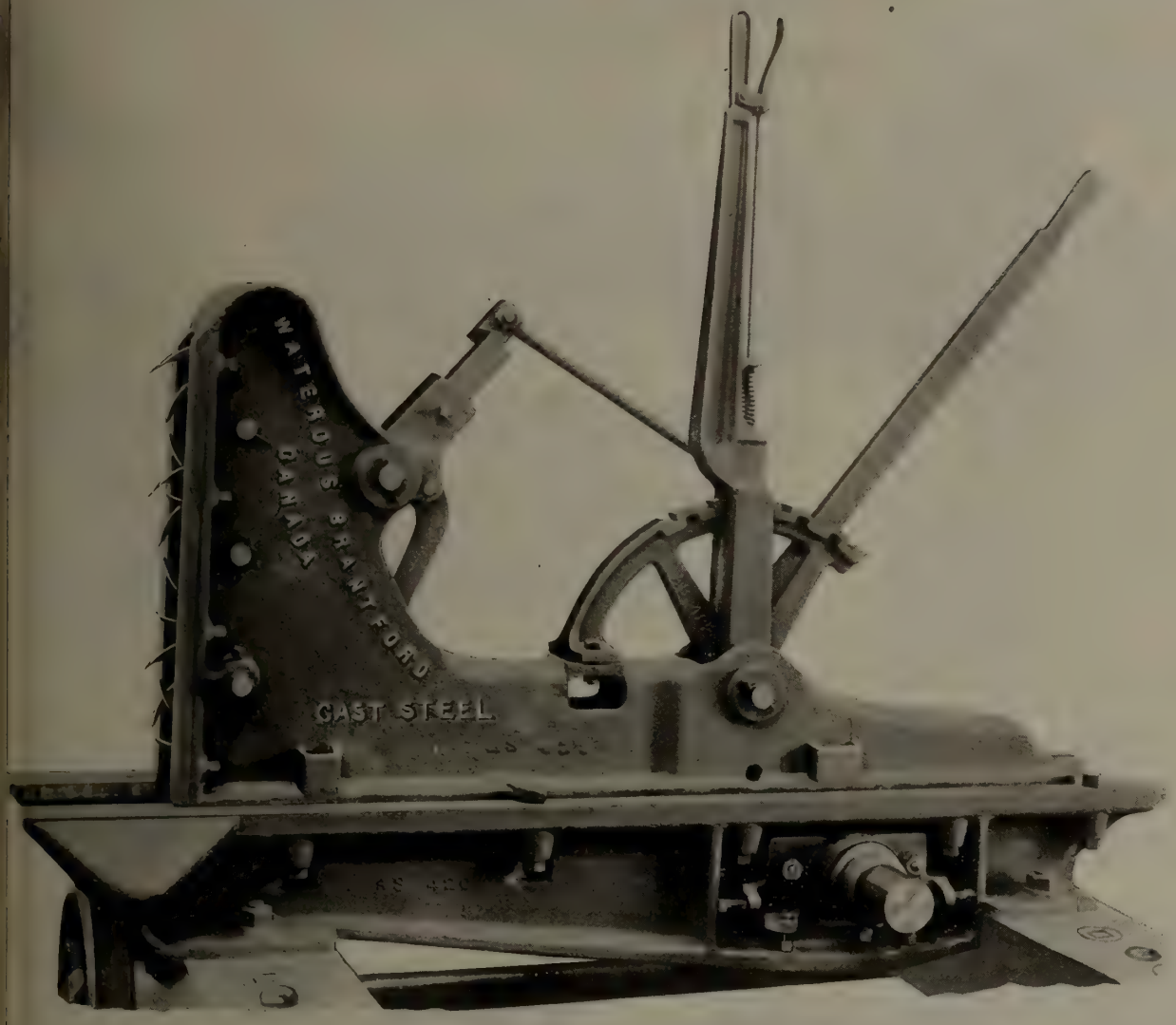


No. 450—Spur Link. (Right and Left.)

Large Facilities. Prompt Delivery. Send for Circulars and Prices

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA

3 Saw Mill Specialties for 1902



This new Cast Steel

SAW MILL CARRIAGE

Combines Lightness and Strength

The cut illustrates No. 2 size 40 in. opening with dog lever brought to setter's hand.

Lever connection to steel segment is made at back end of segment with two steel straps and adjustable nut, making adjustment of knee quick and accurate.

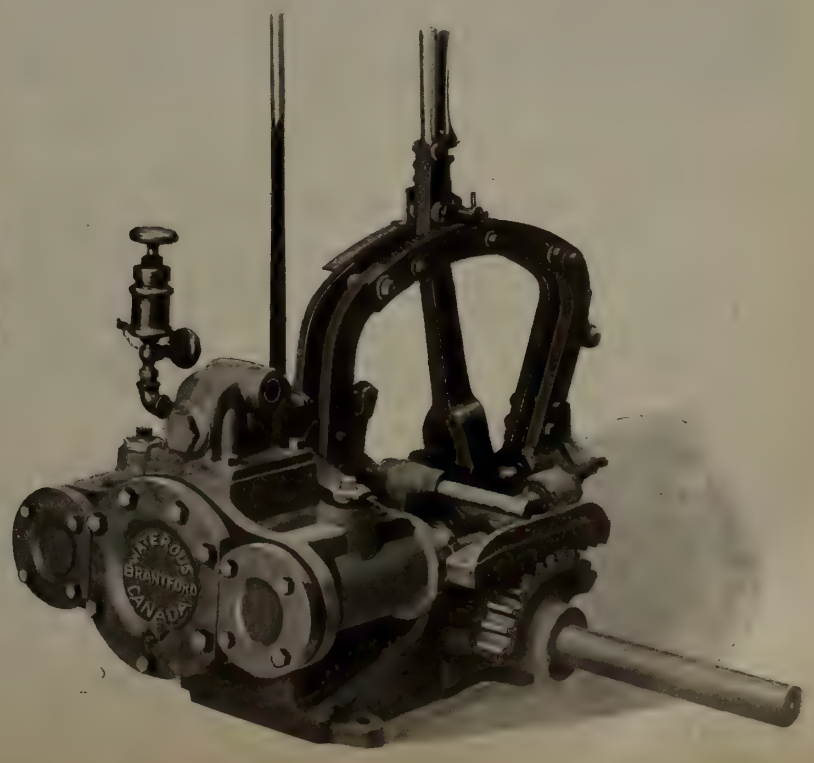
Log seat is faced with 3″ x 1″ steel on each side which gibs knee down.

No better carriage built in America.

Canadian Agents for Corry & Baker's

Patent Steam Set

Simple, easy of attachment to any carriage; operates your set works by steam in place of muscle; never gets tired; as fresh after 50,000 as before. This machine makes setting, which is one of the hardest places in the mill, most easy, increasing cut of mill 5 to 8,000 feet per day; combined with our new 18 inch 4 inch face steel wheel set works, makes a rig unsurpassed.

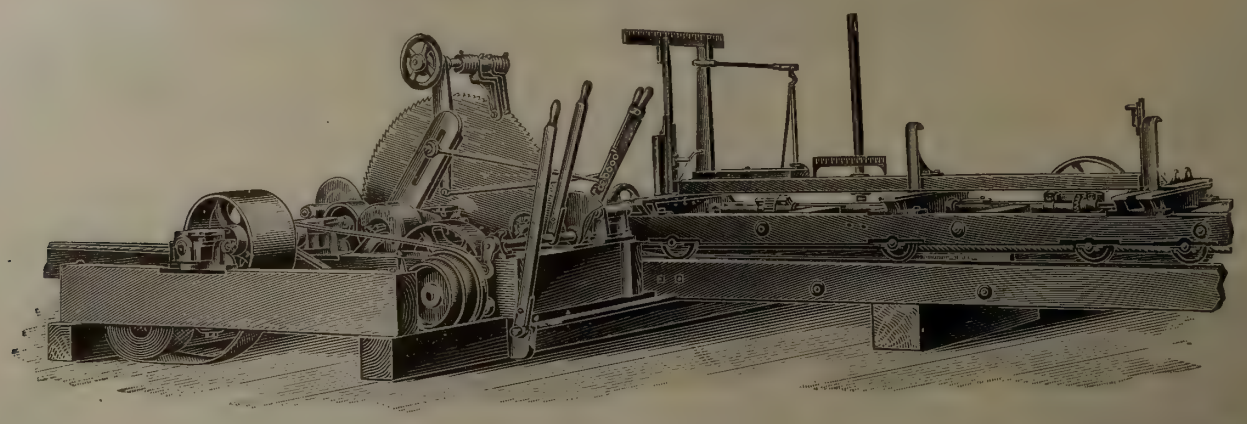


IRCULAR RESAW For Slabs, Deals, etc. Has 14 inch diamete Rollers, one stationary operated by set works to y thickness; the other yielding operated by Steam Cylinder and Spring. 36 inch w. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Waterous, Brantford, Canada

The "Canadian" Over Log Saw Guide

PATENTED IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.



Your Mill would make more money if you would make more lumber from the same quantity of logs. You can do it by using a thinner saw, and you can use a thinner saw with one of my Patent Over Log Saw Guides. They are adapted to either Stationary or Portable Saw Mills, Re-sawing Machines, &c, &c. The illustration shows one of my Portable Saw Mills equipped with this Guide and carrying a saw 60 in. diameter, 12 guage. All my Portable Mills will take saws up to 72 in. diameter, and this guide will take saws from 36 to 72 in. diameter. It is adjustable every way. I am prepared to fill orders for complete Circular Saw Mill Outfits, or will make the guide to fit any ordinary existing saw frame.

Correspondence Solicited **Catalogues Free**

F. J. DRAKE, - Belleville, Ont.

P.S—My United States Patent is For Sale.

THE LEFFEL AND VULCAN TURBINES

POSSESS DISTINCTIVE MERITS, which should have the attention of water power owners 1st—They are strongly and carefully built. 2nd—They are economical in their use of water. 3rd—They develop more power in proportion to the water used than any other Turbine built. Mr. J. D. Flavelle, of the Flavelle Milling Co., of Lindsay, writes us under date of March 7th as follows:

"Referring to the two 74" water wheels (Leffels) purchased from you during the past year. As far as we have had an opportunity of testing, they have done their work excellently, in fact are doing more than you guaranteed them for. We took a test of the power they were developing with a head of water of 3 ft. 10 in., and they developed very close to 100 h. p. We are thoroughly satisfied with same."

This letter is but one of many such.

We also Manufacture **The Lane Saw Mill, Four Styles of Shingle Machines, Lath Machine Edgers, Trimmers, Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Etc**

WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE TO

MADISON WILLIAMS

SUCCESSOR TO PAXTON, TATE & CO.

PORT PERRY, ONT.

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PROGRESSIVE LUMBER DRY KILN

Our Heaters and Fans are Economical with Steam and Power, are **Safe as a Fire Risk.** Plans and specifications furnished with each apparatus. . . . . .

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READ THE RECORD

In so important a matter as the purchase of a drying plant, it is worth while to "read up" on the subject and learn thereby that

THE STANDARD DRY KILN

has made the one record worth the reading. It has been before the public nearly fifteen years. It leads, as it always has, in improvements. It is used by more representative concerns than all others.

It has met with a greater degree of success than all others, consequently it has many imitators. It is not an experiment—It does not infringe on anyone's patents.

Send for Catalogue, testimonials and estimates.

OUR MOTTO: Not how cheap, but how good.

THE STANDARD DRY KILN CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DRIES FROM THE CENTRE OUTWARD

The "A B C" Moist Air Dry Kiln

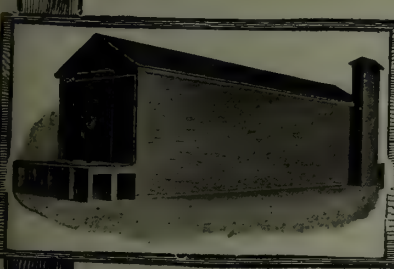
What Others Say About It.

The Holland (Mich.) Furniture Company Writes as follows:

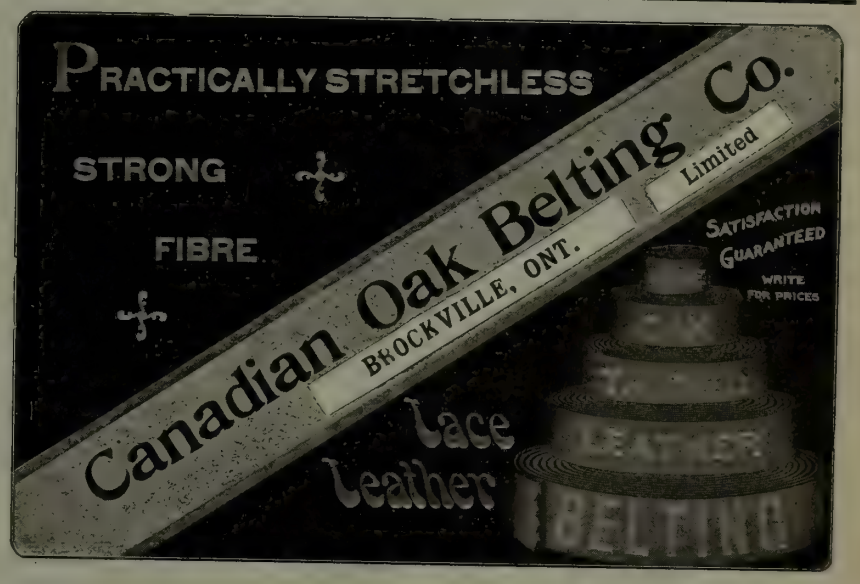
"We take pleasure in stating that the two dry kilns we purchased from you last year have been operated by us in drying oak, elm, ash and basswood lumbers, with results entirely satisfactory to us. We are very much pleased with the operation of your Moist Air Kilns and consider them the best on the market."

Can we send you our catalog No. 177L? It tells of practical, profitable lumber drying.

NEW YORK 141 Broadway — **CHICAGO** Marquette Bldg. — **LONDON, ENG.** 70 Gracechurch St.



AMERICAN BLOWER Co.
"A B C"
DETROIT, - - MICH.



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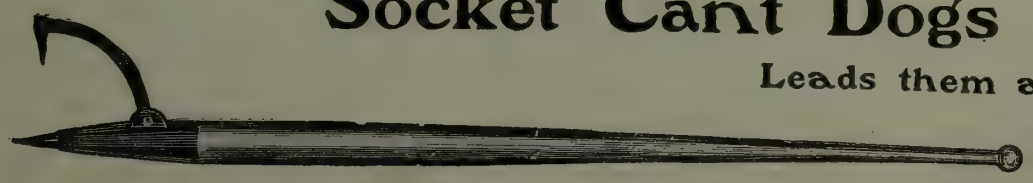
McFarlane Patent Wrot Forged Steel Socket Cant Dogs

Leads them all



Used in every Lumbering District from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean

Extra Fine Quality Split Rock Maple Handles.

Round and Duck Bill Peaveys and Cant Hooks

Write for quotations. If once used you will never return to the old malleable sockets.

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A Full line of Mill Rubber and Leather Metal, &c., always

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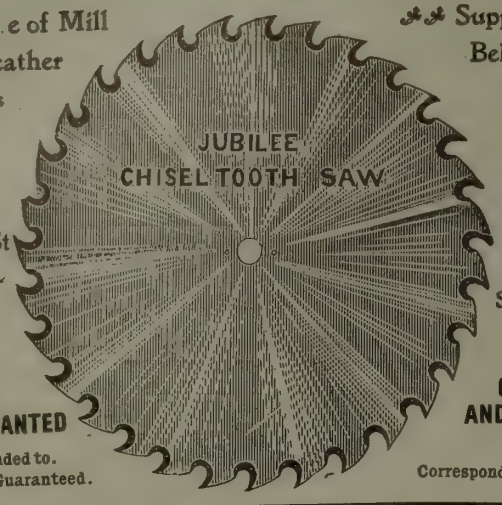

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	Bolts	Iron		Pike Poles	Lumber Leads	
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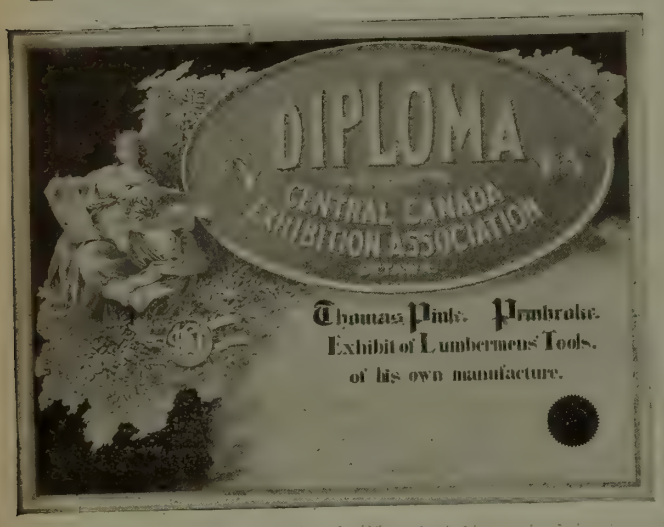
TORONTO.

Write for Prices.



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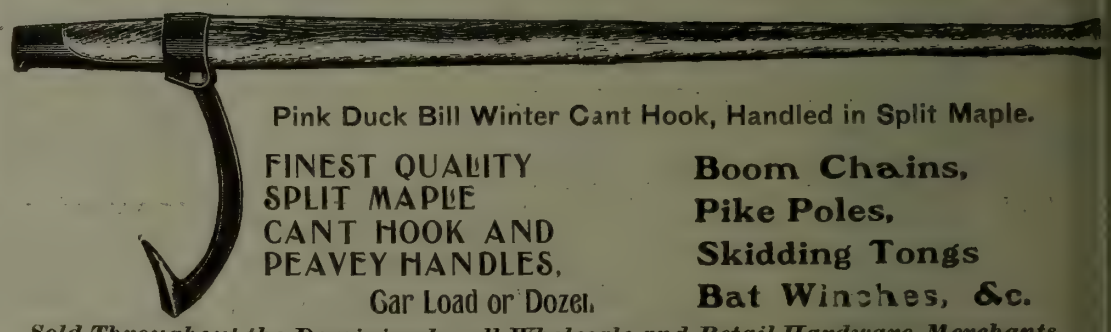
The Standard Tools

In Every Province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, Etc.

Pink Round Bill Peavey, Handled in Split Maple



Pink Duck Bill Winter Cant Hook, Handled in Split Maple.

FINEST QUALITY SPLIT MAPLE CANT HOOK AND PEAVEY HANDLES.
Car Load or Dozen

Boom Chains,
Pike Poles,
Skidding Tongs
Bat Winches, &c.

THOMAS PINK
Pembroke, Ont.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold Throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

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SAW MILLS.—Complete equipments, on either the Circular, Band or Gang systems, manufactured, erected and handed over under guarantee to produce a specified output. We have been doing this sort of thing for years.

PULP MILLS.—The most advanced type of Pulp Mill Machinery and Supplies.

MILL SUPPLIES.—Absolutely everything required in manufactories engine rooms or workshops. We carry extensive lines and can fill orders promptly.

SPECIAL MACHINERY.—No other establishment has the facilities we enjoy for constructing machinery required for special purposes.

Your inquiries are requested.
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We make liberal allhwances for old machinery replaced by our modern plants

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 4. | TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL, 1902 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

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NOT AFFECTED BY DAMPNESS
MOST DURABLE. THE BEST FOR MAIN DRIVES.

W. A. FLEMING & CO.,
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Branch; ST. JOHN, N.B.

THE OTTAWA SAW CO. LIMITED

Middle Street, OTTAWA, ONT.

SANVIK SWEDISH STEEL

BAND, GANG AND CIRCULAR SAWS

P. M. FEENY,
Manager.

There is No Belt Made

That will wear longer, need less repairs, is cut out of better stock, or better able to stand hard work on high speed machinery than the belts made by . . . . .

J. L. GOODHUE & CO.,
DANVILLE, QUE.

See Page 21

It Will Interest You

James W. Woods

Wholesale Manufacturer of

LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES

Tents and Tarpaulins made of our special non-absorbent duck. Overalls, Top Shirts, Driving Pants, Shoes and Hats, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, etc.

64-66 QUEEN S. - - OTTAWA, ONT.

Hepburn's *Newest* *Strongest* GUMATA *Most Durable* BELTING

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Telephone, Main 374 TORONTO, ONT.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

DICK'S ORIGINAL BALATA BELTINGS

are the first, the only and the original beltings of this kind ever made, and are all stamped with the trade mark, Dick's Original. . . . . .

ALWAYS UNIFORM IN EITHER WET OR DRY WORK. STRONGEST BELT MADE.

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'ROSSENDALE" M. A. Y. WOVEN

Twice strength of leather. . . More durable. . . 30 per cent. cheaper. . . Largest stock in Canada.

Rossendale" special Belt Dressing for all kinds of belts.

R. H. Buchanan & Co. (692 Craig Street.) Montreal

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THE E. R. BURNS SAW CO. CHISEL TOOTH TRADE MARK SAW TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

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UNEXCELLED

SHINGLE SAWS

OUR INSERTED TOOTH SAW POSITIVELY THE BEST

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Designers and Builders..

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New and Modern Saw Mills and Machinery for same

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WE ALSO BUILD

Pulp Mill Machinery,
Samson Leffel Turbine Water Wheels,
Tools for the Care of Saws,
Shingle Machinery, Engines,
Boilers, Etc.

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R. H. SMITH CO., LIMITED

St. Catharines, Ont.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simond's Process** in the Dominion of Canada.

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.

Mill Stream, Que., on I. C. R'y, December 17th, 1894.

R. H. Smith Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Driving a 20 in. 13 gauge sawnto frozen hardwood, using a 9 in. 4-ply belt, if it can be done satisfactorily, is a very severe test. Your saws have stood that test better than any I have tried. I have been experimenting with different makes—both home and imported—during the last five years, and give yours the preference. Last order is just to hand and will report on them by and bye.

Yours very truly, JAMES McKINLAY.

Campbellton, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

R. H. Smith Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—In regard to your Shingle Saws, you can say that I have been using Shingle Saws of your make (Simonds) for the past four years, and they have given good satisfaction. I am running nine machines and use a good many saws, but have never had a saw yet that did not work satisfactorily. Before using your saws I used saws of American make, which worked well, but after giving your saw a trial have continued to use yours, as theyare cheaper, and in regard to working qualities are all that is needed.

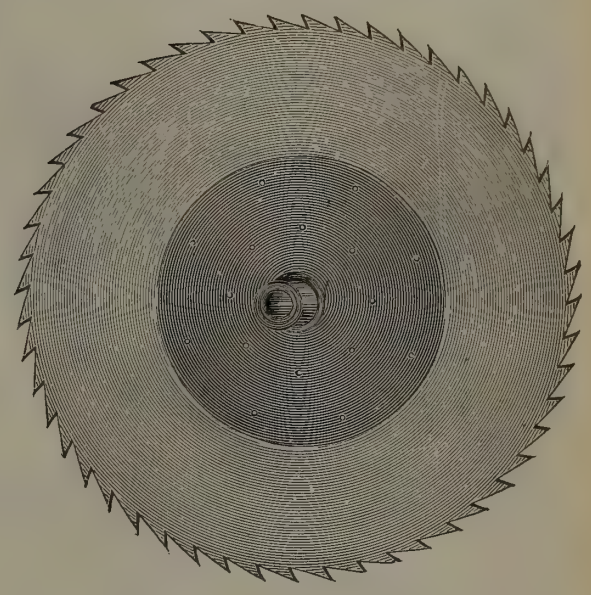
Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

Clavering, Ont., May 3rd, 1897.

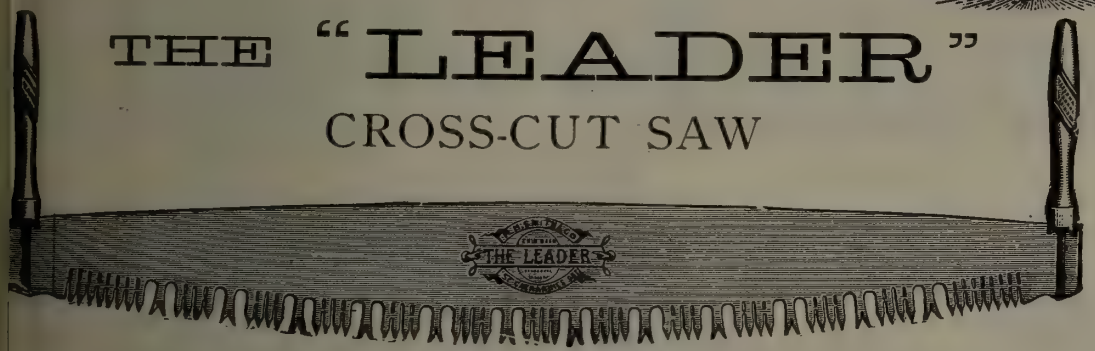
R. H. Smith Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

Gents,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I have ever had in my mill, and would recommend the SIMONDS' Process Saws to all mill men in need of circular saws. Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one. W.G.S.



THE "LEADER" CROSS-CUT SAW



These Saws are made from the best Double Refined Silver Steel, warranted four gauges thinner on back than front, and the only Saws on the market that are a perfect taper from the points of the teeth to the back, and require less Set than any other Cross-Cut Saw.

They are tempered by the Simonds' Patent Process, nsuring a perfectly uniform temper throughout the plate, and stand without a rival as the Best, Fastest, and Easiest-Cutting Saw Known. A gauge to regulate the clearing teeth is furnished with each saw.

Directions for Setting and Filing are plainly Etched on every Saw. None genuine without our Registered Trade Mark as shown in cut.

THE "LEADER" SAW SWAGE

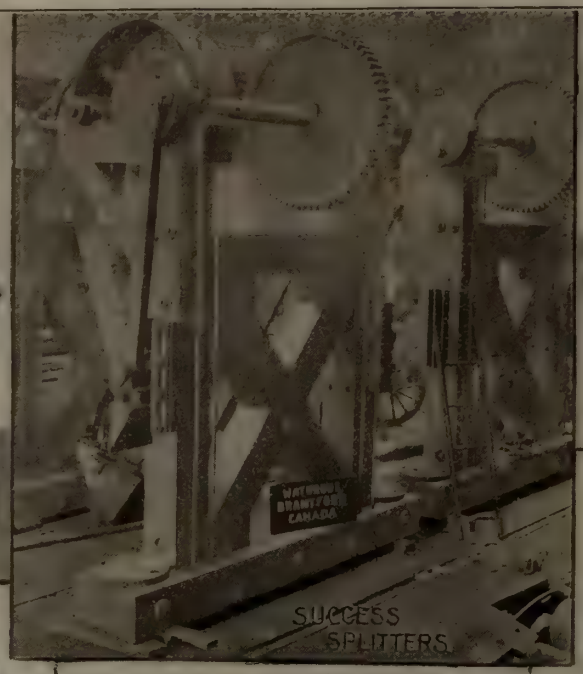
Made in 3 Sizes—$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, etc.

Our Prices are Right. Kindly Allow Us to Quote You Before Purchasing.

R. H. SMITH CO., Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

PULP·WOOD AND PULP MAKING MACHINERY

SUCCESS GRINDERS

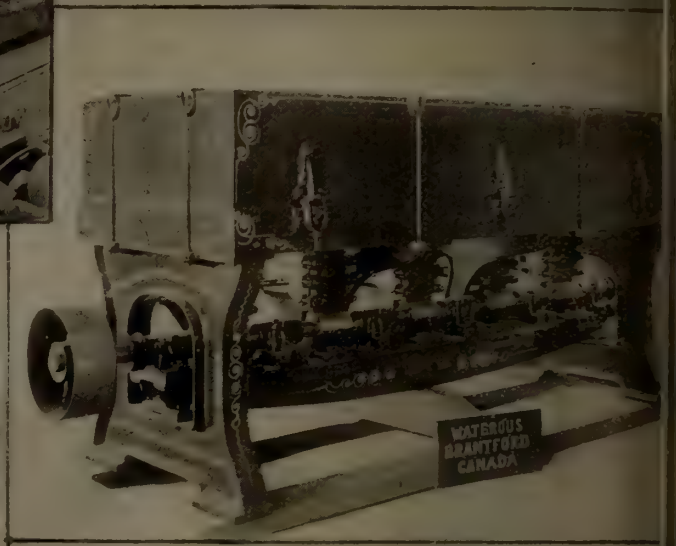


SUCCESS SPLITTERS

THE NEW SUCCESS SCREENS

HAMMERED STEEL GRINDER SHAFTS

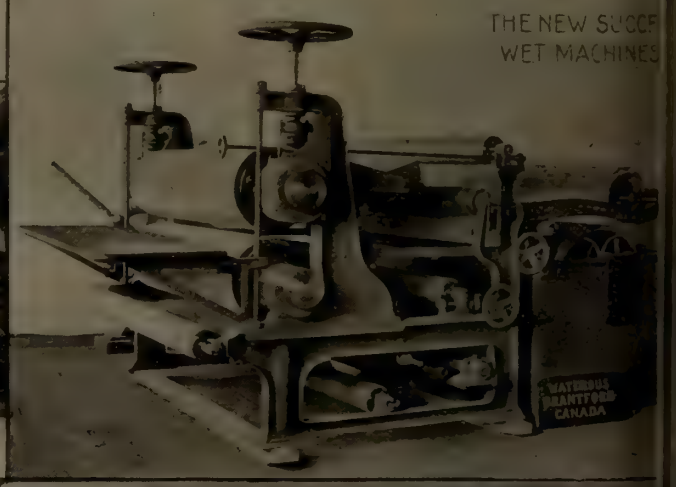
ESTABLISHED 1844, NEW SHOPS ERECTED 1895.



SCREEN READY FOR 1ST COVERING

SCREEN WITH 2ND COVERING FINISHED

INTERIOR VIEW MACHINE SHOP SHOWING ELECTRIC CRANE



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SPECIAL ATTENTION TO EXPORT ORDERS

A CUTTING OFF, BARKING AND SPLITTING PLANT EN ROUTE

WE FREQUENTLY SUPPLY COMPLETE BAND SAWMILLS TO HANDLE THE TIMBER NOT SUITABLE FOR PULP WOOD THAT GROWS ON THE SAME LIMIT

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. LTD

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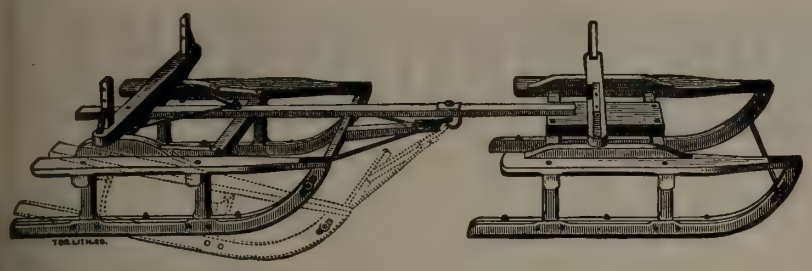


A 50—2 inch Runner Two-Kneed Sleigh, with Bolsters 38, 40 or 42 in.
A 51—2½ inch Runner Two-Kneed Sleigh, with Boltsters 38, 40 or 42 in.

A 52—2 inch Runner Three-Kneed Sleigh, with Bolsters 38, 40 or 42 in.
A 53—2½ inch Runner Three-Kneed Sleigh, with Bolsters 38, 40 or 42 in.

The

Bain Improved Ontario Sleigh

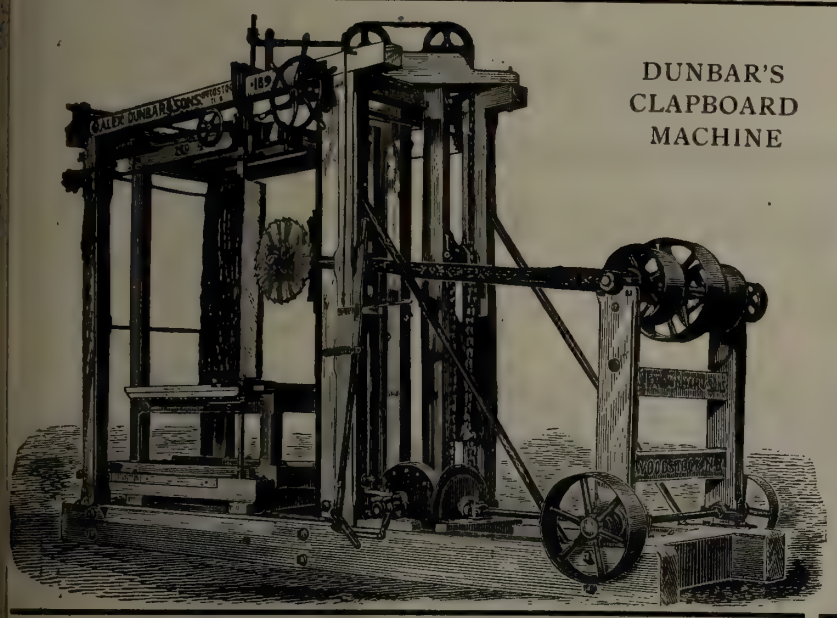
Is Most Suitable for Logging.

The dotted lines in the first illustration show the action of the hind bob in passing in and out of pitch-holes.

All MASSEY-HARRIS Agents handle the

BAIN WAGONS and SLEIGHS

BAIN WAGON CO., LTD., WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.



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ALEX. DUNBAR & SONS

Woodstock N. B.

Manufacturers of

Saw Mill Machinery

OF ALL KINDS

Including ROTARY SAW MILLS (3 sizes), CLAPBOARD SAWING MACHINES, CLAPBOARD PLANING AND FINISHING MACHINERY, SHINGLE MACHINES, STEAM ENGINES, Etc.

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Specially Manufactured for the Lumber Trade.

LUMBERMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, SINGLE CART HARNESS, TEAM-HARNESS and LACING LEATHER

Get our Prices for Larrigans and Shoe Packs before placing your next Season's Orders.

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FOR SAW MILLS

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Shafting
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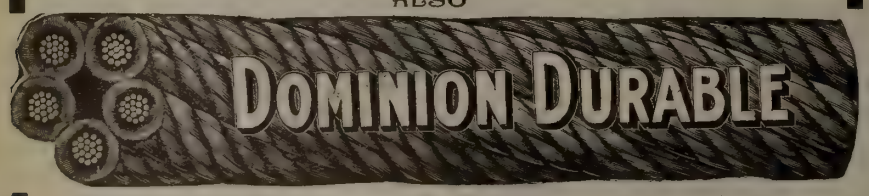

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

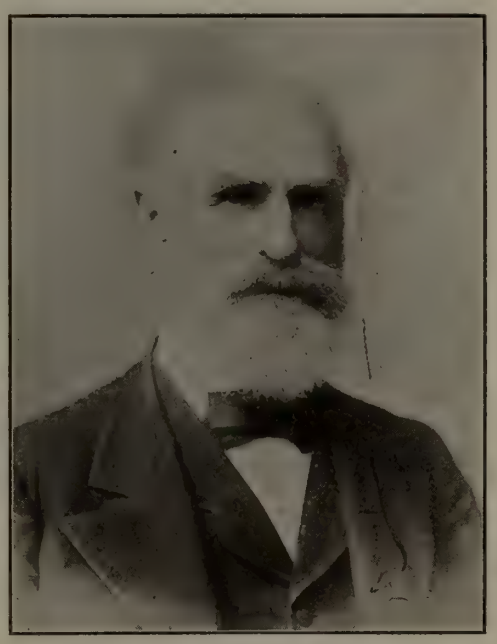
Third Annual Meeting of the Organization at Ottawa.—The Various Aspects of Forestry Discussed in a Most Practical Manner.—Three Interesting Papers Relating to the Pulp Industry.

NOW that the third annual convention of the Candian Forestry Association is over, it is admitted to have been the most interesting and practical meeting yet held. The first session convened in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons, Ottawa, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, March 6th, Mr. Hiram Robinson, in the absence of the president and vice-president, occupying the chair. The attendance included the following: William Little, Westmount, vice-president; E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa, secretary; R. H. Campbell, Ottawa, assistant secretary and treasurer; Dr. William Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa; Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa; Thomas Southworth, Ontario Director of Forestry, Toronto; D. Lorne McGibbon, manager Laurentide Pulp Co., Grand Mere, Que.; Dr. B. E. Fernow, Principal New York State College of Forestry, Ithica, N. Y.; A. A. Wright, M. P., Renfrew; Prof. John Macoun, Geological Survey, Ottawa; George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa; J. B. McWilliams, Superintendent of Ontario Forests, Peterborough; W. N. Hutt, Southend; E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Quebec; A. Broder, M.P., Morrisburg; Senator Power, Halifax; Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Senator Primrose; T. B. Flint, M. P., Yarmouth, N.S.; W. J. C. Hall, Quebec; Mr. Davies, Prof. Robertson, Mr. Drummond, W. T. Macoun, Hiram Robinson, A. C. Campbell, J. R. Booth, C. Jackson Booth, Robert Gorman, H. C. Ross, A. M. Campbell, O. D. B. Dowling, R. B. White, W. H. Boyd, S. Stewart, J. Kiel, F. C. King, F. W. Cowie, Colonel Neilson, Mr. Clark, E. C. Grant, A. Gibson, Ottawa; Roland D. Craig, Ithica, N.Y.; C. J. Thompson, Virden, Man.; Professor W. L. Goodwin, Kingston; W. R. Ross, Montreal; C. E. E. Usher, Montreal; T. S. Young, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, also letters of regret from the president, Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, and others. The president sent a very instructive paper giving the results of experiments of growing eastern trees in British Columbia. It was read by his son, Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, and stated that the results accomplished had been quite satisfactory.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

The secretary read the report of the Board of Directors, which showed the membership to be as follows: Ontario, 117; Quebec, 28; New Brunswick, 9; Nova Scotia, 6; Manitoba, 73; Assiniboia, 17; Saskatchewan, 4; Alberta, 58; British Columbia, 16; Yukon, 2; United States, 15; England, 1; Germany, 1; Prince Edward Island, 1; a total membership of 347, as compared with 244 at the annual meeting



MR. WM. LITTLE, WESTMOUNT,
President Canadian Forestry Association.

last year. The revenue for the year ending December 31, 1901, was stated to be $454.60, and the expenditure $140.74, leaving a balance of $313.86. There were, however, outstanding liabilities which would considerably reduce the balance. The account for subscriptions to the official organ was not received in time to be dealt with before the close of the year. In view of the forest fires in British Columbia and in the Temiscaming district, the directors prepared and communicated to the Governments of the various provinces a general resolution on the subject, and urged the inclusion of an amended penalty clause in the British Columbia Fire Act. During the past summer the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior made a forestry exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial Fair at Winnipeg and at the Western Fair at Brandon, the purpose being to afford an object lesson to the settlers of Manitoba and the Territories on the possibilities of growing trees in these districts. The system of co-operation with the settlers of the western prairies in forest tree planting adopted by the Dominion Government was developing into large proportions. Upwards of five hundred farmers prepared their land last season under instruction from the agents of the Forestry Branch and would be supplied with seedling plants this spring. The work of guarding the forests from destruction by fire had been attended during the past season with very satisfactory results, although in the province of Quebec the measures taken were not effective in preventing a serious loss in the Temiscamingue district. In New Brunswick the Government and the lumbermen were taking up seriously the work of forest protection with good success, and was is hoped that in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island steps will be taken in the near future to make the forests a greater factor in the wealth of the provinces. With the object of assisting this work, it was proposed to hold a forestry meeting in Halifax in the near future. The directors in conclusion congratulated the Association on the representative character of its membership, as well as on the lively interest in the forestry problem that it is fostering in all parts of the Dominion.

Mr. R. H. Campbell read the treasurer's report, which was referred to the auditors.

Mr. A. C. Campbell enquired what steps had been taken to increase the membership of the Association, to which the secretary replied that he had written to lumbermen and other interested persons and had distributed 3,000 copies of the annual report. Mr. Southworth suggested that each member should submit the names of persons likely to become members of the Association.

Mr. R. H. Campbell brought up the question of continuing the present arrangement with the official organ, Rod and Gun. He was not certain that Rod and Gun was the most suitable medium that could be found, as in it the forestry problem seemed to be placed subordinate to sporting, etc. After considerable discussion a committee was appointed to report on the question of a forestry propaganda, including the publication of an official organ for the Association.

Referring to the growing of eastern trees in British Columbia Dr. Saunders said that he was struck when visiting the coast in 1886 with the scarcity of hardwoods, and decided that the Experimental Farms should begin experiments to determine how far the hardwoods of the east would grow in British Columbia. The first experiment was in sending out black walnuts and butternuts, which

were planted on the mountain side, many of them coming up. Then several thousands more were sent out, also elm, maple, hickory and oak, with equal success. He had thought that the rapid growth might make the trees less tough and valuable, but Dr. Fernow had said that the rapidity of growth did not affect the strength of wood. He said that trees would grow after they got a good start without much saturation. The whole Pacific coast was covered with a coniferous forest, but that did not prevent the growth of hardwoods.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. William Little, vice-president of the Association, having arrived, presided at the afternoon session. The first business was the reading of a paper by Mr Thomas Southworth, on "Forestry in Ontario," an abstract of which is given :

Forestry in Ontario.

BY THOMAS SOUTHWORTH.

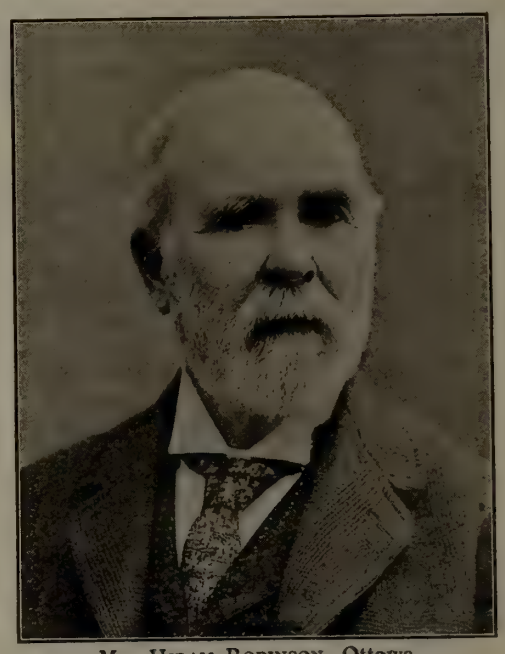
At the outset Mr. Southworth explained the sylvicultural conditions existing in the different sections of the province. The most interesting division to the forester, he said, was the central division, extending from a short distance west of Ottawa to Rat Portage, about 1,000 miles in a straight line east and west, as it was in this district that the great permanent forest of the province is likely to be maintained and a field afforded for the skill of the trained forester. To explain the progress and present condition of the movement for the more systematic working of the provincial forest, Mr. Southworth gave a summary of the development of the Crown timber regulations from the earlier days up to the present time. From the outset of the system the principle was adopted of giving to the licensee merely the right to cut timber while retaining in the Crown the title to the land. The main consideration which actuated the government in reserving the title to the land when disposing of the timber was that they might be able to offer the inducement of free or cheap land to settlers. The conditions of the timber licenses were drawn so as to leave the government free to withdraw from the territory included such land as might be required for settlement and allow homesteads to be located. In a large portion of older Ontario the lumberman thus became the pioneer of settlement and civilization, and in every locality where the character of the soil gave promise of successful agriculture the removal of the more valuable timber was followed by the opening up and cultivation of the land.

As lumbering operations were pushed further to the north a region of a different character was reached, where the larger portion of the land being sterile, rocky or broken, was unfit for settlement. With the exception of a few isolated districts there was nothing to attract population or allow the development of industries, the land once stripped of its timber being valueless. As a rule extensive and devastating forest fires followed the operations of the lumberman and completed the work of clearance. In a country destined to become the home of an agricultural community this was not a matter of vital consequence,though frequently entailing heavy losses. But the rough broken lands to the north of the settlements were worthless except for the production of timber, and repeated bush fires, destroying not merely such mature trees as had been spared by the axe but the young undergrowth, the seedlings, and frequently the thin covering of forest soil which clothed the rocks, rendered large tracts of country valueless for the only purpose for which they could be utilized.

These conditions rendered necessary the adoption of an entirely different system of management of the Crown lands from that pursued in dealing with the timbered land which it was intended to clear in order to make preparation for agricultural settlement. The chief difficulty in the way of maintaining any territory in which lumbering was permitted as a permanent forest was the liability to loss by fire, which furnished the lumberman with an incentive to rapid and thorough clearance and encouraged wasteful and reckless methods of cutting. To remedy this evil the fire ranging system was adopted in 1885, the subsequent extension and development of which has greatly lessened the danger from this source and thus rendered practicable the management of the Crown forest on forestry principles. Fire being kept out, the forest will perpetuate itself, and in the process of time even the waste lands will be gradually reclothed with trees. Experience has abundantly demonstrated that—excepting in cases in which repeated fires have destroyed old and young trees and the seeds in the ground—a pine forest when cut down will be succeeded by a young growth of the same species. They may at the outset be dominated by other varieties, the early growth of which is more rapid, but will eventually overtake and subdue them. This process of natural reproduction is now at work in very extensive tracts of burned and lumbered over territory where all that is necessary to be done to secure a valuable crop is to protect the young timber from fire.

We quote in full from Mr. Southworth's paper on the subject of forest reserves and reforestation :

The government has adopted the policy of withdrawing from settlement and setting apart as forest reserves, extensive areas which have been found upon examination to be manifestly unsuited for cultivation. The first step in this direction was the creation in 1893, by a special act of the Legislature, of the Algonquin National Park, which with subsequent additions comprises 1,109,383 acres.



MR. HIRAM ROBINSON, Ottawa,
Vice-President Canadian Forestry Association.

This park is not strictly speaking a forest reserve, as it was primarily designed for a game preserve and much of its area is under license, but as no settlement is allowed within its limits it largely partakes of that character. In the year 1897 the Director of Forestry drew attention to the subject, urging that both for economic and climatic reasons much of the territory that had been lumbered over and found unsuitable for tillage should be set aside as forest reserves.

In accordance with his recommendation, a Royal commission was appointed the same year to enquire into and report on the subject of restoring and preserving the growth of white pine and other timber trees on lands not adapted for settlement. The commissioners made a careful personal examination of large areas of cut and burned over land and their report strongly sustained the report of the Bureau. In accordance with their recommendation the Legislature in 1898 passed the Forest Reserves Act empowering the administration to set apart tracts of such land as might from time to time be deemed advisable. The first action taken under this measure was the setting apart of 80,000 in the counties of Frontenac and Addington, which was followed by the withdrawal from settlement as a forest reserve of 45,000 acres in Sibley Township, on the north shore of Lake Superior. Both these tracts had been lumbered over and subsequently swept by fire and in each case a new and promising growth of young pines had made its appearance, which if adequately protected from fire will replace the original forest.

In 1901 a more important and decisive step was taken by the setting apart of the pine bearing region around Lake Temegami, having an area of 1,400,000 acres. Unlike the previously constituted reserves this territory is virgin forest and has never been under license. The quantity of pine timber now standing within its limits is estimated at from 3,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 feet board measure. It is altogether probable that had this region been dealt with in the ordinary way followed in cases were forest-covered land is presumed to be available for settlement, the presence of squatters and others following upon the opening up of the country would have resulted in extensive fires. The influx of large numbers of tourists and sportsmen who resort to Lake Temagami in increasing numbers during the summer months rendered it all the more advisable to place it under strict regulations to anticipate this danger.

With the progress of settlement and industrial development in New Ontario, resulting in more accurate and detailed local information as to the character of the land, further action in the same direction will be taken from time to time, keeping in view the principle that tracts which can only be advantageously utilized in the production of timber ought to be permanently devoted to that purpose and operated on such a system that they do not lose their distinctively forest character, which can only be recovered by slow degrees after a long interval of non-productiveness.

There is no doubt that in the adoption of the Forest Reserves Act, the Commissioner of Crown Lands had in view the creation of a large permanent forest, and in order to be sure that the territory would remain in that condition it was necessary to pass a special Act. Under the ordinary regulations, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may withdraw land from sale and settlement, but another Order-in-Council may re-open it. Under the Forestry Reserves Act, while an Order-in-Council may place territory within its operations, the land cannot aftewards be re-opened for sale or settlement by Order-in-Council, or by any means except a special Act of the Legislature. Under the ordinary regulations, if land upon which there was any considerable growth of timber were withdrawn from settlement, there would be a constant pressure upon the Government to have it re-opened in order that so-called settlers might enjoy the privilege of removing the timber, without the inconvenience of paying timber dues.

Over much of the territory in the central division the forest reserve system may be extended as fast as money is provided to protect and care for the reserves.

In the case of the Temagami Reserve the time had arrived when the timber must either be sold or protected until a more suitable time arrives to dispose of it to good advantage. Hence the creation of the reserve and the consequent protection of the timber. Extensive additions to its area can and probably will be made on the west. A considerable extent of land might also be added on the east, comprising the country bordering on Lake Temiskaming, except for the reason that the territory in question is under license. This brings us to one of the problems confronting the administration in the extension of the Forest Reserve System. I refer to the tenure of land under which the license holders operate their limits. Although timber licenses are only issued for one year, it has been the regular practice to renew them as a matter of course from year to to year, so long as the conditions were complied with and the annual ground rent paid, excepting only in cases where the land was needed for agricultural settlement. Relying on the good faith of the Government, licenses have been transferred from one holder to another, the same as bank stocks, without fear that the Government might exercise its undoubted legal right of cancelling the license at the end of the year. No better evidence of confidence in the continuance of this course could be adduced than the transfer of a license at Ottawa a few days ago covering 129 square miles of terrritory, which had been lumbered over at intervals during the last 40 years. It was sold I believe for no less a sum than $655,000 by the then holder to Mr. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa. Incidentally this case also affords evidence that the cutting off of the original crop of pine on so called virgin territory does not end

the chapter, in Ontario at least. In this connection, it might be urged, "Why not take in these licensed areas as an addition to the forest reserves?" I am of the opinion that this would be unfair to the province in that it would give the present license holders practically a perpetual tenure of their limits without securing to the public a fair proportion of the value of the stumpage. Take the case of the limit before referred to: The right to cut timber on this territory was sold many years ago, the original limit holder paying 50 cents per mile for the exclusive right to cut, the timber itself being subject to dues of $1.00 per thousand feet, when cut. After the limit had been operated for 40 years this exclusive right to cut changed hands at the rate of over $5,000 per square mile. It is safe to assume that the original commercial timber has all been removed, and that the holder is now cutting timber matured since the original issue of the license. The value of the stumpage is probably at least $6 per thousand feet, of which the public treasury only receives $1. From this it is easily seen that if the Government were to include lands under license in the Forest Reserves System it would remove any doubts as to their intention to continue the present tenure perpetually, unless it were done with some clear and distinct understanding as regards the future position of these holdings. On the other hand, the present condition of the tenure of licenses is an uncertain one, and it is probable that some readjustment may be eventually made, satisfactory to the limit owners and to the province, by which the provincial revenue may be increased and the present uncertainty of tenure in limits in non-agricultural areas removed.

Whether these areas come under the operation of the Forest Reserves Act or not, the non-agricultural country included in them will remain in forest to be operated, if not for the financial benefit of the province, at least for the profit for the holders and with good results to our industrial life and incidental advantage to the climate and water supply. It is fair to say that the difficulty arising from the vested rights or claims of limit holders is not likely to obtain in regard to the territory included in future timber sales. While the auction system has been retained by the government a definite term is fixed beyond which licenses will not be renewed. In the sales of the past two years the term has been fixed at ten years, and although licenses are thus limited, I cannot see the selling value has been affected to any great extent.

One of the important questions immediately confronting the government in its forward forestry policy is the exploitation of the timber wealth in the Temagami reserve. I have stated that there exists a large quantity of pine timber in this reserve, but only in part of the territory is the pine timber fully matured. A great deal of the northern part of the reserve contains timber only partially grown. How best to harvest the crop ready to cut is the problem immediately pressing. In the other reserves so far created the timber is all young, as they have been for the most part lumbered over and in some cases burned over, consequently they do not require any further consideration than one of fire protection for the present. While the timber in the southern part of the Temagami reserve is fully matured it is not dying so far as I have been able to see, and therefore our interests are not suffering from delay, as in fact there is very little of it that is not growing slowly yet. As we have felt that these forests are now reasonably safe from fire, there is probably no immediate necessity for harvesting this timber until we are fully prepared to do so. At the same time some plan for operating the reserve with less wasteful and extravagant methods than have been followed elsewhere needs to be adopted in the near future.

Two plans have been suggested. One is to sell the logs after having been cut by the Department, and the other is to sell the timber on the stump. I of course assume that under this latter plan the timber will not be sold in the same way as has been the case in the territory now under license, that is to say, paying a lump sum in advance as a bonus with fixed stumpage charge, but to be disposed of by public competition at the highest price possible per M on the stump, the whole of the price to be paid to the Government as the timber is cut.

As to these two plans I am afraid that just at present we are scarcely far enough advanced or in a position to put in our own men to remove this timber, and while if we had a scientifically trained staff of men it might be done effectively, such a policy would encounter strong opposition owing to the popular impression that no Government can conduct industrial enterprises as successfully as can be done by private individuals. I apprehend it will not be many years before there will be a change of sentiment in this respect, but at present it has considerable weight and for that reason I doubt whether it would be advisable to harvest this timber in this way, but that is merely my individual opinion.

The other plan proposed seems to me to possess many advantages. The lumbermen paying for the timber would have to do so on the understanding that he would be allowed to take from a certain territory so many million feet of timber within a specified time, paying therefor when cut the price agreed upon at the public sale and the timber to be cut subject to the supervision and control of the officers of the Department. One objection to the present system under which the limits are bought at auction with a cash bonus, is in the fact that although the lumberman may not have taken into account in estimating the value of the limits the small but growing timber on the territory, when he comes to cut the large timber, if there happens to be a quantity of young stuff worth the amount of the small fixed stumpage charge, there is a strong temptation to remove it, although it could more profitably be left to grow. Under the plan to which I have referred, the tendency would be in the other direction. It this timber were bought for $6 or $7 per M on the stump the purchaser would not be over anxious to take out stuff that was only worth half that figure, in fact the difficulty would rather be in the forest officers insisting on the removal of ill-shapen and small timber that ought to be removed.

Whatever plan may be adopted for disposing of this timber it is evident to thoughtful men that the time has arrived when we need more highly trained men in our forests than are now available in any considerable number. So long as lumbering was considered an ephermal business and not a permanent industry the need of scientifically trained men was not so apparent as now, and I believe the need will not only be appreciated generally in a short time but will be supplied.

To sum up briefly what has been done in the direction of establishing a practical system of forestry in Ontario, it is sufficient to say that we have established a fairly effective system of fire protection. The fee simple of our forest lands remains in the Crown. We have definitely inaugurated a system of forest reserves intended to form part of an extensive and permanent Crown forest from which the province may derive a large annual revenue and from which the individual people of the province may obtain wealth and employment. To the scientific treatment of this Crown forest we are only gradually approaching, but we are steadily ascertaining the problems to be solved and there is no doubt that the solutions will be found.

DISCUSSION.

The chairman referred to the tenure of license and to the fact that one lumberman had recently paid $655,000 just for the good faith of the government. He was delighted to know that the question of how to protect the timber was such a live question.

Mr. J. R. Booth said that he had attended the meeting in the hope of hearing from the government of some plan whereby agriculture and lumbering could be carried on satisfactorily in the same district. He could not see how the forests could be preserved when the government allowed settlers to go into the forests and start fires. The government should decide how far they would allow settlers to go into sections of country not suitable for settlement. Last year many fires in the Kippewa district were originated by settlers, and if the government continued the practise of allowing settlers in this country, it would be disastrous.

Mr. Joly said that colonists should not be allowed to take up little tracts of land all over—they should be confined to settlement along the colonization roads. It should be the policy to group colonization.

Mr. Hiram Robinson thought the first thing to be considered by the government should be whether the land was fit for settlement. If not, then it should be reserved. He had in mind a place on the Gatineau river where one fire had burnt over four hundred million feet of pine. One great difficulty in the province of Quebec was that so many members of the legislature represented the agricultural interests; they pressed upon the government to open up certain districts. He understood that the government was seriously considering the appointment of a commission to report upon the land fit for settlement.

Mr. Stewart said that certain areas should be set apart for forestry purposes. Much land that was not suitable for the purpose had been opened for settlement. The government should undertake a thorough exploration of the country.

Prof. Macoun urged that the government should more rigidly enforce the laws that now exist.

Mr. N. W. Hutt, of Southend, gave an interesting address on "The Management of Wood Lots," outlining a plan by which farmers could successfully cultivate forests.

Mr. R. H. Campbell read a paper on "The Forest Fires of 1901." Mr. Campbell evidently gave much time and attention to the collection of the data contained in the paper, which reviewed the fires of the year and their causes. He was tendered a vote of thanks, and it was ressolved, on motion of Prof. Macoun, that a similar report should be prepared each year in future.

Mr. J. B. McWilliams said that in 1874 he had recommended the Ontario Government to adopt a system of fire protection. Eleven years later a system was adopted. In his opinion lumbermen could blame themselves to a great extent for the losses sustained by fire, owing to the class of men they employed as fire rangers. He advocated exploration and the appointment of a committee to take up the question of settlement with the Government.

Mr. Booth said that the only way that the settlers could be prevented from doing harm was to keep them from going into the country not fit for settlement. It was not fair to the settlers to allow them to settle in a district where they could not make a living. Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine had more pine to-day than forty years ago. Then what would our country be worth, he asked, if the forests were allowed to grow up. This winter he was taking out logs in a district that was cut over perhaps one hundred years ago.

Mr. Stewart suggested the setting aside of certain sections for timber and certain sections for settlement. There had been set apart one million acres of forest reserves in Manitoba and the North-West. It was suggested that the governments should employ a greater

number of fire rangers. The meeting then adjourned until the following day.

SECOND DAY.

Upon resuming at 10 a. m. on Friday, the chair was taken by Mr. Robinson, the president being unable to remain for the second day. A paper on "The Second Discovery of the West" was read by Prof. Macoun. In it he reviewed the early history of the west, which fifty years ago was looked on as a desert. Prof. Macoun was one of the first to make the transcontinental trip. He endeavored to show that there were no reasons why the cultivation of trees could not be carried on in the west with equal success as agriculture.

Mr. W. T. Macoun asked whether it was necessary to conserve moisture after the trees had a good start, say three years, to which Dr. Fernow replied that after that time moisture was not necessary. He said no general rule could be laid down for tree planting owing to the existence of different conditions.

Work of the Experimental Farms.

A paper on "Tree Planting on the Experimental Farms" by Dr. Saunders followed. He prefaced his paper by pointing out the large districts that are unfit for agricultural settlement, and showed the effect of trees upon the yield of grain in the west. In 1900 the yield of spring wheat on plots partly protected by tree growth was over thirty bushels per acre, while unprotected sections were in most instances totally destroyed by rain storms. On examining the fields at Indian Head which had been more or less protected by forest belts, it was found that every foot in height of tree growth had afforded protection to from fifty to sixty feet of grain in the field. Also forest growth frequently helped the crops on the western plains by bringing about more favorable conditions of moisture. Continuing Dr. Saunders said :

While the work of establishing tree growth mainly with native trees was in progress on the Western Experimental Farms, the more purely experimental side of this work, that of the testing of all sorts of trees and shrubs, for the purpose of finding out those which were suitable for the country, was carried on with vigor. Many thousands of young trees and shrubs were sent up from Eastern Canada, and many more imported from the colder parts of the United States and Europe and planted out under many different conditions, using considerable quantities of each variety, so that the test might be a thorough one. This was done both with forest and fruit trees, and the results widely published. In this way much of the importation of unsuitable material has been stopped, and a large and useless expenditure prevented. The experiments conducted on the Farm have been extensive and thorough, and the settler has been convinced of the futility of his expending money on unsuitable trees when they have been tried in numbers of from 50 to 500 or more each, on the Experimental Farm, and have utterly failed. These experiments have been exceedingly useful. Many varieties after thorough trial have proven hardy and the number of useful sorts of established hardiness is now ample to give great variety and attractiveness to new plantations. Similar work with like results has also been carried on during the same period at the Experimental Farm for Manitoba, located at Brandon. There, however, the conditions for tree growth are more favorable than at Indian Head. The success in tree growing has been great at both Farms, and those who visit these interesting places will find a very large number of species and varieties of trees and shrubs which have now been sufficiently tested to justify the recommending of them as hardy. In the annual report of the Experimental Farms for 1901, now in press, a list is given of over 130 different species and varieties of trees and shrubs which have been found hardy at Indian Head.

Careful records have been preserved of the cost of growing forest trees at Indian Head, account being taken of all the labor which has been devoted to the plantations and other expenses from the time the trees were put out until they were large enough to shade the ground so as to need no further cultivating. In some instances hoeing had to be continued for four years; in other cases, where the trees were slower in growth, for five years. The trees have been planted at different distances—2½, 3, 3½ and 4 feet apart each way; and leaving out the cost of growing the young seedling trees, which is very trifling, the total expense of planting and care for four or five years has varied from $12 to $18 per acre.

While the work of clothing the bare prairie section at Indian Head has been in progress, what has been done to help the individual settlers, many of whom live too far from sources of supply of native trees and tree seeds to procure them for themselves? For the first year or two, the erection of buildings and the organizing of the work occupied the entire attention of the staff; but in the spring of 1889 the work of distribution to settlers was begun. That season 700 1-lb. bags of tree seeds were sent out, chiefly of box elder and green ash. These were distributed in response to requests received from farmers in different parts of the country. There were also sent from Ottawa, through the mail, 131,600 young forest trees and cuttings in 1,316 packages of 100 each. These were all forwarded free and circulars accompanied them containing instructions as to the preparation of the soil and the sowing and caring for the seeds and trees. In 1891 200,000 more young forest trees were sent out from the Central Farm in 2,000 packages of 100 each, and 4,053 1-lb. bags of tree seeds. Similar distributions were made from year to year up to and including 1893; but since then the chief distribution to settlers in the North-West Territories has been made from Indian Head, and to those in Manitoba from the Experimental Farm at Brandon.

The total distribution which has been made to date to settlers in the Canadian North-west is as follows :—

	Young Forest Trees & Cuttings	Tree Seeds in 1 lb. bags
From Experimental Farm, Ottawa..	600,000	10,000
" " Indian Head	290,000	4,564
" " Brandon ..	610,200	2,742

This makes a total of one million five hundred thousand trees and cuttings distributed in fifteen thousand packages, and the total quantity of tree seeds distributed has amounted to about 8 tons and three-quarters. Specific instructions have accompanied all this material to guide the settler as to the proper preparation of the land and treatment and care of the seeds and young trees. In the meantime, the trees planted and now growing on the five Experimental farms number about 245,000.

The teaching and example of the Experimental Farms, associated with this large distrbution of young trees and seeds, have produced results in the Canadian North-west which are now everywhere apparent. On homesteads in almost every part of Manitoba and the Territories there are small plantations of forest trees which furnish more or less shelter to buildings and stock, also for the growing of garden vegetables, fruits, and flowers, and at the same time add beauty to the surroundings and make the dwellings of the settlers more attractive and homelike.

Since the establishment of a Forestry Branch by the Department of Interior, the Experimental Farms have rendered willing help in the collection of seeds of trees and shrubs and have set aside a sufficient area of land for the growing of a large number of seedlings for this special branch of work. During the past year over 200,000 young trees and shrubs have been grown from seeds and cuttings for this Forestry Branch, and preparations have been made for the further development of this useful work. It is not, however, proposed, on this account to lessen the good work the Experimental Farms have so long had in hand, but to vigorously carry on the propagation and distribution of useful trees as in the past, sending these out with tree seeds, as far as is practicable, to all who apply for them.

Many of the plantations of young trees established with the Experimental Farm material years ago, are now bearing seed, and with these seed centres increasing in number from year to year, the quantities of seed conveniently available annually will give an enormous and increasing impetus to tree growing on the North-west plains.

Mr. Stewart read a paper by Mr. Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion, outlining the work of the forestry branch in tree planting on the prairies. Mr. Ross studied with Dr. Schenck and spent some time in Germany with him.

Mr. R. H. Campbell submitted a paper on "Forestry in the Schools" by Mr. William Pearce, and another on "Forestry in Prince Edward Island" by Rev. A. E. Burke.

The four papers above mentioned were discussed conjointly. Prof. Robertson said that under the present system of manual training in the schools 8,000 pupils received instructions every week regarding woods, and 600 teachers were engaged in explaining the uses of trees, etc. He thought that one of the best methods of promoting forestry was by instructing school children.

Dr. Fernow urged the thorough co-operation of the Experimental Farms and the Government with the Forestry Branch. He was in charge of a nursery growing two million seedlings annually, and in his opinion it was advisable to establish nurseries where trees can be most easily grown, as the matter of distribution presented no difficulties.

Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, then entered the room and was asked to address the Association. He said the work of the Association was one of the most important in Canada. He was glad to know that in recent years some efforts had been made to check the destruction of timber. The Dominion Government, however, could not work very effectively, owing to the timber being largely owned by the provinces. He believed the great and chief method of reforestation was in the education of the people, and the Canadian Forestry Association could do much in awakening public opinion. This, of course, was a slow process, but he urged the members not to get discouraged.

There was some further discussion in which there was exhibited a strong feeling in favor of the Government assisting the Forestry Branch, and adjourment was made for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting in the afternoon might be termed a wood pulp session, as three papers bearing upon the pulp industry were submitted. The first was by Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, manager of the Laurentide Pulp Company, Grand Mere, Que., and will appear in our May issue. The second paper was on "The Management of Pulp Wood Forests," by Mr. Austin Cary, forester of the Berlin Mills Company, Brunswick, Maine. It was read by Dr. Fletcher. The last paper on the programme was by Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, pointing out some of the defects of the Quebec pulpwood regulations. This paper contains much of interest to pulp wood operat-

ors and lumbermen and will be found on page 17 of this issue.

Mr. Drummond opened the discussion on these papers by expressing his sympathy with the sentiments contained therein. He thought we had been viewing the matter in the wrong light by allowing logs to be exported. This remark applied to many other raw materials of Canada. Mr. Cary's paper brought up the question of the employment of trained foresters, and in Mr. Drummond's opinion that is what is required in this country. We had been looking at forestry from a theoretical point of view, while we should look at it from the practical side. He thought the time was coming when lumber and pulp companies would have to employ trained foresters, and he believed it would be found extremely profitable. He understood the matter would be taken up by one of our colleges.

Dr. Fernow said he must admit that there were hardly two sides to the question of allowing the export of raw material. It had always struck him as a piece of stupidity to allow the export of timber. Speaking of the cutting of pulp wood, he said that the diameter limitation was merely a make-shift for something better. There were various methods of getting a new crop of timber, but he had come to the conclusion that where there are culled woods it would be better to cut off the entire old crop and replant. No fixed rule could be applied for all forests, as the question of cutting would be governed by conditions. In giving instructions to his inspectors he allowed them to deviate from the limit wherever they found it advisable for sake of reforestation. Under certain conditions more harm was done in cutting as low as 12 inches in diameter than in cutting to 7 inches under other conditions. In a case cited he had found the 12 inch diameter a failure. The establishment of a diameter, therefore, did not solve the problem of reforestation. Many things that are right to do could not be accomplished owing to the necessity of respecting other conditions.

Mr. Southworth inquired as to denudation. He said that Dr. Fernow proposes to remove and replant, whereas Prof. Macoun says to remove the debris and let nature do the rest. He asked Dr. Fernow which system he would recommend for pine forests.

Dr. Fernow replied that the time was not yet ripe to undertake replanting in many lumbering operations. He did not advocate replanting as a method to be adopted everywhere. Each case should be diagnosed and advice given accordingly.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

In accordance with a notice of motion given a resolution was passed providing for the addition of a patron to the officers of the Association. A resolution expressing sympathy with the family of the late Hon. G. W. Allen and referring to the loss sustained by the Association by his death was carried.

The secretary introduced Mr. C. J. Thompson, of Virden, Man., who pointed out the necessity of furnishing the farmers of the North-West with an ample supply of trees. He submitted a resolution calling the attention of the government to the fact that the appropriation of $15,000 voted last year was inadequate to carry out the forestry work, and asking for a larger appropriation in future. The resolution was carried.

Mr. J. B. McWilliams moved that the Association urge upon the Federal Government the necessity of greater attention in opening up land for settlement, that the newer and unsettled portions of the country be explored in advance of settlement, and that the Lumbermen's Associations be asked to co-operate with the Canadian Forestry Association in urging upon the government that all lands unfit for agricultural purposes be reserved from settlement. Carried.

Mr. Southworth spoke regarding the tenure of land, squatters, etc. The Ontario Government, he said, recognized the difficulty in controlling the land so as to best protect the interests of both lumbermen and settlers.

Votes of thanks were tendered to the railways, the Dominion Government, authors of papers, and the press, after which came the

DR. B. E. FERNOW,
Director New York State College of Forestry, Ithaca, N.Y.

election of officers. To the new office of patron His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, was elected by acclamation. The other officers elected were :

Honorary President, Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

President, William Little, Westmount, Que.

Vice-president, Hiram Robinson, Ottawa.

Secretary, E. Stewart, Ottawa.

Assistant secretary and treasurer, R. H. Campbell, Ottawa.

Directors, William Saunders, Ottawa ; Prof. John Macoun, Ottawa ; Thomas Southworth, Toronto ; C. Jackson Booth, Ottawa ; W. C. Edwards, Ottawa ; E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Quebec ; C. E. E. Ussher, Montreal.

Through the kindness of Mr. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Victoria, splendid specimens were exhibited at the meeting of the woods of British Columbia, including Douglas fir, yellow cedar, red cedar, willow cedar, western larch (tamarac), western spruce, canoe spruce, broad-leaved maple, red alder, western white pine, scrub pine, cherry and western white oak.

Lecture by Dr. Fernow.

On Thursday evening a most interesting and instructive lecture, illustrated by stereopticon views, was delivered in the Normal School by Dr. B. E. Fernow, principal of the New York State College of Forestry. He first took up the original formation of forests, explaining how they established themselves, and stated that only those which endured the shade survived and finally formed the virgin forest. He pointed out the great difficulty and expense which France had experienced owing to the clearing of the mountains. This had resulted in landslides which had destroyed villages and towns which it required millions to replace. Illustrations were shown of trees in Africa six thousand years old.

Speaking of the reforestation of Canada, Dr. Fernow explained that it was impossible to introduce the same system in Canada and the United States as was now in vogue in Germany. He pointed out that in Germany every section of the tree was put to some practical use, while in this country a large portion of the branches was destroyed. The large number of persons present apparently greatly enjoyed the lecture.

Dr. Fernow is one of the leading authorities on forestry on the continent of America. He is a native of Prussia and the son of a high government official. He received an education in the classical gymnasium, studied forestry at the Forest Academy of Muenden, and law at the University of Koenigsberg, and entered the Prussian Forestry Service. He participated in the Franco-Prussian war, and became a lieutenant in the reserve of the German army.

Dr. Fernow came to the United States for a visit to the Centennial Exposition, but remained in that country, becoming engaged in the metallurgical business, and later in the management of wood lands. In 1883 he was elected secretary of the American Forestry Association, and remained its moving spirit for many years. In 1886 he was appointed to the position of Chief of the Forestry Division, United States Department of Agriculture. Being a forester by profession, he was able to direct the work of the division with a knowledge of the requirements of the office as well as from the standpoint of a forester. He held this position until 1898, when he accepted the directorship of the New York State College of Forestry in Cornell University, a position for which he is eminently fitted. The work of the college, besides educating professional foresters, includes the management of the college forest, a tract of 30,000 acres, located in the Adirondack Mountains, on which forest management is to be demonstrated.

Dr. Fernow is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, first vice-president of the American Forestry Association, and a member of many other learned societies and of the Academy of Science of St. Petersburg. He holds the degree of Doctor of Laws (L. L. D.) from the University of Wisconsin.

He has written a large number of reports in his official position, and has been lecturing continuously for twelve years in many parts of the United States and Canada for the advancement of the forestry idea. Personally he is a pleasant conversationalist, with an individuality and a vein of humor that is most attractive.

THE
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information in which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensa ble for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

THE VALUE OF HEMLOCK.

Of late years the production of hemlock timber has increased both in Canada and the United States, and with this increased production has come about an appreciation in the value. It is beginning to be realized that the difference between the price of hemlock and white pine is too great, and that the former has been selling below its real commercial value. A prominent lumberman made the statement at the recent meeting of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association that in a short time the position of hemlock would be where white pine is to-day.

In the year 1897 the production of hemlock in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin was 462,000,000 feet. This, with the growing scarcity of white pine, has increased each year until in 1901 it was 1,264,000,000 feet. In the States of Pennsylvania and New York, however, the production has declined from the maximun of 1,200,000,000 feet to 600,000,000 feet last year. Hemlock is cut for two purposes, for lumber and for bark. In most cases in this country the two operations are combined, and the person who cuts hemlock trees realizes from the lumber and from the bark. Frequently the timber is cut, however, owing to the necessity of obtaining bark, and the timber is accordingly sold below its market value. This has been a distributing element in the lumber trade, and has also made it difficult for lumbermen to estimate the quantity of lumber in the market. In the face of this situation, however, hemlock prices have advanced until sales of lumber have been made during the past winter at $10 at the mill. Lumbermen are recognizing its enhanced value, and timber limits of which the pine had been cut off have recently changed hands for the sake of the hemlock thereon.

A process has been discovered for making certain kinds of leather without the use of tan-bark. It cannot be said as yet how far the new process will be found successful and will replace leather made by means of tan-bark, but if it should come in general use it might depreciate the value of hemlock timber. At the present time, however, there is a large demand for tan-bark from the tanners of the Eastern States as well as from local manufacturers, one Ontario lumberman recently receiving an order for five carloads for immediate shipment.

COLONIZATION VERSUS LUMBERING.

One of the perplexing questions calling for solution by the governments of Canada is in respect to the privileges which should be accorded to colonists and lumbermen. It is not an easy matter to define the rights of the settler, giving him the scope which he believes he should have, and at the same time properly protect the interests of the lumberman. The various phases of this subject were discussed at the recent meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association in a manner that shows the great public desire for the most practical and equitable laws that can be framed to govern the relation of the one to the other. Doubtless it is in the interest of the country to encourage settlement, but if should not be done, as we fear has been the case in the past to some extent, at the sacrifice of our timber wealth.

The complaint is made by lumbermen that the safety of their timber limits is often jeopardized by the carelessness of settlers; in fact, it is known that destructive forest fires have been caused by settlers. They have been allowed, it is claimed, to enter districts not suitable for settlement, and to take up land which afterwards was found to be not adpated for agricultural purposes. This contention has arisen chiefly since lumbering operations reached the more northerly limits of Ontario and Quebec and brought about, as it were, a new condition of things calling for a different system of managing Crown lands.

We are glad to observe the apparent appreciation by the Provincial Governments of the necessity of remedying some of the grievances which exist. How this can best be done is a question calling for much earnest thought. On one point, however, opinion is agreed, to wit, the necessity of having the country thoroughly explored with a view to ascertaining what land is fit for settlement and what should be reserved for lumbering operations or forest reserves.

Within the last fortnight the Quebec Legislature has brought forward a measure dealing with this subject. It provides for the appointment of a commission of four persons, whose duty shall be :

1. To make a critical study of the law and regulations respecting public lands, woods, forests, colonization societies, works and roads, and the protection of settlers, as well as the carrying out of such laws and regulations.

2. To inquire into the number of causes of the difficulties between settlers and holders of timber licenses, and to devise methods for their prevention and removal.

3. To find out what are the sections of the country most suitable for colonization.

4. To ascertain whether the present colonization roads are sufficient to give access to the good farming lands, whether the extent of the surveyed lands is large enough, and the work performed by colonization societies deserves encouragement.

5. To enquire whether, in the interest of the colonization of the Province, it is expedient to contribute towards the building of certain bridges, and to grant subsidies in lands to certain railway companies.

6. To study the new proposals or systems which may be submitted to it, and whilst taking into account the financial resources of the Province, to recommend those which tend to amend the laws and regulations so as to foster colonization and the development of forest industries.

The above measure is most commendable and would seem to cover the ground thoroughly. It should be the initial step towards the adoption of laws which will be of great benefit to the Province and bring the settler and the lumberman more into harmony with each other.

Associated with this subject is the question of reforestation, which brings up the important matter of the method of disposing of Crown timber. The policy most generally adopted by the Provinces of the Dominion is to sell the timber by public auction, the purchaser paying a certain sum at the time of the sale, and the balance as the timber is cut, the latter being known as stumpage dues. In addition he agrees to pay a certain annual ground rent. This system has in the past been considered fairly practical and satisfactory to all concerned, but the changed conditions existing of late years have brought to the surface one or two of the weak points of the policy. One of these is the difficulty of establishing forest reserves on timber areas now under license. In the case of the Ontario Government the limits are sold to the lumberman with the understanding that the licenses will be renewed from year to year so long as the purchaser desires aud pays the necessary dues and ground rent; consequently it has transpired that in few cases, if any, have limits reverted to the Government, the lumberman choosing to retain them after they had been cut over if only for investment or speculative purposes. Should the Government wish to incorporate as a forest reserve areas now under license, it would be necessary to cancel the license, which, to say the least, would be resented by the lumberman as an unjust procedure. At the last two public sales, the Ontario Government restricted the time of the license to ten years. This cannot be said to be an entirely satisfactory method, as it is open to the objection of stimulating the cutting of the timber and causing an over-production of lumber, as the buyer will doubtless aim to remove all the merchantable timber within the specified time.

In an unofficial paper read at the Forestry Association meeting Mr. Thomas Southworth, who has given some study to the effects of the various systems of disposing of Crown lands, refers to the tenure of lands and points out the chief objection to establishing forest reserves where lands are now under license as being the fact that a perpetual franchise would thus be given the licensee, and that the Crown would receive but a small revenue from the timber. The licensee would then be the owner of the timber beyond all doubt, whereas if the reserve were not established there would exist

the possibility that the Government might cancel the license. The right of the Government to do so, however, has never yet been exercised, and buyers of timber limits consider that they hold a perpetual franchise, as witness the large sum recently paid for a limit that had been purchased from the Government fifty years ago.

The management of our timber lands has in the past been executed in a satisfactory manner. The retention of the title of the lands in the hands of the Crown has been of inestimable value, and we look for the exercise of the same degree of caution and wisdom in the future. It may be found, however, that in order to secure for the people the full benefit of the vast forest resources and at the same time judiciously foster the lumber industry, a radical change in the manner of disposing of the timber may need to be adopted.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

While we are apt to look upon lumbermen as a class of citizens whose attention is engrossed by their particular industry, it is a mistake to assume that the social side of the lumberman's life is neglected. He, perhaps more than any other business man, seeks pleasure and recreation in intercourse with competitors. It was a pleasure the other day to hear the remark of a lumberman who had passed three score and ten that his nature seemed to yearn for the company of those engaged in the same branch of industry. The decision of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario to held monthly luncheons is a manifestation of this desire for social intercourse. That these informal gatherings will be found both pleasant and profitable is a foregone conclusion, and it should be the aim of the members of the Association to participate in them as frequently as possible. Monthly luncheons have been held for some time by the lumbermen of Buffalo, who have found them of great value. It is proposed that the luncheons shall be of an informal character, matters affecting the trade to be discussed in an open and off-hand manner.

The proposal of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to establish an office in London, England, as headquarters for Canadian manufactured goods, is one which calls for careful consideration. With movements of this kind, and all legitimate steps destined to extend Canadian trade, we are in entire accord; but it is necessary that the project should be inaugurated and carried out in such a manner as to accomplish the specific purpose in view. We are inclined to think that the results obtained from the so-called "sample rooms" have not always been satisfactory, chiefly for the reason that they have not been properly directed and that the persons in charge have not been sufficiently familiar with the trade of the countries they represent; in fact, the main object of the office has sometimes seemed to be overshadowed by the attention given to social functions. An office of this kind should be of a most practical character. It will, of course, be a difficult matter to place an official in charge who is thoroughly familiar with Canadian trade and also with the requirements of the British market, but it might be found advantageous to appoint a deputy who has the necessary knowledge of British requirements and business methods. If a practical and aggressive policy is pursued, we have no doubt as to the benefits to be derived from the establishment of a Canadian sample room in London.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORT LAW.

It is understood that the Government of British Columbia has made an announcement that the law prohibiting the export of timber from the province will not be repealed. Representations were made by the Loggers' Association seeking to have the law set aside, but the Government is said to be well satisfied with the course of events and to believe that the province will be benefitted materially by home manufacture of timber. Already several representatives of Puget Sound concerns have visited British Columbia with the object of selecting sites for mills.

ONTARIO FORESTS.

The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1901 has been issued. It shows that the total revenue collected from woods and forests during the year was $1,479,847.35. Of this $571,383.59 was derived from bonuses, $63,042.72 from ground rent, $2,272.38 from transfer fees, and $843,148.66 from timber dues. The revenue from timber dues and ground rent was, with two or three exceptions, the largest in the history of the province.

The report states that a step in the direction of bettering the condition of the lumber employee is the establishment among the camps of a system of travelling libraries, for which the sum of $1,200 was voted by the Legislature at its last session. Some twenty-eight or thirty reading and recreation rooms for the purpose have been built by the lumbermen.

As a further result of the prohibition of export of pine logs cut on Crown Lands in Ontario, there was during the year a substantial extension in the sawing capacity of the mills of the province. Several Michigan mill men removed their plants to Ontario, while others erected new mills on this side of the Great Lakes. Examples of this can be seen at Blind River, Sarnia and Sandwich, where mills have been built which have a combined sawing capacity of 150,000,000 feet annually.

It is stated that the number of licensees who had fire rangers on their limits last year was seventy-six. The number of rangers employed on licensed land was 236. In addition to the rangers in the Temagami and Eastern Forest Reserves, there were 10 rangers employed on the Crown domain in the Wahnapitæ, Jocko and Rainy River districts. The total expenditure of the department for fire-ranging, covering one-half the cost of the staff on licensed lands and the whole cost on unlicensed lands, was $29,624.62.

Referring to the pulp wood industry the report states that the progress made during the year by the several companies which are under agreement with the government to build pulp and paper mills was on the whole satisfactory, though in some cases, perhaps, it did not reach so advanced a stage as was expected. The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company operated its mechanical mill throughout nearly the whole year, and has under construction a chemical mill of immense proportions. The Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company have let contracts for the immediate construction of paper mills, and the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company expect to have a 100-ton pulp mill in operation during the coming summer. The Blanche River Pulp & Paper Company and the Nepigon Pulp, Paper & Manufacturing Company experienced some difficulty in the selection of suitable sites for their respective mills, but have had plans prepared and expect to proceed immediately with the erection of their mills. The Keewatin Power Company has expended $500,000 on their water power on the Winnipeg river, but nothing has yet been done in the construction of mills. Owing to heavy freight rates they will probably be unable to market their product in the east, and accordingly have recently been directing their attention towards the markets of Japan, New Zealand and Australia.

The Late John Harrison, of Owen Sound.

Following is a comparative statement for two years of the area under license and the quantity of timber cut on Crown lands :

	1900	1901
Area under license	16,732	18,191 acres.
Pine saw logs	643,510,766	598,433,958 ft. B.M.
Other saw logs	36,721,998	40,216,917 ft. B.M.
Boom and dimension timber	34,724,488	38,011,890 ft. B.M.
Square white pine	1,919,230	1,755,881 cubic ft.
Birch timber	2,380	5,023 cubic ft.
Ash timber	555	2,229 cubic ft.
Pile timber	524,387	719,107 ft. B.M.
Cedar	135,008	170,826 lineal ft.
Cordwood	29,184	37,724 cords.
Tanbark	1,253	7,948 cords.
Railway ties	1,143,374	1,449,427 pieces.
Posts	5,309	5,319 cords.
Telegraph poles	9,784	24,238 pieces.
Shingle bolts	1,145	1,087 cords.
Head blocks	164	660 pieces.
Pulp wood	65,051	44,738 cords.

Malloch's saw mill at Arnprior, Ont., will be operated this season by J. R. & J. Gillies.

The Canada Shingle Company have been operating a small shingle mill near Hastings, B. C. As a result of the provincial legislation prohibiting the export of logs, the company are building a large mill at Vancouver, utilizing as far as possible the old Buse mill. Twelve improved Dunbar shingle machines are being installed.

WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories was held in Winnipeg on February 19th. There was a large attendance of members, and the chair was occupied by the president, Mr. Henry Byrnes, of Winnipeg. At the first session consideration was given to the question of mills holding honorary membership opening retail yards within the jurisdiction of the association. It was pointed out that this was contrary to the by-laws. The matter of price cutting between members of the association was also taken up and ventilated to the evident satisfaction of a number of members who have suffered to some extent from this sort of disadvantage. The questions of competition from non-members and wholesale dealers selling retail were taken up and as a result of the discussion a better understanding was reached.

At the evening session honorary members were also admitted. The president read his annual address, as follows :

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen and Members of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association :

For the esteemed honor you have conferred upon me by electing me as your president for three consecutive years to preside over such a large and intelligent body of business men, I desire to express my heartfelt thanks, and I assure you I rejoice greatly in again having the privilege of greeting you with a hearty welcome in attendance at this, the eleventh annual meeting of this association, and I am sure its affairs will receive full and complete deliberation.

I am glad to be able to congratulate you as well as myself upon the bountiful harvest of the past year, which our Almighty Creator in His divine providence has blessed this country with, which has brought prosperity to our business along with the other business avenues of the community.

I have to report to you that the board of directors, having received pressing requests from the lumber dealers in the Territories to extend our association to the dealers in the Northwest Territories, and upon receiving authority from the board of directors to visit that district for the purpose of meeting such dealers, I, along with the secretary, proceeded early in May west to Medicine Hat, Calgary and the outlying places north of Edmonton. We were everywhere met with a desire to become members of this association, resulting in a much increased accession to our membership. It has, however, been found, owing to the great distance from here, to be necessary to form a special board or executive committee and a secretary at that district, with power alone to deal with matters pertaining to that district, and to arrive at such an arrangement, a delegate, Mr. Cushing, of Calgary, has been appointed to confer with this meeting on the matter. Mr. Cushing at present is with us.

During the year some complications of an arbitrary kind arose, which came before the directors, but the peculiarity of the circumstance rendered such beyond the control of the board. The fact was this, that the Winnipeg Association, which has hitherto been affilated with this association, has a member who was not also a member of our association. This precluded us from taking any action to discipline him. The party in question disregarding our association, shipped in car lots to points where price list was established, and sold his lumber at cut prices, thus being detrimental to the active member at the point in question. This is a very disturbing element to be contended with by active members not very far distant from Winnipeg.

The board of directors becoming aware of the fact that the reciprocal clause of the by-laws was not generally adhered to by some active members, and in some cases by the honorary members, it was resolved to deal more severely with such cases, and insist upon reciprocal buying and selling to and from members only. This is a matter of great consequence to the beneficial working of the association, and it does not appear to me that any good reason exists for violating this clause, considering the large number of honorary members on our list.

I now wish in conclusion to offer my grateful thanks for the many courtesies extended to me as your president, by both yourselves and the very capable board of directors, which it has been my good fortune to be associated with during the year.

HENRY BYRNES, President.

The address of the President was adopted, as was also the report of the Secretary-Treasurer which follows :

SECRETARY TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

I am glad to be present with you to-day and as your secretary I along with the worthy president extend to you a hearty greeting, and I am sure your attendance and deliberation at this meeting will be found to be of much advantage to this association.

In making the annual statement I have to add thereto for outstanding dues as follows :

1900	30.00
1901	332.50
	$362.50

Out of this amount I estimate $300.00 will be paid and I have already received $80.00 since making the financial statement. I estimate that there will be about six delinquents who have withdrawn from the association or are about to do so, being in part some of the Winnipeg active members, who have refused to pay, but may do so later on. I think it quite safe to state that our surplus up to the end of the year may be given as $3,000. The membership now stands at 244 active and 37 honorary members.

The interest in the association throughout continues unabated, and is regarded as an important feature in the lumber business. Indeed I find that any party who desires to enter the lumber business the first thought is to obtain membership of this association, and from the many applications of such nature which I receive I am prepared to give much to the credit of the loyal influence of honorary members and their representatives in suggesting this course to parties contemplating the lumber business.

During the year several instances have been brought to our notice when active dealers have been wrongfully interfered with by the wholesale dealers, some of whom were honorary members.

Along the line of the Glenboro railway, and in one case on the main line, an honorary member was led to ship to a non-member through the interest of a poacher, to the injury of a few of our active members. I was able, through correspondence and personal interview, to get the honorary member to stop further shipments to non-member, and so far as I know has not done so since the spring months.

There have been, perhaps, a few flagrant cases of this nature by the honorary members who are dealers in white pine, and I am sorry to have to state that we were unsuccessful in having a commission paid to the dealer interfered with in such cases, but a promise was given that shipment to non-members would not be made further. However, I think the honorary members have been sinned against by the active members in making purchases from non-members to a greater degree, in many localities, than the active members have been sinned against by the honorary members in selling to non-members. It is a poor rule that does not apply both ways.

Now, while on this point I wish to emphasize and impress this fact: that the dealer need not violate this rule long, as should he decline to buy from a non-member such wholesaler as may be nonplussed in not being able to make sale will very soon realize that it is to his own interest to become an honorary member so as to secure the desired trade. As to this, I again ask your thoughtful consideration and appeal to a sense of fairness one to another when tempted with a chance of making a few dollars by violating the rules in purchasing.

Again I am sorry to state that I have had before me a couple of cases in which one member has been shipping lumber to a point of another member at less than the established price. In the one case a settlement was arrived at between the dealers concerned. In another case a shipment of five cars was made by one active member to the points of two other active members at cut prices. In this case a penalty of $50 was levied and paid out to the dealers interfered with in proportion as they were affected.

The active members of Winnipeg are out of harmony with each other in their business interests, with an ominous outlook for trouble, from which country points are likely to suffer in a similar way as some active dealers suffered last year, through one of the dealers of the Winnipeg Association, but not a member of our association, shipping in lumber to non-members at less than the established price at the point in the question. During the year we had to expel a member for storing lumber for sale at a point where he was not a member and refusing to withdraw from that point. We were also for similar reasons compelled to suspend another member, who, however, undertook to withdraw from the point and his suspension was removed.

The president has referred to the extension of our association to the Alberta district as far west as Calgary and north to Edmonton. In that district we received an accession of 30 members to our list. The dealers are very enthusiastic members, but as yet are not on the whole quite as familiar with the rules and by-laws as many of our old members are.

They certainly should have a special board and secretary for that district to investigate and dispose of their local grievances. The matter will be brought up for discussion at your hands and an amendment should be made to the by-laws to meet this special circumstance of the great distance from here.

The charge often meets me that some dealers do not keep sufficient stock for the requirements of the trade, and I should like to hear your views as to what should govern as to a sufficient stock. I know that the condition of the volume of business to be done should be considered.

I have to thank the president for valuable assistance given me in his keen interest in the welfare of the association.

I also thank the board of directors for their valuable advice, cheerfully given at all times when requested.

ISAAC COCKBURN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A memorial was presented to the meeting, asking the members to purchase only from members of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association when obtaining supplies from British Columbia. The matter was referred to the board of directors.

W. H. Cushing, of Calgary, was present as representative of the retail lumber dealers of Alberta and the western portion of Assiniboia. He stated that the dealers of his territory desired a local committee or board to consider membership proposals and other matters of interest to the far western members. On motion it was agreed to allow the western members to have a committee of five.

Mr. Cushing next brought up complaints against three British Columbia manufacturing concerns, who had sold bills of lumber to consumers or others not entitled to purchase wholesale, to the detriment of the regular dealers.

Mr. Campbell, of Melita, administered a lecture to those charged with this offence, and it was agreed to leave further action in the matter to the new board of directors.

Election of officers was next taken up, and resulted as follows : President, J. L. Campbell, Melita ; vice-president, A. M. Stewart, Morden ; board of directors, Thos. Turnbull, Manitou ; J. K. Robson, Treherne ; T. Meredith, Yorkton ; W. H. Duncan, Regina ; W. W. Ireland, Carberry ; D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg.

For the above report of the meeting we are indebted to the Winnipeg Commercial.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 24 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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CANADA LUMBERMAN

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Branch Office:

IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday, Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at ome and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly. A 24-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

WANTED—A RAFT OF PINE LOGS ON Georgian Bay; apply at once to Box 20, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

CUSTOM SAWING

Can contract for one million feet or more, pine or hemlock; good shipping facilities. Write, SIMS LUMBER CO., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

FOR SALE.

SAW MILL, CAPACITY 15,000; A BARGAIN for cash; f. o. b. G. T. R. or C. P. R., for $800. Box 156, Thamesville, Ont.

WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS CIRCULAR SAWYER, must understand cutting dimension timber. Apply giving references and wages expected, to A. & P. WHITE, Pembroke.

TELEPHONE POLES FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE IN STOCK, and ready for shipment, 5,000 cedar telephone poles, in all lengths from 25 to 65 feet. Prices given on application for lots of one carload or more, f. o. b. here, or delivered at points required in Canada or United States. GEORGE & MCGREGOR, Killaloe Station, Ont.

SPECIAL TO LUMBERMEN.

WITH A THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED PLANING Mill at Orillia, we solicit orders for re sawing and planing of lumber, in any quantity; can match 26 inches wide; all work guaranteed first-class; prices on application. Address, NATIONAL BOX CO., Orillia, Ont.

DRY PINE.

WE HAVE ABOUT 1,500,000 FEET DRY PINE in 1, 2 and 3 inch common and better, prefer selling in bulk. Will quote freight rate to Buffalo, Chicago or Toronto on application. Correspondence solicited. N.B.—Would like to correspond with consumers of hardwoods. ST. JOE ISLAND LUMBER CO., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LUMBER.

SOFT ELM, BIRCH, BLACK ASH, 1STS and 2nds preferred. J. F. STENGAL, 990 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N.Y.

TIMBER SAWYER WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS MAN WANTED BY APRIL 1st for fast circular steam feed mill. Address, COLUMBIA RIVER LUMBER CO., Golden, British Columbia.

FOR SALE.

Rock Maple Peavey Handles, in any quantity. Lengths, 4 ft. 10 inch, to 5 ft. 6 inch. Write for quotations; prices will surprise you. DOUGLAS BROS., Stanley, N. B.

$8,000 WILL BUY A GOOD NEW Circular Sawmill; first-class site, mouth Thessalon River, and 3,000,000 ft. of standing pine, hemlock, cedar and birch, very convenient; mill alone worth more money. Apply DOBIE & CO., Thessalon, Ont.

WANTED.

NO. 1 SAWED SPRUCE OR PINE STAVES wanted. The above to be 23 in. long, plump ½ in. thick, and free as possible from knots and to be of standard, average width. Address, stating price, to M. CARL, Cooper, Goderich. Ont.

POSITION WANTED.

AS LUMBER SALESMAN; CAPABLE OF sorting lumber; have a thorough knowledge of the lumber business, having been connected therewith for fifteen years; not afraid of work. Address Box 37, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

ONE HARDELL COMPOUND ENGINE, 45 h. p.; 1 Stave Machine and bolt Equalizer; 1 Shingle Machine with Saw Jointer and Bunchers; 42' 14" 5-ply Balata Belt; Mill Carriage Feed Gear, Saw Rig, Bull Wheel, Slab Saw, Shafting and Belts. All good as new. GEO. F. WEBSTER, Creemore, Ont.

FOR SALE.

100,000 ft. Dry 1", 1¼" and 1½" Maple.
30,000 ft. 1" Birch.
130,000 ft. 1" 1¼", 1½" Beech.
120,000 ft. 1" dry Pine, No. 1 Mill Culls and Box and Better Shorts.
Lath, Shingles, Pine and Cedar Timbers, etc.
A. P. EBERT, Wiarton, Ont.

CANADIAN TIMBER WANTED.

The advertiser solicits correspondence from Canadian firms who may be in position to supply ash, walnut and quartered oak timber for the New Zealand market. Address, in the first instance, "New Zealand," care of CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Canada.

PARTNER WANTED.

A MOWNER OF A ROTARY SAW-MILL with 40 horse-power boiler and engine; also six square miles of lumber licenses, timbered chiefly with pine and hardwood; near railway station in N. B. Am desirous of entering into a partnership to turn the business into a general wood-working establishment. Address "Pine," care of this paper, for further particulars.

FOR SALE.

100,000 feet of 1 x 6, 8 and 10 pine, 10 to 16 feet, common and dressing.
50,000 1 inch chestnut, wormy, and common and better.
20,000 1 inch soft maple.
20,000 3 inch soft maple.
12,000 1 inch soft elm.
30,000 1, 1½, 2 inch red oak.
Piece stock in Red and White Oak, Black and White Ash and Chestnut.
To cut to order { 40,000 of choice beech. 50,000 of hard maple.
Full particulars on application. THE LEISHMAN MAUNDRELL CO., Woodstock, Ont.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

With one exception the outlook for the lumber trade is of the brightest character. That exception is the possibility of labor troubles in one or two of the larger cities of the province. Whether the present difficulties will be amicably arranged is a matter of much uncertainty, but with this obstacle removed there will doubtless be a large amount of building throughout the province. The demand for lumber during March was considerably greater than in the previous month. The heavy buying by United States concerns has continued. It is estimated by one who recently visited Georgian Bay manufacturing points that the greater portion of the coming season's production has already been contracted for. This is probably correct, inasmuch as the possible production has been reduced by the early breaking up of logging operations. In addition to the shortage in the quantity of logs that will reach the streams, it is probable that there will be low water for driving and that many logs that have been successfully banked will not reach the mills. The weather conditions of this spring would seem to have removed all prospects of lower prices for white pine during this year, and it would not be surprising if there should be a material appreciation in some grades. Even if the British market should continue depressed, there will be no difficulty in marketing all the lumber manufactured, as a considerable shortage in the production of the United States is predicted. Hardwoods hnve at last followed the course of white pine and are showing improvement. The buying is of a character which augurs well for the future. Dealers report no difficulty in effecting sales. One dealer who took the road for a couple of days ostensibly for the purpose of getting in touch with the situation reports that he was given orders for several carloads of hardwoods. The more sanguine ones predict that there will be a decided shortage in hardwood lumber during the year, as dry stocks are not large and the productiou of logs last winter was much below the average, perhaps not more than one-half that of 1900. In a certain section of the Wiarton district where three million feet of hardwood logs were taken out one year ago, not more than one million was cut the past winter. In quality, however, the logs are beiter than usual. There is a good demand for cedar and hemlock, of which the stock is light. Hemlock readily brings $9.50 at the mills. White pine shingles and lath are practically out of the market and buyers have almost given up searching for them. Hemlock shingles are bringing $2.40 and $2.50 at the mill.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

In order to take advantage of the exceptionally low freight rates now ruling, a considerable quantity of deals has been shipped to England by the regular liners from St. John to Halifax. Accordingly, the small wintering stocks at these ports and on the Miramichi will be almost depleted by the opening of navigation, and the first open-water shipments are likely to be lighter than usual. The market for spruce deals is likely to be firm through the spring months at least, and the early breaking up of winter cannot but have the effect of strengthening prices. The present indications are that the stock of logs which will reach the mills will not be sufficient for the season's requirements and will bring about a reduction in the lumber output. It is expected that large shipments will this year be made to South America, France and Germany. There will be considerable activity this season in square and waney timber, as it is estimated that the cut during the past winter was considerably greater than usual. There continues to be a good demand for clapboards and shingles for shipment to the Eastern States.

MANITORA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Building operations in Winnipeg are starting off with a boom, and promise to be more brisk than for some years. Architects have plans in hand for many important buildings, including one to be built by Lord Strathcona which will cost about $150,000 and will require nearly one million feet of lumber. The extent of the lumber demand, however, will be to some extent in proportion to the movement of wheat. At the present time immense quantities of wheat have not been moved and elevators are being built to accommodate the surplus of last season's record crop. Prices of lumber and shingles are unchanged, although an advance in the price of British Columbia fir flooring and some lines of British Columbia cedar lumber is talked of. The lumber trade of British Columbia is quite

active. Seven vessels are loading lumber at Vancouver for export, shippers evidently wishing to take advantage of the present low freights. Large orders have been placed with Vancouver mills for piles for shipment to the Phillipine Islands, but it is feared that the exportation of piles is prohibited by the recent legislation. There is an active demand for cedar logs and prices have advanced $2 per thousand feet. The price of shingles is also firmer, although no sustained advance is looked for.

UNITED STATES.

The probability of an early opening of navigation is regarded favorably by wholesale dealers in the Eastern States whose stocks of white pine have become broken and who feared that they would not have a sufficient supply for their customers. The demand in the east is showing considerable activity, even the lower grades being more inquired for than for some time. Further advances have been made in the price of uppers, which are now selling in the Buffalo market at $70 for 1 to 2 inch and $75 for 2½ to 4 inch. Inch No 1 cutting-up stock has been advanced to $40 at Buffalo and Tonawanda. Our Bay City list this week shows an advance of $2 in 1 to 2 inch uppers and 1 to 1½ inch selects, and $4 in No. 2 inch cutting-up stock. Twelve-inch barn boards in all grades are marked up $2. There is a great scarcity of 12-inch boards. Manufacturers in the Lake Superior district will endeavor to make a large cut in the sawing season now approaching, but the short supply of logs will likely restrict the production. The spruce situation is gaining strength. Special frames for immediate delivery are quoted fifty cents higher, while randoms are a little weaker. Hardwoods are going into consumption quite freely. Dry stocks have become nearly exhausted and the outlook is encouraging for higher prices for all kinds of hardwoods. Basswood and oak are particularly scarce. Birch is in good demand, but ash and maple are moving slower than the other varieties. The recent advance in the price of hemlock lumber has been maintained and has apparently not affected the consumption, as the demand continues strong. The manufacturers in Michigan recently made an advance of $1.50 per thousand.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The desire of importers to reduce their stocks before the new goods arrive is responsible for a large quantity of lumber being offered at auction during the past fortnight. Spruce and pine deals comprised almost the entire catalogue of a sale by Foy, Morgan & Company, London, on March 12th. Prices on the whole were well maintained, although odd sizes did not sell nearly as well as regulars, the quantity of which is quite limited. First quality Quebec pine 3x11 brought £24 15s for 11 feet and 3x9 inch £18. Second quality 3x11 sold at $16. Quebec spruce was well taken on the basis of £9 5s for 3x9 inch third quality. The red pine was in little demand, and it is said that the prices realized in many cases represent a loss to the importers.

There is considerable buying of square timber. Oak suitable for wagon making is in demand, particularly in Scotland, where stocks are low. For prime timber 2s to 2s 4d per cubic foot is readily obtainable. Good ash logs are likewise in request, the quotation for them being about 2s per cubic foot.

So far as buying of this year's production is concerned, we are told that little progress has been made, and that shippers and importers must come nearer together in their ideas of prices before there will be much life to the trade. Nevertheless, Canadian shippers are said to have met with fair success. It is reported that they have reduced their prices in some instances and have made sales at £9 c. i. f. for 3x9 second quality spruce and £8 10s for third quality. A report from Belfast, Ireland, states that there has been considerable business done in Canadian spruce for spring shipment at advanced prices, although it is believed that the market will weaken towards midsummer. Sales of waney board pine have been made at very satisfactory figures.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

Gilmour & Company will have a quantity of lumber cut this season at Carew's mill at Lindsay, Ont.

The Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, took out some 35,000 logs and railway ties in Cavendish township during the past winter.

Present quotations for shingles at Buffalo are $4.50 for the best grade of 18-inch pine and $4.25 for red cedar Perfections.

The Revelstoke Lumber Company, Revelstoke, B. C., have secured a stock of about 3,500,000 feet of logs for this season's sawing operations.

James Ludgate, of Seguin Falls, has taken a contract to drive all the logs for the William Peter Estate and the Parry Sound Lumber Company that go down the Seguin river.

The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company, of Sandwich, Ont., put in 200,000 feet of board pine last winter in the Georgian Bay district, which has been sold to Quebec parties for export.

It is reported that J. & T. Charlton, of Collingwood, have sold their entire season's cut, the last sale reported being 6,000,000 feet of white pine to Fish, Bradley & Company, of Bay City, Mich.

The cooperage market does not show the normal amount of activity for this season. Stock is offered freely. In the Minneapolis district some strength is exhibited and $8.50 is being asked for No. 1 Michigan staves.

Tonawanda and Buffalo dealers are reported to have purchased about 10,000,000 feet of white pine from the Ontario Lumber Company, to be manufactured this season at the company's mills at French River, Ont.

Twenty-seven car loads of square timber have been shipped this spring by Mooney & McDougall from Almonte to Quebec. The timber is pine, oak, ash and rock elm and is destined for the Liverpool market.

Destructful floods occurred last week in several sections at New Brunswick. By the breaking of a dam at Lepreaux 3,000,000 feet of logs owned by J. A. Gregory, of St. John, were carried away. They had been cut and hauled along the river banks ready for the spring drive. Mr. Gregory estimates his loss at $15,000.

The following vessels are loading lumber at Vancouver: "Reuce," for Sydney, Australia; "Andromeda," for Callao; "Rose," for Geraldtown; "Amaranth," for Taku; "Adderley," for Sydney; "Prince Louis," for Cardiff.

Keenan Bros., of Owen Sound, Ont., have purchased the mill of the Goderich Lumber Company at that place, together with their stock of dry lumber now in the yard, amounting to about 1,500,000 feet of hemlock, cedar and pine. They have also secured about 3,000,000 feet of hemlock and hardwood logs for this year's supply, and expect to have the mill in operation very shortly.

At a recent auction sale held by Churchill & Sim, London, England, oak timber sold at a range from 82s 6d per load for 12½ x 18¼ inch, 14 to 29 feet long, to 105s for 10 x 16 in., 31-47 ft. Ash timber from Quebec sold at the following prices: 13-21 in., 12 to 14 ft. long, 36s per load; 12½ x 15 in., 14 to 30 ft., 55s; 12 1/2 x 15 in., 14 to 29 ft., 47s; 11 1/2 x 15 1/2, 10 to 17 ft., 45s; 12¼ x 15 1/2, 15 to 30 ft., 47s; 12¾ x 16, 8 to 21 ft., 45s. A small quantity of elm timber, 11¾ x 12 1/2 in., 26 feet long, brought 41s per load of 50 cubic feet.

It is estimated that the cut of logs last winter on the South-west Miramchi, in New Brunswick, was a little more than one-half that of the previous winter, the shortage being due in a large measure to the scarcity of men and the high price of supplies. The cut of the different firms is given as follows: William Richard & Company, 11,000,000 feet; T. Lynch, 7,000,000 feet; M. Welsh, 5,000,000 feet; H. Bentley, 3,000,000 feet; E. Hutchinson, 500,000 feet, a total of 26,500 000 feet. The cut on the Restigouche river will be about 20,000,000 feet, as compared with 30,000,000 feet one year ago.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

Business is dull in local lumber circles shipments by rail being light. The American inquiry is not as active as it was a month ago, but better things are expected with the resumption of operations at the mills.

It is now a settled fact that the new mill talked of for several months will not be built before the autumn months at the earliest, and perhaps not till next spring. Difficulty over the question of transportation has caused a delay. The mill will probably be built at Deschenes.

All last year's mills will be operated again this season, and the small mill on the Bronson property at the Chaudiere, may be fitted up for a season's cutting. Gillies Bros. will operate four mills, one Bræside, one at Black Point, one at Sandy Hook, and one at Folger.

A gentleman who has just returned from the Kippewa and Temiscamingue districts confirms the report that the recent thaw has placed several of the lumber operators in a tight corner as regards the movement of their logs. All, however, hope to get most of this season's cut out of the woods before the roads break-up. One feature of the winter's operations was the amount of square timber produced. It was equal to that of any year in the previous decade. Fully 1,500,000 cubic feet of square timber will be rafted and floated down the Ottawa during the coming summer. Thomas Munro, of Pembroke, has four rafts, and Robert Hurdman, of Ottawa, three rafts, the combined cut amounting to about 900,000 cubic feet. The Rideau Lumber Company got out a couple of smaller rafts and other operators gave the square timber attention. Mr. Munro will be able to get his logs down early, as they are piled on the bank of the main stream of the Ottawa. The early break-up has made the transfer of fodder and supplies to the limits a difficult matter. Most of the operators were actively engaged in this branch of the work when the roads were broken by the thaw. They will have to complete their delivery by wagon and jumper at double the cost.

A feature in the market is the good prospects for spruce. This lumber was looked on for some time past as a poor seller at low price. Reports from New York show that it is in increased demand and likely to command better prices. This will prove gratifying news to mill owners who are going to cut any considerable quantity of spruce. The only hardwood that is in active demand is basswood.

The Rideau Lumber Company will cut considerable stock at Hagar & Company's mill at Plantaganet during the coming season.

Mr. Robert Hurdman's output of logs for the season just closing was between 82,000 and 100,000.

The best sale of the past few days was that made by Mr. T. A. Low, of Renfrew, who sold 3,000,000 feet of Barnet Low's stock cut at their mill at Little Current to a North Tonawanda firm.

No change in quotations is reported on the local market. Lath, shingles anp deals remain firm in price.

Mr. Wm. B. Bartram, late sargeant of Strathcona's Horse, and now representing Davidson & Thackray, of Ottawa, in Cape Town in the lumber business, has been elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce for South Africa.

The government has changed the position of the slides at the Chaudiere Falls on the Ottawa River in order to improve the water power and faciliate the passage of timber.

Ald. Charles Desmarais, of Hull, contractor for telephone and telegraph poles, reports the last winter's cut below the average. The deep snow and the short season combined to make the work in the bush difficult. Ald. Desmarais had 80 men at work and secured about 4,000 poles in the Gatineau and Pontiac districts. The supply, he states, is far short of the demand and he has had half a dozen offers for his entire stock. He looks for an advance in price.

Mr. Wm. Mackey, the veteran lumberman who recently sold his limits to Mr. J. R. Booth for $655,000, has presented St. Patrick's R. C. church with a new altar costing $5,000. It was consecrated on St. Patrick's Day. A tablet bearing mention and appreciation of Mr. Mackey's generosity will be placed in position in the church shortly.

The prospects for the season's building in Ottawa are good. Rumors of strikes furnish the only dark streak in the prospect. All the mill owners look for an active local demand. Shingles are exceedingly scarce and are bound to advance in price with the resumption of building operations.

OTTAWA, March 23rd, 1902.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

The outlook for spruce lumber is very strong. Freshets have carried supplies of logs down river, while the season for lumbering and getting new logs has been cut most decidedly short by the very early departure of the snow. The late drive last year contained 28,000,000 feet of logs for Bangor. About 5,000,000 of these logs were carried out to sea by a freshet early in the winter, and now the present freshet has carried at least 12,000,000 out to sea. Hence the Bangor supply must be very small till new logs come down. Meantime, the demand begins to improve, with every indication of a good business, and leading spruce men feel sure that under such conditions prices are extremely likely to go still higher, although already about the highest on record: Ten and 12 inch dimensions, $20; 9 inch and under, $18; 10 and 12 inch random lengths, 10 feet and up, $19.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7 and 3x4, 10 feet and up, $16.50; all other randoms, 9 in. and under, 10 feet and up, $17.50; 5-inch and up merchantable boards, $16; matched boards, $18 to $19; out spruce boards, $13; bundle furring, $16 to $17.

Hemlock is well sustained with the demand good: Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet stock, $15 to $15.50 for good eastern; Vermont, $13.50 to $14.50; random, eastern, $13.50 to $14.50; Pennsylvania, No. 1, $16 to $17; No. 2, $14.50 to $15.

The great strength in the white-pine position is continued, with quotations very firm: Uppers, 1-in. $75 to $80; 2½ and 3 in. $80 to $85; 4-in. $85 to $88; selects, 1 to 1½ in. $68; 2-in. $69 to $70; 2½ to 3 in. $74 to $76; 4-in. $79 to $80; fine common, 1-in. $56 to $58; 1¼ to 1½ in. $62 to $66; 2-in. $68 to $70; 2½ and3 in. $69 to $71; 4-in. $80; barn boards, $23 to $33; coffin boards, $27 to $32.

Hardwoods are in quiet request, with prices very firm: One-inch, whitewood, $38 to $40; thicker, $39 to $42; ⅝ inch, $30 to $35; saps, inch, $25 to $30; common, $23 to $25; quartered oak, $56 to $65; fancy, $70 to $75; plain oak, $40 to $47; black ash, $40 to $50; white ash, $45 to $55; cherry, $90 to $130; maple, $32 to $40.

Shingles are in short supply and firm, though the demand is small: Extra cedar, $3.25 to $3.35; clear, $2.85 to $2.95; second clear, $2.35 to $2.50; sap, $2.10; extra No. 1, $1.75 to $1.90; Washington and British Columbia red cedar, 16-inch, five butts to 2 inches, $3.45 to $3.50; 18-inch, $4.25 to $4.50.

Clapboards are very firm, with the supply small. The demand is also small: Extra spruce, $38 to $40; clear, $36 to $38; second clear, $33 to $35; extra No. 1, $24 to $26.

Laths are very firm: One and five-eighths inch, $3 to $3.25; 1½ inch, $2.90 to $3.

BRITISH TIMBER SALE.

A large quantity of pine and spruce lumber was disposed of at an auction sale held by Foy, Morgan & Company, London, England, on March 12th. The large quantity offered "without reserve" is said to have had a depressing effect on the bidding, but on the whole prices throughout were better than anticipated and it is considered that the demand for both pine and spruce is improving. This is especially the case with the New Brunswick spruce. The result of the sale is given below:

PINE.—Ex. Ontarian, from Quebec.—12 ft. 3x11 first quality, £24 15s per std; 14-16 ft. 3x11, £25; 10-11 ft. 3x11, £22; 14-16 ft. 3x10, £17 16s; 13-16 ft. 3x9, £18; 13-16 ft. 3x8, £16 15s; 11-12 ft. 3x7-10, £13 15s; 9-10 ft. 3x7-10, £15 15s; 6-9 ft. 3x11-20, £19 10s; 6-8 ft. 3x7-10, £15 5s; 12 ft. 3x11, second quality, £15 15s; 13 ft. 3x11, £16; 14 ft. 3x11, £15 10s; 15 ft. 3x11, £15 15s. Ex. Prome, from Quebec—10-16 ft. 2x9 in. unassorted red, £10 5s per std; 10-17 ft. 2x7, £8; 10-16 ft. 2x4, £8; 10-18 ft. 2x5, £6 15s. Ex. Rosarian, from Quebec—11 ft. 3x11 in. first quality, £24 15s and £25; 10 ft. 3x11, £24 10s; 12-13 ft. 3x10, £18 15s; 12-13 ft. 3x8, £18 10s. Ex Bawtry, from Quebec—12 ft. 2x6-12 in. first quality, £19 5s; 11 ft. 2x6-13, £18 5s; 10 ft. 2x5-13, £17; 11 ft. 3x11 in. second quality £15 5s; 10 ft. 3x11, £16 5s. Ex. Strathavon, from Gander Bay, Que.—12-17 ft. 3x11-21 in. first quality, £22 10s; 12-18 ft. 3x5-8, £11 10s; 12-17 ft. 3x10, £9 15s; 12-18 ft. 3x9, £10 15s; 12-18 ft. 3x8, £9; 12-13 ft. 3x7, £9; 12-13 ft. 3x6, £9 5s; 12-18 ft. 3x4, £8 10s; 9-11 ft. 3x9-18, £10 10s. Ex. Manchester Shipper, from Quebec—12 ft. 3x11 in. first quality, 25 5s; 13 ft. 3x11, £25 10s; 12-18 ft. 3911 in. first quality, red, (planed one side and both edges), £16; 12-18 ft. 1x10 1/2, £13 5s; 12-18 ft. 1x9, £14; 12-18 ft. 1x8, £11 10s; 12-15 ft. 1x8 1/2, £11 15s; 12-18 ft. 2x9-10, £17; 12-18 ft. 1x11 in. second quality, red, £12 10s; 12-18 ft. 1x10 1/2, £9 10s; 12-18 ft. 1x9, £11 10s; 12-18 ft. 1x8 1/2, £9 5s. Ex. Vera, from Montreal—14-24 ft. 4x11 in. third quality red, £9 15s and £10; 16-24 ft. 4x11, £9 15s; 12-22 ft. 3x11, £9 5s; 9-25 ft. 3x7, £9; 12-22 ft. 3x7, £9 10s. Ex. Andoni, from Montreal—13-16 ft. 3x10 in. second quality, £13 15s; 14-16 ft. 3x9, £13 10s and £11 10s; 13 ft. 3x8, £11 10s; 13 ft. 3x7, £11 5s; 14-16 ft. 3x7, £11; 10-16 ft. 3x9-10 in. third and fourth quality, £8 5s. Ex. Montenegro, from Montreal—12 ft. 3x11 in. second quality, £16 5s; 11-13 ft. 3x11, £16 10s; 12-18 ft. 1¼x9, £8 5s. Ex. Nyanza, from Quebec—12-18 ft. 3x7 in. second quality red, £7 15s; 13-18 ft. 3x7 in. third quality red, £6 15s and £7; 11-13 ft. 3x10 in. second quality white, £12 5s; 12-13 ft. 3x9, £12; 12-13 ft. 3x7-8, £11 15s; 11 ft. 3x9, £11 10s. Ex. Griplingham, from Chatham, N.B.—12-22 ft. 3x12-20 in. first quality, £13 10s; 12-22 ft. 3x11, £14; 15-22 ft. 3x9, £11 5s; 10-11 ft. 3x8-17, £9 10s; 12-14 ft. 3x12-21 in. second quality, £10 58s; 15-19 ft. 3x12-21, £9 15s; 15-20 ft. 3x11, £11; 12-16 ft. 3x9, £9 5s; 17-22 ft. 3x9, £9 5s; 12-14 ft. 3x8, £8 15s; 12-13 ft. 3x7, £8 10s; 10-11 ft. 3x11-20, £10 15s; 10-11 ft. 3x9, £8 15s; 12-19 ft. 3x12-20 in. third quality, £8 15s; 12-22 ft. 3x11, £9 10s; 10-11 ft. 3x11-20. £9 15s; 12-13 ft. 3x9, £8 15s; 12-13 ft. 3x7-8, £8; 14-15 ft. 3x7, £7 15s.

Spruce — Ex. Frithjot Nansen, fr Quebec—13ft. 3x9 in. second quality, £9

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Have presently for sale at various points of shipment, by either rail or water route, on the Ottawa River, pine cuttings of different grades from seasons 1900 and 1901. Will quote upon small lots or heavy blocks.
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15s per std; 12 ft. 3x9, £9; 14 ft. 3x9 in. fourth quality, £8 10s; 9-11 ft. 3x7 in. third quality, £7 10s. Ex. Europa, from Quebec—10-16 ft. 3x11 in. second quality, £9; 11-14 ft. 3x11 in. unassorted, £8; 10-16 ft. 3x7, £7. Ex. Evangeline, from St. John, N.B.—9-24 ft. 3x11 in. first, second and third quality, £8 10s; 9-23 ft. 3x10-15, £8 5s; 12-13 ft. 3x9, £8 10s; 9-11 ft. 3x9, £8 5s; 9-22 ft. 3x8, £7 5s; 9-24 ft. 3x7, £7; 9-23 ft. 3x6, £6 15s; 9-21 ft. 4x7, £6 17s 6d. Ex. Riplingham, from Chatham, N. B.—9-10 ft. 3x11 in. unassorted, £9; 9-21 ft. 3x10, £8 10; 12 ft. 3x9, £8 5s; 13 ft. 3x9, £8 5s; 14 ft. 3x9, £8 5s and £8 10s; 17 ft. 3x9, £8 5s; 16-23 ft. 3x9, £9; 9-11 ft. 3x9, £9; 10-19 ft. 3x8, £8 10s; 12-14 ft. 3x7, £7 5s; 16 ft. 4x7, £7 5s; 16 ft. 4x7, £7 10s; 18-26 ft. 3x7, £7 5s; 9-22 ft. 3x5, £6 5s; 12-14 ft. 2 1/2x7, £7 10s; 12-13 ft. 2 1/2 x7, £8; 14-16 ft. 2 1/2x7, £7 15s; 16-21 ft. 2 1/2x7, £7; 10-11 ft. 2 1/2x7, £6 15s; 10-25 ft. 2 1/2x6 1/2, £6 7s 6d; 9-22 ft. 2 1/2x6, £6 12s 6d; 3-8 ft. 3x8-11, £7; 3-8 ft. 3x7, £6 10s; 3-8 ft. 3x5-6, £6.

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following shipments of lumber, etc. from Canadian ports are reported since last issue :

From Vancouver, B. C.: Str. Tartar for Japan, 41,157 feet dressed fir, 145,699 ft. rough fir, value $3,562, by British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company. Barque Andromeda, for Chili, 879,020 feet rough fir, value $7,714, by British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Co. Tug Dauntless, for United States, 265,000 ft. cedar logs, value $1,193, by Malloy & Larkins. Barque Rose, for Australia, 571,670 ft. rough fir, 160,000 laths, 6 spars, value $5,323, by Robert Ward & Co.

From Halifax, N. S.: Str. Kastalia, for Glasgow, Schtland, 980,841 ft. deals, etc., value $20,587. Str. Corinthian, for Liverpool, 82,527 ft. deals, value $980. Str. Manchester Commerce, for Manchester, 368,697 ft. lumber, value $3,686. Str. Numidian, for Liverpool, 226,867 ft. lumber, value $2,402.

From St. John, N. B.: Str. Lake Ontario, for Liverpool, 142 tons timber, by W. M. Mackay; 10 cases pickets, by John Harrison & Sons; 4,800 ft. box shooks, by T. W. Flett; 49 tons birch timber, 92,000 ft. deals, by Troop & Son. Schr. John Stroup, for New York, 200,657 ft. deal ends, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Abbie Keast, for New London, 44,865 ft. spruce boards, 76,654 ft. scantling, 276,000 shingles, by Stetson & Cutler. Steamer Numidian, for Liverpool, 271,765 feet spruce deals, 33,034 feet spruce scantling, 142 feet spruce boards, 493 feet spruce ends, 1,295 ft. birch deals, 102 ft. birch scantling, by George McKean; 2,931 maple blocks, by William Thomson & Company.

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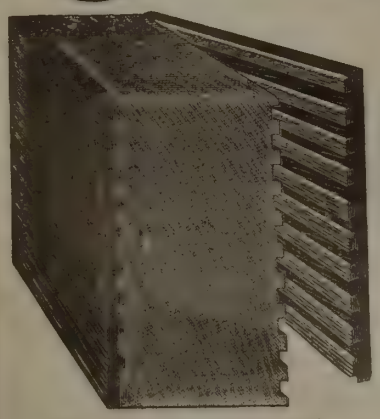
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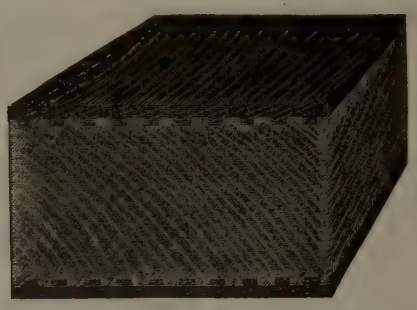
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GRADING OF CANADIAN PINE.

The threatened boycott of Canadian pine by British importers as the result of the adoption by shippers of what was claimed to be a lower standard of grading has evidently been abandoned, as in the last issue of the Timber Trades Journal we find the following under the heading of "The Culling of Pine":

"The sub-committee of the Importers' Section of the Timber Trade Federation appointed to deal with the culling of pine has been in correspondence with the shippers, the negotiations culminating in a conference on Friday last week. A circular has now been issued by the Federation, in which it is stated that as the result of the interchange of views it has become evident to the committee that the resolution binding many members not to contract for new supplies of pine unless shippers undertook to revert to the old style of bracking cannot be maintained in face of circumstances which have been brought under their notice. At the same time the committee feel that the protest which has been made by importers has not been without practical effect in emphasizing the dissatisfaction which has existed in regard to the new culling, which was admitted by the representatives of the shippers to have greatly improved, the bracking towards the end of the year being better than previously. It has been explained to the committee that as regards shipments for the present season it would be quite impossible to obtain anything like the old culling, but they are informed that sales have been effected subject to a guarantee that the culling was to be "equal to that prevailing towards the end of last season, which was understood to be better than that immediately preceding it." In view of the determined and somewhat assertive attitude originally taken, the decision comes somewhat as a surprise. Possibly a more diplomatic course of procedure in the first place would have saved the Federation some loss of dignity."

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New Mill Erected 1901. Capacity 100 Million a Year.

Spicer Shingle Mill Co., Limited

It is not the purpose of this advertisement to try and convince the Lumber Trade of Canada that we are the only company in British Columbia manufacturing and shipping shingles in large quantities, or that we "know it all." We recognize that "there are others" and that we are not the only "pebble on the beach." To try and make you believe that we are the only people who can supply you **promptly** and in **large quantities** with a **high-grade** shingle would not only be a **fish** and a **bear** story combined, but it would be gall of the bitterest kind.

Our competitors in the shingle business in B. C. are nice people, and we presume that they know their business; but we are nice people too, and as we have been in the trade as long as any of them, and a **great deal longer** than the most of them, we know that we know our business, and that our competitors are not in the possession of any points of value regarding the manufacture of shingles which has not come to **our knowledge**.

Our old mill was burned down in May last, and in its place we have built what is at the present time the **Largest** Shingle Mill in B. C.

Our new Mill has 7 of the latest improved type of Dunbar machine, which we run night and day—giving us a capacity of about **100 Million** a year.

Competent judges who have seen our new mill, tell us that it is one of the most **substantial**, carefully **constructed**, and best **planned** mills in this province. We ourselves think it is **the very best** shingle mill in B. C.; and we know that it is **equipped** with all the very latest improved Shingle Machinery.

Will the trade please note that our contract with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. closed on December 31, 1901. Orders sent to us by letter or telegraph shall have our best attention.

We want our share of your shingle business, and can **guarantee** you satisfaction in **every particular.**

Spicer Shingle Mill Co., Limited,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

No Fish Stories

go when it comes to speaking about

OUR SHINGLES

FACTS ARE FACTS WHETHER TOLD ABOUT FISH OR SHINGLES

We make a fine 16-inch Shingle.
We make a fine 18-inch Shingle.
We make a fine 24-inch Shingle.
We make all thicknesses from 6-2 inch to 6-3 8/8 inch.

They are going out of our different mills at the rate of 200,000,000 a year. We make more shingles than any one firm in the world. Just think of it!

We claim to be experts. That is not gall. That is a statement which is proven constantly by the testimony of our customers from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic Coast on the Canadian side, and from Maine to Puget Sound.

Mixed Cars our Specialty. Don't forget that we have all kinds of House Finishing Material in Fir and Cedar, and can load any quantity with shingles.

Come, let us deal together.

CUSTOMERS' ATTENTION.—Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of January, 1902, all arrangements with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. of New Westminster, B. C., for the handling of any of our shingles will be ended, and until further notice our authorized general agents will be Mr. Jas. Twitchell, Clinton, Ont., for Ontario, and Mr. Samuel Ashfield of Winnipeg, Man., for Manitoba and the North-West; therefore, orders for straight or mixed cars sent through the above agents or direct to us will have equally prompt and careful attention.

Shingle Mill, Hastings, B.C.; Lumber and Shingle Mill, Vancouver, B.C.; Shingle Mill, New Whatcom, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Sumas, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Carroll Siding, Wash.

The Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co., Limited

Office, 450 Westminster Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED

MESSRS. JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also primefresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.

Cable address, "Owen, Liverpool." A.B.C. Code used.

FELBER, JUCKER & CO.

Lumber Importers

MANCHESTER - ENGLAND

Invite offers from Lumbermen for . . .
Spruce Deals and Battens, Spruce and Pine Flooring, Shooks, Sashes, Mouldings, Dowels, Broom Handles, Chair Stock, Seats, etc. or any Woods suitable for English Market.

Telegraphic Address: FELBER MANCHESTER

JAMES W. SOUTHERN & SON

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Are open to represent a firm of door manufacturers not at present represented in the North of England.

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Pacific Coast Lumber Co.

Vancouver, B. C.

Manufacturers of British Columbia

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Every bunch bearing our registered Mark "Best Brand" is fully guaranteed by us.

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C. LEARY & CO.

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..WOOD AGENTS..

Established 1805.

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BUYER OF BOX SHOOKS, SPRUCE AND PINE DEALS

Invites correspondence from Manufacturers for shipment per regular liners.
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Agents for Canadian white pine and spruce, cut to all sizes, and for all kinds of hardwoods in log, lumber and dimension stock. Shipments handled to the best advantage at all ports in Ireland. Correspondence solicited.

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Find Buyers for Logs and Mill Produce before Shipment. Logs, Deals, Flooring, Staves, Box Boards, Squares, etc., etc.

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Agents Wood Specialties of all Description.

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AGENTS AND BROKERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND LOGS

CASH ADVANCES MADE AGAINST SHIPPING DOCUMENTS

BRANCH OFFICE 41 Corporation St., MANCHESTER

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If so you should have the

RED BOOK The recognized authority on lumber credits

It contains the names of concerns engaged in the following lines, together with their financial standing :

Lumber Lines—Cedar Posts, (Dealers and Monufacturers), Interior Finish Manufacturers, Moulding Manufacturers, Lumber Dealers, wholesale and retail, Planing Mills, Saw Mills, Sash, Door and Blind Dealers and Manufacturers, Stair Builders (Operating Mill), Wood Box Manufacturers, Hardware Dealers, carrying stock of sash, doors and blinds.

Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Cars, Carriages, Furniture, Chairs, Coffins, Desks, Ladders, Mowers, Organs, Parlor Frames, Pianos, Plows, Reapers, Refrigerators, School and Sewing Machine Furniture, Show Cases, Store and Office Fixtures, Trunks, Veneers, Wagons, Wood Floors and Mantles, Wood Pumps, Woodenware, Wind Mills.

The Book is also a Bank Directory, Railroad Guide, Attorney's List, Express Directory, etc. Published in January and July and covers the United States and Manitoba. Thoroughly organized collection department in connection. Claims collected anywhere. Try us

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Established 1876. Suite 911 Tocoma Bldg., Mention this paper. CHICAGO.

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1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No. 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	26 00	28 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common.		16 00
2x10 common		17 00
2x12 common		17 50
3x10 common		17 00
3x12 common		17 50
1x10 and 12 common.	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding common		15 50
1 inch strips, common		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 50	17 50
1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 50	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
1½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 25
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		2 75
1⅜ inch Norway lath.		2 85
X white pine shingles		1 10
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts.		2 25
XXX white pine shingles		3 25
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toro to		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.

Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds		$26 00	$28 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in		22 00	24 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in		23 00	25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2		17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R., 1 in.		18 00	20 00
" 1½ "	2	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24	00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in		21 00	24 00
" 1½ to 2		20 00	22 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	17	00	18 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23	00	25 00
" 2 " 3	25	00	28 00
Chestnut 1 " 2	24	00	26 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run	1 " 1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run	2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm, rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"		20 00	22 00
Elm rock, mill run 1½"		3 23 00	25 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½"		2 32 00	35 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1	1½	18 00	19 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 2 "	4	20 00	21 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1½	31 00	33 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 "	4	34 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1½	32 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 "	4	35 00	38 00
Oak, quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	2	60 00	65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1 "	3	85 00	100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	2	34 00	38 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings : 1 in. x 8 in. and up	$34 00	
1¼ in. and 1½ in. x 8 in. and up	38 00	42 00
2 in. x 8 in. and up.	40 00	45 00
Pine, good strips : 1 in.	29 00	30 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	30 00	34 00
2 in.	30 00	35 00
Pine, good shorts : 1 in.	20 00	24 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	22 00	26 00
2 in.	24 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b. m.	20 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better stock	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better stock	15 00	16 00
Pine, 8 up s. c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s. c. strips	13 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 barn		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath, per M : No. 1 white pine	3 00	3 25
No. 2 white pine	2 00	2 25
Spruce	2 00	2 25
Red Pine	2 00	2 50
Cedar Shingles : Clear Butt	2 00	2 00
XXX	2 60	3 00
Pine Shingles : XX	1 25	1 50
Clear Butt	1 75	2 00
XXX	2 50	3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average,	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	39	50
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	45	55
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	45	55

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	26
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$68 00	Selects, 1in., 8in. and up wide	$64 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	68 00	1¼, 1½ and in.	64 00
2½ and 3 in.	70 00	2½ and 3 in.	65 00
4 in.	75 00	4 in.	70 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	52 00	2½ and 3in., 8in. and up wide	60 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	54 00	4 in.	65 00
2in.	54 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1in., 7 in. and up wide	36 00	2½ and 3in., 7in. and up wide.	51 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	48 00	4 in.	55 00
2in.	5000		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	47 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00
1¼x6 in. wide	47 00	6 in. wide	47 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide.	43 00	1½ in., 4, 5 in. wide	43 00
1½ in., 6 in. wide	47 00	in., 6 in. wide	47 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	26 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	29 00	No. 2, 9 in.	21 00
10 in.	23 00	8 and 7 in.	21 00
9 in.	21 00	No. 3, 12 in.	19 50
8 and 7 in.	22 00	10 in.	18 50
No. 2, 12 in.	25 00	9 in.	18 50
10 in.	21 00	8 in.	18 50

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$18 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	17 00	1¼, 1¾ and 2 in., 7 in. and up wide	19 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	19 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide	30 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	30 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	30 00	1¼, 1½ and 8 in. and up wide	30 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	4 00	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 50
Clear Butts	3 00	Clear Butts	2 50

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 75	No. 2. White Pine	3 25
		Hemlock	2 75

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$72	$74	1x12 inch shippers $21 $23
2½ in.	72	74	4/4 inch " 13" & up. 23 24
1 to 2 in.	65	67	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up 18
4 inch uppers	72	74	10-in. dressing and better 28 30
Selects, 2½ in up	65	67	10-in. common 18 19
1 to 2 in.	57	59	12-in. dressing and better 32 34
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	57	59	Common, 1x12 19
1 to 2 in.	45	51	No. 1 barn, 1x12 26 27
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	32	42	1x10 24 25
No. 2	25	30	1x8 22 23
No. 3	21	26	No. 2 barn, 1x12 23 24
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	40	45	1x10 21 22
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	28	30	1x8 20 21
Stained saps	25	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in. 25 28
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch 28 30
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35	40	Dressing 26 32
Dressing boards, narrow		23	Common 20
1x10 inch shippers		20	

LATH.

Pine	$	$3 50	Spruce $ $3 50

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 50	$4 75	Bound butts, 6x18 $5 25 5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock 2 2
Smooth, 6x18	4 50	4 75	Spruce 2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	70 00	1¼x10 and 12	35
2½ and 3 in.	75 00	1½ in.	34 00
4 in.	75 00	2 in	36 50
Selects, 1 to 2 in.	62 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.	38 50
2½ and 3 in.	65 00	No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 2 in.	40 00 42 00
4 in.	67 00		
Fine common, 1 in.	48 00	No. 2 Moulding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	28 00 32 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	50 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	28 00
2 in	50 00	6, 8 and 10 in	23 00
3 in.	62 00	No. 2, 10 in.	21 00
4 in.	62 00	No. 2, 12 in.	24 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	38 00	No. 3, 10 in.	19 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	48 00	No. 3, 12 in.	20 00
No. 2, 1 in.	23 00	Box, 1x4	15 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	38 00	1 x 6 to 12 in.	17 00 17 50
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	26 00	1 x 13 in and up	18 00
Dressing 1¼ in.	34 00	1¼ and 1½ in.	17 50 18 00
		Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	14 50

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda :

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in. 40 00 42 00
1¼ to 2 in.	35 00	37 00	Strips 19 00 21 00
			Com. and culls 13 00 15 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls 12 00 14 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up, 22 00 24 00
			Com. & good culls 12 00 14 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. & up	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up, 20 00 22

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd hard, 6 in.	18 00	20.00	1st & 2d, soft 6in & up, 17 00

THE NEWS

—W. H. Duffy has established a portable saw mill at Hillsborough, N. B.

—The Otter saw mill at Langley, B. C., has been purchased by Dan Smith.

—R. Cunnigham & Sons have completed a new saw mill at Port Essington, B. C.

—The Yale-Columbia Lumber Company has discontinued business at Rossland, B. C.

—Keenan Bros., of Owen Sound, Ont., will likely enlarge their mill next year.

—Turnbull & Davidson, lumber dealers, Manitou, Man., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Turnbull retiring.

—James K. Wallace was killed by rolling logs while working for Donald Fraser & Son at Temiscouata, Que.

—The British Columbia Shingle Manufacturing Company, Vancouver, B. C., recently suffered a slight loss by fire.

—The saw mill of the Goderich Lumber Company at Owen Sound, Ont., has been purchased by Keenan Bros.

—The Blonde Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Chatham, Ont., has been incorporated, with a capital of $80,000.

—Stewart Bros., of Pinkerton, Ont., advise us that they have sold their business to Messrs. Campbell & Pinkerton.

—It is said that John Stinson intends building a planing and matching mill at Seely's Bay, Leeds county, Ont.

—F. C. Taylor, of Seattle, was recently in Vancouver looking for a suitable site on which to build a shingle mill.

—Improvements have been made this spring to the planing mill of the J. D. Shier Lumber Company at Bracebridge, Ont.

—C. Kusick & Company are making extensive alterations to their saw mill at Buckingham, Que., and putting in a new boiler.

—The Meaford Manufacturing Company, Limited, has been incorporated at Meaford, Ont., with a capital of $50,000, to carry on a lumber and saw mill business.

—The Pacific Coast Lumber Company expect to have their new shingle mill at Vancouver in operation early in April. The daily capacity will be 250,000 shingles.

—An order has been granted for the winding up of the Shipe Manufacturing Company, Limited, manufacturers of bicycle rims, skewers, etc., Clarksburg, Ont.

—John Arbuthnot, lumber dealer, Winnipeg, has purchased property which will give him accommodation for a much larger yard. He will build a planing mill on the new site.

—John Sinnott has retired from the Swan River Lumber Company, of Grand View, Man., and the business will in future be carried on by A. M. McCutcheon and W. J. Osborne.

—It is learned that as a result of the prohibition of the export of timber from British Columbia, W. Wilson, McMoran Bros. and F. Robertson are erecting shingle mills near Revelstoke, B. C.

—C. M. Beecher, of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company, states that his company will operate the Moodyville mill, on Burrard Inlet, opposite Vancouver, which they recently purchased.

—Hon. A. T. Dunn has introduced a bill in the New Brunswick Legislature to establish a forest reserve and provincial park, near the head-waters of the Tobique river. It is proposed to set apart a tract of land of 90 square miles.

—The dissolution is announced of Byrnes & Campbell, manufacturers' agents for lumber, shingles, etc., Winnipeg, Man. The business will be continued by Henry Byrnes, who will represent the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Moody, B. C.

—A Dominion charter has been granted to the W. J. Poupore Company, of Montreal, to carry on business as contractors and saw millers. The capital is $300,000, and the incorporators include W. J. Poupore, of Montreal, and J. C. Malone, of Three Rivers, Que.

—John M. Swan and other residents of Tweedside, N. B., are building a large saw mill at that place. They own a large tract of timber land near the south shore of the Big Oromocto Lake, and are taking out logs for lumber, shingles and excelsior, which they intend to manufacture.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. B. Miller, president of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, is at present on a trip to Europe.

Mr. H. S. Brennan, head of the Brennan Lumber Company, Hamilton, has been requested to stand as the candidate in the Reform interest in East Hamilton at the forthcoming provincial election.

Mr. John Kennedy has been appointed Crown Timber Agent at Pembroke, Ont., to succeed the late Mr. Russell. Mr. Kennedy has been in the employ of the Government for some years as ranger, and is regarded as eminently fitted for the position.

Mr. A. J. Burton, who is known to many Canadian lumbermen, has accepted a position with the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, of Georgetown, South Carolina, and now has charge of their No. 2 mill. This mill contains two double cutting bands and a gang. It is reported that Mr. Burton is receiving a salary of $12 per day.

PUBLICATIONS.

The February number of the West Coast and Puget Sound Lumberman is a special annnal issue in which appear figures and other information concerning the lumber and shingle industry of the Pacific coast during the year 1901. It is carefully prepared and endowed by a liberal advertising patronage.

Three hundred and sixty-six pages are contained in the twenty-ninth annual special issue of the Timber Trades Journal, of London, England, recently to hand. This number is perhaps the most extensive work of the kind ever issued. It is profusely illustrated and contains a complete review of the timber trade of Great Britain and foreign countries, as well as many special articles. In connection with the review of the timber trade of Liverpool and Manchester and the Tyne, there appear colored supplement maps showing the Liverpool and Mersey docks and the Manchester ship canal. One of the most interesting features of the number is pen and ink sketches illustrating a Liverpool mahogany sale and the Manchester Exchange, in which are shown portraits of many prominent British timber dealers. Altogether, the number is most creditable and indicative of the enterprise of the publishers, Messrs. William Rider & Son, Limited, 164 Aldersgate street, London, E.C.

TRADE NOTES.

The Albion Iron Works, of Victoria, B. C., are supplying the boilers for the new shingle mill to be constructed at Vancouver by the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company.

The Ottawa Saw Company, Ottawa, Ont., are making a large shipment of band saws to Australia. This is the first shipment they have made to that country, and the saw are made of Sanvik Swedish steel. The company are this year doing a larger band saw trade than ever.

James W. Woods, manufacturer of lumbermen's supplies, Ottawa, has opened an office and sample room at 90 York street, Toronto (opposite the Rossin House), for the benefit of his Western Ontario customers. This office will be in charge of Mr. P. J. Loughrin, who is thoroughly posted as to the requirements of the lumber trade and personally acquainted with a large number of lumbermen. The goods manufactured by Mr. Woods are so well known to the lumber trade as to need no recommendation in these columns. He has recently built a new factory in Ottawa which is perhaps the most up-to-date establishment of its kind in Canada.

The tendency to employ iron and steel in the construction of buildings has in late years extended to saw mill building. This is in large measure due to the efforts of the Metallic Roofing Company, who were the pioneers in the sheet metal business. One of the greatest advantages in the employment of sheet metal is that its application to a building reduces the insurance rate, in some cases, we are told, as much as one-third. Thus the saving in insurance will soon repay the cost of metal covering even for the cheapest kind of structure. The various lines of sheet metal goods manufactured by the Metallic Roofing Company, and illustrated in their catalogue "S," would seem to meet every conceivable condition. Some of these lines are V-crimped iron roofing, rock-faced steel siding, "Eureka" diamond tiles, "Eastlake" steel shingles, steel clapboards, etc. What is known as the "Manitoba" siding is especially adapted for covering the sides of large buildings, such as elevators, mills, storehouses, etc., where there is liable to be considerable settling of the building. Mill men who have under consideration the erection of new mills or remodelling of old ones should investigate the merits of sheet metal construction and obtain prices from the Metallic Roofing Company, who have the largest factory of the kind in Canada.

PULP NOTES.

U. P. Tanguay, Mayor of Weedon Centre, Quebec, is interested in the proposed pulp mill to be built at Lake Weedon, Wolfe county, Que.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Brompton Falls, Que., are said to have spent $170,000 in building operations, chiefly hydraulic and foundation work.

The Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company, of Shawinigan Falls, Que., has appointed the firm of Laimmlett &

THE LATE WILLIAM HAMILTON OF PETERBOROUGH.

Cornet, Paris and Antwerp, as sole selling agents for their product.

E. G. Murphy is reported to have secured options on several water powers in the vicinity of St. George, N. B., and it is believed locally that the erection of a pulp mill at that place will be commenced at an early date. American capitalists are at the back of the project.

D. G. Mills, for some years connected with the management of the pulp mills at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has resigned his position there to take charge of the ground wood pulp mill now being built by the James Maclaren Company at Buckingham, Que. This mill will contain three lines of grinders, of four each, and will turn out 75 tons of pulp per day. Each line of grinders will be driven by a pair of 45-inch special new American turbines of a total capacity of 1,800 h. p. The mill was designed by Chas. H. Vogel.

The North American Pulp Company was recently incorporated in New Jersey, the members of the company being A. L. Meyer, 25 Broad Street, Benjamin P. Moore, 25 Broad Street, and F. G. Smith, 2077 Lexington avenue, New York. The capital stock is placed at $2,500,000. It is stated that the company already owns 265,000 acres of timber lands in Nova Scotia. The object is to establish pulp mills and to engage in the pulp and paper industry on an extensive scale. Most of the pulp will be exported to England.

The organization of the Atlantic Pulp & Paper Company, which has been going on for some months, has been completed. The capital is $3,000,000, and the board of directors includes W. C. Edwards, M. P., Ottawa, president; C. H. Waterous, Brantford; E. C. Eckardt, Toronto; R. H. Thompson, Buffalo. The company propose to acquire the limits, water power and saw mills at New Richmond, on the Bay of Chaleur, Bonaventure county, Quebec, and to erect mills for the manufacture of pulp and paper. The limits comprise 300 square miles of almost virgin forest, principally spruce.

CANADIAN BAND SAWS IN AUSTRALIA.

The Waterous Company, Brantford, Ont., have sent us a copy of the Sydney Mail, published at Sydney, Australia, containing some particulars and an illustration of one of their band mills which was shipped to Australia a short time ago. We reproduce herewith the illustration and description of the mill:

"On the 22nd ultimo there was opened at Pyrmont what may be termed an up-to-date saw mill. A party of gentlemen interested in the timber trade, to the number of about 40, accepted the invitation of Mr. H. M'Kenzie, proprietor of the Australian saw mills at Pyrmont, to witness the starting of the first vertical band-saw on a large scale which has been erected in the colony. The machinery has been put up at considerable expense on the first floor of Mr. M'Kenzie's saw mill. The saw, which is capable of cutting 30,000 feet of log timber per day into inch boards, completely revolutionizes the system adopted for many years in this and other colonies, viz., the use of the log brake down frames, and afterwards boarding the fletches on deal frames. In the new invention one handling does the lot, consequently more than six times the quantity of work is got through with less labor. The saw, comprising a 9 inch blade, runs over a 9 foot wheel. The carriage on which the log is placed is propelled by a direct-acting steam feeder, consisting of a cylinder 42 feet long and 10 in. in diameter. This moves the log to and from the saw. The log is set over the carriage by powerful set works, and the operator can easily set it to any thickness required for the planks. The log is held in its place on the carriage by what is known as the boss-dog, which grips the log, making it impossible to move when the saw is in the cut. The log carriage has an automatic device which throws the log clear of the saw three-quarters of an inch when gigging back. After the log is cut the knees of the carriage are automatically receded by large coiled springs. Buffers are provided at each end of the track to obviate any jar should the carriage run further than the length of the stroke. The sawyer, who stands behind the saw, has complete control of the carriage and can adjust the feed to any degree of speed. As the boards drop from the log they are, by means of live rollers, sent to be stacked at the other end of the building. Any boards requiring edging are quickly passed through a gang edger and made to any width required. The logs are turned on the carriage by a friction log turner. They are first brought from the harbor below to the mill by means of an endless chain running into the water. The filing room is on the second floor, where all the latest machinery for filing and keeping saws in order is seen. The automatic band-saw filer is a most ingenious machine. The machinery is driven by an engine of a new saw mill type, making 160 revolutions per minute. The whole plant is most complete and was supplied by Mr. W. Fleming, 24 Clarence street, Sydney."

Waterous Band Mill in Australia.

TENSION IN BAND SAWS.

Tension in band saws signifies the expansion of the metal throughout the central portions of the blade, so as to stretch the outside edges and particularly the back edge. A saw when strained on the wheels must be the tightest on the cutting edge, so as to not let the saw run in or out of the cut. The speed of band saws has very little to do with the tension, although it has much to do with the work and life of the saw; either too much or not enough speed will have similar influence in inducing cracks. Some band saw filers believe a band saw must not be open closer than an inch or an inch and a half from the edge. They claim a saw will crack if it is opened any closer than an inch from the edge. My saws are opened from edge to edge, and I am not bothered with any cracks; but I find that if a saw is open from edge to edge the tension must be put in evenly. If a saw is wide open and the tension not even the saw will chatter in the cut and is most likely to come off the wheels, cracked. It is well-known among practical band saw men that a band saw will not do good work without tension. The back of a saw must be looked after as well as the tension. The back of a saw should be crowned so as to not allow the cutting edge to dodge and make snaky lumber. I find that a saw crowned about 1/32-inch in every five feet gives good results where the wheels are in good shape and in perfect line.—"B. S. F.", in Wood-Worker.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THE DANGER THREATENING THE CROWN LANDS FORESTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

By E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen :—

I feel convinced that all those who have given the subject serious consideration will agree with me that the manufacture of pulp wood on our Crown Lands, as at present sanctioned by the regulations concerning Woods and Forests, constitutes a serious menace to the continuous supply of timber from that source.

It is also a matter of notoriety that the revenue derived from our Crown Lands is by far the most valuable of our Provincial assets, and consequently, all those who have at heart the prosperity and welfare of our Province, should unite their efforts towards securing such legislation as will safeguard our most important heritage, and so secure for future generations the same advantages we now enjoy.

The great and steadily growing expansion of the pulp wood industry renders it imperative to draw public attention to the condition of things which now prevails in the Province, in so far as pulp wood making on the Crown Lands is concerned.

Let me assure my hearers that I fully recognize the importance of this great industry to the Province. We have an enormous supply of the raw material on our Crown Lands, and it is but right that it should be turned to profit, but, in doing so, should not every possible care that science and experience can dictate be taken to preserve our forests for future generations, for whom we but hold them in trust.

When one takes into consideration the enormous area of forest land destroyed every year by fire, the extensive and much to be deplored waste of forest land, absolutely unfit for cultivation, which is going on under the specious pretext of colonization, as well as the inroads of the lumberman, doubly dangerous nowadays when the manufacture of pulp wood has given him an incentive to cut timber which a few years ago would not have paid the cost of production, it is manifestly our duty to give the subject of forest preservation our most serious consideration, and not allow ourselves to be lulled into fancied security as to the inexhaustible condition of our forest wealth.

And now comes the question : Do the existing rules and regulations affecting "Woods and Forests" of the Department of Lands, Mines, and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec afford such necessary protection to our forest lands as will guarantee, for the future, a continuous and inexhaustive supply of timber fit for pulp wood ? In my humble estimation they do not, for I consider that license holders are permitted to cut spruce and other timber fit for pulp wood at too low a standard.

Denuded or depleted tracts of forest land can be restored in two ways, either by "artificial reforestation" or "natural renewal." I do not propose to deal with the first method, though it is of vital importance at the present moment in certain treeless sections of the country, such as, for instance, the prairie lands of Manitoba and the North-West Territories and no doubt in many sections nearer home. It is gratifying to see that the Federal Government appreciates this fact, and that the Department of the Interior is prepared to assist farmers and others residing in the above sections in the growing of forest plantations and shelter beds. One notices with pleasure that the Local Government has also taken the matter up, and that it offers certain inducements to proprietors and those in possession of land to encourage them to utilize the unproductive portions of their properties, by planting forest trees. The day will come, and perhaps sooner than we expect, when "artificial reforestation" will have to be resorted to on our Crown Lands, but for the present "natural renewal," if Nature is only permitted to do her work, should be sufficient to ensure us a lasting supply of timber for all purposes.

Now to assist "natural renewal," to allow Nature to repair the ravages of man, what is necessary ? The answer to me seems evident. Stringent regulations should be made and strictly enforced by the Department of Crown Lands, so that a sufficient crop of young timber of proper dimensions be left on a tract to replace that which has been removed, and sufficient time should be given such timber to attain a proper growth before the limit holder be permitted to take off a new crop.

Now what are our Crown Land regulations as to the cutting of white spruce and other timber fit for pulp wood ?

Paragraph 12 of the Regulations concerning "Woods and Forests" for the province of Quebec is as follows :

"Licentiates are forbidden to cut on Crown Lands

Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Quebec.

pine trees measuring less than 12 inches in diameter ; spruce trees less than 11 inches in diameter ; and trees of other descriptions measuring less than 9 inches at the stump ; but they are permitted to cut black spruce, balsam, poplar, hemlock and other small timber intended for the manufacture of paper pulp at a diameter of 7 inches at the stump."

The idea is generally prevalent that a tract of timber land, denuded of timber such as license holders are allowed to cut, renews itself naturally in from 15 to 20 years at the outside.

Let us take for instance a tract of land where all the white spruce has been cut at 11 inches on the stump (such a tract, where pulp wood making has been going on would, I fancy, be hard to find, for I question whether the lumberman pays much attention to the diameter restriction in such a case), the tamarac, black spruce, aspen, hemlock and balsam at 7 inches on the stump. We will, however, suppose that what remains of the above mentioned varieties average, for the white spruce, 10 inches and less, tamarac, black spruce, aspen, hemlock and balsam 6 inches and less. Now, would this tract under the best of conditions be able to stand another crop in 15 or 20 years, if spared by fire and wind ?

Professor Fernow, at one time Chief of the Bureau of Forestry at Washington, and now Director of the New York State College of Forestry, whose opinion carries the greatest weight, gives me his views on this question, as follows :

"The idea of 'renewal' in 15 to 20 years, where the cut is down to 7 inches, is ridiculous. What is meant is that after 15 or 20 years some and enough of the left over trees will have attained a diameter which it pays to cut. This was perhaps true under some conditions, when the diameter to which the cut was made did not go below 12 inches, but even then it was not renewal. It stands to reason where spruce is culled and hard wood left, it is hardwood that renews and not spruce. Your Government, having control of the forest, should certainly limit the diameter to which trees may be cut, but the size must be variable according to local conditions, for even 9 inch trees would not stand up under the winds if left standing singly without the support of neighbours. The time is ripe for something better than diameter restrictions."

It is, of course, a well-known fact that where a crowded stand of timber has been judiciously thinned, the trees that remain grow more rapidly than they did before, as the survivors have a greater amount of nourishing material at their disposal; the sun's rays reach the smaller timber, the circulation of the air is better, and the tree has more room to spread its roots and branches; consequently trees in a virgin forest are of slower growth than those on tracts that have been cut over with discrimination.

Henry S. Graves, in his work on "Practical Forestry in the Adirondacks," has come to the conclusion, after most careful study and investigation, that it takes an average of nine years for spruce to grow one inch in diameter on lands that have not been cut over, and seven years for timber on "cut over" lands.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down for the growth of spruce in our Province, as our forests cover such a vast area that the conditions of soil, site and climate are necessarily most varied. As a natural result, the growth of timber cannot be absolutely uniform in all sections.

The differences in the rates of growth, however, are not likely to be such that a fair general estimate may not be arrived at by selecting a centre for one's observations where spruce is generally conceded to thrive well. I consider the Seigniory of Lotbiniere such a centre and my observations have been made there. The fact that we have steadily cut spruce on this property for the last half century and that we hope to continue doing so for many years to come (with due regard to the principles of "natural renewal") should be accepted as a proof that I have selected a favorable section of country for my observations.

I lately measured 100 white spruce (abies alba) in order to find the number of years required to grow one inch, with the following results :

No. of trees.					
1	grew	1	inch in diameter in	4	years
8	"	"	"	5	"
12	"	"	"	6	"
24	"	"	"	7	"
23	"	"	"	8	"
18	"	"	"	9	"
8	"	"	"	10	"
4	"	"	"	11	"
1	"	"	"	12	"
				13	"
100					

The average rate of growth of these 100 trees to gain one inch in diameter would therefore be eight years.

Leaving average growth aside and taking individual growths, it would follow from the above that on a tract from which all the 11 inch spruce had been removed, a tree 10 inches on the stump, growing one inch in six years, would take 18 years to attain 13 inches diameter.

One growing 1 inch in 7 years would take 21 years.
One growing 1 inch in 8 years would take 24 years.
One growing 1 inch in 9 years would take 27 years.
One growing 1 inch in 10 years would take 30 years.
One growing 1 inch in 11 years would take 33 years.
One growing 1 inch in 12 years would take 36 years.
One growing 1 inch in 13 years would take 39 years.

Taking for granted that the above statements as to the growth of spruce are fairly correct, it will be readily admitted that the regulation allowing spruce to be cut at 11 inches on the stump is most hostile to the scheme of "Natural Reforestation," as at least 65 per

*Paper read at third annual meeting of Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, March 7th, 1902.

cent. of our spruce takes from 8 to 10 years to grow 1 inch in diameter.

The cutting of spruce should therefore be absolutely prohibited under 13 inches on the stump.

A spruce cut at 11 inches diameter on the stump, if converted into logs 12 feet long, would give two logs, the first having a diameter of 9, and in some cases 9½ inches at the small or culling end, the second a diameter of 7 inches. These two logs would together contain, according to the table of contents of saw logs upon which the Crown Lands collect their dues, 52 ft. B. M. A tree cut at 13 inches diameter on the stump, made into logs 12 feet long, would also give two logs, the first of 11, the second of 9 to 9 1-2 inches diameter at the small end. These two logs, according to the tables I have already alluded to, would give together 82 feet B. M., or 32 feet more than the contents of a tree cut at 11 inches on the stump.

Logs 9 and 7 inches in diameter are hardly the kind a mill owner hankers after for sawing into deals and boards, and, as a result, a large percentage of this small timber is cut into pulp wood. On the other hand, a tree felled at 13 inches on the stump gives at least 1 fair sized log of 11, and a second of 9 inches. The 11 inch log is suited for deals and boards, and the 9 inch, should it pay better, can be converted into pulp wood. The benefit to our Crown Lands of a change in the felling diameter of spruce from 11 inches to 13 inches on the stump is so manifest that it is needless to insist any further on the subject.

Black Spruce (abies nigra). This tree, which is generally considered the most valuable for pulp and paper making, hardly ever attains a large size in the province of Quebec. A tree from 10 to 12 inches diameter on the stump is a rarity. Its growth is also very slow, taking an average of about 15 years to grow 1 inch in diameter. Under the circumstances, the diameter at which it may be felled, 7 inches, is not too low, were it not for the difficulty, when piled and corded, of distinguishing white from black spruce, and consequently, the opportunity afforded unscrupulous pulp wood makers to cut white spruce below the government's restriction of 11 inches.

Tamarac (Larix Americana). Under favorable conditions, that is, when found on slightly elevated ground and not in swamps, the growth of tamarac is about equal to that of white spruce, and the tree attains a very large size. When found in the vicinity of swamps and low damp soil, its growth is exceedingly slow, and the tree never attains a large size. I have measured tamarac found on moderately elevated ground that grew as much as 1 inch in diameter in 6 years. The swamp tamarac takes from 20 to 24 years to grow 1 inch. I regret to say, that as far as tamarac is concerned, the government might as well withdraw all diameter restrictions, for this valuable wood (alas! that its commercial value was not appreciated sooner), in most sections of the province is now dead or dying and found in various stages of decay, due to the persistent ravages for many years past of the "saw fly grub." Under the circumstances all tamarac which may yet be fit for any industrial or domestic purpose, should be made use of irrespective of any diameter restrictions.

Hemlock (abies Canadensis). It is generally conceded that hemlock, when properly and economically worked, is as valuable as white spruce. It is one of our few forest trees that can be thoroughly utilized, horns, hoof and hide. The bark commands, as a rule, a high price; the boards and deals find a ready market at remunerative figures; ties are made from that part of the tree unfit for logs and cord wood from log buttings, whenever the rate of transport to the nearest market allows a margin of profit. And yet our Crown Lands regulations allow the felling of this valuable timber at a diameter of 7 inches on the stump, classifying it (one of our largest forest growths) among the "small timber" intended for the manufacture of paper pulp. The measurement of 25 hemlock trees gave the following result:—

No. of trees.					
1	grew	1	inch in	diameter in	7 years
1	"	"	"	8	"
1	"	"	"	9	"
3	"	"	"	10	"
4	"	"	"	11	"
3	"	"	"	12	"
5	"	"	"	13	"
5	"	"	"	14	"
1	"	"	"	15	"
1	"	"	"	19	"

From the above measurements, the average growth of hemlock would be one inch diameter in 12 years. A seven inch felling restriction for hemlock is ridiculous, as a tree at that diameter cannot yield sufficient bark to pay the peeling, let alone the handling, loading, freight and other expenses. The timber is not fit for logs or ties, and could only be utilized for pulp wood. The marketable value of this tree, when of sufficient size, at least 13 inches on the stump, entitles it to the same measure of protection as that which should be afforded white spruce.

Balsam (abies balsamea). Among pulp woods, balsam comes next in value to spruce. Under favorable conditions it takes from 5 to 7 years to gain one inch in diameter. Notwithstanding its satisfactory growth, the cut should be limited to nine inches on the stump. Were this wood only fit for pulp, measures should be taken to assure a continuous supply, by increasing the diameter at which it might be felled, but apart from its value for the pulp manufacture, balsam logs, fit to be cut into boards, deals and other merchantable timber, command a price on the market equal to that of white spruce.

Aspen and Poplar. Apsen and poplar, under favorable conditions, are of rapid growth and take but from four to five years to grow one inch in diameter. I measured an aspen, 24½ inches diameter, which only took 55 years to attain this repectable size. Were it not for the damage resulting to continuous growths by felling large timber and only leaving unprotected pole wood, which falls an easy victim to the winds, no great objection could be found to cutting aspen and poplar seven inches on the stump, but, for the protection afforded the young growth, aspen and poplar should not be cut at a smaller diameter than balsam, viz., nine inches.

The result of my investigations, such as they are, lead me to conclude that, if we are to secure a continuous supply of pulp wood and at the same time give our forests a proper measure of protection, so as to permit "natural renewal," paragraph 12 of the Regulations concerning "Woods and Forests" should be amended by prohibiting the felling of white spruce and hemlock under 13 inches and that of black spruce, balsam, aspen and poplar under 9 inches on the stump. Tamarac, whenever it is dead, dying or suffering from the ravages of the "saw fly grub," should be cut irrespective of any diameter restrictions.

If, however, I am wrong in my views as to the time necessary for a forest to recover from the ravages caused by the ill-regulated cutting of pulp wood, if a after twenty years can offer the lumberman a second crop of a remunerative nature, well, let us be thankful; but on one point, which I now wish to mention, I confidently expect to have the support of all those who take an interest in the development of our forest resources, and that is, "the absolute prohibition of the export of pulp wood in its raw or unmanufactured state."

If nature has supplied us with a vast quantity of this valuable wood, infinitely more than we need, or may ever need, for our own use, by all means let us dispose of our surplus; but in doing so, let those who need it come to the Province of Quebec to get it. Let them purchase their limits, erect their mills and manufacture the raw material here. Their millions should be spent on Canadian soil. By adopting such a policy, we will, at least, derive the largest possible benefit from the impoverishment of the Provincial Domain. We have a right as Canadians and inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, to protest in every legitimate way open to us against the export of our pulp wood; nay, more, it is our duty to do so, and we should never rest satisfied until the manufacture of our raw material takes place on our own soil.

On the 18th January, 1900, the Government woke up to the fact that measures should be taken to check the export of our pulp wood, and a charge of $1.90 per cord was imposed on all stuff destined for export. Had this wise provision been adhered to, foreign capital, to a very large extent, would have been already invested in the Province, and thousands of Canadians now earning a living in the United States would have returned to their homes with the assurance of finding constant and remunerative employment in their own conntry. But it was not to be. The Government's wise and conservative policy was evidently regarded with disfavor by parties possessing large politica nfluence. The welfare of the Province had to givel way to private interests, for on the 1st of June, 1901, the charge was reduced from $1.90 to its present rate of 65 cents, which is hardly of a nature to discourage export.

Ontario has been far wiser than Quebec in the management of its pulp wood lands. In 1900, upon the report of the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, an Order-in-Council was passed absolutely prohibiting the export of pulp wood cut on the lands of the Crown. From the 30th day of April, 1900, every license or permit to cut spruce or other soft wood suitable for manufacturing pulp or paper on the Crown lands, was issued subject to the condition that all such timber be manufactured in Canada, into merchantable pulp or paper, or into sawn lumber, wooden ware, utensils, or other articles of commerce or merchandise, as distinguished from the said spruce or other timber in its raw or unmanufactured state. As a result of this wise restriction, several large American companies have already taken up Crown pulp lands, and have spent vast sums in the erection and working of their mills.

The Province of British Columbia has also been wise enough to insert the following clause in all timber leases of Crown lands:

"Provided further, that all timber cut from the said land must be manufactured within the confines of the Province of British Columbia; otherwise the timber so cut may be seized and forfeited to the Crown, and the lease cancelled."

Why should not Quebec be able to do what Ontario and British Columbia have done? This question is one of importance, not only to the Province of Quebec but to the whole of Canada, and the earnest efforts of this Association and of all those who take an interest in the prosperity of the country should be directed towards opening the eyes of our Provincial Government to the advantages which will accrue, not only to the provincial exchequer, but also to the working and industrial classes at large, by the absolute prohibition of the export of our pulp wood in its unmanufactured state.

This much needed reform could be brought about by the insertion in all timber licenses and permits of a

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clause forbidding the export of pulp wood, or by raising the dues on wood for export to a practically prohibitive figure. Should the Province of Quebec refuse to take action in the matter, pressure should be brought to bear on the Federal Government to impose an export duty on the unmanufactured article of such a nature as would render the export impossible. Efforts, I am aware, have already been made in this direction, so far without success, but that is no reason why the agitation should not be continued and more earnestly than ever, until the desired end is secured.

I have translated into English a letter written by my father in 1894 on the pulp wood industry. My father at that time was completely opposed to the cutting of pulp wood on Crown lands. Since then his views have become somewhat modified, for the cutting of pulp wood on proper economic and scientific principles need not necessarily endanger the existence of a forest to any greater extent than would any other form of lumbering. May I be permitted to read a portion of this letter, which bears directly on the subject I have the honor to address you on to-day.

Quebec, 17th Nov., 1894.

To Ernest Pacaud, Esq.,
Proprietor of l'Electeur, Quebec.

My Dear Sir,—I have just read in yesterday's edition of l'Electeur an article on the pulp wood industry, in which you give extracts from a most interesting letter written by Mr. J. H. Lefebvre.

He speaks of the advantages which will accrue to the settlers from the establishment of pulp mills in the regions lately thrown open to colonization, as the settler now, when clearing lands, after taking off all timber fit for logs, is obliged, in order to prepare his lands for cultivation, to burn all small spruce and balsam, whilst should a pulp mill be in his vicinity he could sell such timber as pulp wood at a profit.

I strongly approve of this project, provided the lands thrown open to colonization by the Government are really fit for agriculture, and not, as too often has been the case in the past, poor and sterile lands, whose value consists simply in the timber which they may produce, lands which settlers are compelled to abandon after having wasted on them, all to no purpose, the best and most precious years of their lives.

But what I really object to is that the Government should allow the cutting of pulp wood on the Crown Lands. Our forests are our principal sources of revenue, apart from the annual subsidy that the province receives from the Federal Government.

By destroying the young trees, which in a few years wold replace the mature wood fit for log making, one condemns a forest to a speedy death, just as a nation would be swept out of existence if every child that was born was done away with whilst in its infancy.

If, at least, the country derived from this pulp wood all the profit that it should—were the pulp manufactured in Canada, it would be but half an evil; but the greater part being exported to the States, to be there converted into pulp, Canada not only loses the legitimate profit she should make by manufacturing it at home, but our working population, from lack of employment in Canada, has to go to the States to find work there in the American pulp manufactories and other branches of industry.

The Provincial Government appeared to appreciate this fact, when, this summer, an Order-in-Council was passed increasing the stumpage on pulp wood on Crown Lands when not manufactured in the province.

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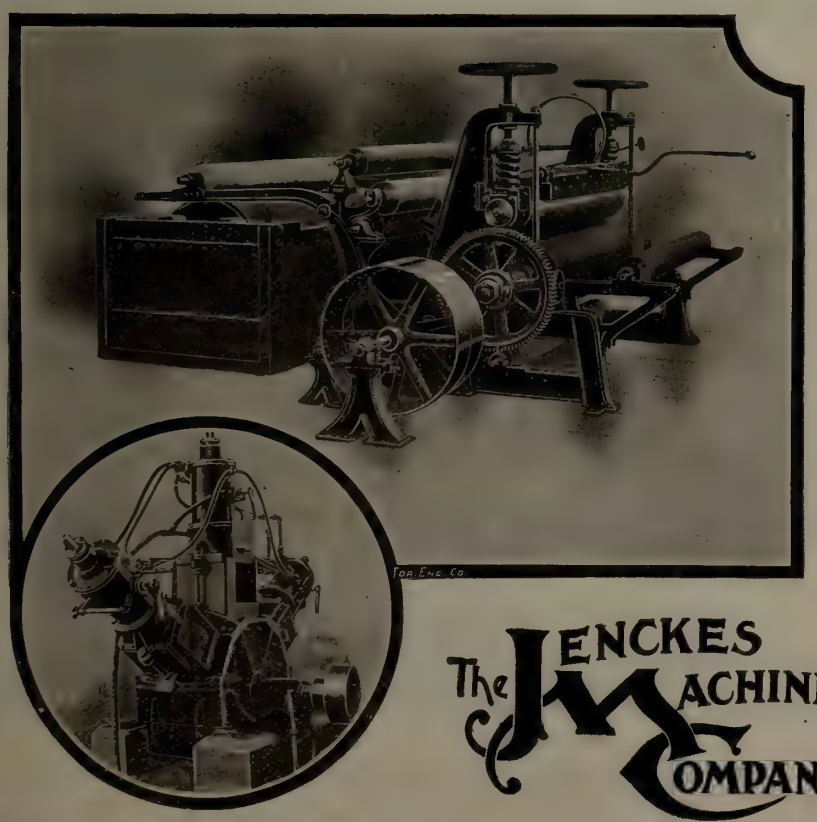

We make a specialty of equipping Ground Wood Pulp Mills from start to finish, and are prepared to build and install Water Power Plants, including Turbines, Steel Cases, Tubing, etc., together with the Pulp Mill Machinery proper, such as

Port Henry Grinders, Centrifugal Pumps, Pressure Pumps, Diaphragm Pulp Screens, Screen Plates; Wet Machines, either of our New Hydraulic Pattern or of our Standard type shown in cut at left; **Cylinder Moulds, etc., Hydraulic Presses and Pumps, Baling Presses, etc.**

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Unhappily, after a few weeks the Government, giving way no doubt to the pressure brought to bear against it by the pulp wood exporters, cancelled this Order-in-Council.

If England, instead of working her own coal and iron mines that Providence has so liberally endowed her with, had invited the nations of Europe to come and work them for her, and carry off the raw material to be used and manufactured in their own country, she would have acted with as much madness as Canada is now doing by permitting our neighbours to cut and carry away our forest wealth; to grow rich at our expense, manufacturing it at home, with the aid of our fellow-countrymen, who are obliged to exile themselves so as to find a living in a foreign land, etc., etc.

Believe me, Sir,
Your devoted servant,
H. G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.

In conclusion I wish to draw the attention of this Association to the thoroughly unreliable data furnished the public by the Provincial Government as to the quantity of pulp wood munufactured annually on the Crown Lands.

It would appear by the annual statement of spruce and pulp wood manufactured on Crown Lands that in

1895—213,237,200 ft. B. M. spruce were cut and 7,111 7-10 cords pulp wood.

1896—270,156,800 ft. B. M. spruce were cut and 11,778¾ cords pulp wood.

1897—276,482,200 ft. B. M. spruce were cut and 4,015 cords pulp wood.

1898—371,628,571 ft. B. M. spruce were cut and 4,451 1-2 cords pulp wood.

1899—303,393,832 ft. B. M. spruce were cut and 3,806 3-8 cords pulp wood.

1900—308,914,039 ft. B. M. spruce were cut and 6,926 cords pulp wood.

Now these returns are clearly erroneous, as far as pulp wood is concerned, and there is but one rational explanation of these misleading and insufficient statements.

The Department evidently only keeps account of whatever timber is made into pulp wood on or near the spot where it was cut, piled and measured. All spruce and other wood destined for pulp, which is floated to the mills in logs and there cut into pulp wood, is completely left out of its calculations. This condition of things should be remedied at once, for not only the Department of Lands and Forests, but the public as well, should be in a position to know how many cords of pulp wood are annually made on the Crown Lands, how many find their way to foreign markets, and how many are manufactured at home.

The government should take the necessary steps to oblige limit holders to declare what proportion of their cut was converted into pulp wood, what used at home and what exported. In no other way can a true and accurate account be kept of the annual cut of pulp wood on our Crown Lands.

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Owing to the rapid wholesale manner in which we move and handle lumber we do not consider it practicable to issue a stock sheet or make standing quotations, for which reason we solicit your inquiries for any material that you are in the market to buy or will use in the future, and if you will take the time to furnish us the above information, we will make you some interesting quotations.

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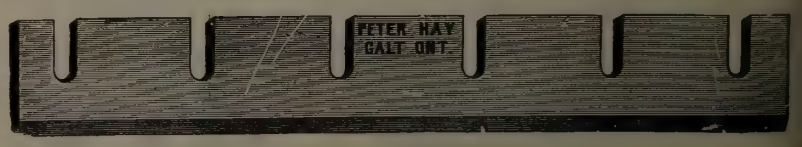

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The Hoe establishment is a land-mark of New York city, the accompanying illustration being a bird's eye perspective of the works. The buildings stand on somewhat elevated ground, declining to the water front of the East river. The works face on Grand, Broome, Sheriff and Columbia streets. The most important feature is the clock tower, which can be seen from almost any point on Lower Manhattan Island or Brooklyn.

The great demand for the Hoe saw is illustrated by a review of the work going on in the vast buildings. In the saw shops, going from one department to another, we first see an almost endless line of anvils where in the hands of skilled artisans multitudes of saws are being put into shape under the hammer, after coming from the machines. These saws are of the best Sheffield steel. The machines in the manufacture of the plates have done their work well, but there still remain the final touches of the expert mechanic to give them their recognized excellence.

Further on are the punching machines for toothing saws, and then we come to a room where fine milling machines are engaged in grooving the shanks or bit holders for the patent chisel tooth saw, which is a specialty with this firm. The chisel bit room is filled with emery grinding machines which finish the bits for this saw. About six millions of these bits are made in a year, and as showing the skill and care required, each one is handled seventeen or eighteen times before leaving the factory. In the blacksmith shop are immense trip hammers under which the chisel-bits are forged at a single blow. The dies used in these hammers are all made on the premises.

WORKS OF R. HOE & CO. NEW YORK.

There is another important department where the "V" for receiving and holding the chisel-bits and shanks is put in the saw plate. As the "V" must be exactly in the center of the plate, this is a very delicate operation. Then there are the grinding shops where the circular saw grinding machines made under patents held by the firm are in ceaseless operation.

The greatest achievement of R. Hoe & Company in the manufacture of saws is their patent chisel-tooth saw brought out by them after long experimenting. As an inserted tooth-saw it is a marvel of simplicity and effectiveness. At its earliest introduction its merits were at once recognized by millmen, and, we are advised, the demand for it with its added improvements, has overtaxed the resources of the establishment. The saws as now made are guaranteed for any work from the half-inch feed of a small country mill to the enormous feeds cut in the regions of hemlocks, red woods and pines. This saw, it is claimed, will run with two-thirds the power taken to run a solid saw of the same size, while the lumber made by it is smoother.

BERMUDA LUMBER IMPORTS.

Mr. Robert Munro, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who recently vitited the West Indies to investigate trade possibilities, writes that the island of Bermuda last year imported 274,425 feet of box material from Canada, and 11,700 feet from the United States. In 1901 the quantity of lumber imported was 464,970 feet from Canada and 2,813,663 feet from the United States, compared with 241,231 and 2,640,529 feet respectively in 1900. Concerning lumber he writes: "Imports of building lumber are mainly by schooner from Florida. Importers desire to be put in communication with Canadian mills for building lumber, as well as for doors, sashes and mouldings. The largest importer has sent specifications to the secretary for the use of shippers. No wooden houses wanted. The native (coral) stone cut square costs only $7.50 per 100 cubic feet delivered on the site. The same stone is sawn into slabs for roofing. The standard roofing must always be the native stone, because rain is the one source of water supply."

R. H. Williams, lumber dealer at Yellow Grass, N. W. T., has sold out to W. A. Hunt.

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UTILIZING PINE WASTE.

OSHAWA, February 18th, 1902.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—In the February issue of the LUMBERMAN I saw an inquiry as to the best way to use up cuttings around a planing mill. Possibly there are not many who can give the necessary imformation, from the fact of not knowing just what the cuttings are like. I have had the honor, if honor it is, of growing up in a planing mill and lumber yard from a boy. I am in my present position over 22 years, so I think I am in a position to speak perhaps.

In an ordinary planing mill and jobbing shop anything from one-half inch square up to four inch strips is useful; of course, I mean in the way of strips, but if the cuttings spoken of are short ends of 1, 1½ to 2 inch lumber, one would need to see them, I think, before giving an answer that would cover the case. Now, from my experience I would say never cut up anything unless you know your business, never allow men to go and cut and slash into lumber as they like, because most men don't care, leave alone know how to be careful in cutting up lumber. I have know men who, if they wanted a piece of lumber 2 feet long, would cut it off a piece 3 or 4 feet long and leave a short end rather than just look around; and if the piece was not just to hand better to cut a piece from a long board, say in. 12 feet long, then the piece that is left is of some use. I saw an example of the fruit of men cutting up lumber like this in the city of Toronto. I was attending the exhibition for two or three days and was stopping at a friend's house. I went out with him to his wood-shed one morning to see the amount of kindling wood that he got for one dollar a load, and there were pieces of clear 1½ by 5 inches, from 14 to 18 inches long and some 2 feet long. "What do you hink of that?" said he. I said "the firm you get that wood from is not for very long, there is no firm can stand the likes of that to waste lumber in that way." The men who cut that lumber do not know their business or they would not do it, and in less than two years he told me that the planing mill had gone up, and I didn't wonder at it. A man to cut up lumber so as not to waste it must have a head on his shoulders, and know a board when he sees it.

Some men think that there must be a lot of short ends left after cutting up stuff, but I can't see it; of course there will be pieces from 8 inches long down to nothing, but there is no need of having a lot of ends that are really no use if a man knows what he is about. If you have to leave an end let it be long enough to be of some use and then you can use it to good advantage.

I could go on talking for a while yet, but perhaps it is not wanted, but I just want to say that this is my first attempt to answer or give any information in this way. If I were face to face with my man I would feel more at home.

Your truly,

"READER."

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To begin with, their different factories, covering an area of over 100,000 square feet, are equipped in all departments with the latest and most approved machinery that provides them with appliances sufficient to cut up 25,000,000 square feet of lumber per year; of which lumber a great portion is brought in the log from the company's own limits and driven by them to their mills at Trenton, to be there sawn into the sizes required for the manufacture of hardwood and pine veneered and solid doors, sash, boxes, dressed lumber, lath, shingles, flooring, and, in fact, every species of wood goods required for the building trades, including their famous patent lumber doors, which, during the past year, have been meeting with such success in the large markets of New York and Chicago, and which they are at the present time shipping to all parts of the world.

In view of the fact that this firm enjoys large connections in Canada and the United States, they have also at their command the finest procurable assortment of hardwoods and veneers, which they use principally in the manufacture of patent lumber doors and finish.

The capacity of their door factory is about 300,000 doors per annum, which is equal to about 10,000,000 feet of lumber, and of their box factory 15,000,000 feet.

Very recently they have expended upwards of $100,000 in the enlargement of their factories, in the construction of a new power house fitted with water wheels of the latest and most powerful design, and in the installation of a complete and extensive system of dry kilns.

Situated as they are in the midst of a region most favorable for the manufacture and exportation of wood goods, having under their control almost unlimited waterpower from a river in which thousands of horse-power are daily going to waste, and assisted in their shipping operations by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Central Ontario Railways, and by the lake steamers which call regularly at the port of Trenton, this large concern has obtained, and will continue to hold a very prominent position among firms in the woodworking business, and at the present time they are open to compete in their lines with any manufacturer in the world.

Besides the recent fitting up of the Canadian Pacific Depot at Montreal, and the completion of other large contracts, this firm has but recently secured a contract for the supplying of 1200 patent lumber birch (mahogany finish) doors, with the casings and mouldings, to the new King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ontario.

Messrs. Gilmour & Company, Limited, have expressed a strong desire that, should any of our readers wish prices of or information regarding any of their products, they should at once communicate with the firm through their head office, Trenton, Canada, and they state that they will be most happy to give close attention to all such inquiries.

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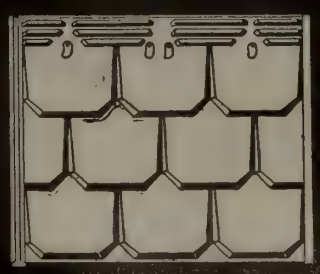

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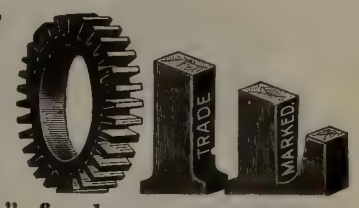

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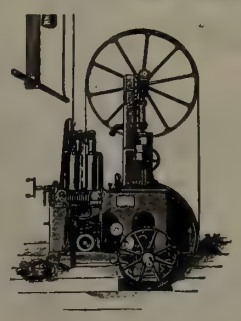

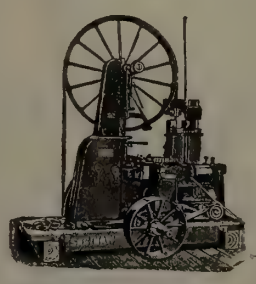

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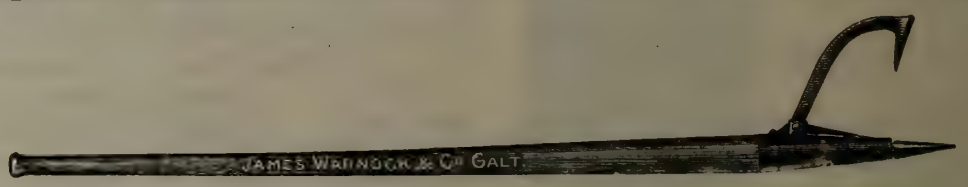

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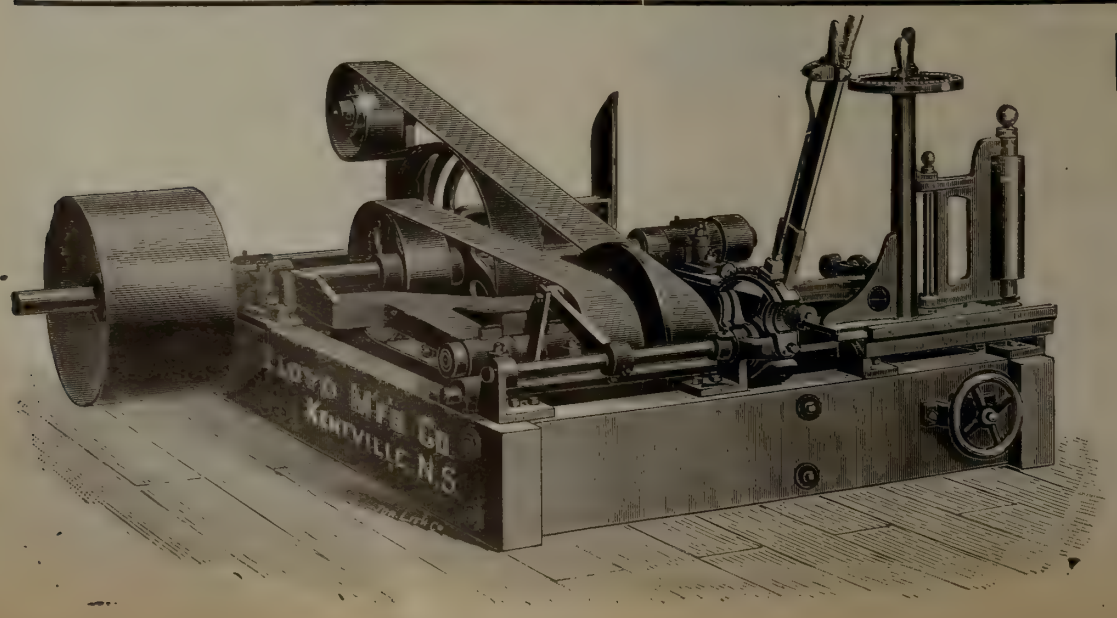

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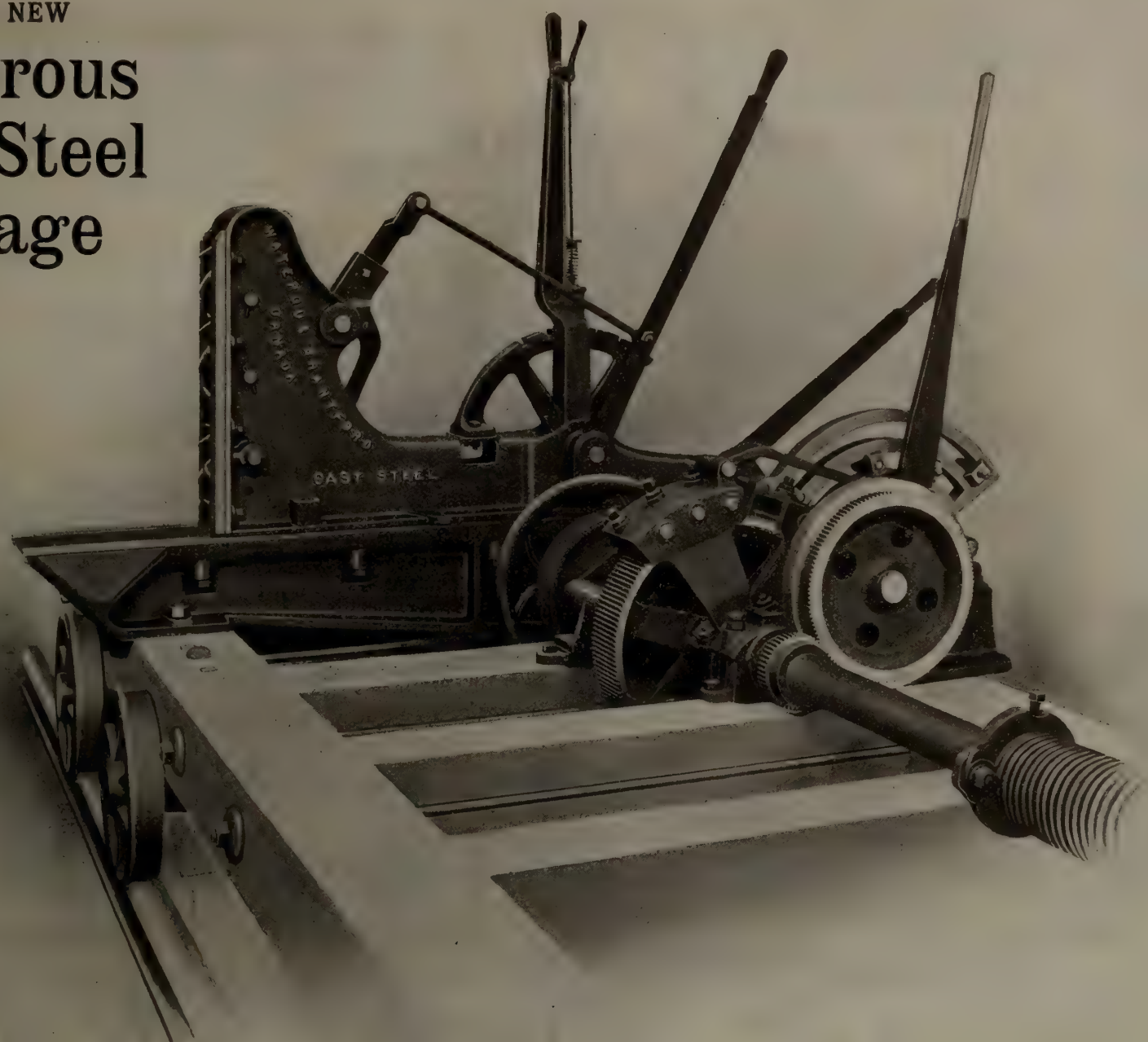

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Dogs can be connected and operated with one lever — or levers can be arranged as desired —Framed with Solid Timber and Heavy Cast-Iron Corner Brackets and through going bolts—this makes a Carriage that will readily stand the heaviest work and the most severe action of Steam Nigger. Operated by our 11 inch or 12 inch Direct Steam Feed and Steam Set **the gain in cut per day over the ordinary carriage is very large.**

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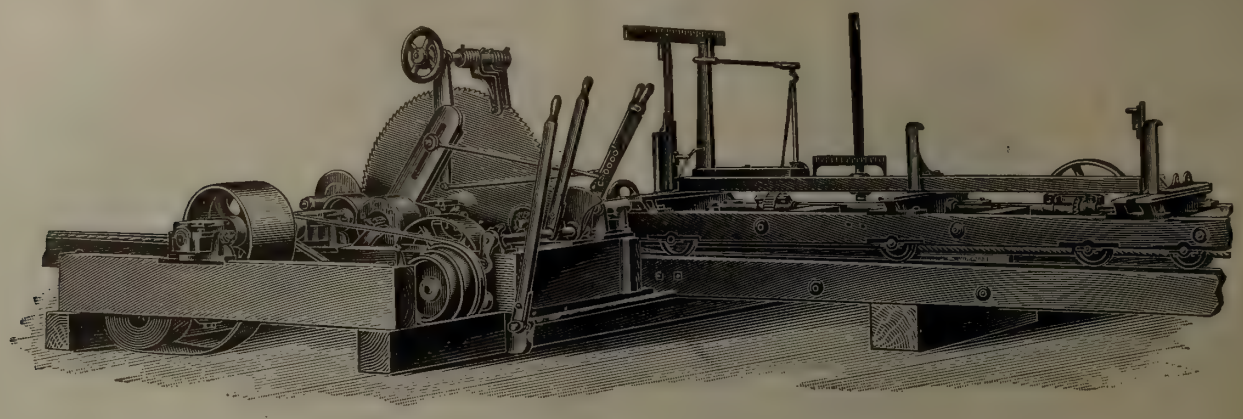

Your Mill would make more money if you would make more lumber from the same quantity of logs. You can do it by using a thinner saw, and you can use a thinner saw with one of my Patent Over Log Saw Guides. They are adapted to either Stationary or Portable Saw Mills, Re-sawing Machines, &c., &c. The illustration shows one of my Portable Saw Mills equipped with this Guide and carrying a saw 60 in. diameter, 12 guage. All my Portable Mills will take saws up to 72 in. diameter, and this guide will take saws from 36 to 72 in. diameter. It is adjustable every way. I am prepared to fill orders for complete Circular Saw Mill Outfits, or will make the guide to fit any ordinary existing saw frame.

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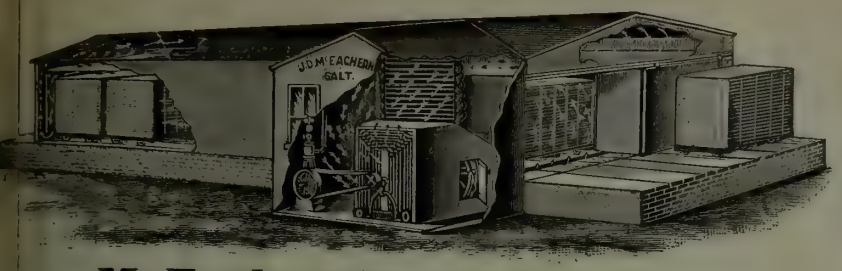

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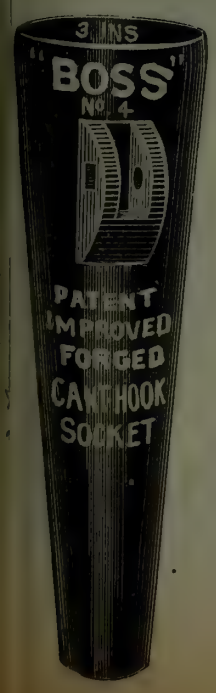

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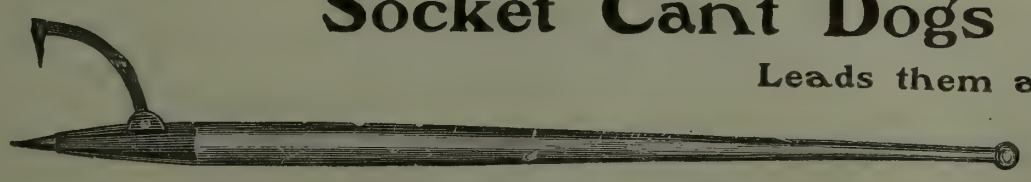

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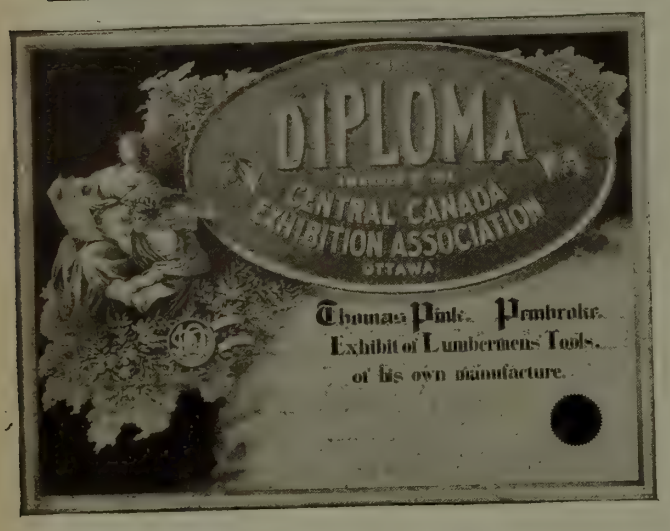

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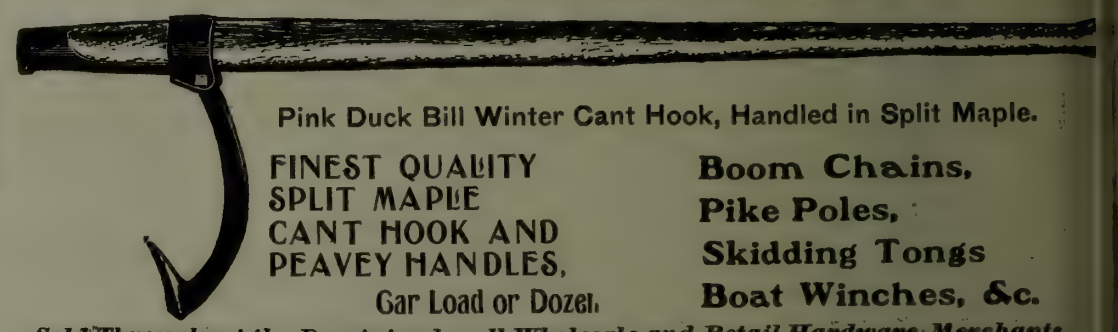

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are the first, the only and the original beltings of this kind ever made, and are all stamped with the trade mark, Dick's Original. . . . . .

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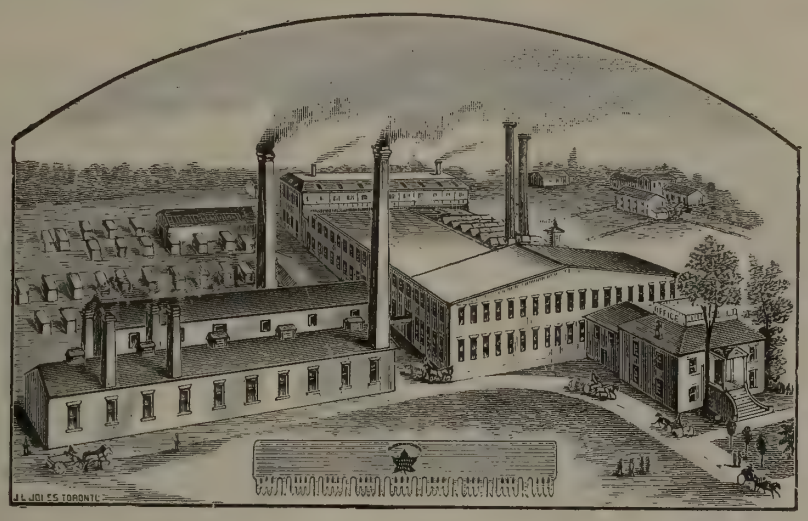

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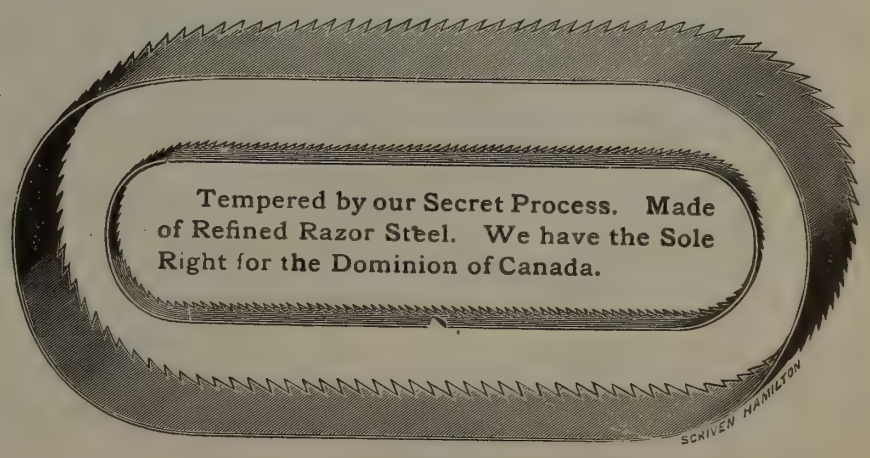
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These Saws are made of Refined Swedish Steel imported direct, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled

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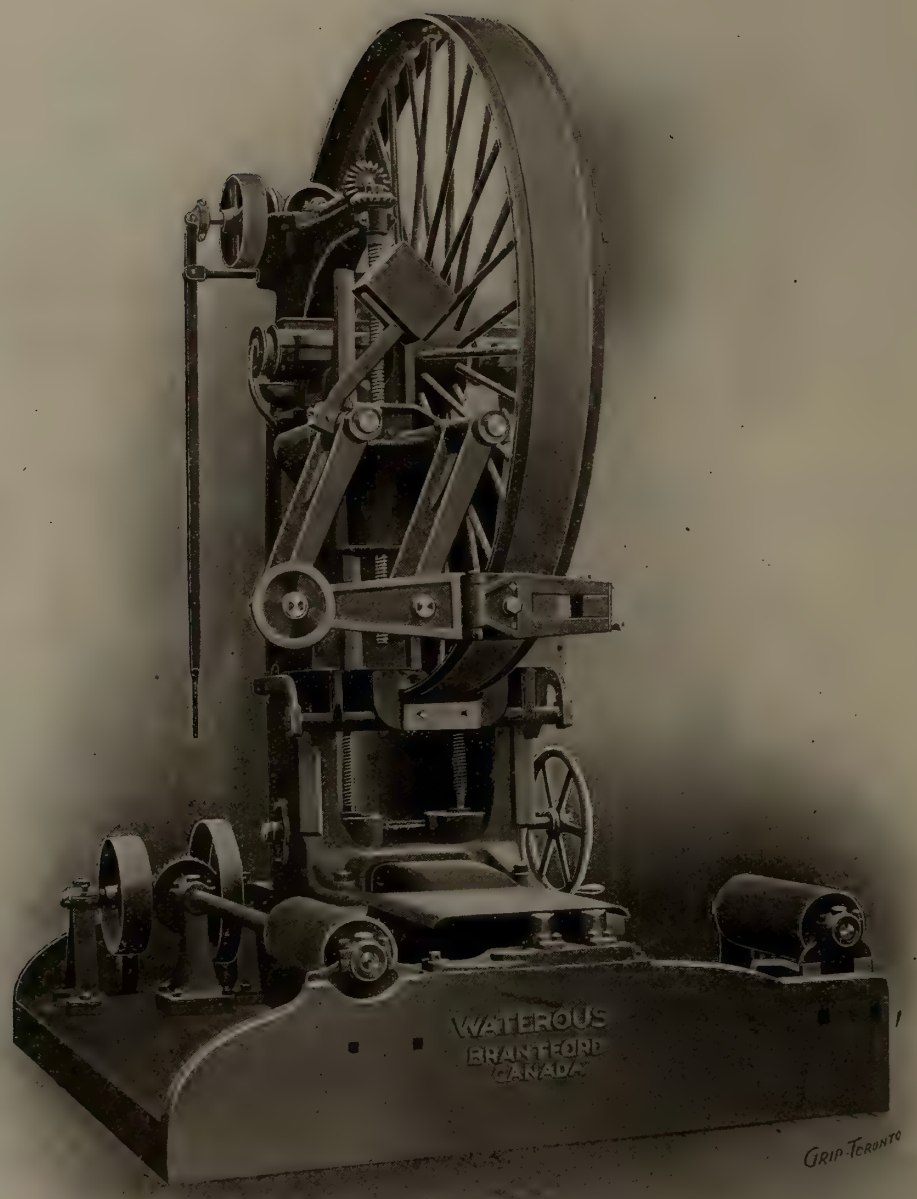

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Sold by Massey-Harris' agents everywhere.

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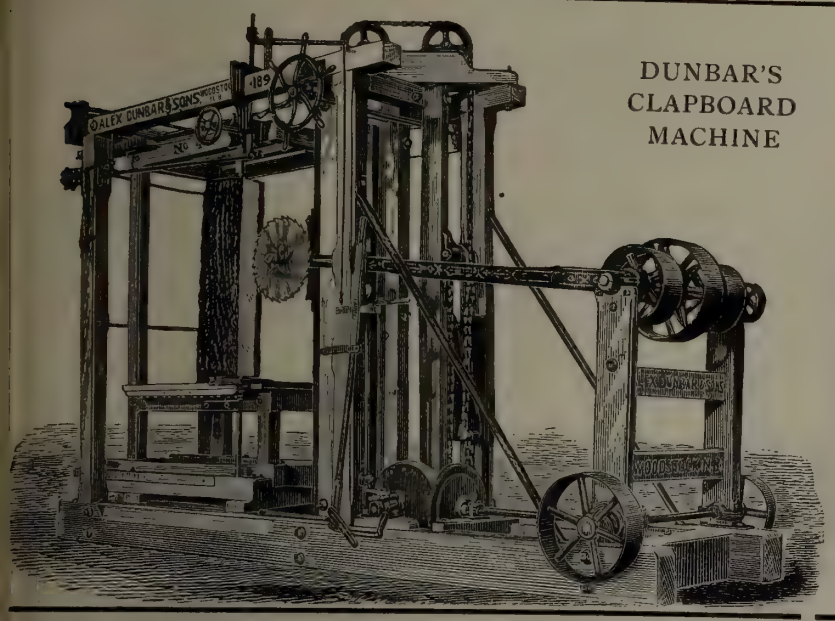

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Bushings Turned and Bored from the Solid Square.
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All bolts made of "Bolt" Iron, pointed and "Hex" Nuts only used.
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All Pulleys Guaranteed for Heavy Saw Mill Work.
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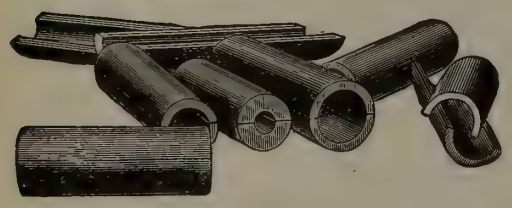

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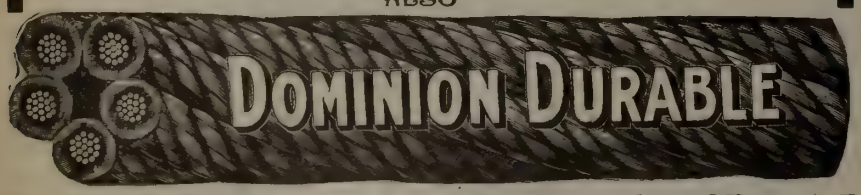

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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THE SARNIA BAY MILL.

Mr. Edmund Hull, of Detroit, has for many years conducted lumbering operations in Michigan. The difficulty of obtaining a supply of raw material induced him to establish, last year, a mill on the Canadian border, where he would have access to the pine timber of Northern Ontario. This mill has been built at Sarnia and is shown by the accompanying illustration. It contains a band saw, circular and gang, and has a capacity of 25,000,000 feet a running season. The power is supplied by seven boilers and two engines.

The timber manufactured is chiefly white and red pine and is obtained from the Spanish river. The lumber is disposed of both wholesale and retail, and shipments are made by water and by Grand Trunk Railway. There is about a mile of tramway leading to the St. Clair river docks and to G. T. R. sidings. Large quantities of lath and shingles are also manufactured, and the company are building a salt block.

Mr. Hall is the owner of sufficient standing timber to stock the mill for a number of years. The local manager is Mr. H. Morey.

THE SARNIA BAY MILL, SARNIA, ONT., OWNED BY MR. EDMUND HALL.

CANADIAN LUMBER WANTED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. James Cumming, special commissioner appointed by the Dominion Government to report respecting the possibilities of increased trade between the Dominion of Canada and British South Africa, has submitted the results of his investigations. First among the articles that will find a ready market he places lumber and manufactures of wood, concerning which he says :

The demand for lumber of all kinds is enormous, and this should be one of Canada's largest exports to South Africa ; Sweden, Norway and the United States have heretofore furnished the bulk of the timber and lumber required. Canadian lumber has been going in via New York, bought by United States dealers at a low price, in the rough, taken down in United States barges from Ottawa, Oswego and Buffalo, prepared and dressed in suitable width and sizes, as ceilings, skirting, flooring and casings, for the African trade, and $30.00 to $60.00 per M. realized, c. i. f. New York, for what probably cost $15.00 to $25.00 in Ontario.

In this as in other Canadian products, the United States exporters buy our raw materials, prepare them for the foreign consumer, and sell in the foreign market, thereby getting the cream of the trade and giving the skimmed milk to the Canadian lumberman, who is only the hewer of wood for the United States exporter. I would strongly urge our Canadian lumberman to study the methods of Scandinavian mills, import some Swedish or Norwegian mill hands, and economically prepare their lumber ready for consumption, and export direct to South Africa and Europe.

Most of the timber and wood imported is planed, grooved, and prepared ready for use, so that it can be easily worked up by the natives and Coolies. The scarcity of lime for plastering makes a large demand for wooden ceilings and interior housefurnishing. Large quantities of rough timber are also used for pit props in the mines and for docks and bridges, but the ravages of white ants in some districts cause southern United States pine to be preferred for work touching the ground.

The chief demand is for building purposes, as stone is not available and the bricks are generally very poor ; the principally buildings throughout the country consist of wood and iron. Africa is comparatively treeless and will always import all kinds of wood. The large imports from Norway and Sweden cannot be sustained in the future, as their supply is diminishing. Our red pine and spruce somewhat resembles the Norwegian lumber and should very easily fill its place ; consequently if our lumber is specially sawed and prepared in sizes, styles and finish now supplied from Norway and Sweden, there will be a healthy growing market.

Everything in the wood line for South Africa should be finished as near as possible ready for use, so that an ordinary carpenter can work it up. They require longer lengths of dressed lumber than is generally sold in Canada, ranging from 12 ft. to 24 ft. A steady demand exists for red pine and spruce, dressed and undressed, from 12 to 25 ft. in length, ¾-in., 1-in, 1¼-in., 1½-in. and 2-in., in thickness, by 6-in., 8-in., 9-in., and 11-in. in width. British Columbia cedar is in demand and lately Oregon pine deals have been introduced.

THE PULP INDUSTRY IN CANADA.*

By D. LORNE MCGIBBON,
Manager Laurentide Pulp Company, Grand Mere, Que.

You will notice by referring to your programme that the title of the paper which I am to give you is "The Pulp Industry in Canada." The pulp industry in Canada embraces so much matter that were I to attempt to cover it in all its details, I would consume so much of your valuable time and attention that I feel sure you would never want to hear the word "pulp" mentioned again.

When your worthy assistant secretary first requested me to give a paper before this convention, he mentioned the fact that Mr. J. C. Langelier, Superintendent of Forest Rangers for the Province of Quebec, in his paper entitled "The Pulp Industry in Relation to our Forests," had made reference to the complete system with regard to cutting timber, which would assure a supply ad finitum for the Laurentide Pulp Company and asked me for a paper dealing with the system and organization of the operation of our timber limits, as well as the system pursued for the preservation of our forests. In reply to this request I stated that I thought a paper on the subjects he mentioned would be superfluous at the present time, owing to the fact that enormous quantities of pulp wood were allowed to leave Canada with a very small export charge, and that in the procuring of pulp wood for exportation more ruthless cutting, damage to forests and depreciation of same took place annually than the Forestry Association could hope to offset by the preservation of limits controlled and owned by the Crown or Canadian manufacturers. At the same time I mentioned the fact to your assistant secretary that I was not competent to give a paper on forestry or the preservation of forests, but that if it would be acceptable to your Association, I would endeavor to show that Canada was not pursuing a proper policy for the preservation of her forests as an asset, and also was not getting the best possible results.

As you are all probably aware, pulp, whilst being a manufactured article from wood, is still only a basis of raw material for the manufacture of paper. The two principal grades of pulp in use to-day are mechanical, or ground wood pulp, and chemical, or sulphite pulp. Mechanical, or ground wood pulp, is almost explained by its name, as the process of manufacture is very simple, consisting principally of grinding wood into pulp. Chemical, or sulphite, pulp is a very much more intricate process of manufacture, and consists in treating the wood by chemical process, and thus separating the fibres of the wood by the extraction of resinous material. In the manufacture of paper 70 to 75 per cent. of the pulp used is mechanical, and the balance, 25 to 30 per cent. is chemical. Paper made altogether from mechanical pulp would not be satisfactory for newspaper or any of the finer grades, as the fibres of the pulp are to short too give the paper sufficient strength, so that it is necessary to use a proportion of sulphite pulp, which by its process of manufacture retains the long fibres of the wood, and thus gives the strength to the paper.

The first consideration, therefore, to the manufacturer of pulp is his raw material and power. An enormous quantity of water power, on account of its cheapness, is necessary for the manufacture of mechanical pulp, and therefore it is usual for a pulp manufacturer to locate his mill at a point where there is good water power and where his source of supply of pulp wood is close at hand. A pulp manufacturer, having his water power assured and his source of supply of pulp wood for his raw material located, then figures on the quantity of raw material he will require for a season's operations. For the manufacture of a ton of mechanical pulp it takes a trifle over a cord of spruce wood, and for the manufacture of a ton of chemical pulp it takes almost two cords of spruce pulp wood. If, therefore, the pulp manufacturer has a capacity of so many tons of each kind of pulp per day, it is very easy for him to figure the exact amount of pulp wood he will require for the operation of his mills for a year. If he should have his own limits, his first step in procuring his pulp wood is to know exactly what his limits consist of and the amount of available spruce logs that are contained in same. As the Government regulate the size of a tree to be cut, he must therefore only figure on cutting trees in accordance with these regulations. In the case of the Laurentide Pulp Company, who own such a large area of timber limits, we have found it more practicable to divide these limits into three districts, having a superintendent over each district. We have also found it much more practicable for each of these superintendents, by giving his whole time and attention to his district, to become thoroughly acquainted with all rivers, streams and lakes in same, and where the best points are to procure logs to advantage, rather than have one or two men for the entire limits, which by their large area would only permit them, to say the least, to have a superficial knowledge of it all.

Having, then, determined the quantity of pulp wood to get out in a season, and having your limits divided into districts, with a man thoroughly familiar with the conditions of each district, you determine the quantity you will get from each district. As a pulp manufacturer wants to ensure a uniform cost of his raw material for years, it is therefore bad policy for him to attempt to pick out the easiest spots to get pulp wood one year, and leave the hardest and more expensive places for a following year. Under the circumstances it is necessary for him to average this up, taking some of the expensive wood each year so as not to leave it all for future operations.

It is the policy of most pulp manufacturers to procure their pulp wood, or, at least, a large portion of it, by letting contracts to jobbers or contractors. This to my mind is a very cheap way to procure pulp wood, but from my experience the results of this method are but temporary. It has been the practice in the past to allot a certain territory to a contractor and give him a contract for a certain number of logs. As far as I can learn, the territory allotted to a jobber in the past has been much too large for the quantity of logs that his contract calls for. As a natural consequence this jobber, who has only one aim, viz., to make money out of his contract, picks out the easiest spots in his territory, and no matter whether there are some large fine spruce logs in his territory that should be cut, but which would cost him a trifle more to get out, he will leave these standing. The following year, therefore, when a contract is let in the same territory, a higher price is demanded owing to the timber being scattered and only the hard places left to lumber in, and it usually ends up with the result that no contractor will go into this territory except at an exorbitant price, and it therefore falls to the lot of the pulp manufacturer to establish his own camps and get out the remaining available logs at a very high cost. This point I wish to emphasize more particularly, and that is, when a contract is let for a certain quantity of logs the area of territory should be limited, and so thoroughly explored that it can be cleared systematically of the logs that should be cut. As contractors for logs are more or less men of moderate means, and who, if a bad season sets in and a possible loss in fulfilling their contract stares them in the face, either fall far short of their contract or abandon it, it is therefore necessary for a pulp manufacturer, in order to be safe regarding his raw material, to establish some of his own camps which will get the logs out no matter what the set-backs are. It has been amply demonstrated that a camp, or camps, operated by a company cannot get logs out as cheaply as a jobber or contractor, at least in the Province of Quebec where the timber is scattered and the country very mountainous, but the results obtained by operating camps direct are in the long run very much more beneficial than from contractors. The Laurentide Pulp Company, as mentioned before, having such a large territory, and requiring such an enormous quantity of pulp wood for the operation of their mills, have found it advisable to employ two inspectors, one for the jobbers or contractors and the other for its own camps. It is the duty of the former inspector to inspect regularly and frequently all jobbers' camps, and to see that these jobbers do not waste the timber nor break the Government regulations. He also sees that all logs are stamped and properly culled, and when he finds anything out of the way, he reports it direct to the management of the company. The inspector of the camps acts in a similar capacity, but reports on the general conditions of the camps in addition to the above.

Another bad feature of giving contracts to jobbers for logs is, that it is usual to give a contract for a certain quantity of logs to be of a uniform length. Suppose, for example, that a contract has been let for 50,000 spruce logs 13 feet in length, 7 inches at the small end and up. A contractor, when he cuts down a tree, will only make from this tree logs of 13 feet in length, and I have found from personal experience that a large proportion of these trees would permit of another log being cut from 8 to 10 feet in length, and still not be under 7 inches in diameter at the small end. This part of the tree is just as good for making pulp as anything else, but, as you know, the cost of handling and driving a small log is almost as great as a large log, and if a manufacturer only considers his immediate circumstances, and his immediate cost of raw material, he will not bother with these ends of a tree, but if he considers the fact that his raw material is worth money, and that by leaving these ends of the trees in the woods he is simply throwing away part of his assets, and in addition to this is enhancing the danger of forest fires, he will, even at a slight extra cost, have these taken to his mills with the larger logs. In the case of a company operating its own camps this should be done in any case. In the case of the logs being cut for export to the United States, these ends of trees are not considered of any value.

The next step in the cost of raw material is the handling and driving of these logs to the pulp mills, and this is a point I wish to emphasize very particularly. The cost of pulp is determined largely by the quantity produced, as the fixed charges of a pulp manufacturing concern are almost the same whether a larger or smaller quantity of pulp is manufactured. It therefore is apparent that a large pulp mill has an advantage over a smaller one, and this refers more particularly to the cost of handling and driving the logs to the mill. As you are all no doubt aware, it costs very little more to drive a larger quantity of logs than a smaller quantity, and therefore if a pulp manufacturer has a large quantity of logs to handle, it pays him to make permanent improvements on his streams, lakes and rivers so as to lessen the cost of driving operations as well as ensure the safety of the logs.

The cost of manufacturing pulp is determined largely by the cost of the raw material, viz., pulp wood, and it s natural, therefore, for a pulp manufacturer to endeavor to obtain his supply of raw material at the very lowest possible cost. In doing this, however, it seems to me that in the past, at least, it has been done at the expense of his prime asset, viz., his pulp wood limits, and he will find that each year his cost will grow greater; whereas by systematically getting a proportion of expensive wood each year with the cheap wood, and eliminating all source of wastefulness in the cutting of logs, and by making improvements so as to lessen the expense of driving operations, he will in the long run make more money and be better off than the manufacturer who simply looks one year ahead.

The raw material, or pulp wood logs, having arrived at the booms in front of the mills, their conversion into pulp is an entirely different business from the logging operations. I do not intend to go into the details of manufacturing pulp wood into pulp, except to say that so far as the pulp wood is concerned, it should be as carefully watched as coal or any other article that costs money. I fear, however, that a great deal of waste is incurred in preparing the pulp wood for manufacturing. In the case of the Laurentide Pulp Company, we allow nothing to go to waste, and even if a block of wood should come along with a certain amount of rot in it, instead, as is the usual custum, of using it for fire wood, the rot or imperfections in the wood are extracted and the balance used for manufacturing pulp.

In Canada there are more mills manufacturing mechanical pulp than anything else, and as this is a comparatively easy matter and requiring less capital, it is bound to grow considerably. The manufacture of chemical pulp is very much more intricate, entailing more expert labor, and therefore has not grown to the extent of mechanical pulp mills.

As stated previously, the manufacture of pulp is only a step in the manufacture of paper, and the object of my paper is more for the purpose of showing what Canada is losing by not manufacturing this pulp into the finished product of paper than anything else. As an example of what this means to Canada, we will commence with a cord of wood. We will say, for con-

* Paper read before the Canadian Forestry Association.

venience sake, that a cord of wood is worth $3.50. When this is exported out of the country all the benefit Canada derives from it is the amount of labor expended in cutting this cord of wood, and the stumpage, if any, which is paid the Government. By converting this cord of wood into mechanical or ground wood pulp, it means an expenditure in Canada of at least $7.00 per cord for both labor and material, and all of which can be obtained and produced by Canada. By converting a cord of wood into chemical or sulphite pulp, it means that an expenditure of at least $15.00 per cord is made for both material and labor. All of this, with the exception of the sulphur, which has to be imported from Sicily, can be produced in Canada. In the conversion of these pulps into paper, it means that a cord of wood, originally costing $3.50, is manufactured into a finished product worth about $40.00 per cord, all of which is for material and labor, the most of which could be produced and manufactured in Canada if the business were sufficiently large. At the present time there are over one million cords of pulpwood exported to the United States annually, worth, we will say, three and a half to four million dollars. If this quantity of one million cords of pulpwood was converted into pulp, and then into paper in Canada, it would mean that an expenditure for labor and material in Canada would take place of over thirty millions of dollars annually. For the manufacture of this large quantity of pulp and paper it would require, however, several times this amount for permanent investment in the limits, water power, mills and machinery, and this in itself would mean a huge thing for Cadada.

It therefore seems to me that the principal question before the Dominion and Provincial Governments is, first, how to accomplish the manufacture of this large quantity of paper in Canada, and secondly, how to dispose of it after it is manufactured. At the present time the United States exacts a duty of $1.67 per ton for mechanical, or ground wood pulp, and $3.33 per ton for chemical, or sulphite pulp, and has a duty on newspaper that is prohibitive. The effect of this policy is apparent on the surface, as it provides the manufacturers in the United States with their raw material in a partly manufactured state at a low cost, and prohibits the competition of foreign paper. In addition to this, Canada seems to be the ally and friend of the United States manufacturers, as it allows them to come into Canada and procure their raw material, in the shape of pulp wood, with little, if any charge, and the United States government allows it to enter into the United States free of any duty. The effect of this policy on Canadian manufacturers is, to say the least, very unfair. The Canadian manufacturer of both kinds of pulp has to compete with the American manufacturer of both kinds of pulp at a disadvantage, by the amount of the duty imposed by the United States government on the pulp. This competition at certain times has been ruinous to the Canadian manufacturer. As an example, during the summer of 1901 the paper market was very dull, and as a consequence the amount of pulp consumed by paper manufacturers diminished considerably. The over-production of pulp in Canada and the United States was very large, and the prices dropped until they reached a point where a loss was incurred. The over-production was caused absolutely by the American pulp mills that procured their supply of pulp wood from Canada, and as a consequence, owing to the protective duty the United States pulp manufacturers had, the Canadian pulp manufacturers were obliged to curtail their manufacturing operations until such time as prices reasserted themselves. This state of affairs would not have happened had not Canada allowed her pulp wood to go out of the country for a mere song.

As mentioned before, the overproduction of pulp was caused by the pulp manufacturers of the United States, who procured their supply of wood in Canada. If these mills had been out of the market, it would not have been necessary for Canadian manufacturers to have curtailed their operations last summer. It is true people say Canada has the world for its markets in pulp and paper, but I am afraid that too many people hazard this opinion without giving it the consideration it demands. In England, where our principal market at present for both pulp and paper lies, we have the serious competition of Norway and Sweden, and it is no mean competition. Whilst I do not believe that either Norway or Sweden have as good wood for manufacturing pulp or paper as Canada has, still they have many advantages that we have not, and as a consequence they are able to sell their pulp and paper in England at a very low cost, and which Canada is obliged to meet in order to procure business.

It certainly seems absurd that Canada should allow her pulp wood to be exported from the country for a very slight charge, and that the American manufacturers, who use this wood, do not have any competition in the finished product, paper, from Canada in the United States—but when Canada exports her paper to England or any other foreign country, she not only has to compete against paper and pulp manufactured in Norway and Sweden, but also comes into competition with paper and pulp manufactured in the United States from Canadian wood obtained from Canada almost for nothing. In addition to all this, the Canadian manufacturer to-day labors under great difficulties. He has to import from the United States the greater portion of his machinery and clothing of his paper machines, consisting of felts and wires, which amount to many thousand dollars a year; he has to use coal that is protected by the Canadian government to the extent of 60 cents per ton, he has to import his china clay from England, and the best grindstones also from the same place; he has to bring his sulphur from Sicily, and his chemicals from various countries of the world; he has to employ his expert labor from the United States, and which is controlled by a union which curtails the production, and which union, while enforcing this rigidly on Canadian manufacturers, makes exceptions in the United States. We are also handicapped in our export trade during the winter months by the long haul to our winter ports.

The sum up the whole matter, it appears very much as if the Canadian Government did not want to increase the manufacture of pulp and paper in Canada, but rather would prefer to supply American manufacturers with their raw material and be satisfied with a small revenue derived from the same. In conversation with a capitalist in New York two or three weeks ago, one who is largely interested in Canadian timber limits, I used the argument that if Canada prohibited the exportation of pulp wood until such time as the American government abolished, or diminished its duty on pulp and paper, the American manufacturers would in a very short while remove their mills to Canada. This gentleman, after arguing this point for a long time, said: "I believe that what you say is correct, but I cannot understand why you, representing a large manufacturing concern, should wish to make this fact prominent, as it would only invite competition for the company you represent." My answer to this was, that we would prefer all the competition that would take place, and having the United States market open to us, rather than have less competition and our present markets. In conversation with another United States manufacturer within the last few days, he made the same statement, and from my own personal knowledge, I feel quite certain that it would not be long before a certain proportion of the United States manufacturers would be obliged to remove their mills to Canada if they wished to compete with Canadian manufacturers when the United States market was open to them.

It is true that the United States is not wholly dependent upon Canada for its supply of pulp wood, as is evident by ex-Governor Powers' remarks at the Paper Trade banquet in New York, two or three weeks ago. Ex-Governor Powers made the statement that in Maine alone they had 12,000 square miles of territory, containing five hundred million feet of spruce, and which in his judgment, if properly handled, would be an inexhaustible supply for American paper manufacturers. I do not agree with ex-Governor Powers in this statement, as five hundred million feet is a mere bagatelle to United States manufacturers of pulp and paper.

In addition to this, the Canadian Government saw fit a short while ago to reduce the duty on newspaper entering into Canada. The Canadian market is so small that this only interferes with the smaller mills, who are dependent on the Canadian trade for their existence, but it certainly seems unfair that the Canadian Government should do this, as it will enable the United States paper mills, when their production is greater than the demand, to dump their surplus in Canada. As long as the United States have a prohibitive duty on paper, Canada should do the same, but an abolishment of both would be the best.

I ask you also, why is it that American capitalists have to-day invested in Canadian timber limits and Canadian water powers, without developing the powers and cutting the limits. Why is it, I ask, but to prepare for the time when Canada will come to her senses and they will be obliged to manufacture in Canada, or otherwise get out of business. These men are not short-sighted, and although they did procure a promise from the Quebec government that no extra stumpage over and above 25 cents per cord would be charged by them for the next ten years, they still feel that it is necessary to look farther ahead than this. I ask you also why it is that the Quebec government a short while ago raised the stumpage on pulp wood cut from Crown timber limits for export into the United States to $1.90 per cord, thus giving a preference to the Canadian manufacturer of $1.50 per cord—why is it that they reduced this later on to 65 cents per cord without any advance notice of what their intentions were? Why is it that they reduced this to 65 cents per cord, thus reducing the preference in favor of Canadian manufacturers to 25 cents per cord? Would it not be better for the Quebec government, instead of selling its timber limits with a guarantee of this kind, to assist in building up Canadian manufactures of pulp and paper, which would necessitate their purchasing further timber limits from the Quebec government, and in the development of these, the stumpage to the Quebec government would increase, and be a regular source of revenue, rather than to continue its present policy.

The Laurentide Pulp Company to-day manufacture about 100 tons of paper and cardboard per day; 125 tons of ground wood pulp per day; 70 tons of sulphite per day, and cut from ten to fifteen million feet of pine umber each year. To do this, it has required an investment of nearly four millions of dollars, and the annual payment in wages of about one million dollars, and as a result of this the town of Grand Mere, wholly and absolutely dependent upon the Laurentide Pulp Company, has sprung into existence, and to-day has a population close on to five thousand. In addition to this, the villages adjacent to Grand Mere have all grown, and the rural population in the vicinity of Grand Mere are thriving and doing well. Canada could have twenty such mills as these in a short time if she would come to her senses and adopt the proper policy. Would it not be better for Canadians to have a permanent advancement of this kind, even though it did take a few years to obtain?

Possibly the question might arise as to the Canadian farmers who dispose of their pulp wood at the present time. These farmers would have a better market with just as good prices as they have at present, if their purchasers were Canadian manufacturers instead of American manufacturers. Whilst on this subject, I might make mention of the fact that the so-called farmers of Canada who dispose of their pulp wood to American manufacturers do not deserve all the sympathy and support that one would think. In our own district, I know several instances where these men obtained lots from the government, presumably for settling purposes, but who, when the timber was cleared off, obtained another lot in somebody else's name. These men are doing more damage to Canadian forestry than any one else, and it is the duty of the present government to give this special attention, and see that it is stopped as soon as possible.

Canada has an opportunity to-day to show her wisdom and her foresight. If the government would take up this question as seriously and as vigorously as the Department of Public Works has taken up the question of river and harbor improvements, we might hope in the near future to see the paper industry of the world centered in Canada. At present Canada is floundering in the dark, and her wide-awake competitors are taking advantage of this. Nothing in this world is gained without a struggle, and a struggle cannot take place unless the parties are determined. Canada should be determined to make the most out of her timber assets, and should not fear to take a decided step in this connection. The trouble is that Canadian politicians do not study the question sufficiently, and are too easily swayed by outside influences. I do not say that it would be a wise thing for Canada to always have an export duty on her pulp wood, but I do say that there should be a sufficientiy high export duty on pulp wood so as to make it practically prohibitive until such time as the United States government open their market for the finished product to Canadian manufacturers. This is only fair and just, and I cannot see why any hesitation should take place in adopting it. Canada has an opportunity now that should be taken advantage of. If she does not do so quickly, it simply means that she is not only losing an opportunity, but is losing time that cannot be recalled.

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information in which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

LOGGING METHODS.

AMONG the many problems which confront the saw mill man, that of getting the logs to the mill is perhaps surrounded by more uncertainties than any other. It is one, too, that is growing in importance as the timber supply adjacent to the streams becomes cut away.

This increased difficulty of insuring a log supply has not, it would seem, aroused the spirit of the inventive genius to the same extent as in other branches of lumbering. The modern saw mill represents improvements to meet almost every conceivable contingency which may arise; but in logging methods there has been little advance within the past decade at least.

It is indeed an ideal season when the logs do not become stranded at some point between the stump and the mill. If there is too much snow in the woods cutting is interfered with; if the snow leaves too early in the spring the logs cannot be hauled to the streams; if they reach the streams and the snow goes away rapidly, they are likely to be hung up; if the snow leaves too gradually and there are no heavy rains, the moisture sinks into the soil and the streams do not swell sufficiently for driving operations. The discovery of some practical method by which lumbermen will be less dependent upon weather conditions would be a great boon to the industry.

The building of railroads for logging purposes alone is expensive, yet it has been resorted to quite largely in some sections of the United States. The adoption of the cable and donkey engine, as employed in the west, suggests itself, but one of the difficulties with that method in this country is that the timber is too scattered. It is practical where from 20,000 to 40,000 superficial feet of merchantable timber per acre can be obtained.

The employment of steam logging machines instead of horses would seem to offer one of the most likely solutions of the logging problem, and yet the experience of Canadian lumbermen in this direction in the past has not been encouraging. A few years ago a logging machine was used by Messrs. Perley & Pattee, of Ottawa, but was found unsatisfactory. The Hawkesbury Lumber Company also sent a similar machine into the Petawawa country. They made a first-class road five miles long, and had some 30,000 logs to haul. The parties, however, failed in the contract. It is understood that the machine in question was too heavy. It weighed 13 tons and was 30 feet long. The claim of the manufacturers was that three men on a five-mile haul would perform the work of forty double teams and their drivers.

It is reported that a logging machine of unique design was employed last winter with success in the Maine woods. Its peculiar feature is said to be the system of driving the machine over the road. Outside the driving wheels, which have gear teeth cut in them, is an endless chain, made of heavy plates of cast steel. These plates also have gear teeth cut in the side of them that run on the driving wheels. On the outside of these plates are projections which prevent them from slipping as the wheels turn them round and give them a better hold on the road-bed over which they run. It is claimed that the engine can easily haul as much as forty horses.

It may be expected that some tangible improvements in logging methods will be accomplished in the near future, for which the lumber trade will be sincerely thankful.

THE TIMBER POLICY VINDICATED.

WE must once more refer to what is now recognized as the national timber policy of Canada, as another link has been added to the chain of evidence which so admirably vindicates the principle of home manufacture. Assurance has been given by the British Columbia Government that the export law of that province will not be repealed. The effects of the law have been almost instantaneous. Only a few months have elapsed since it became operative, yet in that time it has been clearly shown that the legislation is in the interest of the province. The shingle trade, the branch of the lumber industry directly affected, has quickly attained greater prominence. Many American firms which formerly operated their mills on Canadian cedar, are building mills in British Columbia. The result has been the immediate transfer of large industries from American to Canadian soil, and before long the British Columbia shingle industry promises to assume its true importance.

Subsequent developments have blotted out almost every argument which the opponents of the prohibitory measure put forward. More employment has been provided for the working man, and when the mills to be built by American firms are put in operation, the population will doubtless be considerably increased. There is little doubt that the improved conditions which are being brought about will be permanent, as it has been proven that the country which supplies the raw material may control the industry dependent on it. That Canada has not always done this in the past is due to a disposition to give away our raw material to our neighbors to the south.

And now we look to Quebec to fall into line by prohibiting the export of pulp wood. At present the law gives a preference of 25 cents per cord when the wood is manufactured into pulp within the province. This preference is not sufficient to restrict the export of pulp wood in the slightest degree, and it has never been clear why the government should have reduced the preference to this small sum.

As the export of pulp wood from Ontario is prohibited, almost the entire quantity which goes to the United States is exported from the province of Quebec. At the lowest estimate, about one-sixth of the pulp wood supply of the United States is obtained from Canada. In this way we are contributing to the building up of a large pulp and paper industry in the United States, the product of which is in large part exported to other countries. The exports of paper from the United States last year amounted to 115,000,000 pounds. By prohibiting the export of pulp wood, many of these pulp and paper establishments would be transferred to Canada, as has been the case with the saw and shingle mill industries in Ontario and British Columbia.

At the recent forestry meeting in Ottawa Dr. Fernow, Director of the New York State College of Forestry, remarked that he regarded it as a piece of stupidity for the Canadian Government to permit the export of timber. This opinion is more general in the United States than may be supposed. The American Lumberman, the exponent of the lumber industry of that country, elucidates this fact in the following extract from a recent issue:

"The pulp mills of the United States are able to bring across the border without duty all the wood they care to, and as a matter of fact they buy vast quantities in Canada, especially in the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec. The latter province allows the exportation of pulp wood on very easy terms, the charge being only 25 cents a cord, and one of the chief sources of revenue of the roads that cross the St. Lawrence and enter the United States from Canada is the transportation of pulp wood. It is to be regretted that we have no statistics at hand as to this business, but it is heavy and growing rapidly. Something less than a year ago the Quebec Government lowered its discrimination against exportation of pulp wood, and many pulp mills on this side of the line get all or a large portion of their supplies of wood from the provinces. The lumbermen all along the St. Lawrence are busy getting out pulp wood for the American market."

Efforts are made by the United States to conceal their dependence upon Canada for a supply of raw material, but it is not difficult to realize the true situation. The Eastern States possesses comparatively little timber, and but for the lenient policy adopted in the past by some of our provincial governments, many of the mills established there would ere this have been removed to this side. With the precedents now existing, the Quebec Government should have sufficient backbone to compel the manufacture of timber within the province.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

APPARENTLY the British timber market is not to be disturbed by an import duty, as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has submitted his budget, which contains no provision for a tax on timber. To some persons this is a surprise, as there was a firm conviction in certain quarters that a duty would be imposed. This is evidenced by the fact that insurance rates against the imposition of the tax rose to 30 guineas per cent. While Canada would not likely be seriously affected by such a duty, it is a matter of gratification that none has been imposed, as it would necessitate a certain readjustment of the timber business.

THERE is said to exist a slight prejudice against the use of spruce lath on the ground that sometimes they discolor the plaster. Recent inquiries from leading contractors in the Maritime Provinces would seem to disprove this contention. Messrs. B. Mooney & Sons, of St. John, write they have never seen any stain or discoloration from spruce laths, and that, when clear of sap and wane, they give good satisfaction. In the eastern markets, including Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, spruce laths made from slab stock bring higher prices than any other. It is claimed that pine laths containing knots or balsam will discolor the plaster, whereas this drawback is not met with in the case of spruce. As the merits of spruce laths become more generally known a greater demand for them will develop.

A VOLUMINOUS report on railway commissions and railway rate grievances was presented to the Dominion Government last month by Prof. S. J. McLean, commissioner appointed for that purpose. Prof. McLean has evidently thoroughly investigated the question, and his report seems to confirm the contention that there is room for improvement in the regulation of railway rates and traffic. Acting upon his recommendation, Hon. Mr. Blair has introduced a bill in the Dominion Parliament providing for the appointment of a railway commission and to amend and consolidate the existing railway laws. The commission is to consist of three persons, one a lawyer of large experience and some knowledge of railway business, another an experienced railway man, and a third a man with large knowledge of general business. This board will replace the existing railway committee of the privy council, and in it is to be vested power to fix all traffic rates on railroads and lakes, rivers and canals. While the appointment of this commission is not likely to lead to the redress of all grievances, it is in accord with popular sentiment, and will probably result in securing more equitable rates for all classes and localities.

THE papers relating to pulp wood and pulp wood logging published in this number, in conjunction with the one in the April issue by Mr. Joly, are valuable additions to the literature of interest to pulp companies. They contain many instructive points, not the least of which is Mr. Joly's observations regarding the growth of spruce, a question on which opinions differ. Mr. Joly holds that nine years will be required for spruce to grow one inch in diameter on land not cut over, and seven years when the land has been cut over. This is a slower rate of growth than is usually calculated. Mr. McGibbon offers some valuable hints regarding logging methods. His experience that the diameter regulation for cutting should not hold good under all conditions, but should be subject to variation under certain physical conditions, is borne out by Dr. Fernow, director of the New York State College of Forestry. Mr. McGibbon advocates restricting the territory allotted to jobbers and the exploring by competent persons of all territory before it is cut upon, with a view to adopting the most economical methods of cutting and of giving consideration to forestry conditions. A strong objection to giving contracts to jobbers is shown to be the disposition to waste timber, as the contract specifying, as it usually does, logs of a certain length, the jobber will leave all shorter logs in the woods, whereas if the pulp company were conducting the operations itself, these logs would be taken. By the former method there is not only the loss to the company, but the government loses the dues on the timber which is left in the woods.

NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

The next annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on May 15th and 16th. In pleading for a large attendance the secretary says : " It is especially desirable that the coming meeting be thoroughly representative and that every section and department of the trade shall have a voice in its councils. The inspection rules will be considered and passed upon. Sentiment is divided as to whether the rules should be amended or left as they are, but it is practically unanimous that whatever action is taken should be final. No department of the trade can afford to be unrepresented in the deliberations upon this matter."

LOAD OF PINE LOGS.

Below is a reproduction of a mammoth load of logs recently received at Mr. J. R. Booth's mill at Ottawa. The six logs on the load contain 14 standards, equal to 3,500 feet board measure. The logs were made 141 miles from Ottawa and railed to Ottawa next day, and sawn the following day.

A CANADIAN SAW LOG.

The illustration herewith is a reproduction of probably the largest pine saw log that has passed through an Eastern Canada saw mill in recent years. It holds the record in Mr. J. R. Booth's lumbering experience covering a period of 45 years. The log was seven feet in diameter at one end and 51 inches in diameter at the other. It was cut on Mr. Booth's limits near Madawaska, 181 miles from Ottawa, and brought by rail over the Canada Atlantic Railway to the Capital, where it reached the saw 24 hours after it left the stump. The log was too large to be sawn in the mill. About 6 inches had to be removed before it could pass under the upper saw guard.

A CANADIAN SAW LOG.

MANITOBA TIMBER RESERVES.

Mr. E. F. Stephenson, of Winnipeg, furnishes the following list of the timber reserves in Manitoba, and their areas :

	Acres.
1. Riding Mountain reserve, approximate area	927,376
2. Moose Mountain (Assa) reserve, approximate area	103,760
3. Turtle Mountain reserve, approximate area.	70,400
4. Spruce Woods reserve (near Carberry) approximate area	151,040
5. Lake Manitoba, West Tuelon reserve, approximate area	159,360
Total	1,411,936

LOST A CONTRACT.

A South African correspondent of the Toronto Globe writes as follows : " I remember a prominent Canadian out in this country had the option of giving a large contract. He knew that there were many firms in Canada willing and able to fill the contract, but could not recollect their names. I went over to the Government Library at Pretoria with him, to see if we could find any advertisement in The Canadian Magazine giving us the names we wanted. Oh, no ; we could find no advertisement. We then looked in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa papers, but there was no hint. All these cities had the factories that could have filled the contract, but none of the factories had enough enterprise to advertise in any of the papers one would meet outside of Canada. The contract, of course, went to Australia, whose business men have agents in this country hunting for a market, and finding out the exact requirements of their customers. I think we are supposed to have an agent in Cape Town, but as one can never find him, and as no one ever sees or hears him in connection with commerce, it is hardly to be wondered at that we get none of the trade that legitimately belongs to us."

THE MANAGEMENT OF PULP WOOD FORESTS.*

BY AUSTIN CARY,
Forester of the Berlin Mills Company, Brunswick, Maine.

I have received here the programme of your meeting, and note that you have put my name down on it. It is, therefore, with more than the strong regret I feel at the loss involved to myself, that I have to tell you I cannot attend. Neither have I opportunity to write an extended paper. The best I can do is to tell you very briefly of the methods of control of lands and logging practised by the concern by which I am employed, and indicate what has been our experience in the way of conservative cutting.

But first I wish to put you and any others who may have control of spruce woods on your guard against a beetle which destroys spruce timber by boring round in the inner bark of the trees, thus girdling them. It is this insect, apparently, which has destroyed large quantities of spruce timber in Maine and New Hampshire at different time in the last thirty years. It is now doing considerable damage in the Androscoggin Basin and on neighboring land in both states, and I have myself traced it at different points across the boundary into Canada. This beetle, Dendroctonus by name, has been under observation in our forests for the last four years, and it has also been studied by an expert entomologist. From all we can learn it is by far the most formibable enemy that spruce has to dread in this country. Formidable it certainly is here. In my opinion it has destroyed half a million dollars worth of stumpage in the last ten years. You may have observed it in Canada. If not, I feel sure that its ravages have been overlooked and that careful examination of your land will disclose it. I will not say more of this matter, but will refer those interested to the literature sent and particularly to the box of specimens shipped you by express from Rangeley.

As for conservative cutting of spruce woods, I will say first and most emphatically that it a difficult and ticklish process, one that is likely to bring more loss than gain unless done with great care and considerable skill. It may be different in other countries, but that is the case here. Our timber is typically large and tall; much of it stands in exposed situations, on ridges and mountains; much is on extremely rocky lands, The winds are continually damaging our native uncut stands, and the thinning of woods in all such places as above is either entirely impracticable or must be done with the greatest caution to ensure what is left standing will not blow down.

As already said, the danger from the wind might be much less in another country. In this very region, indeed, considerable light cutting was done in decades past without incurring great proportional loss. That, however, was different work from what is required now.

Not more than a third or half the timber was taken then and that in bunches, the biggest and best, leaving thin strips and the difficult and steep places entirely alone. At the present time business conditions are different. A stick of spruce or fir scaling only 20 feet B. M. is merchantable, and has stumpage value if it is not too far away from other stuff. We are logging a good deal of rough, difficult lands with frequently a long and costly road built into it, requiring a heavy cut to pay the bills. At any rate, owners through this region expect that on any land logged over three-quarters of the stand shall be taken, and to take out three-quarters of the timber from most of the lands we have to handle, leaving the balance safe to grow and reproduce, is as I have indicated above, a very ticklish matter.

My experience in the actual handling of spruce lands covers four years. According to my observation, a logging boss trained to hard cutting when told that we wish to cut conservatively, is pretty sure to leave what he does leave not in the shape of small growth so much as in strips of scattering timber and odd corners on rough and difficult ground. This makes the logging show up cheaper, but it may be, on the other hand, that what is left standing is the very stuff that most needs cutting off. In other words, as a first result, instead of thinning or conservative cutting, we are apt to get simply slack cutting.

When this has been corrected and the man gets a better notion of what we are about, his next move is to leave the small growth uniformly all over the land. This may do in some countries, but it means loss here. Tall and slender trees left too open, anything less than a full stand, on divides and knolls, tall timber shoally rooted on rocky land—these items together may amount to a good deal in a logging job, and all of them are such that sooner or later they are sure to blow down.

Our day of reckoning came in December, 1900. Two gales came that month before the ground was frozen, one of them after a soaking rain. The loss suffered was not in cut over lands alone. Some of the down stuff we have picked up since at added expense. Some of it is so scattered that it is impossible to get it. Something of that, however, was to be expected.

We have not been discouraged, but have simply inferred that we must be more careful and exercise closer control of the work. We learned something ourselves by experience, and in course of time came to have a better understanding with the men. For the last two years I think we have been doing fairly well. Considerable merchantable stuff has been left to grow and for the most part I feel pretty confident about it. The key to success is variation of the cutting according to the stand and lay of the land. The critical matter, the thing which must be continually thought about, is the safety of what is left from wind. Mixed growth, that is to say, growth in which hardwoods comprise half or thereabouts of the total stand, can generally be thinned with safety and comparative ease. Elsewhere great care has to be exercised, and there is a great deal in picking strips and bunches to be left entire. This we frequently do with areas of small thrifty growth if there is no dead, failing or down stuff in them. Lastly, we do not hesitate, when we think that is the proper thing to do, to cut clean.

There is one side issue that might be elucidated here, and that is the form of contract under which work of this nature is secured from jobbers. The Berlin Mills Company owns serveral hundred horses and does its own logging largely, but a portion of its work is done by jobbers cutting by the thousand, and strange as it may seem, these men do their work as well and are fully as amenable to control as the company's own men. They have always cut quite as economically as the others in respect to stumps, tops, picking up windfalls, dead timber, etc., and think we are securing from them now quite as good work in this other line.

The clause in our contracts which covers this feature of the business is as follows: "Spruce and fir timber shall be cut to the size of 12 inches on the stump, but this rule may be varied by the Berlin Mills Company with a view to leaving the land in good growing condition." This form of contract is not recommended as a solution of all difficulties and guarantee of success. It does not replace supervision, but distinctly implies it. Then men might understand its terms differently and get at loggerheads with one another before they had been at work a month. But this form of contract does allow latitude and adaptation to the country, and with two of our concerns the past winter it has worked very well. The men in charge were active, capable men who were anxious to do the work as well as they could. I endeavored to be reasonable myself, and we had worked together before, so we understood one another. I have spent a couple of days in each concern every three or four weeks, examining all work done and looking over the timber ahead to see how it should be handled. In this way we have come through the winter so far with very little friction, and I feel that the work is being done substantially in the company's interest, as near, probably, as it would be done by any of its own men.

One favorable condition I should not fail to mention here is the long established reputation of the company for fair dealing, and the certainty the contractors have in consequence that they will not be subjected to any underhand tricks. As to the volume of cutting that one man can look after in the fashion outlined above, I will say that seven camps have been under my oversight the past winter, scattered over a round trip by the road of 150 miles. The aggregate cut is about 18 millions. Even if a man has no care of supplies that is enough to have under his control.

It seems to me quite likely that what I have written may hit entirely aside the mark as far as relates to your conditions. Spruce timber with us is a commodity in strong demand. Stumpage is worth $2 to $4 a thousand according to location; very small sticks have value, and great economy and care in cutting are consequently demanded, financially speaking. Some might think we had secured this. I do not think, however, that we yet do our work as carefully as the value of timber, present and perspective, warrants. In fact, it seems to me we ought largely to remodel our organization.

In Canada, on the other hand, I suppose your main problems relate to great tracts of natural forest which you are only beginning to log, and on which stumpage sells at a low rate. In respect to such a situation the most that occurs to me to suggest is close study of the health and condition of the timber.

Spruce woods contain trees of every age, the young coming on to replace the old when the latter fails, and it is natural to suppose that the replacing process is constant, the growth and decay on a tract, year after year, balance one another. As a matter of fact, according to my observation, that is not the case. The history of a tract is more often a wave motion, with a considerable difference oftentimes between the trough and the crest; that is to say, for a period of years a valley or a township of virgin timber land will be healthy and thrifty, gaining all the time without much loss from old age or disease. Then will come a turning point when things begin to go the other way. A big gale, perhaps, will start it, for some stands when once a break has been made in them keep on going down year after year. Insects oftentimes bear a large part in the destruction, and fungi, no doubt, do the same. But whatever the active agent, over-maturity of the timber is the great pre-disposing cause. It is no unusual thing for tracts to lose in this way in the course of a few years a quarter, half, or even a larger proportion of their value. Now it is evident that if this is the case, economical handling of large bodies of timber land must take this matter clearly into account. Very likely you in Canada are fully alive to all these matters. I hope you are, but I know on this side of the boundary they have been mainly overlooked by explorers and neglected by business men. Whole townships have died down and owners have hardly been aware of it. On one tract belonging to my own concern I can show where probably $50,000 worth of stumpage on very accessible land was destroyed and there was no realizing sense of it until two years ago. Looking after and controlling these things is one of the most profitable fields of work for well trained men in public or private employ.

I believe I am the first man calling himself a forester to be employed regularly by an American business firm. It is in this field that I feel surest that the measure has been justified. My work outside the logging season has been the survey and exploration of the lands as a basis for their operation. Topographical maps and models result from this, also sheets descriptive of the timber. As far as may be, the logging jobs are located on the territories that most need cutting, and we are careful while there to take all the defective but still useable timber. The tracts are kept under watch too, and no big blow-down can occur, nor bug work get much of a start without our being aware of it.

What has been lately written gives a clue to the motive for conservative cutting as we practice it. We have not settled down to the European idea of sustained yield, of running a business of a certain volume forever from a given tract of land. Whatever has been said I do not believe that any business concern in the United States, knowing what it means, has settled on that. The reason is that we have large tracts of timber that badly need cutting, and the sooner we can get over them, saving the dead and declining stuff and putting them in shape to grow, the better it will be. This is the chief motive and, balanced by considerations of cost and practicability, is the key to our operations along this line.

Of course, expected growth is a consideration as far as it is not offset by windfall. Then we believe that in the future better stumpage can be had on the smaller classes of timber. But certain of its tracts the Berlin Mills Company cuts as closely as anyone can cut, and if ever in the future the question comes up whether to shrink the volume of manufacture or to maintain it for a time longer by cutting the lands down to the lowest practical point, that will be a new question to decide. For myself and as a forester I feel like felicitating you Canadians on having retained so much of the timber land of Canada under Government control.

* Paper read at the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, March 7th, 1902.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 24 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

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Messrs. Gellibrand, Heywood & Company, of Cardiff, Wales, would be pleased to receive the name and address of the person who, in answer to an advertisement in this paper, wrote them a letter from Bedford, N.S., quoting prices for birch chair seats, etc. If this paragraph should happen to meet the eye of the person referred to, he will confer a favor by communicating immediately with Messrs. Gellibrand, Heywood & Co.

The steamer Simonside is loading a cargo of deals at St. John, N.B., for the United Kingdom.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

It is usual for the month of April to be characterized by a decline in the price of lumber in anticipation of the new cut, but the past month has been a notable exception. Prices of almost every grade of lumber are equally as firm as one month ago. The demand has been quite active, and sufficient to absorb nearly all the dry lumber on the market. There is practically no merchantable pine that has not passed out of first hands. A large percentage of the new cut has also been contracted for at prices considerably higher than those ruling one year ago. It is, probable, however, that those who have bought will be on the right side of the market, as should any quantity of logs be hung up, as now seems probable, the result would be a further stiffening of prices. That a shortage in the log supply is anticipated is shown by the fact that logs are changing hands in the Georgian Bay district at $11 per thousand feet. It is said that on the north shore several million feet are hung up. Among the grades of lumber most in demand are 10 and 12 inch dressing and better and 6 inch strips. Several sales of mill culls have been made at high figures. Manufacturers report more liberal buying of hardwoods, with less disposition to scrutinize the inspection.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Interest now centres on the log drives. The situation has not improved and the prospects for getting the logs to the mills are not encouraging. Satisfactory progress is being made on the Tobique river but the conditions on the St. John have been less favorable. There has been considerable buying of spruce deals for the British market, as shippers seem to fear a shortage in the supply. It is estimated that the shipments from Nova Scotia will be considerably less than last year. Cedar shingles continue firm, while there has been a slight decline in the price of spruce lath.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The lumber trade in Manitoba and the Territories is steadily increasing in volume. Building operations in Winnipeg and the country towns are becoming quite active and will call for a large quantity of lumber. An advance in the price of white pine lumber has been put into effect by the manufacturers. It is equal to about fifty cents per thousand feet on timber and dimension, boards, shiplap, flooring, siding and ceiling. This is likely to be followed by a corresponding advance in retail prices. It is understood that the

mills in British Columbia are also considering the raising of prices probably one dollar per thousand, to offset the higher prices asked for logs. The demand is active and a prosperous season is expected by both lumber and shingle manufacturers.

UNITED STATES.

The lumber market generally is quite as strong as at last writing. The situation at the head of the lakes is not satisfactory to mill men, inasmuch as there is a shortage of logs and some of the mills may be compelled to close down unless good progress is made with the drives. Business is particularly active in Pennsylvania and New York States. The high prices of pine and spruce are causing the substitution of southern pine in a few instances. Piece stuff is selling in the Chicago market at $15.25. Dry stocks along the lakes are cleared up, and green lumber will not be ready for shipment for two or three weeks yet. It is not likely, however, that prices will be further advanced, as it would be better to maintain prices at the present basis than force them higher, and probably bring about a sharp reaction when the new cut is offered. In the Saginaw valley long run pine is selling at $17 to $25, box lumber at $14 to 16, and mill culls at $12 to $13. Norway pine has strengthened of late, an advance of $1 having been made at Toledo last week. The base price there is now $17.50 for 2x4 to 2x10, 12 to 16 feet. Hemlock prices are also moving upwards. Cargo shippers who were selling dry hemlock a few weeks ago on the basis of $9.50 to $10 at the mill now want $10.50 to $11. Recent sales were on the basis of $11 delivered in Chicago, so that the asking prices are an advance of over one dollar. At Toledo hemlock boards are quoted at $15. From the Pacific coast comes the report that the mills are crowded to their utmost with orders, and that shipments are limited only by the available stocks of lumber and the supply of cars. There has been within the past two months a complete reversal of the hardwood market. At that time all kinds were quiet, whereas there are few items that are not now moving freely. Higher prices are being asked for maple and birch.

Most of the lath to be cut at Duluth this season has been contracted for at high prices. In the Saginaw valley No. 1 laths are quoted at $4, and No. 2 at $3.50. The demand is good for all grades of shingles. It is said that sales of New Brunswick shingles are being made in Boston at a range from $3.50 to $3.75.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The knowledge that no import duty is to be placed on timber was no doubt responsible in part for the better tone of the British market during the past fortnight. The prospects of peace in South Africa have also had a reassuring influence. Buyers have entered the market to secure specifications that are likely to be required for early contracts. In addition, there have been large public sales of pine and spruce, as is usual at this season of the year, to make room for the new imports. The prices realized show a slightly advancing tendency. For a quantity of first quality pine, from Quebec, £27 5s was obtained. This price, however, seems low, inasmuch as £30 is asked by Quebec shippers for similar stock delivered at London. A parcel of regulars, containing a percentage of second-class deals, brought £24. Second quality pine, 14 to 15 feet in length, sold at £16. The stock of spruce deals is working down, and 9 and 11-inch bring good prices. For narrow sizes the market is dull. A correspondent at Liverpool writes that the stock of spruce on hand is of very poor quality, but that it is being firmly held owing to the attitude of shippers. It is said that contracts have been closed on the basis of £7 7s 6d per standard c. i. f. Liverpool, for June loading, and that for later delivery £7 10s is asked. The prices realized for square timber at a recent sale are given in another column.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

The Parrsboro Lumber Company, of Parrsboro, N. S., expect to ship 3,000,000 feet of lumber this season.

The barque Pallas sailed last week from the Hastings mill, Vancouver, B.C., with lumber, for the United Kingdom.

J. & C. Hickman, of Port Elgin, N.B., expect to cut this season about 3,250,000 feet of spruce deals and 2,000,000 lath.

The Keewatin Lumber Company, of Keewatin, Ont., expect to manufacture 20,000,000 feet of lumber this season.

McClellan Bros. have just finished sawing 370,000 feet of deals and boards at Hopewell, Hill, N.B., by a portable mill.

Sims Bros., of Little Current, Ont., last week sold to William Pulling & Company, of Windsor, 650,000 feet of mill culls at good figure.

J. Willard Smith, agent for Gibson's mill at Marysville, N.B., expects to place the first cargo of cedar shingles on the market this week.

It is estimated that 33,000,000 feet of deals were shipped to the United Kingdom from St. John's, N. B., during the past winter on the regular liners.

One of the novelties of recent shipments from British Columbia was a cargo of lumber from the Hastings Mill, Vancouver, for Philadelphia, Penn.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN would be pleased to learn of parties in a position to make immediate shipment of about 5,000 railway ties, in either cedar or tamarac.

The Moulthrop Lumber Company, of John's Island, Ont., have purchased a timber limit on the Vermillion river, estimated to contain 40,000,000 feet of pine.

John L. Peck and J. Nelson Smith, of Hillsboro, N.B., are reported to have purchased 1,400 acres of timber land in the vicinity of Albert Mines, N.B., from Capt. H. A. Calhoun.

It is estimated that there are 290,000,000 feet of logs to come out of the Spanish river and tributaries this spring. The water is low, however, and many of the logs may be hung up.

R. A. Estey, of Fredericton, N.B., has sold 1,500,000 feet of spruce logs of this winter's cut to John E. Moore, of St. John. Mr. Estey took out more logs than he can manufacture at his mill.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are asking for tenders in this issue for the supply of track ties, fence posts, telegraph poles and piling required by the Ontario division for the next three or five years.

The barque Rhoda cleared from Little Current, Ont., on the 18th inst., for Cleveland, with 541,000 feet of lumber for the Saginaw Bay Company. This is part of the stock purchased by the company from Sims Bros.

According to M. L. Tucker, the shipments of lumber from Parrboro, N. S, this season will be smaller than for some years. He estimates that the shipments from West Bay will not exceed 15,000,000 feet, compared with nearly 40,000,000 feet last year.

The Parrsboro Lumber Company, of Parrsboro, N.S., operated last winter in Newfoundland, getting out 2,500,000 feet of logs at Notre Dame Junction. The Highland Lumber Company, also a Nova Scotia concern, took out 3,000,000 feet at Norris Arm. The Exploits Lumber Company, operating at Botwoodville, Nfld., took out 10,000,000 feet last winter.

Messrs. S. P. Musson, Son & Company, in their report of April 12th, thus refer to the Barbadoes market: "There have been no arrivals of white pine, but the market is amply supplied at the moment. We could not venture to value a cargo at present over $20 to $20.50 for shipping, and $15 to $15.50 for second quality. In spruce we have had the "Josie," with 130,000 feet, which we placed at $18.37. The steamer "Bratsberg" brought a small parcel of long cedar shingles, which have been sold at $3.60; further arrivals, however, will probably not bring this price."

BRITISH TIMBER SALE.

The following prices were realized for Canadian deals, etc., at an auction sale held at London, England, by Foy, Morgan & Company, on April 16th:

PINE—Ex. Prome, from Quebec—10-17 ft. 3x5 in. unassorted red, £7 per std; 10-16 ft. 3x5, £6 15s. Ex. Manchester Shipper, from Quebec.—12-13 ft. 3x12-21 in. first quality white pine, £27 5s; 14 ft 3x12-23, £27 5s; 10-11 ft. 3x12-22, £25 15s; 12 ft. 3x11, £24; 13 ft. 3x11, £24 5s; 14 ft. 3x11, £24; 15 ft. 3x11, £23 15s; 16 ft. 3x11, £23 15s; 14 ft. 3x9-10, £18 15s; 15 ft. 3x9-10, £19 5s; 16 ft. 3x9, £19 10s; 14 ft. 3x7-8, £17 5s; 15 ft. 3x7, £17 5s; 9 ft. 3x11-19, £21 15s; 8 ft. 3x11-20 £19 15s; 7 ft. 3x11-21, £19 10s; 6 ft. 3x11-19, £19 10s; 9 ft. 3x7-10, £18 15s; 8 ft. 3x7-10, £18; 7 ft. 3x7, £17 10s; 6 ft. 3x7, £16 15s; 2-5 ft. 3x11-18, £15; 5 ft. 3x4-10, £15 5s; 4 ft. 3x4-10, £13 15s; 3 ft. 3x4-10, £12; 2 ft. 3x4-10, £9 5s; 12-13 ft. 3x12-22 in. second quality, £16; 14-16 ft. 3x12-22, £15; 10-11 ft. 3x12-22, £14 10s. Ex. Strathavon, from Gander Bay, Que.—12-18 ft, 3x11 in. third quality white, £11 10s; 12 ft. 3x12-20, £10 10s; 13-18 ft. 3x12-20, £10 10s; 9-11 ft. 3x11-18, £10; 12-18 ft. 3x10, £9 10s; 12-13 ft. 3x9, £10; 14-18 ft. 3x9, £9 15s; 12 ft. 3x8, £9; 12 ft. 3x7, £8 15s; 13 ft. 3x7, £8 10s; 14-17 ft. 3x7 £8 10s; 12-13 ft. 3x6, £8 5s; 14-18 ft. 3x6, £7 15s; 12-13 ft. 3x5, £8; 12-18 ft. 3x4, £7 15s; 9-11 ft. 3x9-10, £9 5s; 9-11 ft. 3x7-8, £8 5s; 9-11 ft. 3x4-6, £7 10s; 6-8 ft. 3x5-16, £7 10s; 2-5 ft. 3x3-11, £5 5s; 12-13 ft. 3x12-22 in. first quality, £14 15s; 9-17 ft. 3x12-20, £14 10s; 9-17 ft. 3x11, £17; 12-18 ft. 3x10, £14 10s; 12-19 ft. 3x9, £14 5s; 12-18 ft. 3x8 £12 5s; 12-18 ft. 3x5-7, £10 15s; 9-11 ft. 3x5-10, £12 15s; 2-8 ft. 3x3-18, £12; 12-13 ft. 3x12-22 in. second quality, £11 5s; 9-18 ft. 3x12-21, £10 15s; 9-18 ft. 3x11, £13 5s; 12-18 ft. 3x10, £10 10s; 12-18 ft. 3x9, £10 15s; 12-13 ft. 3x8, £10 5s; 14-18 ft. 3x8, £10; 12 ft. 3x7, £10 5s; 13-18 ft. 3x6, £9 5s; 13-19 ft. 3x4-5, £8 10s; 9-11 ft. 3x8-10, £9 10s; 9-11 ft. 3x4-7, £8 15s; 2-8 ft. 3x3-18, £7 10s. Ex. Norge, from Quebec.—12 ft. 3x11 in. first quality, £25 15s; 13 ft 3x11, £26; 11 ft. 3x11, £23 15s; 10 ft. 3x11, £23; 14-15 ft. 3x11 in. second quality, £16; 11 ft. 3x11, £13 10s; 10 ft. 3x11, £13 10s; 12-13 ft. 3x10, £12; 11-13 ft. 3x9, £12 5s; 6-14 ft. 3x8, £11 5s; 12-13 ft. 3x7, £10 15s. Ex. Devona, from Quebec.—7-16 ft. 4x5-6 in. unassorted red, £10 10s; 11-18 ft. 3x6, £10 5s; 10-18 ft. 3x6, £7 5s; 10-18 ft. 2x5, £7; 6-18 ft. 2x4, £7 15s. Ex. Monte Videan, from Quebec.—A quantity of unassorted red pine at from £6 10s. to £8 5s.

SPRUCE.—Ex. Verdandi, from Batiscan, Que.—11 ft. 3x9 in. second quality, £9 5s per std.; 10-11 ft. 3x9, £9; 12 ft. 3x7 in. second quality, £8 and £7 15s; 13 ft. 3x7, £7 15s. Ex. Fridtjof Nansen, from Quebec—13 ft. 3x9 in. third quality, £9 5s; 14 ft. 3x9 in. fourth quality, £8 15s; 6-16 ft. 3x9, £8 10s.

ASH TIMBER.—14-20 ft. 12¾x15 1-2 in., 45s per load of 50 cub. ft; 12-18 ft. 12¼x15¼ in., 45s.

OAK TIMBER.—23-31 ft. 17x25¾ in., 87s 6d per load; 22-35 ft. 16¼x23¼ in., 85s; 21-28 ft. 13¼x19¾ in., 82s 6d.

ROCK ELM TIMBER.—46-51 ft. 10 1-2 x15 in., 45s per load; 40-43 ft. 11¼x13¾ in., 52s 6d; 40-42 ft. 10 1-2x14 1-2 in., 50s; 36-40 ft. 11¼x15¼ in., 47s 6d; 36-39 ft. 11x15¾ in., 60s; 33-35 ft. 11x16 1-2 in., 67s 6d; 30x34 ft. 10¾x16 1-2 in., 62s 6d; 25-33 ft. 10¼x14¼ in., 60s; 25-30 ft. 11 1-2x16¼ in., 67s 6d.

BIRCH.—3x11-13 in. sawn, 11d per cub. ft; 3x10, 10 1-2d; 3x9, 10 1-2d; 3x8, 10d; 3x5-7, 9d; 3x10-16, 11d; 3x6-9, 10d.

TRADE OPENINGS.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the Canadian Government Office in London during the week ending 4th April, 1902. The names of the parties may be obtained from the publishers of this journal.

A firm of organ makers have asked to be furnished with the names of shippers of whitewood from Canada.

A firm at Leith, Scotland, make inquiry respecting the wood pulp trade of Canada, their object being to interest themselves in the importation of sulphite pulp.

The Canadian makers of butcher and other skewers ask to be placed in touch with English buyers.

DOORS AND MOULDINGS.

A large buyer of Canadian white pine doors and mouldings is open to contract with a mill for their entire output of No. 3 and 4 qualities of doors and all their mouldings during 1902. Write in first instance to Empire, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Orillia Planing Mills

and Sash and Door Factory
Near G. T. R. Station.

PLANING, MATCHING AND RE-SAWING
Done in any quantity. We guarantee satisfaction. Write for prices. Address,

S. POMEROY, Box 428, Orillia.

TO THE LUMBER TRADE

We will be represented in South Western Ontario by Mr. Frederick Shaw, of Forest, Ont., who comes with us as travelling salesman on May 1st, and who will call on the trade regularly. We are running our mills day and night and offer to the trade a well manufactured stock of band sawed lumber put up in grades under Michigan inspection rules. We solicit your inquiries, and all correspondence given prompt attention.

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited
SARNIA, ONT

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

The activity about the mills is the present prominent feature of the lumber business. Every preparation has been made for a big season's cut, and all that remains to transform expectations into realizations is a large and steady supply of logs. Gilmour & Hughson's large mill on the Hull side of the river is working on dimension timber. The W. C. Edwards Company's mill has also started for the season with a large gang of men. The Ottawa mill got down to business this year about a week before the larger mill at Rockland. Booth's mill is also running night and day, the night gang having been placed at work this week. Over 1,500 men are now employed in the Booth mill and yard. A large burner is in course of erection. In it the refuse sawdust will be disposed of. The E. B. Eddy Company's saw mill and the mills of smaller concerns in and about the city are all working on the season's cut.

From present indications very little lumber available for present sale is likely to be carried over. The mill men are daily in receipt of inquiries from local and outside dealers, and the prospects for a rapid turnover of lumber in the yards are good.

The Ottawa Transportation Company has got its fleet of 80 barges in readiness for the movement of the Ottawa and Hull mill cut. Shipments will commence early next week, and an extra busy season is looked for. The above company has a monopoly of the river carrying business. American barges carrying return cargoes of lumber have to get permission and pay for the privilege. Each of the Ottawa barges has a capacity of 350,000 feet of lumber, equal to 25 car loads. A couple of new barges will be placed in commission with the opening of the canal on Monday.

There is absolutely no change in the lumber prices this month. They are stationary and several lines are all held in second hands. Lath and shingles figure in this list, with several measurements of the better grade of lumber. Everyone is waiting for a slice of the new cut on which the mills have just started. When it is placed on the market it will no doubt have an effect on prices.

Building operations in the city have not as yet taken on the accustomed activity, but better things are looked for. The talk of strikes in the building trades is dying out, and local dealers are anticipating a busy season with the city trade. Shipments to the States have picked up, and the C. P. Railway and C. A. Railway report an increased inquiry for cars. The trade with the States by water will be large this season.

The dry weather has given the Ottawa lumbermen considerable trouble, and unless an abundance of rain marks the weather for the next week, many logs will be tied up, as the water is low. The Riordan Paper Company, of Hawkesbury, is said to have a considerable quantity of stuff on the Rough River which will have to be left there. This week a couple of large booms passed down the river to Grenville, en route to Montreal. The report that the Canadian Pacific Railway has purchased the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway and the Pontiac line is good news for the local lumbermen, the improved service will facilitate the handling of supplies. If the C.P.R. extends the lines as is predicted, new and valuable territory will be opened up.

In the provincial campaign the local lumber trade is deeply interested, as two of its members are prospective candidates. They are ex-Mayor Bingham and Alex. Lumsden, ex-M.L.A. Mayor White, of Pembroke, son of the late Andrew White, M.L.A., will contest North Renfrew in the Conservative interests against Mr. Munro, the sitting member, who is a well-known lumberman. Mayor White controls his father's interests in the lumber business. Mr. Alex. Lumsden, who returned a few days ago from the Temiscamingue district, states that the Kippewa Temiscamingue, and smaller lakes are still full of ice. Navigation will not be opened for some time. None of the mills are running yet.

At the annual meeting held here last week Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., the well-known lumberman, was elected President of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

OTTAWA, April 25th, 1902.

FIRES.

The saw mill of H. Elderkin & Co. at Port Greville, N.S., was destroyed by fire recently.

The saw mill of John Cooper, of Wallaceburg, Ont., was burned a few days ago. The loss is heavy.

The saw mill of George Tennant, at Bracebridge, Ont., together with a quantity of lumber, was burned last week.

The sash and door factory of Robertson & Hackett, Vancouver, B.C., was damaged by fire recently to the extent of $4,000.

Simmie's saw mill at Clavering, Ont., together with a quantity of lumber was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is about $6,000.

The sash and door factory of James York, at Chesterville, Ont., was destroyed by fire recently. The loss is estimated at $50,000, with no insurance.

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We are prepared to buy Telegraph Poles, all lengths, in any quantity.
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ALL KINDS OF
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FOR SALE.
A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to
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Through the Spruce Forests of the Laurentian Mountains—between Quebec and Hawkesbury.
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Flooring from $14.00
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HEMLOCK AND Hardwood Lumber.
Shipments direct from Mill, either C. P. R., G. T. R., or Water.
Large Stock of CEDAR, PINE and HEMLOCK. Hemlock Bill Timber a Specialty.
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Manufacturers of Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber, and dealers in Cordwood
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WHOLESALE LUMBER
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Have presently for sale at various points of shipment, by either rail or water route, on the Ottawa River, pine cuttings of different grades from seasons 1900 and 1901. Will quote upon small lots or heavy blocks.
Correspondence Solicited.

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following shipments of lumber, etc., from Canadian ports are reported since last issue:

From Halifax, N.S.: Steamer Peruvian, for Liverpool, 276,670 feet birch deals, value $4,134. Str. Briardene, for Manchester, 11,654 pcs. birch plank, 3,032 pcs. birch ends, 12,828 pcs. hemlock deals, 792 pcs. hemlock ends, 34,330 pcs. spruce deals, 24,642 pcs. spruce ends.

From St. John, N.B.: Str. Florence, for London, 1,300 bales pulp, by St. John Sulphite Pulp Co. Str. Manchester Trader, for Manchester, 37,580 birch poles, 4,070 pcs. birch timber, 7,800 pcs. elm lumber, 200 stds. deals, 800 bales pulp. Str. Lake Ontario, for Liverpool, 232 tons birch timber, 93,737 ft. deals, 2,692 ft. scantling, 3,598 ft. ends, 2,394 ft. boards, 4,413 ft. birch plank, by W. M. Mackay; 2,235 doors by Troop & Son; 56,000 ft. lumber, 182 pcs timber, by Troope & Son. Schr. Reporter, for Salem, 16,015 ft. scantling, 125,726 ft. plank, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Edward W. Perry, for City Island, 256,844 ft. planks, 14,428 ft. scantling, by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. Avon, for City Island, 197,983 ft. deals, 18,227 ft. plank, 3,013 ft. scantling, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Ayr, for Salem, 141,604 ft. boards, 2,429 ft. scantling, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Emma S. Osler, for Eastport, 20,000 barrel staves, by Randolph & Baker. Steamer Numidian, for Liverpool, 358,188 feet deals, 22,500 feet scantling, 12,354 feet ends, 12,376 feet boards, 4,855 feet birch plank, 600 tons birch timber, by W. M. Mackay; 2,388 pieces maple blocks, 22,080 feet elm logs, by William Thomson & Co.; 878 parcels wood pulp, by Sissiboo Pulp Co.

From Vancouver, B. C.: Barque Pallas, for London, England, 1,080,573 feet rough fir, value $16,610, by British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.

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Montreal
Ottawa
Three Rivers
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TIMBER, DEAL and LUMBER EXPORTERS.
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Make a Specialty of Long Pine, Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff.
WE SHIP BY C.P.R., G.T.R. AND BY WATER

Veneers, Hardwoods, Ash, Elm, Birch, Basswood—Clothboards—Cheese Box Bands and Rims.
THE PATENT CLOTHBOARD CO., of Parry Sound, Limited, Parry Sound, Ont

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Sawn to Sizes—Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Spruce and Poplar Pulpwood.

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C.P.R. and G.T.R. Delivery.
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WHITE PINE LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.
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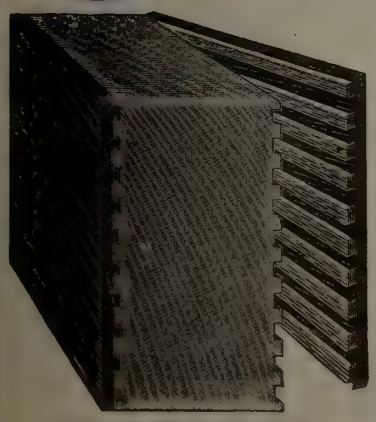

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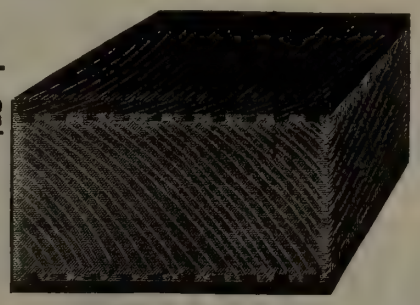

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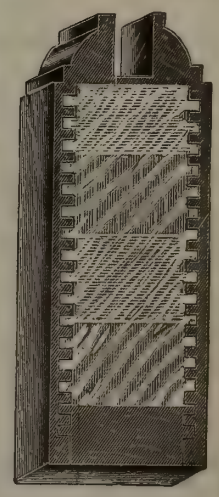

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THE BOSTON MARKET.

The spruce lumber situation still hinges on the log drives. The weather conditions east still continue unfavorable for driving, and the probabilities thoroughly favor a hang-up of a good portion of the new logs in the tributaries of the big rivers. Manufacturers, consequently, ev nce a determination to either withdraw otations entirely, or bid $1.50 to $2 per usand over last winter's prices. Quotations are $18 to $20 on ordinary frames; 10-in. and over, $20 to $22, with the lower quotations more nearly nominal than otherwise.

Hemlock is still very firm, with the supply limited: Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet stock, $15 to $15.50 for good eastern; random, eastern, $14 to $14.50; Pennsylvania, No. 1, $16 to $17.50; No. 2, $15 to $15.50.

White pine continues remarkably strong: Here, uppers, 1-in, $75 to $80; 2½ and 3 in, $80 to $85; 4-in. $85 to $88; selects, 1 to 1½ in. $68; 2-in. $69 to $70; 2½ to 3 in. $74 to $76; 4-in. $79 to $80; fine common, 1-in. $60 to $63; 1¼ to 1½ in. $64 to $66; 2-in. $68 to $70; 2½ and 3 in. $69 to $71; 4-in. $80; barn boards, $23 to $33; coffin boards, $27 to $32.

Hardwood lumber is very firm, with exception of common plain, oak which is weak and easy: Quartered oak, $64 to $66; plain oak, $41 to $45; common and rejects, $20 to $25; red oak no market; white wood, $42 to 43; sap and common, $30 to $35; brown ash, $41 to $44; white ash, $43 to $46; maple, $28 to $30; end-dried white maple, $38 to $42; birch, $27 to $30; birch, 75 per cent. red, $45 to $50; elm, $29 to $31.

Shingles continue very firm, with spot prices 15c above quotations on extras and clears, with a very light demand for second clears: To arrive, extra cedar, $3.35 to $3.40; clear, $2.85; second clear, $2.35; extra No. 1, $1.75 to $1.90; Washington and British Columbia red cedar, 16-inch, five butts to 2 inches, $3.75 to $3.80; 18-inch, $4.25 to $4.50.

Clapboards are very scarce and firm, with prices at wide range, depending on how badly they are wanted: Extra spruce, $38 to $40; clear, $36 to $38; second clear, $33 to $35; extra No 1, $24 to $26.

Laths are firm: 1⅜ inch at $3.15 to $3.20; 1½ inch, at $3.

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New Mill Erected 1901. Capacity 100 Million a Year.

Spicer Shingle Mill Co., Limited

The purpose of this advertisement to try and convince the Lumber Trade of Canada that we are the only company in British Columbia manufacturing and shipping shingles in large quantities, or that we "know it all." We recognize that "there are others" and that we are not the only "pebble on the beach." To try and make you believe that we are the only people who can supply you **promptly** and in **large quantities** with a **high-grade** shingle would not only be a **fish** and a **bear** story combined, but it would be gall of the bitterest kind.

Our competitors in the shingle business in B. C. are nice people, and we presume that they know their business; but we are nice people too, and as we have been in the trade as long as any of them, and a **great deal longer** than the most of them, we know that we know our business, and that our competitors are not in the possession of any points of value regarding the manufacture of shingles which has not come to **our knowledge**.

Our old mill was burned down in May last, and in its place we have built what is at the present time the **Largest** Shingle Mill in B. C.

Our new Mill has 7 of the latest improved type of Dunbar machine, which we run night and day—giving us a capacity of about **100 Million** a year.

Competent judges who have seen our new mill, tell us that it is one of the most **substantial**, carefully **constructed**, and best **planned** mills in this province. We ourselves think it is **the very best** shingle mill in B. C.; and we know that it is **equipped** with all the very latest improved Shingle Machinery.

Will the trade please note that our contract with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. closed on December 31, 1901. Orders sent to us by letter or telegraph shall have our best attention.

We want our share of your shingle business, and can **guarantee** you satisfaction in **every particular**.

Spicer Shingle Mill Co., Limited,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Another Little Mill

There will be over a million feet of sawn lumber used in this one plant for construction only; over 30,000 lin. feet of piling, besides rock foundations; two car-loads of shingle machines only; over 7 miles steam pipe 1 1-2 inch and up in diameter. A summary of all the material that will be used in the construction of this plant shows that there will be over 320 car-loads, or 21 trains of 15 car-loads each.

With all our past experience in the shingle business, of which we make a specialty, and with all the latest and best improvements in machinery and mill construction, we expect it to be the most complete and up-to-date mill in North America, where shingles can be made better than in the ordinary mill.

The above plant will be in operation about the first of June, and although this mill will have a daily (24 hours) capacity of 1,250,000 shingles, the dealers and consumers need not be afraid of any particular surplus, but can rest assured that there will be one firm on the coast manufacturing red cedar shingles from whom they can get their wants supplied in a hurry with that old reliable "Hastings Brand" so much talked about.

CUSTOMERS' ATTENTION.—Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of January, 1902, all arrangements with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. of New Westminster, B. C., for the handling of any of our shingles will be ended, and until further notice our authorized general agents will be Mr. Jas. Twitchell, Clinton, Ont., for Ontario, and Mr. Samuel Ashfield of Winnipeg, Man, for Manitoba and the North-West; therefore, orders for straight or mixed cars sent through the above agents or direct to us will have equally prompt and careful attention.

Shingle Mill, Hastings, B.C.; Lumber and Shingle Mill, Vancouver, B.C.; Shingle Mill, New Whatcom, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Sumas, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Carroll Siding, Wash.

The Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co., Limited
Office, 450 Westminster Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

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MESSRS. JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also primefresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.

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Machine Knives, Peter Hay, Galt, Ont.
Saw Sharpening Wheels, Hart Emery Wheel Co., Hamilton, Ont.
The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, New York and Toronto.
Turbines, Madison Williams, Port Perry, Ont.
Tool Handles, Blyth Handle Works.
Tents, Canoes, &c., Peterborough Canoe Co. Peterborough, Ont.
Wire Mats, B. Greening Wire Co., Hamilton, Ont.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES--WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No. 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	26 00	28 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common		16 00
2x10 common		17 00
2x12 common		17 50
3x10 common		17 00
3x12 common		17 50
1x10 and 12 common	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding common		15 50
1 inch strips, common		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 50	17 50
1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 50	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
⅛ inch No. 1 Lath		3 0
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		3 00
1⅜ inch Norway lath.		2 85
X white pine shingles		1 10
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts.		2 25
XXX white pine shingles		3 15
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toronto		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.

Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in	1sts and 2nds	$26 00	$28 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in		22 00	24 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in		23 00	25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2		17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R. 1 in.		18 00	20 00
" 1½ "	2	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8		24 00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in		21 00	24 00
" 1½ to 2		20 00	22 00
" m. r. 1 "	1¼	17 00	18 00
Butternut 1 "	1½	23 00	25 00
" 2 "	3	25 00	28 00
Chestnut 1 "	2	24 00	26 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 2 "	4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 "	1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run 2 "	3	17 00	19 00
Elm rock, mill run 1 to	1¼"	20 00	22 00
Elm rock, mill run 1½"	3	23 00	25 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½"	2	32 00	35 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1	1½	18 00	19 00
Maple 1sts and 2nds 2 "	4	20 00	21 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1½	31 00	33 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 "	4	34 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1½	32 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 "	4	35 00	38 00
Oak quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	2	60 00	65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1 "	3	85 00	100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 2		24 00	28 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings: 1 in. x 8 in. and up	$34 00	
1¼ in. and 1½ in. x 8 in. and up	38 00	42 00
2 in. x 8 in. and up	40 00	45 00
Pine, good strips: 1 in.	29 00	30 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	30 00	34 00
2 in.	30 00	35 00
Pine, good shorts: 1 in.	20 00	24 00
1¼ in and 1½ in.	22 00	26 00
2 in.	24 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b. m.	20 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better sto k	17 00	20 00
Pine 8 s. c. and better stock	15 00	16 00
Pine, 8 up s. c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s. c. strips	13 00	15 00
Pine, s c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 barn	19 00	
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "	17 00	
Lath, per M: No. 1 white pine	3 00	3 25
No. 2 white pine	2 00	2 25
Spruce	2 00	2 25
Red Pine	2 00	2 50
Cedar Shingles: Clear Butt	2 00	2 00
xxx	2 60	3 00
Pine Shingles: xx	1 25	1 50
Clear Butt	1 75	2 00
xxx	2 50	3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	45	53
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	48	56
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " " & size	45	55

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	25
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	19
16 " "	22	24
17 " "	26	28
18 " "		32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide		$63 00	
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.		68 00	
2½ and 3 in.		70 00	
4 in.		75 00	
Selects, 1 in., 8 in. and up wide		$64 00	
1¼, 1½ and in.		61 00	
2½ and 3 in.		65 00	
4 in.		70 00	

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide		52 00	
1¼ and 1½ in.		54 00	
2in.		54 00	
2½ and 3in., 8in. and up wide		60 00	
4 in.		65 00	

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1in., 7 in. and up wide		36 00	
1¼ and 1½ in.		48 00	
2in		5000	
2½ and 3in., 7in. and up wide.		51 00	
4 in.		55 00	

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide		47 00	
1¼x3 in. wide		47 00	
1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide		43 00	
6 in. wide		47 00	

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide		43 00	
1¼ in., 6 in. wide		47 00	
1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide		43 00	
in., 6 in. wide		47 00	

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide		30 00	
1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide		26 00	

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.		29 00	
10 in.		23 00	
9 in.		21 00	
8 and 7 in.		22 00	
No. 2, 12 in.		25 00	
10 in.		21 00	
No. 2, 9 in.		21 00	
8 and 7 in.		21 00	
No. 3, 12 in.		19 50	
10 in.		18 00	
9 in.		18 50	
8 in.		18 50	

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide		$15 00	
1 in., 6 in. wide		17 00	
1 in., 7 in. wide and up		17 00	
1 in., 13 in. and up wide		$18 00	
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 7 in. and up wide		19 00	

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide		30 00	
1 in., 6 in. wide		30 00	
1 in., 10 in. and up wide		30 00	
1¼, 1½ and 8 in. and up wide		30 00	

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX		4 00	
Clear Butts		3 00	
Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.		3 50	
Clear Butts		2 50	

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine		3 75	
No. 2. White Pine		3 25	
Hemlock		2 75	

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$74	$76
2½ in.	74	76
1 to 2 in.	68	70
4 inch uppers	74	76
Selects, 2½ in up	68	70
1 to 2 in.	60	62
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	47	52
1 to 2 in.	35	45
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	32	42
No. 2	25	30
No. 3	21	26
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	40	45
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	28	30
Stained saps	25	30
Bracket plank	30	35
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35	40
Dressing boards, narrow		23
1x10 inch shippers	20	21
1x12 inch shippers	$21	$23
4/4 inch " 13" & up	23	24
4/4 Box boards, 6" and up		18
10-in. dressing and better	28	30
10-in. common	18	19
12-in. dressing and better	35	37
Common, 1x12		19
No. 1 barn, 1x12	27	28
1x10	24	25
1x8	22	23
No. 2 barn, 1x12	24	25
1x10	22	23
1x8	20	21
Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	27	30
" " 2 inch	30	32
Dressing	26	32
Common		20

LATH.

Pine	$	$3 50
Spruce	$	$3 50

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 00	$4 75	Bound butts, 6x18	$5 25	5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock		2 20
Smooth, 6x18	4 50	4 75	Spruce		2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		70 00	
2½ and 3 in.		75 00	
4 in.		75 00	
Selects, 1 to 2 in.	62 00	63 0	
2½ and 3 in.		65 00	
4 in.		67 00	
Fine common, 1 in.		5 00	
1¼ and 2½ in.		55 00	
2 in.		56 00	
3 in.		65 00	
4 in.		65 00	
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.		40 00	
1¼ and 1½ in.		50 00	
No. 2, 1 in.		23 00	
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in		38 00	
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		25 00	
Dressing 1¼ in.		34 00	
1¼x10 and 12		35	
1½ in.		34 50	
2 in.		36 50	
Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.		38 50	
No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 2 in.	40 00	42 00	
No. 2 Mou'ding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	30 00	32 00	
Barn, No. 1, 12 in.		28 00	
6, 8 and 10 in		24 00	
No. 2, 10 in.		22 00	
No. 2, 12 in.		24 00	
No. 3, 10 in.		19 00	
No. 3, 12 in.		21 00	
Box, 1x4		15 00	
1x6 to 12 in.	17 00	17 50	
1x13 in and up		18 00	
1¼ and 1½ in.		18 00	
Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		14 50	

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in.	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 in.	35 00	37 00	Strips	19 00	21 00
			Com. and culls	13 00	15 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls	12 00	14 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up,	22 00	24 00
			Com. & good culls	12 00	14 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in. & up	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	20 00	22

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd hard, 6 in.	18 00	20 00	1st & 2d, soft 6in & up,	17 00	

WHAT CONSTITUTES A COMPLETE FILING ROOM OUTFIT.

Successful saw fitting requires two essentials—a well equipped filing room and a capable saw filer in charge of it. Saws do not run or fit themselves and they require fine fitting to produce a maximum quantity and improved quality of output on a minimum saw kerf. Hence it is usually an unwise economy that does not provide both essentials, and the most successful sawmill and factory operators consider it good practice to supply every machine or tool calculated to improve or facilitate the filer's work.

Every operator of a sawmill or woodworking plant has a substantial investment in mill and saws. His profits depend largely upon having his lumber or finished product well manufactured on a maximum output and a minimum saw kerf. He spends money for saws which for some operators last for years until worn out; for others, last for weeks until worthless from cracks or other defective conditions.

There are some operators whose saws run finely;others whose saws run ndifferently well or poorly, on an irresponsible wave line, because of poor swaging, sharpening, side-dressing, irregular tensioning, etc. This is a suggestion of no swage, no sharpener, no shaper, no stretcher; or, if such tools are in use they are defective, out of repair, and not uniform or efficient in operation. As a result the buyer may take the stock for a dollar or more less per thousand feet than market prices.

This suggests that the filing room is the initial point for profits in the use of saws. The purchase of filing room equipment is variously approached by different operators. One can observe all manner of ideas on the subject, ranging from those of the man in whose mind is predominant this proposition: "I want just as few and cheap machines as my filer can possibly get along with. I want him to work and earn his money by continuous hand labor—what have you second-hand, cheap?" to those of the man who says: "I want the best saw fitting outfit obtainable—a machine and tool for every service, everything must be up-to-date if not ahead of date."

A proper conservatism in buying is always judicious, and it is manifestly true that not all mill men have the same purchasing power, or can afford to be similarly equipped, or can carry on their business with equal success and profit, but it is a self-evident truth to the well informed that the best results from saws are contingent upon fine swaging, sharpening, sidedressing, tensioning and brazing; results obtainable only from the use of high-grade, efficient saw fitting appliances in the hands of a capable operator. The life of saw fitting machinery depends directly on the quality and strength of construction, and on the care bestowed by the operator. Defective contruction and lack of proper care account for the number of sharpeners, stretchers, swages, brazing clamps, etc., in the mills to-day in disuse or unsatisfactory use.

The ideas of millmen and filers differ as to what machines and tools comprise an efficient filing room outfit, but as manufacturers of such equipment familiar with the possibilities in the way of a machine or tool for every service, we enumerate below the several appliances that are found in practice to be necessary or desirable for the several processes of sharpening, swaging, sidedressing, jointing, leveling, tensioning, retoothing, shearing, lap making, brazing, patching, etc. This list contemplates an outfit that will please the most critical and provides a machine or tool for every service so far as conceived to date—our own manufacture. It is an elactic list that will accommodate itself to the requirements of the most or the least critical or liberal buyers. It may be observed that there are "degrees" in filing room outfits, the "positive degree" applying to the outfit that includes only the absolutely indispensable machines; the "comparative degree" to that outfit which includes in general a fair assortment, fully up to the equipment of the average operator; the "superlative degree" to that outfit which includes a machine or tool for every service, each the best obtainable, and the whole calculated to secure the greatest efficiency in mill operation as a result of the perfect fitting of the saws. The practical millman or filer can profitably compare his own outfit in use with the list below and note his comparative efficiency. A few hundred dollars more or less is the measurement in money between the "positive" and the "superlative" degree in filing room equipment, the saving in investment cost at 7 per cent. ranging from $15 to $50 per year. There are millmen who are saving this difference in first cost and fixed investment and who are losing thousands of dollars annually in poorly manufactured lumber, ruined saws and expense for labor idle while the mill waits on the saw fitting. There are millmen who spend from $10,000 to $50,000 on a plant, critical to a degree in everything that pertains to the heavy machinery, power plant, belting and saws, who fail to maintain the same high standard of excellence in the saw fitting department, regardless of the fact that a magnificent power plant, and the rapid handling of logs by steam, and their manufacture by the most modern of mills, cannot compensate for poor saw fitting.

A LOG BAND SAW FILING ROOM OUTFIT.

For Sharpening.—An antomatic sharpener of suitable capacity, equipped with double feed finger device and post brackets for support of saw, and with idle pulley for use in fitting up work. This system does not contemplate the support of saw to sharpener on a set of adjustable pulleys, the use of which for this purpose has been largely discarded owing to the fact that they are not found to afford the most accurate feed.

For Swaging.—An automatic power or hand swage, either of which may on occasion be supplemented by the use of an upset swage or a swage bar. A grasshopper type of swage is desirable in any filing room and a power swage also unless the teeth cannot be maintained of fairly even length.

For Sidedressing.—A swage shaper or pressure sidedressing tool is now generally regarded as indispensable, as its use secures the ideal tooth. A file sidedresser may also prove useful, but for regular use it is not highly recommended.

For Leveling and Tensioning.—A doghead and a crossface hammer weighing from 2 to 3 lbs. An iron leveling block, face 14x72 inches or smaller, surfaced both sides to permit of reversing. A steel faced anvil 12x16 or smaller. A concave back gauge from 6 to 10 feet long for testing the back of saw. A straight edge and tension gauge of proper lengths. A saw stretcher of abundant power, with rolls properly crowned that track and travel together. Perfect efficiency in this machine is of the utmost importance and a machine lacking in the particulars mentioned is inferior, as its work may have to be undone. If there is much shearing of saws, the stretcher should be equipped with a rotary shear, a feature of our geared machines.

For Shearing.—A combined shearing and crosscutting machine that may be used either to shear the back or toothed edge of saw or to cut saw in two preparatory to lap making.

For Retoothing.—A retoother with dies made specially to suit the special requirements. This machine may also have combined with it dies for shearing. Additional sets of dies for special requirements are often to advantage.

For Lap Making.—A lap grinder or a lap cutter. As between an efficient machine of either type there is little to choose.

For Brazing.—A powerful brazing clamp that will insure uniform pressure across the entire surface of the lap. A machine for this service cannot be too heavy and powerful. A forge for heating the irons. The ordinary open hearth portable forge may be used for the purpose, but a special forge with tuyures arranged to secure a uniform heating of the irons their entire length, is more efficient. Good silver solder, brazine, etc

For Fitting Up.—An iron filling clamp with planed jaws of proper length. A set of adjustable pulleys for support of saw is convenient but not necessary if saw is fitted in connection with sharpener, and an idle pulley is in place for use in pulling saw around. A file jointer. An emery wheel dresser. Instruction book on hammering.

For Checking Cracks.—A crack drill or prick punch may be used for checking small cracks. But the use of our patch machine for preparing the surface of a cracked saw ready for repairing by means of the application of a patch is highly desirable.

For Power.—An engine for driving the filing room machinery independent of the mill machinery, to afford a steady, independent power at any time, is highly desirable.

Add to the above good saws and emery wheels and a capable saw filer and the successful fitting of the saws will be assured.

A BAND RESAW FILING ROOM OUTFIT.

Band resaws in general use vary from 2 to 8 inches wide and from 16 to 24 gauge, and differ from the log band saw only in size. Compared with log bands, resaws require as great or even greater care and skill in fitting, because of the thinner gauges employed and the desirability of perfectly converting valuable lumber into proper thicknesses without waste.

The attempt to fit resaws without a suitable equipment of machines and tools is not economical, because of the waste in stock, poor manufacture involving extra care and labor on the part of those that work up the stuff into manufactured form, and the loss arising from breakage and destruction of saws. The greater need of suitable appliances is also evident from the fact that many of the filers called upon to take care of band resaws are men of little or no previous experience on such saws, and hence whatever is calculated to facilitate and improve their work is not only desirable but also essential.

Our outfits as regularly furnished comprise the following: (1) Automatic sharpener equipped with double feed finger device and post brackets for support of saw, with an idle pulley for use in fitting up work. (2) A stretcher for tensioning. (3) A grasshopper swage, with a small upset for occasional use. (4) A swage shaper for sidedressing, which is indispensable to the best results, although some make use of a file sidedresser. (5) A brazing clamp. (6) A filing clamp. (7) A jointer. (8) A steel faced anvil 6x10 or larger. (9) A leveling block 8x48, surfaced both sides. (10) A pair of 2 to 2½ lb. resaw hammers. (11) A set of resaw straight edges and tension gauges. (12) For those that make their own saws or have much shearing or retoothing to do, a retoother and shear. (13) A lap cutter or lap grinder, if many brazes are necessary. (14) A forge of suitable character for heating the brazing irons, silver solder, acid. (15) An emery wheel dresser. (16) A book of instruction on band saw fitting and tensioning will be found of use to beginners or those who have had little experience in saw work, and are not familiar with the best practice.

A SMALL BAND SAW FILING ROOM OUTFIT.

The appliances necessary to the proper care of small band saws ranging from 1-8 to 1, 2 or 3 inches, include an automatic filing machine, automatic setting machine, set of adjustable stretching wheels for support of saw, a filing vise, a brazing lamp, solder or spelter, etc.

A FILING ROOM OUTFIT FOR RECIPROCATING SAWS.

For gang, frame, web, and jib saws, the outfit of machines and tools must depend upon the size and kind of the saws and the methods employed in the fitting, which vary in different localities,but in general for saws that exceed 3 inches wide and 18 inches long, the following appliances, in size suited to requirements, are found desirable:

Automatic sharpener, swage, upset swage, or bar and swaging hammer, filing clamp, stretcher, jointer, swage shaper or file sidedresser, anvil, hammers, straight edges, emery wheel dresser.

For very small gang saws a swage, shaper and filing clamp.

A CIRCULAR SAW FILING ROOM OUTFIT.

The selection of circular saw fitting equipment must depend entirely upon the size and character of the saws, which differ materially in the various sawmills and woodworking plants.

No sawmill of 10,000 or more feet per day capacity can afford to do without an automatic sharpener, and in mills or factories where there are a considerable number of rip and cut-off saws in use, an automatic rip and cut-off sharpener should be employed.

The use of a machine swage on all large ripsaws is indespensable, and a more general introduction of such a tool for swaging small factory saws would afford results far superior to hand swaging or the mixed use of swage and spring set, or the use of spring set only.

A suitable outfit of hammering tools is always essential. A good equipment will include the following: Automatic rip saw sharpener for large saws. Automatic or hand rip and cut-off sharpener for medium or small saws. Swage shaper or file sidedresser Jointer. Hammering bench. Anvil and hammers of proper size. Emery wheel dresser. Instruction book on saw hammering and fitting.—From catalogue of Baldwin, Tuthill & Bolton, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE NEWS

—D. R. Galbraith is starting a saw mill at Mar, Ont.

—G.B. Johnston is opening a lumber yard at Edrans, Man.

—John Reid contemplates building a saw mill at Fort Francis, Ont.

—Laird Bros. are building a new planing mill at Dresden, Ont.

—Coward & Company are opening a sash and door factory at Fernie, B.C.

—S. Larue & Son are building a sash and door factory at Mountain, Ont.

—Mr. Moses, of Kemptville, Ont., is building a saw mill and tub factory at Carp.

—W. W. Peck & Son have registered partnership as lumber dealers at Sutton, Ont.

—Hamm & Klassen have purchased the planing mill of J. Wiebe, at Hague, Man.

—Truman Bros. have sold their saw mill at Ponoka, N.W.T., to Loewen & Company.

—A. A. Ryley is refitting his mill at Little Current, Ont., and putting in a Dutch oven.

—Delorme & Cardinal have just commenced business as lumber dealers in Montreal.

—James McEwen, lumber dealer, Arcola, N.W.T., has been succeeded by R. E. Gordon.

—Owen Bros. have installed a new shingle machine in their mill at Richard's Landing, Ont.

—M. Brennan & sons, of Hamilton, Ont., are building an addition to their woodworking factory.

—The saw mill of George Gilmour at Edraelon, N. B., which was recently burned, is being rebuilt.

—Robert Hannington is building a saw mill near Glassville, N.B., for the manufacture of hardwoods.

—Mork ll & Whitworth, lumber dealers, Morris, Man., have sold out to the Morris Lumber Company.

—It is said that T. &. J. Conlon, of Little Current, Ont., intend installing a new band saw in their mill at Picnic Island.

—E. Hutchison s saw mill at Campbellton, N.B., commenced operations on March 31st, the earliest in its history.

—Charles Miller's shingle mill at Pokiok, N.B., which was closed down last fall, has commenced operations.

—The Prescott Lumber Company, New Mills, N.B., are building a shingle mill of an annual capacity of about 12,000,000 shingles.

—Clarke Bros., of Beaver River, N.S., are adding a planer and other machinery for the purpose of utilizing the waste of their saw mill.

—A new saw mill is being built at Hintonburg, Ont., by James Lunney & Company. It is expected to be ready for operations in May.

—The ratepayers of Sturgeon Falls, Ont., carried a by-law on April 4th to assist Cockburn & Sons, of that place, in building a new saw mill.

McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, Ont., are macadamazing the roads throughout their extensive lumber yards. Stone to a depth of eight inches is being laid.

—A bill to encourage the establishment of industries in the province of New Brunswick for the manufacture of hardwood specialties was defeated in the legislature last month.

—The lumber firms of Willoughby & Duncan and R. F. Williams, Regina, N.W.T., have been amalgamated under the name of the Regina Lumber & Supply Company, Limited.

—It is the intention of the J. & T. Charlton Saw Mill Company to operate their mill at Collingwood, Ont., day and night during the greater portion of this season. The company are building a new office.

—William Bradon, of Bayfield, Ont., recently cut an elm tree which measured 7 feet across the butt and made eleven 10-foot logs, containing in all about 6,000 superficial feet of lumber and 10 cords of stove wood.

—Caldwell & Company, of the Virden, Man., Nurseries, has received an order from the Dominion Government Forestry Department for 200,000 Manitoba maple seedlings and 60,000 Russian poplar trees.

—Recent heavy rains in New Brunswick caused destruction to the property of C. M. Bostwick at Salmon River. The large dam gave way and the mill was practically destroyed. The damage will exceed $20,000.

—The Revelstoke Lumber Company, of Revelstoke, B.C., have made improvements to their saw mill, having added a moulding machine, resaw and a 30 h.p. engine for driving the planers. The mill and boiler house have been roofed with iron.

—The Keewatin Lumber Company, of Keewatin, Ont., repaired their saw mill prepatory to commencing the season's operations. They had a stock of logs on hand, and did not have to wait for the opening of navigation on the Lake of the Woods.

—The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited, has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing broom and tool handles, dowels, chair parts, and other wooden specialties. It is proposed to build a factory at Huntsville, Ont., and to engage in the export trade.

—The annual meeting of the Lower West Miramichi Log Driving Company was held at Fredericton, N. B., on March 12th. A small dividend was declared, and the following officers elected: President, W. M. Richards; secretary, H. Beckwith; directors, M. Welsh, T. Lynch and William Richards.

—The shareholders of the Blonde Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Chatham, have elected the following officers: President, William Ball; vice-president, N. H. Stevens; secretary-treasurer, T. C. O'Rourke; assistant secretary, T. J. Doyle; manager, Benjamin Blonde; assistant manager, George Blonde.

—It is understood that the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company, who purchased the property of the Moodyville Land and Saw Mill Company, will not operate the Moodyville mill, the object in making the purchase being to secure the ownership of the timber limits, which are estimated to contain 150,000,000 superficial feet of spruce, cedar, etc.

—M. J. McKercher and associates have just completed the erection of a saw mill at a point fourteen miles from Elko, B.C., on the line of the Crow's Nest Southern Railway. The mill has a daily capacity of 40,000 feet, and will be operated night and day for the next three months. The owners have a contract to supply piling, bridge timber and ties for the Crow's Nest Southern road.

—The Cushing Box Company, Limited, which is applying for incorporation, has not been formed to take over the lumber business of Andre, Cushing & Company at St. John, N. B., but is a new concern. The company have fitted up a box mill at Milford, where modern machinery has been installed for the manufacture of box shooks. George S. Cushing is associated with the enterprise.

—The largest tree known to have been discovered in British Columbia was found recently by Mr. Higgins, who purchased the timber in Hastings Park from the city of Vancouver, and is now taking out shingle bolts there. He came across the shell of a burnt cedar that measured sixteen feet across on the inside. It is fifty-seven feet in circumference and six horses could, according to Mr. Higgins, stand abreast inside the tree.

—The business of the Boake Manufacturing Company, Toronto, has been transferred to the Boake Manufacturing Company, Limited, G. W. Boake becoming president and manager, A. U. DePencier vice-president, and F. K. Ebbitt secretary. Mr. Ebbitt was for a number of years with J. R. Booth, of Ottawa. It is the intention of the new company to extend their yards and build a large dry kiln. They have the sole agency for the J. D. Shier Lumber Company's end-matched birch and maple flooring.

—The employees of A. Cushing & Company's shingle mill at St. John, N.B., went on strike last month for higher wages. It is said to have been the custom to reduce the wages of the employees during the winter months and to restore them to a higher scale on May 1st. The employees demanded that the advance to the summer scale should be put into effect earlier in the spring. It is stated that if the men do not accept the terms of the engagement it is possible that the mill may be closed all summer.

—McDougal, Brandon & Austin, of Lindsay, Ont., have purchased Grand Island, in Balsam Lake, from the executors of the R. C. Smith estate. The island contains 1,200 acres, 300 of which is totally cleared, the remainder being good hemlock and hardwood bush.

—The Cleveland Sarnia Saw Mills Company, of Sarnia, Ont., has recently been sinking a well, hoping to find salt. When the well was driven a depth of 700 feet a gas vein was struck. The tools were driven out of the well as though shot from a dynamite gun. The drill house and a derrick were demolished, and the gas was ignited by a fire in the building. The result was a pyrotechnic display such as is seldom seen. A blaze of gas rose to a height of 75 feet and for several nights illuminated the St. Clair river about Sarnia. The gas burned itself out in a few days and work on the salt well was continued.

—In reply to a question in the Quebec Legislature as to the area in square miles sold as timber limits in Quebec, Hon. Mr. Parent submitted the following figures:—1. 61,886 miles, or 39,607,040 acres. 2. Upper Ottawa, 22,230 miles; Lower Ottawa, 5,796 miles; St. Maurice, 11,598 miles; St. Charles, 1,474 miles; Lake St. John, 5,876 miles; Bonaventure and Gaspe, 3,483 miles; Rimouski, 2,175 miles; Saguenay, 5,030 miles; Granville, 1,393 miles; Montmagny, 867 miles; Metapedia, 665 miles; Chaudiere, 688 miles; St. Francis, 517 miles; Arthabaska, 94 miles.

—In the British Columbia Legislature Mr. Tatlow moved for an order for the return setting forth the amount of royalties collected on timber cut within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway belt in the past three years, from which such royalties were collected and the amount of timber cut; also how much had been exported not manufactured, and what quantity paid no royalty whatever. His object was to show that the amendment of the land act prohibiting the export of timber was ill considered. He contends that provincial lands are thereby decreased in value, to the advantage of those held privately, such as those within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway belt. Hon. Mr. Wells said that so far as the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway lands were concerned, the Government had no means of exacting terms in regard to them, as they were held in free simple, and not amenable to the laws of the province.

CASUALTIES.

Fredinand Demers was killed recently in his father's saw mill at St. Raymond, Que., by being caught in the shafting.

A Chinaman employed at Roche's mill on Burrard Inlet, B.C., fell across a circular saw and was almost severed in twain.

THE LAURIE ENGINE COMPANY.

The Laurie Engine Company, of Montreal, which has for years been well-known as the principal builders of large engines in Canada, has just had an important change made in its control. The majority of the old board of directors having retired, the company's affairs are now under the direction of a new board, consisting of Messrs. C. E. L. Porteous, Wm. Yuile, F. L. Wanklyn, C. W. Davis, W. G. Ross, Walter H. Laurie and John Laurie. Mr. Porteous has been chosen president, and Mr. Yuile vice-president. The change will, without doubt, result in a large extension of the business, as on account of the extensive connections of the new members of the board, it will bring the company into touch with a much larger field. The increased financial facilities afforded will also enable the company to undertake much larger work than before, although it now holds the record for the biggest engine in Canada. The change will also add greatly to the strength of the company. The intimate connection of Mr. Porteous, who is president of the Montreal & St. Lawrence Light, Heat & Power Company, and a director of several of the leading companies in Montreal, and Mr. Yuile, who is president of the Diamond Glass Company, with a large number of Canada's principal financial interests, will lead to a large increase in the financial resources of the company. Mr. Wanklyn, general manager of the Montreal Street Railway Company, and Mr. Davis, who is general manager of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city, will take an active interest in the mechanical side of the business. There is no change in the other offices, the position of managing director being retained by Mr. Walter H. Laurie, known to be an expert as a steam and mechanical engineer, thus assuring the continued success of the company in engineering matters.

THE E. LONG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

T business of the above company was established n t year 1865, by Mr. Robert Brammer, as a ounry and machine shop. Mr. Brammer made a speel study of shingle machines, he being the inventor of th celebrated "Clipper," as well as holding patents for several other machines. In the year 1895 Messrs. Long & Thompson entered into partnership and purcased the business of the late Mr. Brammer. New buildgs wers erected, including moulding shops, finishting room, pattern rooms, etc., and the entire plant was equipped with the latest improved machinery necessary for the manufacture of saw and shingle mill machinery and general mill supplies. This firm carried on business for five years, when Mr. Thompson sold.

T E. Long Mfg. Co. was organized in 1890, Mr. Long being appointed general manager. This company purchased the foundry and machine shops owned by F Sutton & Sons, and moved the plant into one building.

During the past two years, owing to the increase of business, it has been found necessary to enlarge the plant and the company recently added a number of new machines, including lathes, drill presses, shapers, and complete plant for the manufacture of wood-

MR. E. LONG.

working machinery. With this increase of new machinery, and their already thoroughly equipped plant, the company are now in a position to manufacture all kind of saw and pulp mill machinery, engines, boilers, etc. The company are now installing an induction plant, manufactured by the Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto, to be used in operating their machinery, the power being generated at Ragged Rapids.

One of their leading features is the manufacture of the celebrated "Clipper" shingle machine, which has many new improvements. This machine has been on the market for a number of years, and is widely and favorably known, being used from coast to coast.

The machine is automatic in set and feed, cuts all taper all butts from either end of bolt, or will cut a tip or butt alternately, also runs long and short stroke. The seven trip dogs for shortening the stroke each quicken the speed of the carriage, so that at the stroke for narrow shingles the carriage will make as high as ninety cuts per minute ; the average cut per minute is about sixty ; speed of saw, 1300 to 1600. Seven sets of ratchet wheels are sent with each machine, so that the shingles can be kept to a uniform thickness with a thick or thin saw.

The average cutting capacity of this machine, with the usual run of bolts, is from 35,000 to 45,000 per day of ten hours. With good timber 60,000 has been cut in nine hours.

LUMBERING ON DOMINION LANDS.

The last annual report of the Department of Interior furnishes particulars regarding lumbering operations on lands controlled by the Dominion Government during the year ended June 30th, 1901. The total revenue on account of timber dues amounted to $209,399.32, or an increase of $83,053.50 over the previous year. Three hundred and seventy-one licenses to cut timber over a total area of 4,479.20 square miles were issued, as compared with 306 licenses, and an area of 3,610.37 square miles, during the year 1899-1900.

The total revenue received from timber in Manitoba, the North-West Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, up to July 1, 1901, was $2,060,998.94. The total revenue from timber within the railway belt in British Columbia up to the same date was $418,521.36, and in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, $1,434,105.97.

The output of manufactured timber in Manitoba during the past season was 23,532,300 feet B.M., as compared with 23,692,680 during the previous year, or a decrease of 160,380 feet B.M. It is estimated, however, that the total quantities of lumber disposed of in Manitoba during the year amounted to 150,532,300 feet B.M. Although about one-sixth of the above quantity was imported, in the log, from the United States, it may be observed, the report states, that as regards manufactured lumber our importation from the States is decreasing year by year, it having fallen off to 11,000,000 feet this year from 24,000,000 during the year ending June 30th, 1900. The same remark applies to shingles, there having been but 2,340,000 imported during the year 1900-1 as compared with 10,235,000 during the previous year.

The output of manufactured lumber in the North-west Territories was 16,129,189 feet B. M., showing an increase of 2,618,902 over the preceding year; in the railway belt in British Columbia the output was 32,877,216 feet, or an increase of over 3,000,000 as compared with the year 1899-1900, and for the Yukon Territory it was 6,233,917 feet B.M. The total output of manufactured lumber by mills operating under licenses of the department was 78,772,622 feet B.M., as compared with 66,886,970 for the preceding year.

The number of timber berths licensed, or authorized to be licensed, in Manitoba and the Territories is 209, and on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia, 177. Ninety-seven berths have been granted in the Yukon Territory, covering a total area of 225.11 square miles.

The report of Mr. E. H. Stephenson, Crown Timber Agent at Winnipeg, contains the following statement showing approximately the quantities of lumber disposed of during the year in Manitoba:

	Feet, B.M
Rat Portage Lumber Co., Rat Portage, Ont.	55,000,00
Beaver Mills, Rainy River, Ont	6,000,00
Keewatin Mills, Keewatin, Ont	12,000,00
Savanne Mills, Savanne, Ont	5,000,00
Port Arthur Mills, Port Arthur, Ont	4,000,00
Fort William Mills, Fort William, Ont	8,000,00
Imported from British Columbia	16,000,00
Manufactured under government license in Manitoba	23,532,300
Cut under Dominion government permits for sale	4,000,000
Taken under settler's free permits (approximately)	6,000,000
Manufactured lumber imported from the United States	11,000,000
	150,532,300

Mr. Stephenson states that the American shingle is evidently being forced out of the market by the British Columbia product. The prices for the various classes of manufactured lumber, lath and shingles are pretty much the same as for the preceding year, ranging from $14 to $20 for spruce, and from $19 to $36 per thousand feet for high grade stocks of pine, fir and cedar, &c.; laths, $4 to $4.50, and British Columbia shingles, $2.75 to $3.75 per M.

The completion of the Lac du Bonnet branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has led to increased lumbering operations in the country tributary to the Winnipeg river and has made accessible to market an extensive area of timber lands. Last winter 5,000,000 feet of logs were taken out by Mr. J. D. McArthur, as as well as 175,000 railway ties. It is roughly estimated that between two and three hundred million feet of merchantable timber, lying along the Winnipeg and English rivers, can be manufactured at Lac du Bonnet. Much of the timber is poplar and spruce.

The number of mills operating within the different agencies is as follows: Winnipeg agency, 33 mills; New Westminster, 24 mills; Calgary, 7 mills; Edmonton, 5 mills; Prince Albert, 3 mills.

To Purchasing Agents:

Corner 22nd and Centre Avenue,

GENTLEMEN : CHICAGO, October 12th, 1901.

Preparatory to increasing our manufacturing interests at Vicksburg, Miss., we have decided to close out and wind up a number of our scattered yards in Mississippi and Arkansas. The stock consists of several million feet of all kinds of Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, well seasoned and in good condition for immediate use. We propose to put a price on the above named material that will move it, and make a grade that will be an inducement to the purchaser.

Owing to the rapid wholesale manner in which we move and handle lumber we do not consider it practicable to issue a stock sheet or make standing quotations, for which reason we solicit your inquiries for any material that you are in the market to buy or will use in the future, and if you will take the time to furnish us the above information, we will make you some interesting quotations.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

MILLS OF THE BELGO-CANADIAN PULP COMPANY.

(Special Correspondence)

Shawinigan Falls is situated on the St. Maurice river, about 120 miles below Montreal, and 25 miles west of the St. Lawrence river, where there is a natural fall of 142 feet, and 50,000 horse power in the season of low water.

In July, 1900, the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company, of Brussels, Belgium, came to this country to look over some water powers upon which former Consul-General Mr. Ferdnand von Bryssel had secured options. They also visited some of the modern pulp, sulphite and paper mills, both in the United States and Canada, that had been designed by different engineers, and decided finally to locate at Shawinigan Falls, and to engage Mr. A. C. Rice, the well-known hydraulic and mechanical engineer, of Worcester, Mass., to take location in its natural state, covered with a virgin forest, to furnish all plans, place all contracts, and furnish a managing superintendent to make the product for which the mills were designed.

The work of clearing the forest was begun on September 24th, 1900, and the ground wood mill completed in December of that year, starting off without any delays. It is now making 50 tons of 45 per cent. dry, and 30 tons of 88 per cent. dry pulp per day.

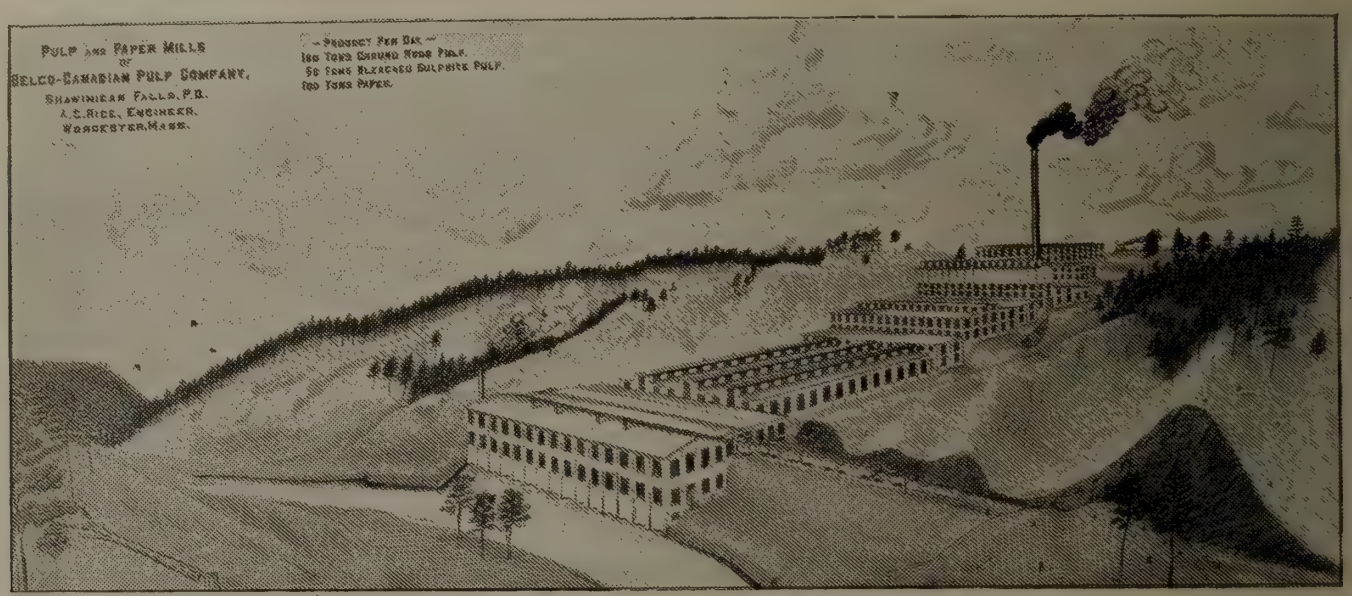
The ground wood mill is 64 x 270 feet, two stories, each 20 feet high. The shipping store house and wood preparing room are 100 x 250 feet, one storey and basement, each 18 feet high, and the boiler house 38 x 64 feet, one storey high. These buildings are of the most modern design and built of concrete, brick and steel, with concrete floors and gravel roofs. The mills when completed will use 15,000 horse power of water, taken from the upper bay of the St. Maurice river and conducted to the mills through two steel feeder pipes, 12 feet in diameter, and each about 850 feet long, where it is used through the turbine wheels and discharged into the Shawinigan river, which is at the same elevation as the lower bay of the St. Maurice river.

The wood is taken from the upper bay of the St. Maurice river through a tunnel and down an incline slide to the wood preparing room, where there are two cutting up saws, twelve barkers, two double splitters and necessary conveyors. After the wood is barked it is dropped through the floor into a concrete wood box and trough of running water so that it floats to each of the twenty-four grinders. Two of these grinders are driven by one special wheel of 600 horse power and 225 revolutions per minute. The pulp from these grinders flows by gravity to a large concrete tank, where it is pumped to the 26 screens and thence to the thirteen wet machine presses and two drying machines. The thirteen wet machine presses are intended to press fifty tons, about 45 per cent. dry, and the two drying machines fifty tons, about 88 per cent. dry, every twenty-four hours. This pulp is all pressed into bundles weighing 450 pounds each, and wrapped with jute for foreign shipment.

The wood preparing machinery was furnished by Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, On the grinders, screens and wet machine presses by Friction Pulley and Machine Works, Sandy Hill, N. the drying machines, cutters and Jordan engines the Black & Clawson Company, Hamilton, Ohio; centrifugal pumps by the Lawrence Machine Compa Lawrence, Mass.; the wheels, feeder gates hydraulic presses by the Holyoke Machine Compa Holyoke, Mass.; the boilers and steel chimney by Sterling Company, Chicago, Ill.; the steel struct work, steel feeders and draft tubes by the Riter-Con Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and the air heating plant by the B. F. Sturtevant Compa Boston, Mass.

The turbine wheels are all of the horizontal type, special design by Mr. Rice, to meet the requireme for the high fall of 142 feet. Between each wheel the main feeder is an hydraulic feeder gate, so that one of the wheels can be removed for repairs with stopping any other part of the mill.

Some of the new and important features in the des of this mill are that twenty-six screens and centrifugal pumps are driven without a belt, the Jo engines driven without a belt, drying machines only the cone belts; the line shafting for the machine presses and wood preparing room is dr without a belt, as also the generator for lighting fact, all the belts used through the mill, making tons of pulp per day, cost less than $1,000, and a the stock is handled with only two pumps, all of w is appreciated by both the superintendent, opera and the man that pays the bills for operating expe This mill has been inspected by expert engineers manufacturers, who pronounce it to be one of the modern mills running in Canada or the United Stat



The Royal Paper Mills Company, of East An Que., have completed their new dam and are abo commence work on a new pulp mill.

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PULP NOTES.

It reported that J. R. Booth has definitely decided bu a pulp mill at Ottawa. He is said to have let nt cts for the water wheels and machinery.

T prospectus of the Bonaventure Pulp Company s en issued. The proposed mill of the company l located on the Bay de Chaleurs, near Bonaven- e, Que.

Chago capitalists are reported to have decided to l large pulp mill on the Prince of Wales Island, Bish Columbia, the product to be exported to the e al markets.

. Hardy, C.E., of New York, has been commis- n by the Canada Paper Company to prepare plans superintend the construction of a new mill to be lt St. Francis, Que., to replace the one destroyed f last fall.

'er Lyall & Sons, of Montreal, have closed a con- ct with the Sturgeon Falls Pulp & Paper Company, r on Falls, Ont., for the completion of the develop- ment of their water power and erection of pulp and paper mills. The contracts will approximate about half a million dollars.

Large quantities of pulp wood are lying along the route of the Athabaskaville division of the Grand Trunk Railway in Quebec, owing to lack of car accommodation. The railway has not sufficient cars to move the wood. As a result the owners will lose heavily owing to the deterioration of the timber.

A bill was introduced in the United States House of Representatives last month to repeal clause 393 of the existing tariff act levying a duty of one-twelfth of one per cent. per pound on mechanical wood pulp, one-sixth of one per cent. per pound on chemical unbleached wood pulp, and one-fourth of one per cent. per pound on chemical bleached wood pulp.

It is understood that the Pulp & Lumber Company which proposes to establish a pulp mill at Baddeck, N.S., were forced to abandon work in the woods, during a part of the winter, owing to the great depth of snow. The mill is to be built during the coming summer. The two locations under consideration are North River Central and Big Pond Barasois.

The Power, Pulp & Paper Company of North America has been incorporated by R. J. Campbell, of New York; John Foster, J. E. Gauthier, and E. J. C. Kennedy, of Montreal; C. S. Cherrier, of Laprairie; and J. Morin, of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec. The capital of the company is $5,000,000. It is proposed to build pulp and paper mills at La Tuque, Champlain county, Que.

The Sprague's Falls Manufacturing Company are seeking incorporation from the Dominion Government. The capital stock is to be $5,000,000, and the head office will be at St. Stephens, N. B. The company propose to erect a pulp mill at or near Sprague's Falls, on the St. Croix river, in the county of Charlotte. The members of the company are F. Todd, H. F. Todd, J. F. Grant, W. C. H. Grimmer and J. G. Stevens, jr.

Mr. Charles H. Vogel, A. M. Can. Soc. C.E., mill and hydraulic engineer, has established an office at 47

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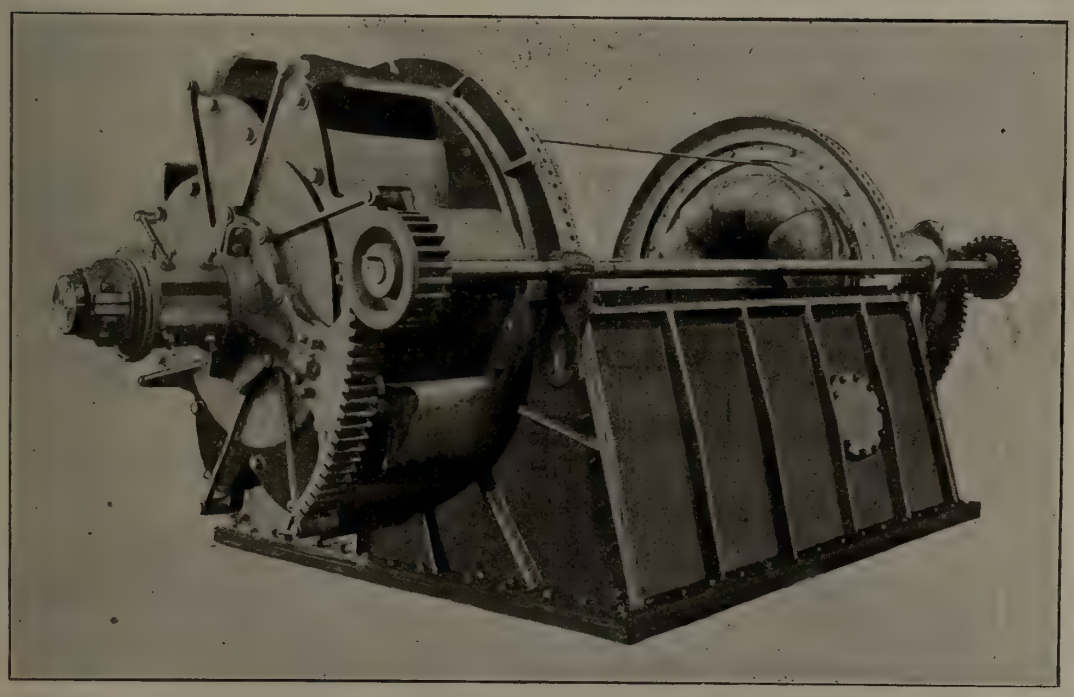

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Wheels are readily removed and replaced.

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Pair of 35 Inch Wheels, Mounted on Draft Chest with Top Removed.

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Winnipeg Machinery and Supply Co., Agents, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

and 48 Carleton Chambers, Ottawa, and is open to accept engagements. Mr. Vogel makes a specialty of designing paper and pulp mills and water power developments. He built the pulp mill of the Thorold Pulp Company at Thorold, Ont., and has just completed the mill of the James MacLaren Company at Buckingham, Que., which is operating most successfully. Mr. Vogel will co-operate with Mr. Charles Proper, who is in a position to undertake anything in sawmill building.

Henry Holgate, C.E., of Toronto, is actively engaged in connection with the preliminary operations of the North Shore Power, Railway & Navigation Company. This company, promoted by Thomas Meaney, of Toronto, purposes establishing extensive pulp mills and other industries at Seven Islands, below the city of Quebec. Men are now at work clearing and grading the proposed railway from the harbor to the water power on the St. Marguerite river, and the building of the pulp mill will be commenced as soon as the railway can be got in operation to carry the supplies. Contracts have been awarded to Carrier, Laine & Company, of Levis, for a large quantity of iron, 25,000 barrels of cement, and a locomotive.

We have received from the promoters a copy of the prospectus of the Atlantic Pulp & Paper Company, which has been incorporated by the Ontario Government to manufacture pulp and paper in Canada. Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., of Ottawa, is president of the company. The prospectus states that it is proposed to erect a paper mill of 50 tons daily capacity, a ground wood pulp mill of 50 tons daily capacity, and a sulphite mill of 40 tons daily capacity. The mills will be built at New Richmond, on the Baie des Chaleurs, and about two miles from the limits. The Little Cascapedia river flows from end to end through the centre of the limits, and the large number of tributary streams does away with the greater part of the hauling usually entailed in getting out pulp wood, thereby greatly decreasing the cost. Mr. George Hardy, of New York, who has been retained by the company as consulting engineer, estimates the cost of erecting the pulp and paper mills, and of developing the water power, at $900,000. There is on the property a sawmill, equipped with the latest improved machinery, capable of turning out from 35,000 to 40,000 superficial feet of lumber in ten hours. The company has secured the services of Mr. William M. McIntyre, formerly mechanical superintendent for the Laurentide Pulp Company at Grand Mere, Que. Mr. McIntyre has had over twenty years experience in pulp and paper making, and will act as manager of the construction and operation of the mill.

PERSONAL.

The death is announced of Mr. Daniel K. McDonald, lumber merchant, Sunny Brae, N.S.

The death took place last month of Mr. Hugh H. Chalmers, government log scaler, of Bathurst, N. B., in his 68th year.

Mr. Robert Nobles, a well known lumberman, was taken suddenly ill at Fredericton, N.B., last month, and at last reports was in a precarious condition.

Mr. Wm. J. Rogers, Inspector of Timber for the British Admiralty Department, left England for Canada on April 24th. For the summer he will be located at Quebec.

The Conservative Association have nominated Mr. J. W. Pearce, of the Pearce Company, Marmora, Ont., as the candidate for Hastings at the provincial election.

Mr. George Porter, who has been manager of Victoria Mills at Truro, N. S., for some years, has accepted a position with Mr. Alfred Dickie, and will manage his lumber interests at Ship Harbor, N. S.

Mr. Albert McGowan, who has for some years been treasurer of the Davidson & Thackray Association, of Ottawa, was recently presented by the members with a gold locket as a token of appreciation of his valued services.

The Liberals of the New Ontario Constituc... Fort William and Lake of the Woods have nomi... Mr. D. C. Cameron, manager of the Rat Po... Lumber Company, to contest that riding at the ... vincial election this month.

Messrs. William Craig, Allan Craig, and Th... Simpson left Dunchurch, Ont., on April 9th to ... after a boom of logs in Whitestone Lake. Their ... was crushed by the ice and sunk, Mr. William C... owner of the saw mill at Dunchurch, being drowr...

Mr. James Kennedy, of Parry Sound, who w... Ingram River, N. S., last fall to superintend the re... ing of the Beardmore Lumber Company's saw ... that place, is about to remove his family to Nova S... It is understood that he will build another mill ... same company in Newfoundland.

Mr. Alonzo W. Spooner, who has for many ... been connected with the oil business, has asso... himself with the Grant Hamilton Oil Company, Li... of Toronto, in the capacity of Secretary-Trea... The success which has attended Mr. Spooner ... past will no doubt continue with him in his ... position.

Mr. H. H. Spicer, manager of the Spicer S... Mill Company at Vancouver, B. C., is at prese... journing in Southern California for the benefit ... health. Writing from Pomona, Cal., to the C... LUMBERMAN, Mr. Spicer says that he has ... number of Canadians down there; in fact, he ... there are too many there, as well as in other pa... the United States, for the good of Canada. Ther... small town near Pomona called Ontario which, h... told, was started by Canadians. Mr. Spicer's ... friends earnestly hope that he may be greatly re... ated by the vacation.

Messrs. McEwan & Munro, of Moose Creek, ... have sold out their lumber business at that plac... & T. Gagnon.

RAILS For Logging Tramways, Switches Etc. New and Second Hand.
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We make a Specialty of Sup... for Lumber Camps.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS - Cor Front and Scott St., TO...

TRADE NOTES.

Messrs. R. H. Buchanan & Company, Montreal, nadian agents for the Rossendale Belting Company, Manchester, report heavy orders for belting. Mr. E. Pi kington, a member of the Rossendale Com- ny who has recently been in Canada, returned to gland last month.

A very attractive booklet has been issued by The hn Palmer Company, Limited, of Fredericton, N. B., ing illustrations and particulars of the larrigans, pe packs and waterproof sporting boots of which this mpany are extensive manufacturers. We understand t a very large edition of this booklet has been blished.

Messrs. Baldwin, Tuthill & Bolton, of Grand Rapids, ich., have issued a new catalogue of their saw fitting chines and tools. It is most complete, and in addi- n to illustrations and particulars of their various de- vices, contains many special articles on saw fitting and kindred subjects. Every mill owner should have a copy of the catalogue.

C. N. Cornell, Vancouver representative for the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peter- borough, Ont., has secured the contract to furnish the following apparatus: One 14 x 20 inch Corliss frame slide valve engine and one 60 inch by 16 feet stationary tubular boiler for Thomas Kirkpatrick, shingle manu- facturer, Vancouver; one pair 20x24 inch engines for the new shingle mill of the Hastings Shingle Manufac- turiug Company; one 10x12 inch logging engine for the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company, Vancouver. The above will be of the William Hamil- ton Manufacturing Company's make.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Winnepeg Machinery and Supply Company. This company was organized in October of last year, Mr. J. C. Gibson being appointed vice-president and general manager. "Everything for Power" is their motto. They make a specialty of installing complete saw mill outfits, and are dealers in engines, boilers, iron and wood-working machinery, motors, dynamos, elevators, etc. In addition to the above they are sole Canadian representatives for the celebrated "Keasey" split wood pulley, with malleable iron hub, and western agents for the Jenckes Machine Company, Sherbrooke, Que., and Maddison Williams, Port Perry, Ont. Although only organized a short time, the company have found it nec- essary to erect new premises in order to meet the in- creasing demands of their business. The new building is 80x50 feet.

VIRGIN PINE BELT.

Mr. J. F. Whitson, of the Ontario Crown Lands De- partment, while in the Algoma district on an explora- tion trip, discovered a large belt of virgin pine forest aloug the Mississaga river. He reports that it com- prises probably one thousand square miles. In some places it runs above four million feet to the mile, and, on the whole he thinks it will equal in quantity and quality the pine of the Temagami forest reserve, which is generally estimated at 3,000,000,000 feet. It is of the very best quality.

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THAT RETAINS IT'S BEAUTY!

Our Metallic Ceilings AND Walls

are in highest favor with practical and artistic people alike.

We make countless beautiful designs, with borders, friezes, dados and every detail to match; they are easily applied, in old buildings over plaster, or in new ones where plaster is not required.

They are suited for every building where practical, durable beauty is desired in the decorative finish, and are fire-proof and sanitary.

EXPENSIVE? Not at all. First cost is small. The plates are so carefully made they fit accurately.

We will give you an estimate if you send an outline showing shape and measurements of your ceilings and walls. Let us hear from you.

M.R Co.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, Toronto.

This cut represents our

LOCKPORT SWING MACHINE

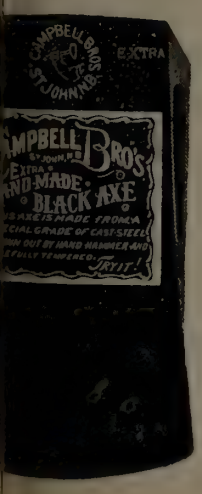
For cutting Shingles, Barrel Heads, Pail, Tub and Cheese Box Bottoms, Box Boards and Cloth Boards, Etc., Etc.

The swing is made of steel and is very light and strong, and dogs very close to saw, thus reducing the waste to the least possible amount.

The Saw on this machine is 40 inches in diameter, or larger if so desired. The mandrel and balance wheel are very heavy. The pulley is 12 inches diameter, 10 inches face. Weight about 1300 lbs.

QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION

THE E. LONG MFG. CO., ORILLIA ONTARIO



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This Axe stands better in frosty weather than any axe made . . . Send for sample. Can supply any pattern.

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The Hardill Compound Engine

Medium Speed

Simplified Valves

Universal Application

Perfect Design

Built in all cases by

THE HARDILL COMPOUND ENGINE CO., OF MITCHELL, ONT., LIMITED

THE LATE JAMES SCOTT.

The death of Ex-Alderman James Scott, of Toronto, which took place simultaneously with the issue of our April number, brought the deepest regret to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Although Mr. Scott's illness for a year past was generally known, no one expected that the end was so near.

For twenty years Mr. Scott had been one of the most prominent lumber operators in Ontario, and until about three years ago he was manager and secretary-treasurer of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, whose mills are at Waubaushene.

The deceased was born in Ireland, and came to this country when a boy and settled in Brockville. For many years he was connected with the Crown Lands Department. His entry into the lumber business was under the late W. E. Dodge, of New York, who organized the Georgian Bay Lumber Company. On Mr. Dodge's retirement Mr. Scott assumed the business management. He was also head of the Georgian Bay Navigation Company.

Mr. Scott, on the earnest solicitation of his many friends, consented to become an aldermanic candidate in 1894 for Ward No. 6. He was returned by a large majority. He continued to represent the ward for three years, when he retired. Four years ago, his friends requested that he become a candidate for the Mayoralty, but he would not be persuaded. In politics, he was a Conservative.

Always taking a deep interest in the welfare of the community in which he lived, his death is a distinct loss. Charity was one of his characteristic features. Of this trait a friend has said: "The late Mr. Scott was a man who employed a great deal of his time in unostentatious and energetic charitable work. Indeed, he was so reserved that, although I saw him almost every day in regard to his legal busines, it would be impossible for me to mention more than one or two of the charitable societies he belonged to, and the particular church interests in which he was engaged, though I know that they were many."

W. H. Miller has his new shingle mill at Campbellton, N. B., nearly completed.

P. PAYETTE & CO.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill and Engine Machinery, and all kinds of Marine Machinery.

PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

THE "AA" GUMMER

10 inch Swing; $4.50 Net Cash. 14 inch Swing, $5.40 Net Cash.

Emery Wheel not included.

Grniding Machines, Saw Gummers, Diamond Tools, Knife Grinders, Emery, etc. etc.

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The Lumber Uuderwriters are making a special endeavor to secure lines of insurance on Canadian lumber risks.

This company insures lumber only and the limit on a single risk is $5000, but we have facilities for placing double that amount of insurance at our reduced rate.

Rates on Canadian lumber yards having been advanced by the board companies, we can make especially favorable terms to Canadian dealers.

When writing to us send a copy of your form and let us know your present rate.

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1 18x42 Automatic Engine.
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1 3 H.P. Gasoline Engine
1 65 H.P. Tubular Boiler
1 50 H.P. Tubular Boiler
1 8 H.P. Vertical Boiler
1 10 H.P. Vertical Boiler
1 Vertical Plunger Pump with tight and loose Pulleys
1 Waymouth Gauge Lathe
1 8" 3-side Moulder
1 24" Planer and Matcher, long bed.
1 7x12 Hoisting Engine, double drum and double cylinder
1 Cowan Scroll Saw Iron Table
1 40" Boston Pressure Blower and Countershaft

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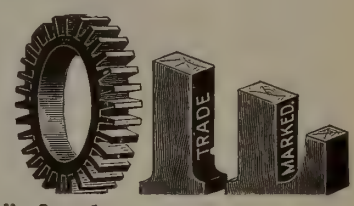

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Our **Hoisting Engines, Cable Carriages** and other apparatus are specially adapted for the work.

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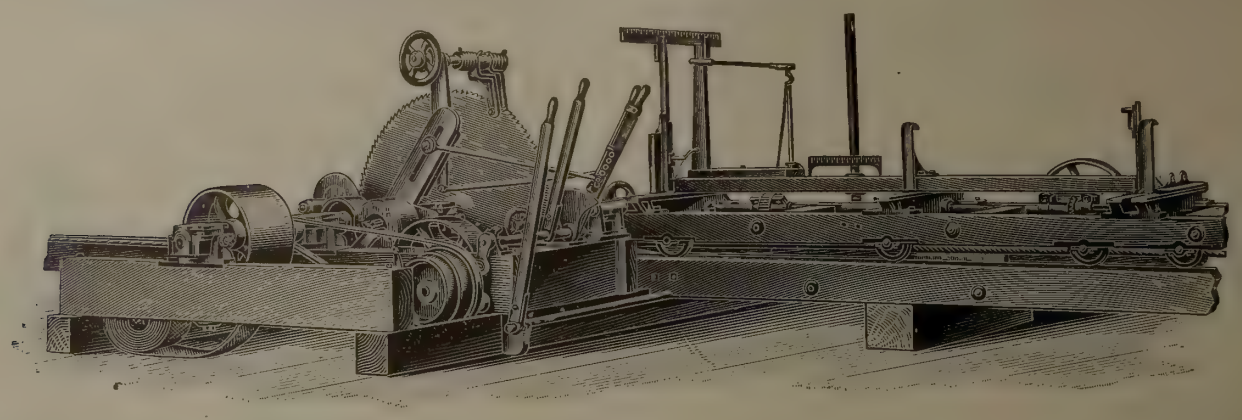
The "Canadian" Over Log Saw Guide

PATENTED IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.



Your Mill would make more money if you would make more lumber from the same quantity of logs. You can do it by using a thinner saw, and you can use a thinner saw with one of my Patent Over Log Saw Guides. They are adapted to either Stationary or Portable Saw Mills, Re-sawing Machines, &c., &c. The illustration shows one of my Portable Saw Mills equipped with this Guide and carrying a saw 60 in. diameter, 12 guage. All my Portable Mills will take saws up to 72 in diameter, and this guide will take saws from 36 to 72 in. diameter. It is adjustable every way. I am prepared to fill orders for complete Circular Saw Mill Outfits, or will make the guide to fit any ordinary existing saw frame.

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"Referring to the two 74" water wheels (Leffels) purchased from you during the past year. As far as we have had an opportunity of testing, they have done their work excellently, in fact are doing more than you guaranteed them for. We took a test of the power they were developing with a head of water of 3 ft. 10 in, and they developed very close to 100 h. p. We are thoroughly satisfied with same."

❧ This letter is but one of many such.

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"Action is Eloquence."

Fulfilling every promise, every requirement, and every expectation, is the enviable reputation of

"A. B. C." Moist Air Dry Kilns

Dries from the center outward insuring a uniform product.

Many Users—One Sentiment.

Here's an expression that voices the sentiment of all our customers

Schnectady, N. Y., March 13, 1902.

American Blower Co.,
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Gentlemen :—

In reply to yours of the 10th, would state that your dry kiln apparatus placed in our plant early last spring, is giving entire satisfaction and is doing all the work that was anticipated and expected of same. We would cheerfully recommend that any person desiring a new dry kiln system, use the American Blower Company's outfit.

Very truly yours,
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Write for our catalogue 177L—covering the subject of practical and profitable lumber drying.

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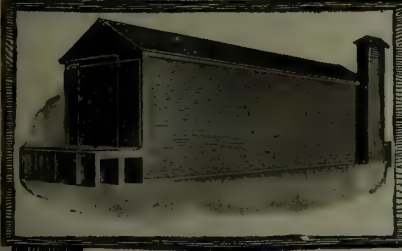
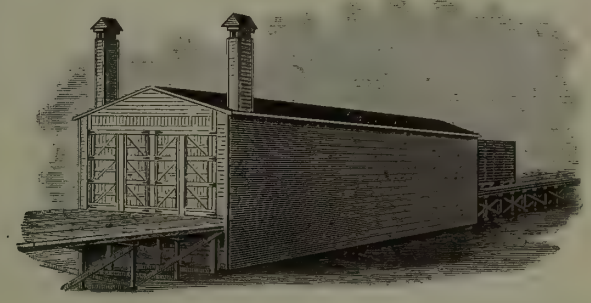


AMERICAN BLOWER Co.
"ABC"
DETROIT, - - MICH.

The Standard Dry Kiln



A Dry Kiln that will thoroughly dry your product inside and out, without warping, checking, discoloring or in any way injuring the lumber.

A Dry Kiln that will dry stock in less time than any other Kiln on the market ; dry more lumber and in a more satisfactory manner than any other.

A Dry Kiln whose construction is simple, and its equipment the finest money can buy ; every single part is to be relied upon.

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In brief, the most practical and economical Dry Kiln to be had. If you don't own one, it's time you did. We instal Kilns of any capacity.

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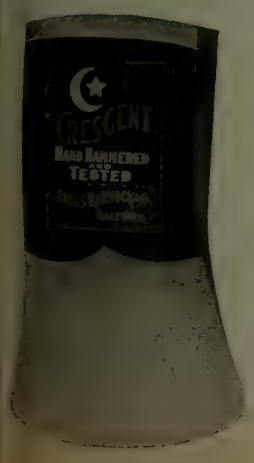

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SAWS	Chain	Steel	AXES	Peavys	Boot Calks	ROPE
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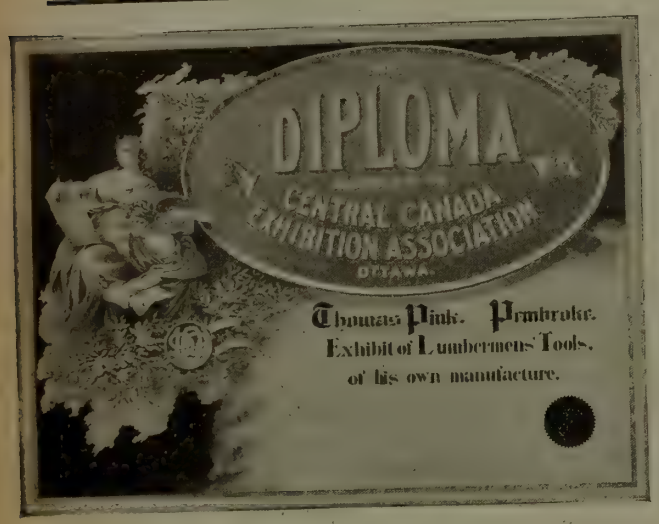

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In Every Province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, Etc.

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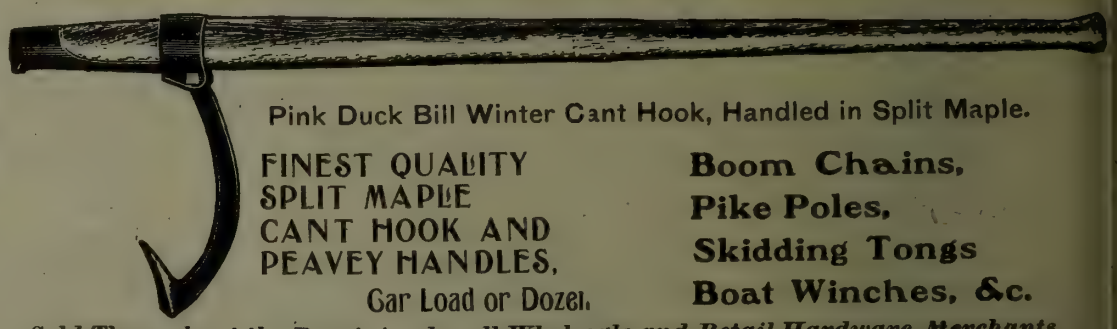

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FINEST QUALITY SPLIT MAPLE CANT HOOK AND PEAVEY HANDLES, Car Load or Dozen

Boom Chains, Pike Poles, Skidding Tongs Boat Winches, &c.

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Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

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MOST DURABLE
THE BEST FOR MAIN DRIVES.

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Middle Street, OTTAWA, ONT.

SANVIK SWEDISH STEEL
BAND, GANG AND CIRCULAR SAWS
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There is No Belt Made
That will wear longer, need less repairs, is cut out of better stock, or better able to stand hard work on high speed machinery than the belts made by . . . . .
J. L. GOODHUE & CO.,
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SILVER SOLDER FOR BAND SAWS
WIDTHS 5/8" 3/4" 7/8" IN
SUITABLE THICKNESS
A FINE GRADE OF VERY TOUGH SOLDER
$1.00 PER OUNCE. IN 10 OZ LOTS 90¢ PER OZ
REMEMBER WE SELL AT TROY WEIGHT.
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LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES
Tents and Tarpaulins made of our special non-absorbent duck. Overalls, Top Shirts, Driving Pants, Shoes and Hats, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, etc.
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DICK'S ORIGINAL BALATA BELTINGS
are the first, the only and the original beltings of this kind ever made, and are all stamped with the trade mark, Dick's Original. . . . . .
ALWAYS UNIFORM IN EITHER WET OR DRY WORK. STRONGEST BELT MADE.
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"ROSSENDALE" M. A. Y. WOVEN BELTING
Twice strength of leather. . . More durable. . . 30 per cent. cheaper. . . Largest stock in Canada.
Rossendale" special Belt Dressing for all kinds of belts
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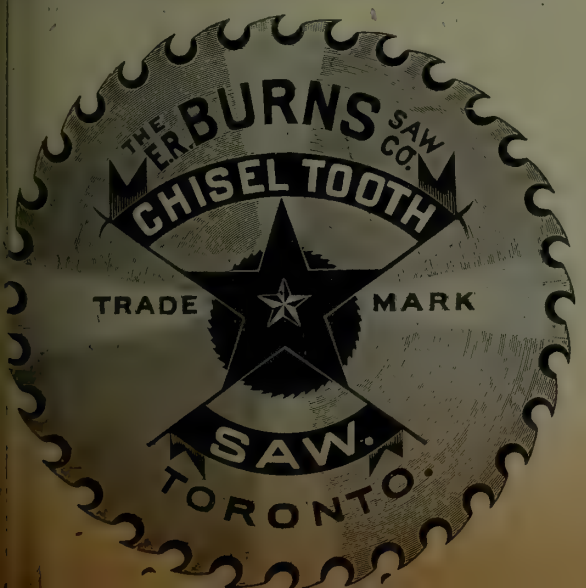

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH GRADE
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAWS
UNEXCELLED
SHINGLE SAWS
OUR INSERTED TOOTH SAW POSITIVELY THE BEST

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Designers and Builders..

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New and Modern Saw Mills and Machinery for same

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WE ALSO BUILD

Pulp Mill Machinery,
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Tools for the Care of Saws,
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Branch Office: VANCOUVER, B. C. PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

R. H. SMITH CO., LIMITED

St. Catharines, Ont.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simond's Process** in the Dominion of Canada.

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.

MILL STREAM, QUE., on I. C. R'y, December 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—Driving a 20 in. 13 gauge sawnto frozen hardwood, using a 9 in. 4-ply belt, if it can be done satisfactorily, is a very severe test. Your saws have stood that test better than any I have tried. I have been experimenting with different makes—both home and imported—during the last five years, and give yours the preference. Last order is just to hand and will report on them by and bye.

Yours very truly, JAMES McKINLAY.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—In regard to your Shingle Saws, you can say that I have been using Shingle Saws of your make (Simonds) for the past four years, and they have given good satisfaction. I am running nine machines and use a good many saws, but have never had a saw yet that did not work satisfactorily. Before using your saws I used saws of American make, which worked well but after giving your saw a trial have continued to use yours, as theyare cheaper, and in regard to working qualities are all that is needed.

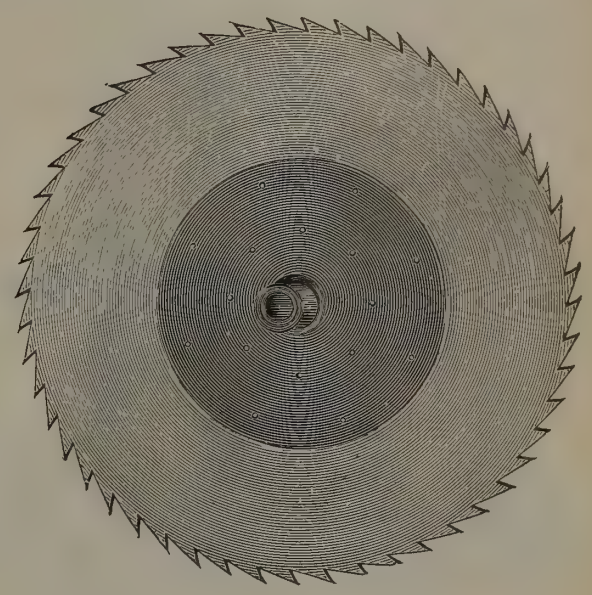
Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

CLAVERING, ONT., May 3rd, 1897.

R. H. SMITHCO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I have ever had in my mill, and would recommend the SIMONDS' Process Saws to all mill men in need of circular saws. Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one. W.G.S.



THE "LEADER" CROSS-CUT SAW

These Saws are made from the best DOUBLE REFINED SILVER STEEL, warranted four gauges thinner on back than front, and the only Saws on the market that are a perfect taper from the points of the teeth to the back, and require less Set than any other Cross-Cut Saw.

They are tempered by the Simonds' Patent Process, insuring a perfectly uniform temper throughout the plate, and stand without a rival as the BEST, FASTEST, AND EASIEST-CUTTING SAW KNOWN. A gauge to regulate the clearing teeth is furnished with each saw.

Directions for Setting and Filing are plainly Etched on every Saw. None genuine without our Registered Trade Mark as shown in cut.

THE "LEADER" SAW SWAGE

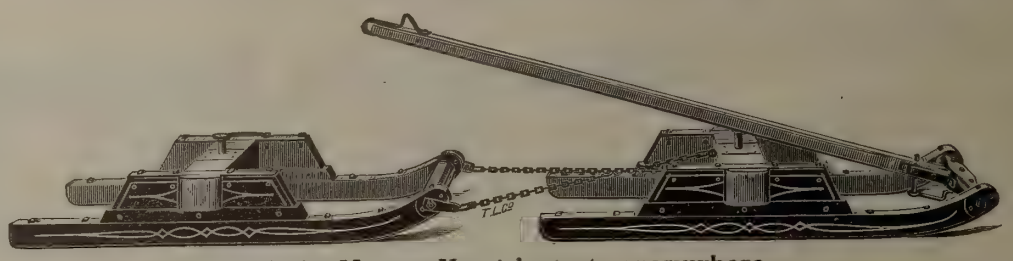
Made in 3 Sizes—$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, etc.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. KINDLY ALLOW US TO QUOTE YOU BEFORE PURCHASING.

R. H. SMITH CO., Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

The Bain Improved Sloop Sleigh

Is a splendid Sleigh for the use of Lumbermen.



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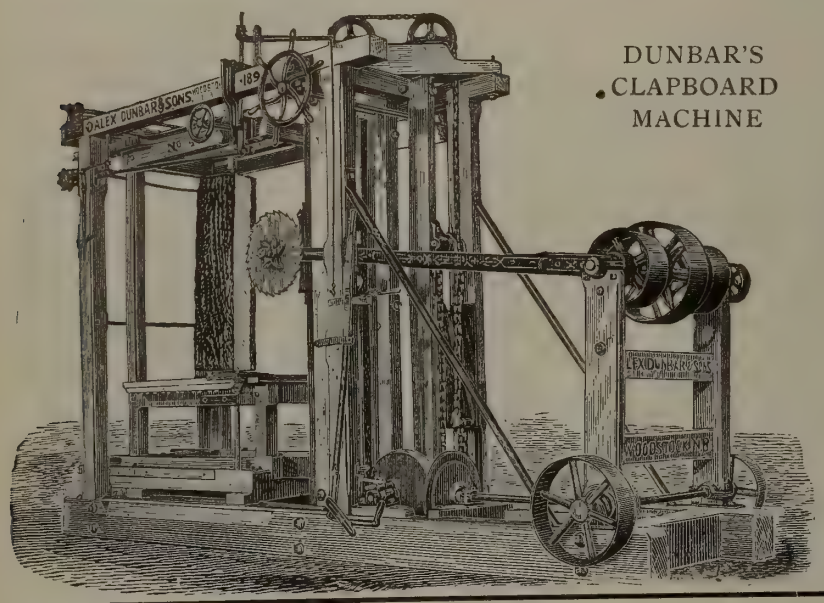


DUNBAR'S CLAPBOARD MACHINE

ALEX. DUNBAR & SONS

Woodstock N. B.

Manufacturers of

Saw Mill Machinery

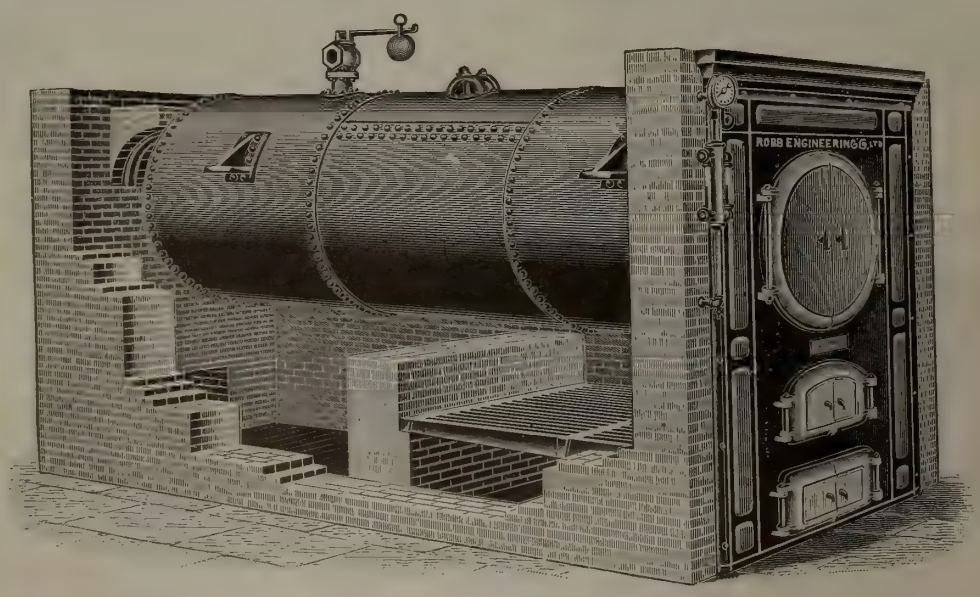
OF ALL KINDS

Including ROTARY SAW MILLS (3 sizes), CLAPBOARD SAWING MACHINES, CLAPBOARD PLANING AND FINISHING MACHINERY, SHINGLE MACHINES, STEAM ENGINES, Etc.

WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

ALEX. DUNBAR & SONS - Woodstock, N.B.

Boilers For Saw Mills



We have built a large number of standard return Tubular Boilers for Stationary Saw Mills in all parts of the Dominion.

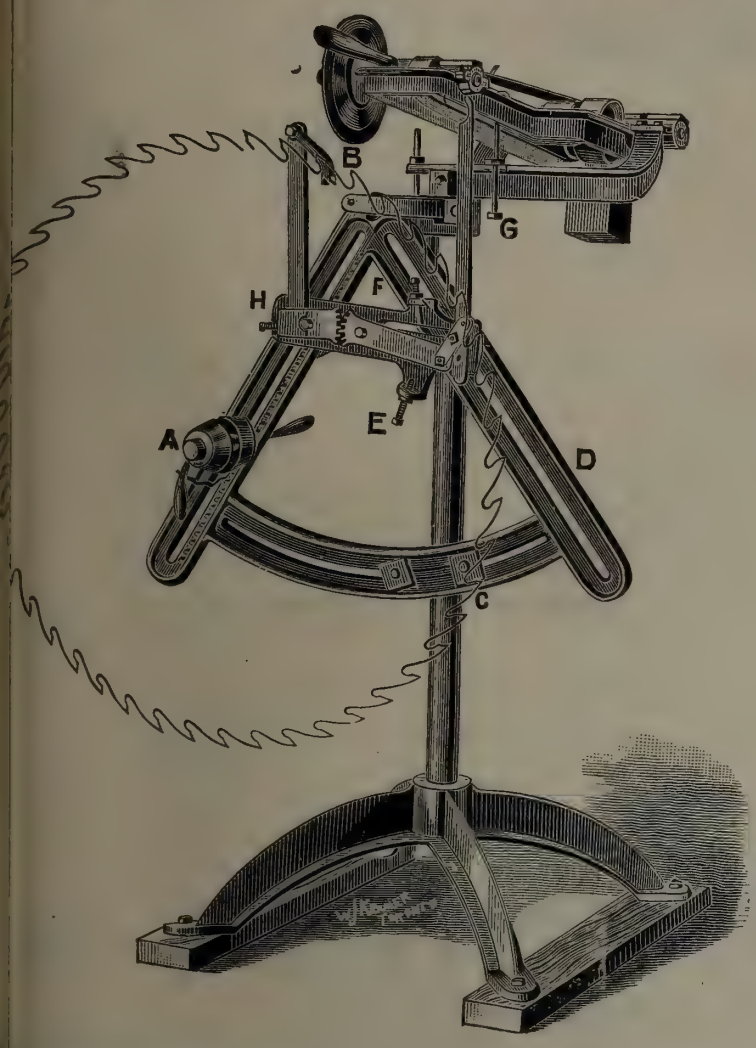
We buy our material in large quantities, and as our shop is thoroughly equipped we are able to quote the very lowest prices.

Competent persons tell us that the quality of our boiler work cannot be surpassed.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited, Amherst, N.S.

AGENTS: WM. MCKAY, 19 Mackenzie Crescent, TORONTO; WATSON, JACK & CO., 7 St. Helen Street, MONTREAL.

The XXX Saw Gummer and Sharpener



Has no Rival

FOR VARIETY, CAPACITY OR QUALITY OF WORK

OR FOR

SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS

Will take saws from 6 inches to 6 feet diameter; sets the saw forward one tooth at a time automatically; sharpens any saw perfectly, giving the teeth any desired pitch, and making all the teeth exactly alike. Will sharpen 20 teeth in an ordinary saw mill in one minute, or 100 teeth in a shingle saw in four or five minutes. The cut shows outline of mill saw 54-inch diameter.

MR. F. J. DRAKE Belleville. PEMBROKE, ONT.

Dear Sir,—Re the conversation you had with our manager, I am instructed to inform you that the machine we purchased from you early last spring has proved to be a very useful piece of machinery. Our Mr. McCool, who uses it, is greatly pleased with it, and recommends it to any person who may require a Saw Filer. Wishing you every success with your Filer, we remain, Yours truly,

(signed) THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.
Per W. H. Bromley.

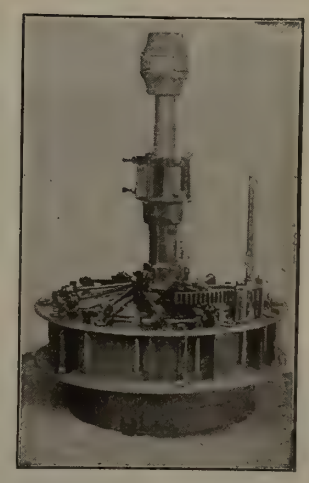
SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

Manufactured Only by . . .

. . . F. J. DRAKE,

BELLEVILLE. ONT.

THE LEFFEL AND VULCAN TURBINES



POSSESS DISTINCTIVE MERITS, which should have the attention of water power owners 1st—They are strongly and carefully built. 2nd—They are economical in their use of water. 3rd—They develop more power in proportion to the water used than other Turbine built. Mr. J. D. Flavelle, of the Flavelle Milling Co., Lindsay, writes us under date of March 7th as follows:

"Referring to the two 74" water wheels (Leffels) purchased from you during the past year. As far as we have had an opportunity of testing, they have done their work excellently, in fact are doing more than you guaranteed them for. We took a test of the power they were developing with a head of water of 3 ft. 10 in., and they developed very close to 100 h. p. We are thoroughly satisfied with same."

This letter is but one of many such.

80 facture

The Lane Saw Mill, Four Styles of Shingle Machines, Lath Machine Edgers, Trimmers, Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Etc.

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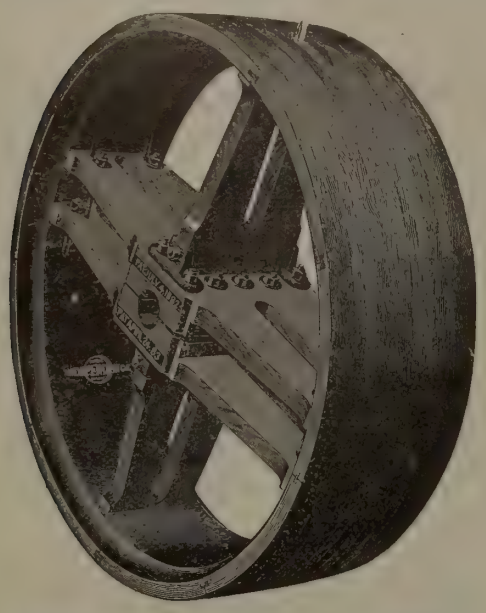
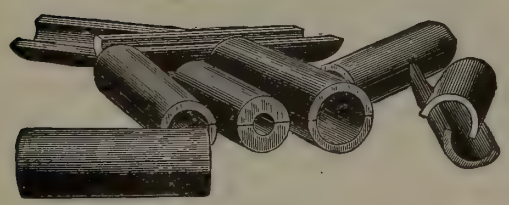
WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS
FOR SAW MILLS

Dodge Patent Independence Wood Split Pulley with Patent Standardized Bushing System.





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Most progressive mill men now purchase **"DODGE"** Pulleys!
Too busy to make their own pulleys—more money in lumber—and get a better pulley.

A few of the good features about the Dodge Pulley which go to make it the best

Arms and Hub of Sound Hard Maple.
Bushings Turned and Bored from the Solid Square.
Arms Anchor Bolted to Rims with good Bolt Iron and Malleable Nuts.
Maple Rims turned all over.
All bolts made of "Bolt" Iron, pointed and "Hex" Nuts only used.
Finish Absolutely Water-Proof.

All Pulleys Guaranteed for Heavy Saw Mill Work.
Quick Shipments. Reasonable Prices.

SOLE MAKERS . . . .

DODGE MANUFACTURING CO.
TORONTO, ONT.

LARGE STOCK Special Crucible Steel *PROMPT SHIPMENT*

WIRE ROPE
For Hoisting, Haulage, Alligators, Logging, Etc.

W. H. C. MUSSEN & CO. - MONTREAL

WIRE ROPE
For Alligators, Hoisting and Haulage, Boom and Fall Ropes, Etc.
IN STOCK
ALSO
DOMINION DURABLE
Most Flexible Rope Ever Made—Wearing Surface of Hemp
Strength of Wire—Unexcelled for Transmission Purposes.
THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., LIMITED
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Every Lumberman wants it — **35** cents buys it

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The Best Quality
HIGHEST AWARD BUFFALO EXPOSITION
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Everything for Power.
WINNIPEG MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO'Y
179-181 Notre Dame Ave. East, WINNIPEG, MAN.
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
Engines and Boilers, Complete Saw-Mill Outfits, Shingle, Lath and Edger Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery of every description.
Write us. NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXII.
NUMBER 6.

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE, 1902

TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR
Single Copies, 10 Cents

WILLIAM RICHARDS & COMPANY.

One of the pioneers of the lumbering industry in the Maritime Provinces is Mr. Wm. Richards. He commenced operations over thirty years ago, and since that time his business, under able management, has steadily increased, until now it is one of the largest of the kind in the country.

In 1899 Mr. Richards decided to form a joint stock company, admitting members of his family and relatives into the business, which is now conducted under the name of Wm. Richards & Company, Limited. The head office of the firm is at Boiestown, N.B., and in addition to the mills at that place they also operate mills at Chatham and Campbellton, N.B.

The accompanying illustration shows the largest of the three mills, situated at Chatham, which is also the principal shipping point. The equipment of this mill consists of gang and rotary saws, patent edgers, lath machines, etc. The cutting capacity is 120,000 feet of lumber per day and from six to seven thousand of lath. In connection with the mill there are lathes, drills, and every equipment for a first-class machine shop, so that all the repairing is done within the mill. There is also a first-class electric light plant which permits operations being carried on night and day.

Mr. Richards has been fortunate in having associated with him men who would conscientiously labor in behalf of his interests. Mr. J. E. Rundle, his manager at Chatham, entered Mr. Richard's employ some ten years ago, and since that time has had practically the entire oversight of his lumbering operations. Mr. Richard's millwright has been in his employ some years. He is thoroughly acquainted with millwright work in every department and has proven his ability beyond a doubt in the construction of the mills. There are employed constantly between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty men at the Chatham mill.

The company do an extensive trade and manufacture principally spruce and pine deals, yards, scantling, and ends, all of which is exported to the British market, the lath being manufactured for the United States trade.

SAW MILL OF WM. RICHARDS & COMPANY, CHATHAM, N. B.

The scarcity of labor has already entailed a heavy loss upon most of the mills here, as a good deal of the business they otherwise would have got, especially for the New England states and Ontario, has been going to the manufacturers of pine and white cedar shingles.

At the present time there is no timber of any kind in the water on the B. C. Coast, neither in the form of logs or shingle bolts, and unless the labor market very materially improves in the near future, the rainy season will be upon us here again next fall and find all the mills without any stock of raw material on hand.

Another feature in connection with the shingle business here of late has been the speculation in staking off timber limits, under the special License Act. I understand that a great many loggers have quit work and have gone into the business of cruising for timber limits for speculators, who advertise them and procure a license, with the expectation of selling them to the mills at a large profit. This

Last year two million cedar poles were used in the United States for general electrical construction.

SHINGLE CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[Special Correspondence.]

The demand for B. C. shingles is heavy and the mills are all behind in getting out their orders. This is occasioned to a considerable extent by the great scarcity of labor, both in the woods for getting out the raw material and for millmen. This scarcity of labor applies to Chinamen and Japanese, as well as white men. In view of the constant agitation which has been going on here for a long time against the employment of Chinese and Japs, it seems a curious situation that not nearly enough of this kind of labor can be obtained either for the woods or for the mills, and I am sure that there is no shingle manufacturer who would not be very glad to get any kind of labor at the present time, regardless of the color or nationality.

business has in fact during the last few weeks developed into a kind of a boom.

So far as the present outlook for the shingle business is concerned here it largely depends on the prices in the United States. If they were to drop to such an extent that the B. C. mills could not get into that market and pay the duty, it would certainly mean the closing down of a great many of the mills in British Columbia for all or part of the time, for when the present mills in the course of construction are finished and have a full supply of timber, the output will be enormously in excess of the Canadian demand.

Thomas Kirkpatrick's mill in Vancouver was burned down a couple of weeks ago. He has sold his site to E. H. Heaps & Company and has bought the mill in New Westminster erected by A. R. Welsh.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of timber, prices on red cedar shingles are 15 cents a thousand lower in Ontario than they were last year.

The prohibition of the export of logs from this Province is giving eminent satisfaction among the millmen. S.H.

THE ST. JOHN LOG DRIVING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the St. John Log Driving Company was held at Fredericton, N. B., on May 7th. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with the manner in which the driving was done last season. A balance of $2,600 was withheld from the contractors for the corporation drive, and it was agreed that this balance should be paid in full to Mr. Morrison, who has bought out the share in the contract held by the late Mr. Noble. It was decided to employ an inspector of driving this season, to be appointed by the directors. The company drove about 100,000,000 feet of logs last season, all of which was rafted at Fredericton and Springhill. The expense of driving was about $15,000.

Officers and directors were elected as follows: President, A. H. F. Randolph; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Gregory; directors, F. H. Hale, E. H. Murchie, R. A. Estey, Donald Fraser, jr.

Mr. J. L. Richardson, who has been representing D. K. McLaren, of Montreal, in the province of Ontario, has accepted a position as salesman for The Durham Rubber Company, of Bowmanville.

FORESTRY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Geo. P. Ahern, Director of the Forestry Bureau at Manila, recently spent several months in the United States studying forestry conditions. He visited the forest schools of Cornell, Yale, and Baltimore, and conferred with the professors, graduates, and students of those institutions. To the editor of the Forester, from which the accompanying illustrations are reproduced, he gave the following particulars regarding the forests and forestry work in the Philippines :

"I consider the Philippines the most interesting field in the world for the practice of scientific forestry. There are more than 50,000,000 acres of public woodland in the archipelago. Up to date 665 species of trees have been classified and it is the opinion of botanists that a close examination will bring the total up to fully 1,000. In several large districts of the southern islands of the archipelago, more than 50 varieties of rubber trees are found. The true gutta percha (Isonandra gutta) is found there. Hardwoods make up the bulk of the timber found, a number of these being especially valuable for ship-building.

The forest service in the Philippines will grow, and more men will be needed from time to time. The Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture has been made an agent for the Forestry Bureau of the Philippines in securing men for the service there. Only men who have had some training in forestry will be considered, and all applicants will be required to take the Civil Service examination. Arrangements are being made with the forest schools of the United States looking to the establishment of courses in the study of gutta percha and rubber. At present there is no official in the Philippines competent to take charge of the large rubber and gutta percha districts.

A timber testing laboratory is to be established at Manila, and will be in charge of Mr. S. T. Neely, who conducted the timber testing for the Division of Forestry a few years ago. The work at this laboratory will include the investigation of all native woods, methods of preservation, and economic uses. During the first year or two the effects of the Bureau will be concentrated on learning what we have in the way of forest products, the uses of the woods, and looking up markets.

FIG. 1.—MEASURING LOGS IN RAFT ON TONDO BEACH, MANILA. THIS PICTURE SHOWS METHOD OF MAKING A RAFT BY TYING LOGS WITH BAMBOO STRIPS.

The Forestry Bureau of the Philippines during its first fiscal year produced in revenue over $199,000 (Mexican), solely from forest products, and it may be stated that the receipts were quite poor during the early months, thus showing a remarkable gain as the year advanced. At present the revenues are almost $30,000 (Mexican) per month.

The Spanish administration in its best years never collected over $12,500 per month (Mexican) from the sale of forest products, and there is this interesting difference to be noted: Spain charged more than 90 per cent. of the revenue receipts for service and materials. Under the present Bureau only 26 per cent. of the revenues goes for service and materials. Spain on an average issued 1,000 licenses per year, while the United States has about 500 licensees operating.

As to the question of markets, at present every stick of timber cut is sold in Manila. People in other provinces are unable to get timber owing to the high prices paid by consumers in Manila ; but in a year or two people in other provinces will begin to build and when they are somewhat satisfied, builders in Hong Kong and other Oriental ports may secure a few cargoes. Engineers at Hong Kong were informed last December that it would be three years before they could receive any timber from the Philippines.

The United States will receive only a few of the high grade cabinet woods which can be delivered at San Francisco, at a figure to compete favorably with the hardwoods of Central and South America. In, say, from five to ten years the Philippines will be able to supply the entire demand of the archipelago and a great deal of Oriental trade, especially at Hong Kong and other Chinese ports. China will certainly be the best market.

A great deal of building is going on in Manila, and better houses are being erected since the arrival of the Americans. Many towns were burned during the war, and the people have been unable to rebuild them owing to the lack of material.

Present methods of lumbering are entirely too primitive. The Spaniards and Filipinos do the bulk of the cutting, very few Americans being engaged. The natives are poor lumbermen and in comparison with the Americans

FIG. 2.—HAULING LOGS IN TARLAC PROVINCE, LUZON, P. I. THE WAGON WHEELS ARE SOLID WOOD.

workmen are greatly outclassed, one American being as useful as half a dozen Filipinos.

In lumbering operations in the Philippines the question of transportation is the most serious one. Wagon roads are poor, there is but one railroad, and the rivers are not in good condition for log driving ; though there are many streams that with a little cleaning

ill do very well for log driving. At present he only mode of transportation is the water uffalo or caribou, an animal much weaker han the ox used in American lumbering. here are also the Filipino ponies, which are mall and lack strength, but there are no

FIG. 3.—NATIVE METHOD OF SAWING TIMBER. THE NATIVES FIND THIS PRIMITIVE METHOD OF SAWING PROFITABLE EVEN WHEN COMPETING WITH A STEAM SAW MILL.

merican horses in the Philippines except those elonging to the army. There has been some alk of importing elephants from India, but as ttendants would have to be brought, and conitions are so different, the feasibility of the lan is doubted.

To show the extent of lumbering operations nder present methods it is only necessary to tate that the cut of the past year has been nly 30,000,000 feet board measure.

Mr. Ribbentrop, lately retired Inspector eneral of the forests of India, has written to s, in reply to an invitation from our Bureau, ffering his services for the purpose of devising rational forest policy for the Philippines. We e much pleased at Mr. Ribbentrop's offer, nd it is hoped that arrangements can be made secure his services, as the forest problems f the Philippines are much the same as those ie Indian foresters have had to contend with. Ve also hope to secure for a limtted period ie services of a few of the conservators of ie Indian forests to help out in the inaugural ork of the Philippines. These men would e especially valuable owing to their practical xperience under very similar conditions that re to be met with in the Philippines."

PRINCIPLE VS. PRACTICE.

In many filing rooms the operators have anaged to wander far from the path which ie construction of a band saw sharpening mahine should naturally lead them to take. Not ecause filers are inclined to go astray, but beause the importance of adhering to these rinciples has not been thoroughly pointed out them in a forcible manner.

Nearly all band saw sharpening machines are constructed on the slide principle, on which the saw rests while being sharpened or gummed. These rest are of various lengths, from 1 to 14 inches. As a filer, writes E. L. Haskins in the Wood-Worker, I prefer one of about 10 inches. The length of rest is not of very much importance, provided the back of saw has been correctly fitted.

Most filers proceed somewhat after this fashion : In fitting the backs of band saws they use a straightedge from 4 to 7 feet long. Some use one with a little concave, that leaves the back a little long. The long straightedge will give a good idea of the straightness or convexity of the saw, less this difference. If saws should have a high spot at ends and another high spot at or near middle of straightedge, then there would be no spring to saw or straightedge when pressed by hand, and probably would be so small as to hardly be perceptible to the eye. To test the back of saw thoroughly for these short crooks and bends, use a 20-inch straightedge. Unless you have heretofore tried this way of testing you may be somewhat surprised at the number of high and low places you will find when the saw is not uniformly curved, or straight either for that matter.

Now, this is where principle and practice do not join hands, for these small imperfections, as well as the large, are all reproduced on tooth edge of saw by the sharpening machine, when the back of saw is passing over the slide rest. Besides this trouble, and as a direct result of these high and low places on back of saw, you will quickly discover that the teeth on saw are becoming very irregular as to spacing, and with these conditions existing we can hardly expect to obtain good results on fast feed, that is, if you want to saw a million a month with a 6-inch band resaw.

FIG. 4.—HAULING LOGS INTO TARLAC, LUZON, P. I. FOUR BUFFALOES AND THREE DRIVERS TO HAUL ONE MEDIUM SIZED LOG. TO HAUL ONE LARGE LOG AS MANY AS TWENTY-SIX BUFFALOES AND DRIVERS IN PROPORTION HAVE BEEN SEEN.

What is probably the biggest tree in the world has been discovered to belong to the cypress family, and was found in Mexico. Its circumference, we are told, 6 feet from the ground is 154 feet, 2 inches, and to see the top of it one must stand many yards away. It is near the famous ruins of Mitla, in the state of Oaxaca. It is called the "big tree of Yule," and its age is variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000 years.

The Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited, which operates a large telephone system in the land of the Phaarohs, is said to have met with a great deal of difficulty in securing poles which would withstand the effects of the climate. No timber suitable for the purpose grows in Egypt, and the timber so far imported is soon destroyed by dry rot. The company have now given an order to a Michigan firm for 1,500 white cedar poles, which will be shipped to Alexandria and Cairo. It would seem to be worth while for Canadian lumbermen to watch the outcome of this experiment with Michigan timber. If it should prove capable of withstanding the climate of Egypt, Canadian grown timber would probably also meet the conditions, and a share of the orders might be obtained.

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Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

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The investment of capital in timber limits is almost certain to prove profitable. Mistaken judgment and unexpected events have been responsible for a few losses in this direction in the past, but the person who invests in timber is likely to reap handsome profits in years to come. The one great risk in purchasing timber limits is destruction by fire. It is wisdom on the part of owners to employ an efficient staff of fire rangers. The number of fires extinguished each year by rangers, as reported by the different provincial governments, proves conclusively the economy of such service.

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LUMBER IN THE WEST INDIES.

TORONTO, May 7, 1902.

EDITOR CANADA LUMBERMAN:

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Since returning I have made enqniries about this matter and find that our lumber exporters say that such are the facts. The reason is that the whole output of the mills is sold to one dealer in New York and is sorted by him.

The class of lumber that goes to the West Indies is the lowest grade, and all of the Canadian lumber which goes through New York is given credit in the Blue Book to the United States. At the present time the most of the lumber which goes direct from Canada is from the Maritime Provinces. A considerable portion of the above figures consists of pitch pine, which is taken to the Island in schooners from Florida.

As to freight rates, there is an agreement between Canadian and New York boats whereby the same prices for transportation are charged to the different Islands. This is about all the information I can give you with regard to freight rates, as considerable of the lumber is carried through by sailing vessels, which is, of course, a cheaper way.

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J. M. STEWART,

Asst. Secretary Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

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As to freight rates, there is an agreement between Canadian and New York boats whereby the same prices for transportation are charged to the different Islands. This is about all the information I can give you with regard to freight rates, as considerable of the lumber is carried through by sailing vessels, which is, of course, a cheaper way.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. STEWART,

Asst. Secretary Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

An authority on power transmission gives an estimate of 10 per cent. for the power necessary to run loose pulleys. That this amount of power is saved where the belts are run loose with a binder to start and stop the machines, is a logical conclusion, if the statement is true.

THE CANADA WOOD SPECIALTY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. CHAS. B. JANES.

The history of the Canada Wood Specialty Company, Limited, of Orillia, Ont., as at present organized, covers only the brief period of two years, but the development accomplished would do credit to a much older institution. Two years ago the business of Messrs. Janes & Sons, proprietors of the Acme Veener Works, became amalgamated with that of the Wood Specialty Company. The latter company was under the management of Mr. Lavallee, now president of the Orillia Export Lumber Company. In October last Mr. Charles Janes became the manager, Mr. Lavallee's other interests demanding all his attention. Under the energetic and skilful direction of Mr. Janes, whose portrait accompanies this article, the business continues to prosper and rapidly expand, so much so that in the near future the present buildings and equipment, although of generous proportions, will require to be largely increased.

As its name implies, the company manufacture a variety of hardwood products, principal among which are flooring, broom handles, cornice poles and rings, cheese box hoops, butter dishes, berry boxes, etc. The timber, which consists of elm, maple, oak and birch, is all obtained in the neighborhood. There is said to exist an abundant supply, so that one of the most essential factors of the future continuance and success of the industry is assured.

The elm logs, previous to being cut into veneer for cheese box hoops, are cut into lengths of five feet and placed in vats of boiling water, where they become so thoroughly cooked as to render the removal of the bark and the slicing into veneer an easy process. Berry baskets, butter dishes and dowels are made from the refuse, and are afterwards passed through a dry kiln at the rate of 60,000 per day, which is about equal to the daily capacity of the factory. There is also a large hot air dry kiln in which the lumber is thoroughly seasoned before being manufactured into flooring. For this purpose, oak, maple beech and birch are employed. The product bears the mark of great care in the selection and preparation of the stock as well as in the manufacture. The company are supplying 115,000 feet for the new cereal factory at Peterborough. Among other orders on hand is one for 56,000 folding chair frames for Great Britain. The factory is capable of producing 8,000 tapered broom handles and 30,000 curtain rings per day.

The equipment, which is operated by a McEwen high speed engine manufactured by the Waterous Company of Brantford, consists almost entirely of special automatic machines, by which the largest possible output and perfection of manufacture is obtained.

It is a singular thing that almost every machine is of American manufacture. With the rapid growth of factories of this character devoted to the production of specialties and the utilization of almost every inch of the timber, it is surprising that the makers of wood working machinery in Canada are not prepared to meet the demand for the automatic machinery required for that purpose.

Within the last few months the Canada Wood Specialty Company have bought some very valuable hard-wood limits, mostly maple.

COST OF TIMBER AND MANUFACTURE.

Granting that any manufacturer has a right to a profit from the work he does and, more than that, owes it as a duty to himself and the country that he secure such a profit, it is of the first importance that cost be definitely determined. Yet in the lumber business this is one of the most difficult things to get at and there are comparatively few who have such an accounting system and who adopt such correct premises that they know with exactness what the cost of their product is, and consequently what their selling price should be.

The lumber business was very prosperous during the last year and large amounts of money were made in it, but if all operators should adopt a uniform and accurate basis of accounting many of them would discover that their profits were not as great as they thought, and not a few of them that they had no profit at all. Yellow pine producers are among the greatest sinners in this respect, and one of the greatest difficulties is in the methods of estimating stumpage values and charging the same to the manufacturing account.

What stumpage is worth as a speculative proposition is not easily determined. Some will say that it is the average value during the total life of an operation, discounted by as much as the date of computation is an advance of the average date. Thus if a mill has ten year's cut, its timber is now worth what it will be worth in five years from now less interest for five years. If a man believe that in five years from now his timber will be worth $5 a thousand, on this basis of computation its present value is $3.50, with interest at 6 per cent. Others go to the opposite extreme and charge stumpage at what it cost them to date. This same timber might have been bought at $1.25 an acre, and so the cost might be figured at, say, 50 cents a thousand.

There is just one absolutely sure standard of value, and that is the price at which anything can be sold. Putting too high a price on the raw material has the merit of being safe, while putting too low a price on it is simply a method of self-deception, but neither is right. Cost of stumpage is only one element, to be sure, to which must be added a number of others about which there is not much uniformity of method. The result is that different concerns operating side by side under the same conditions will show a variance of 25 per cent. in cost. It is no wonder there is a lack of uniformity in prices.

The better class of concerns are coming somewhere near an agreement nowadays, but there still remain many that seem to have little conception of correct accounting. The result is that most absurd prices are occasionally made, and in certain classes of trade there is an inconsistency which causes much loss.

One of the weak spots in the yellow pine business is in the timber department. We believe it to be absolutely true that no concern owning its own timber can afford to manufacture long and large yellow pine timbers at any price that can be obtained for them. Short lengths and ordinary sizes may be profitably taken sometimes, but the long timbers never are. Every cost is underestimated from the woods to loading on cars.

The most serious objection to this class of business is that it makes a tremendous draft on the future value of timber holdings. A mill man with a few thousand acres of timber will take an order for 100,000 feet of timber ranging from 25 to 50 feet in length and of various sizes up to 12 by 12 or 10 by 16 inches, and is "tickled to death" at anything above $12 a thousand on board cars. He goes out into his timber and, at much more than ordinary logging expense, brings in his choicest trees to run through the mill into this cheap stuff. It costs him more for logging, hauling, manufacture in the mill, dressing and handling than the regular run of stock, and yet because it takes only eight or twelve cuts on the carriage he thinks it is profitable stuff to make. The worst feature of it all is the detriment to the value of his timber. Let any man go through a yellow pine tract and pick out the best tree in every ten and he has knocked 25 per cent. off from the value of what remains. The damage is not only immediate, but permanent.

If these things were taken into consideration by the yellow pine industry it would be found that many of its members are not making as much money as they think. It is a crying shame the way the forests of Mississippi, Alabama, east Texas, Georgia and of other long-leaf states have been slaughtered on behalf of the timber business.—American Lumberman.

NEW BRUNSWICK CROWN LANDS.

Hon. W. P. Flewelling, Deputy Surveyor-General of the Province of New Brunswick, supplies the following interesting statistics as to the quality and kind of lumber cut from Crown Lands during the year ending October 31, 1901: Spruce and pine logs, 83,449,123 superficial feet; spruce pulp wood, 176,850 s. ft.; cedar logs, 11,187,791 s. ft.; cedar shingles, 6,351 M.; hemlock logs, 1,907,816 s. ft.; hemlock bark, 2,013½ cords; hardwood logs, including spool wood, 3,560,741 s. ft.; hardwood timber, 102 16-40 tons; spruce timber, 40 tons; fir logs, 1,164,283 s. ft.; fire, stave and pulp wood, 1,294 cords; railway ties, 94,719; telegraph poles, 195; cedar rails, 300; cedar posts, 400; boom poles, 790; brackets, 2,328; rafting pins, 50,000; knees, 895; weir stakes, 411; weir ribbands, 475; birch hubs, 180, and the total stumpage on the same was $101,710.48.

Wilson Bros,, of Collingwood, Ont., have secured a block of land alongside of the Grand Trunk Railway tracks and are about to build a large brick planing mill. It will be equipped with the most modern machinery, including dry kilns, exhaust fans, elevator, etc., and will be one one of the most up-to-date plants in Ontario for the manufacture of all kinds of builders supplies. It is understood that the orders for machinery have not yet been placed.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 24 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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CANADA LUMBERMAN

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Branch Office:

IMPERIAL BUILDING MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly A 24-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects are especially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

LUMBERMAN'S

VEST-POCKET

INSPECTION BOOK

Containing Rules for the Inspection and Measuring of Pine and Hardwood Lumber in the leading markets of Canada and the United States. Embracing also many useful tables and calculations of everyday service to lumbermen.

Prepared by the Editor of the 'Canada Lumberman."

Toronto, Canada
C. H. MORTIMER, Publisher
1895

THE above is a fac simile of the title page of the latest and most complete Lumber and Inspection Book published.

We shall be pleased to send you a copy on receipt of six 2 cent Canadian postage stamps

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN,
Toronto, Canada.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

WANTED—A RAFT OF PINE LOGS ON Georgian Bay; apply at once to Box 20, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WANTED FOR A MILL IN BRITISH COLumbia, 1 Shingle Jointer, 1 Shingle Packer. Apply to G. O. Buchanan, Kaslo, B.C.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS DUNBAR Shingle Sawyers. Apply the Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co., Limited, Vancouver, B.C. See our ad in this paper about our new mill. Mill to be free from dust.

WANTED—PRICE ON LARGE TRACT OF Balm of Gilead timber; must be near the waters of Lake Ontario and not too far from the mouth of the Niagara river, with waterway if possible; name price per acre; give exact situation, rail and water facilities. Address "W", Lewiston, N. Y., Box 51.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LUMBER.

SOFT ELM, BIRCH, BLACK ASH, 1STS and 2nds preferred. J. F. STENGAL, 99 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N.Y.

FOR SALE.

200,000 FEET OF PINE, TAMARAC and cedar, all lengths, can be cut to order; also 2,000 fence posts. N. H. HOWARD, Killean P. O., Leslie's Station, C. P. R.

FOR SALE.

1,000,000 feet B M. Round Hemlock.
300,000 feet B. M. Round Spruce.
Ready to be sawn into any size and lengths. Shipment by rail or water. Address JAS. SHEPPARD & SON, Box 630, Sorel, Que.

Wanted—Cedar Shingles

16 INCH AND 18 INCH, ALL GRADES, good quality, White Cedar. Would purchase mill output.

Give quantities both on hand and to be manufactured. J. G. STRAIT & SON, Wolcott, New York.

Cedar Shingles Wanted

WILL BUY FOR CASH ANY QUANTITY of good quality Cedar Shingles. I handle all grades and will advance 75 per cent. cash on receipt of bill of lading. Write or telegraph. IVERS P. LAWRENCE, Fitchburg, Mass.

SPECIAL TO LUMBERMEN.

WITH A THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED PLANING Mill at Orillia, we solicit orders for re sawing and planing of lumber, in any quantity; can match 26 inches wide; all work guaranteed first-class; prices on application. Address, NATIONAL BOX CO., Orillia, Ont.

FOR SALE

STEAM SAW MILL AND TIMBER LIMIT. Mill is situated on the Quyon River, two miles from Bristol Station, on the Pontiac Pacific Railway, consists of one Waterous band mill with all necessary tools for grinding and fitting saws, one double power feed edger slash table, swing butting saw log haul up, and everything necessary to make a complete mill. Timber limit contains ten (10) square miles Mill is now in operation and can be seen running Proprietors are removing where a larger plant can be installed. Price $5,000, half cash, balance in six (6) and twelve (12) months secured. For further information apply to

DAVIDSON & THACKRAY,
250 Sparks St., Ottawa.

DRY PINE.

WE HAVE ABOUT 1,500,000 FEET DRY PINE in 1, 2 and 3 inch common and better, prefer selling in bulk. Will quote freight rate to Buffalo, Chicago or Toronto on application. Correspondence solicited. N.B.—Would like to correspond with consumers of hardwoods. ST. JOE ISLAND LUMBER CO., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

FOR SALE

INTERNATIONAL CO. MILLS,

Newport, Vt.

Just across the line, on Lake Memphremagog; junction C. P. R. and B. & M.

Entire plant, consisting of saw mill, 36x96, 2 stories, dressing and box-mill, 50x180, brick boiler house, office and other buildings; complete equipment of machinery, six 80 horse-power boilers and two 200 horse-power engines, all in good running order.

The best location and best plant in Vermont for handling Canadian Lumber.

Cost $104,000 in 1883.

Price $25,000.

Inquire of

RICKABY & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

TIMBER BERTH

Township of Chisholm,

SAW MILL AND SHINGLE MILL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE

Orillia House, Orillia, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902

at 2 p. m.

The subscriber will offer for sale by Public Auction at the above time and place

Timber Berth, Township of Chisholm
(Being 22 square miles.)

Together with Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Buildings, Camp and Logging Outfit, Tools, Horses, about 650 Logs, Etc., as per inventory, which can be seen by applying to Mr. D. McRae, Powassen.

The whole of the above will be sold en bloc.

TERMS.—Half Cash, balance one year, with interest at Six per cent. on approved paper.

For further particulars apply to the Chisholm Timber Limit Co., Hamilton, Ont., or to Wm. Hendrie, Jr., and J. J. C. Thomson, Proprietors.

PETER RYAN,
Toronto.

STANDING TIMBER FOR SALE.

900 ACRES OF HEMLOCK, BASSWOOD, Oak, Pine, Maple and Beech, near R. R. station; will take all the cordwood part payment, delivered at the station. THOS. MYLES' SONS, Hamilton. There is a large amount of tan bark

Wanted—A Partner

COMPETENT OR SILENT, WITH $6,000 OR $8,000, to increase the business of a good saw mill on the sea shore, Gulf St. Lawrence. Good facilities for shipping. Plenty Spruce, Cedar and Hardwood. Address J. DIDACE BEAULIEU, 188 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Department of Lands, Mines and Fisheries.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Quebec, 19th April, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that, conformably to Sections 1334, 1335 and 1336 of the Consolidated statutes of the province of Quebec, the timber limits hereinafter mentioned, at their estimated area, more or less, and in their present state, will be offered for sale, at public auction, in the Department of Lands, Mines and Fisheries, in this city, on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of JUNE, 1902, at ELEVEN o'clock A.M.

	Area Square Miles.
UPPER OTTAWA.	
River du Lievre, N. W. Branch 3	50
River du Lievre, N. W. Branch 4	50
LOWER OTTAWA.	
Harrington East River Rouge.	6 1-5
Harrington West River Rouge.	2¾
SAINT MAURICE.	
Manouan 1 North	50
Manouan 2 North	24
Manouan 3 North	35
Manouan 1 South	50
Manouan 2 South	50
Manouan 3 South	45
Manouan 8 South	30
Manouan 9 South	21
Rear Manouan 3 North	30
Rear Manouan A. North	40
Rear Manouan B. North	49
Rear Manouan C. North	50
Rear Manouan D. North	50
Bostonnais Island	10
Bostonnais 3 North	40
Upper Saint Maurice, Nos. 1 to 40, each	50
SAINT CHARLES.	
River a Mars 3	20
River du Moulin 4	12
River Jacques Cartier N.W Branch 2	37
River Jacques Cartier 2 West	42
River Jacques Cartier 2 East	38
River Jacques Cartier 3	30
River Jacques Cartier N E. Branch, 1 West.	42
River Jacques Cartier N E Branch, 1 East.	31
River Jacques Cartier N E. Branch, 2 East.	50
LAKE SAINT JOHN, CENTRE.	
Township Dequen, range 4	1
Township Metabetchouan, 1	1½
River Ouiatchouan, 141	19½
River Ouiatchouan, 142	25
LAKE SAINT JOHN, WEST.	
Township Charlevoix, 2	1¾
LALE SAINT JOHN, NORTHWEST.	
Range 1, North of Lake Saint John, 2	31
Range 1, North of Lake Saint John, 3	29
Range 2, North of Lake Saint John, 3	18
Range 2, North of Lake Saint John, 4	25
Range 3, North of Lake Saint John, 4	28
River Mistassini, 4	13½
Little River Peribonki	29
River au Saumon, 1	46
River au Saumon, 2	49
River au Saumon, 3	41½

SAGUENAY.

River a la Chasse et aux Anglais	34
" Saint Lawrence, West	30
" Mistassini & Sheldrake, 1	32¾
" St Nicholas West	25½
" St. Nicholas No. 2 East	7½
" St. John 7	12
" St. John 8	12
" St John East Branch 1	22
" St. John East Branch 2	18
" St. John East Branch 3	30
River au Saumon 1	34
" Manicouagan 3	24
" Manicouagan 4	27
" Manicouagan 6	58
" Manicouagan, Nos. 7 to 28, each	50
Saguenay West 1 A	10
Part of Saguenay 3 West and 4 West	49
Part of Saguenay East A	7
River Magpie 3	82
" " 4	32
" " 5	32
" " 6	32
" " 7	32
" " 8	32
Escoumains 5 East	34
Sault au Mouton 3	36
River Malbaie 8 A	40
" Malbaie 9 A	53
" Malbaie 10	60
" Malbaie 11	57
" Malbaie 12	54
" Malbaie 13	49
" Malbaie 14	26
" Malbaie 15	45
" Malbaie 16	32
Townships Callieres	15
Sault au Cochon 1 East	30
River Portneuf, N E. Branch	50
" Marguerite 1 West	25
" " 2 West	20
" " 3 West	20
" " 4 West	20
" " 5 West	15
" " 1 East	25
" " 2 East	20
" " 3 East	20
" " 4 East	20
" " 5 East	15
Township, Albert, No. 88	20¾

MATAPEDIA VALLEY.

Township Matalik 1	18
Township Matalik 2	18½

RIMOUSKI WEST.

Township Neigette 2	3
Rear Mistigougeche	35
Township Macpes 5	3¾
Township Fleuriault	1

RIMOUSKI EAST.

Township Matane 4	2

BONAVENTURE WEST.

River Escuminac North 3	12
River Nouvelle 1	50
River Nouvelle 4	16
Grand Cascapedia 1	14½
Grand Cascapedia 2	21
Grand Cascapedia 3	31
Grand Cascapedia 4	18
Grand Cascapedia 7	18
Turner's Brook	32
Joshua Brook	27
Little Cascapedia 1	15
Little Cascapedia 2	28
Clark's Brook 2	4
Flatland's Brook 2	2
Township Ristigouche	2
River Andre, West Branch 2	3⅜
River Assemetquagan	10
Stuart Brook 1	3½
Stuart Brook 2	10⅓
River Skimenac West Branch	3½
River Skimenac South Branch	9¼
Township Angers 2	8
Mann rook East	7
Township Carleton 5	3⅜
Township Carleton 3	4
River Andre, West Branch, Township Ristigouche	4

GASPE WEST.

River Cap-Chat 1	47½
" Cap-Chat 2	45
" Magdalen 2 North	50
" Magdalen 3 "	29
" Magdalen 4 "	58
" Magdalen 5 "	31
" Magdalen 6 "	40
" Magdalen 1 South	50
" Magdalen 2 "	50
" Magdalen 3 "	54
Township Denoue	19
Township Taschereau	48
River a Pierre and Claude	32

GASPE CENTRE.

Gaspe Bay South 3	10
Gaspe Bay North 1	14⅓
Township Fox 4	7
Township Sydenham North	10

NDITIONS OF SALE.

No limit will be adjudged at less than the minimum price fixed by the department.

The limits will be adjudged to the highest bidder on payment of the purchase price, in cash or by cheque accepted by a duly incorporated bank. Failing payment they will be immediately re-offered for sale.

The annual ground rent of three dollars per mile, with fire tax, is also payable immediately.

Those timber limits, when adjudged, will be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force or which may be enacted hereafter

Plans of limits offered for sale are open for inspection in the Department of Lands, Mines and Fisheries, in this city, and at the office of the Crown lands and timber agents in the different agencies in which said limits are situated, up to the day of sale.

N B.—No account for publication of this notice will be recognized, if such publication has not been expressly authorized by the department.

S. N. PARENT,
Minister of Lands,
Mines and Fisheries.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The conditions in the lumber trade are almost the same as at last writing. Lumber sells very readily and is sought after by buyers. The movement during the month of May was quite heavy, water mills especially showing an increase in business over the corresponding month last year. Buyers for wholesale dealers in the Eastern States are constantly travelling through the white pine territories in search of suitable stock. In the face of such conditions prices are not likely to weaken. In the Ottawa valley good pine strips and sidings have been marked up about $2 a thousand. While the price lists of manufacturers do not show a general advance, certain grades for which there is an exceptionally good demand are quoted at higher figures than one month ago. Hemlock lumber and timber is in strong demand and owing to the limited supply an advance of about fifty cents has been made. For 2 x 4 hemlock in 12-foot lengths $10 is asked at the mill, and for 1 x 13 inch and wider $11 is the current quotation. For such small lots of dry No. 1 lath as can be found $3 is willingly paid, f.o.b. cars at the mill. Sales of 32-inch lath have been made at $1.50 at the mill. The stock of dry hardwood lumber is being steadily absorbed, although prices have shown little disposition of late to advance. On the other hand, the prospects of a decline are considered very remote, owing to the certainty of a light production this season.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

A large quantity of the early cut of the spruce mills has been contracted for. The demand is improving and it would seem that manufacturers are in a position to advance prices for later shipments very easily. Should the quantity of logs hung up be as great as predicted, it will doubtless result in higher prices towards the fall. Clapboards are very scarce and bring $40 for best quality, Boston delivery. There is no perceptible weakening of the cedar shingle market. Dealers are experiencing much difficulty in filling orders, nothwithstanding that as high as $3.60 for extras on Boston rate of freight has been offered in some instances. Laths are also firm.

Reports from the Upper St. John river state that 40,000,000 feet of logs are hung up. Of this quantity 12,000,000 feet are for Cushing & Company and 13,000,000 feet for W. H. Murray. Crews are being kept on hand in the hope that the water may rise.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The weather throughout Manitoba and the Territories has not been favorable for building operations, but still a large quantity of lumber has gone into consumption. The demand for the better grades has caused another slight advance in prices. British Columbia spruce lumber has been marked up $1.50 per thousand and is very scarce. Conditions in British Columbia, while satisfactory from the standpoint of demand, are not altogether favorable to manufacturers. It is almost impossible to secure labor for the mills and logging camps, and it is probable that some of the mills will be compelled to close down for this reason. While there is a strong demand for Canadian shingles, it is reported that the shingle market in Washington is somewhat depressed and that several of the largest manufacturers have decided to close down their mills in order to sustain prices. The Puget Sound Timbermen's Association recently advanced the price of fir logs fifty cents per thousand.

Vancouver mills have just figured on a contract for 1,000,000 feet of lumber for the building of twenty barges to be operated on the Yukon river.

UNITED STATES.

Reports from the Eastern States say that the lumber market is somewhat quiet on account of strikes and consequent checking of building operations. In the Lake Superior district and in Michigan the situation seems to be fully as strong as one week ago. A Bay City firm last week purchased 12,000,000 feet of lumber in the Georgian Bay at a reported consideration of $18 for log run. Buyers generally are showing a disposition to purchase at current prices whenever the desired stock can be found. It is evident that the supply of the upper grades of pine will be inadequate to meet the demands. The Wisconsin Valley Lumbermen's Association have issued a new list making a substantial advance in the upper grades. Two-inch dimension in all widths and lengths was advanced 50 cents; 8 and 10-inch No. 1 rough and their products 50 cents and $1, according to length; rough lumber, 13-inch and up wide, $1; and shop lumber, selects and finishing $1.50 to $2.50. Hardwoods continue to make a gain. Basswood is scarce and higher, and maple is firm, although the supply is comparatively large. There is some difference in the prices of lath. Recently it has been retailed in Buffalo and Tonawanda at $4.25, but a correspondent states that it is now selling as low as $3.75. As lath prices have been abnormal, it would not be surprising if lower prices should rule.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A healthier tone pervades the British timber market. The peace negotiations have stimulated buying and restored in some degree confidence to the trade. Prices are being well sustained and indications point to higher values in the near future. Spruce deals have shown exceptional strength, 3x9 and 3x11 being very scarce and wanted. There is a fair stock stock in first hands of 3x9 of long average width, but they are scant in thickness. It is understood that shippers some time ago refused £8 5s c.i.f. for such stocks and are holding them for £9. Spruce deals of the best quality have advanced 7s 6d a standard within the past three months. Pine deals are meeting with favor, but the stock of the poorer grades has prevented any noticeable advance in price. Red pine deals have not sold well at recent auction sales, but they will no doubt recover with the general market.

BIRCH SQUARES AND SEATS.

A large buyer of Birch chair seats and of Birch squares is open to contract with a mill for their output. Also open for Broom Handles and Dowels in large quantities. Write in first instance to "Finance," care of CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Orillia Planing Mills

and Sash and Door Factory
Near G. T. R. Station.

PLANING, MATCHING AND RE-SAWING
Done in any quantity. We guarantee satisfaction. Write for prices. Address,
S. POMEROY, Box 428, Orillia.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

The steamer Holmea is completing her cargo at Quebec for the United Kingdom.

The steamer Pydna left the Miramichi last week for Manchester, England, with a cargo of deals.

The Tobique Manufacturing Company, of Plaster Rock, N.B., expect to cut 6,000,000 feet of deals this season for the British market.

Graham & Horne, of Fort William, Ont., have secured the contract for piles for the new Canadian Northern Railway elevator at Port Arthur.

It is reported that Chew Bros., of Midlane, Ont., have purchased timber limits and a saw mill on Wilson Creek in British Columbia, from Hill Bros.

Recent shipments of pulp wood from Quebec included the following: 245 cords for Ticonderoga, by Auger & Son; 85 cords for Ticonderogo, by John Breakey.

An auction sale of unmarked logs was held at St. John, N.B., last week. The spruce was purchased by N. H. Murchie for $11.20 per thousand, the hemlock by J. F. Gregory for $4 per thousand, the cedar by Hilyard Bros. for $9 per thousand, and the pine by the same firm at $6 per thousand.

Messrs. S. P. Musson, Son & Company, say of the Barbados market: We have only one arrival of white pine to report, the "Rachael H. Boyd," from Liverpool, N.S., with 85,000 feet, which has sold at $24.36 for shipping and $19.36 for second quality. The market having been suddenly strengthened and a large demand created by the information that another batch of Boer prisoners would be sent here, for which building to a considerable extent must be undertaken, several cargoes could be placed at the above figures or a little better. No receipts of spruce have taken place, and we think one or two cargoes could be placed at about $18 to $19. The "Boyd" brought 23,000 feet of hemlock, which sold at $16.06 for shipping and $12.06 for second quality. Gaspe shingles would bring $3.50 to $4 and laying $2 or over."

Mr. W. J. Raynham, representing Walcot, Limited, London, England, is now in this country visiting the different firms whose English and Continental wood business is handled by Messrs. Walcot. Any letters sent to the CANADA LUMBERMAN for him will be forwarded.

TO THE LUMBER TRADE

We will be represented in South Western Ontario by Mr. Frederick Shaw, of Forest, Ont., who comes with us as travelling salesman on May 1st, and who will call on the trade regularly. We are running our mills day and night and offer to the trade a well manufactured stock of band sawed lumber put up in grades under Michigan inspection rules. We solicit your inquiries, and all correspondence given prompt attention.

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited
SARNIA, ONT.

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following shipments of lumber, etc., from Canadian ports are reported since last issue :

From Chatham, N. B.: May 21, barque Aureola, for Manchester, 733,963 ft. deals, scantling, etc., by F.E. Neale.

From Ship Harbor, N.S.; Str. Aureola, for Liverpool, spruce deals, etc., value $23,000.

From Hopewell Cape, N.B.: Str. Peerless, for Manchester, 3,105,663 ft. deals, value $34,030, by J. Nelson Smith. Schr. R. Emmerson, for Boston, 118,647 ft. scantling, value $1,186, by John M. Hicks. Str. Derota, for Bristol, Eng., 2,715,156 ft. deals, value $26,584, by W. Malcolm Mackay.

From Parrsboro, N. S.: May 19, Str. Gena, for Cardiff, Wales, 2,058,839 ft. deals, 260,451 ft. ends, value $22,322, by George McKean.

From Vancouver, B.C.: May 16, barque Challenger, for Delagoa Bay, South Africa, 1,090,233 ft. rough fir, value $12,000, by British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.

From Halifax, N. S.: May 22, barque Globus, for Sharpness, Eng., 840,590 ft. lumber, value $9,734. Str. Bratsburg, for British West Indies, 73,326 ft. lumber, value $1,079.

From St. John, N.B.: Ship Honolulu, for Bristol, Eng., 1,095,792 ft. deals, 100,170 ft. scantling, 33,944 ft. ends, 37,942 ft. boards, 117,865 ft. plank, 20,000 ft. birch ends and scantling, by George McKean.

From Montreal: Str. Frisia, for Hamburg, 11,771 pieces pine boards, 10 pieces pine timber, by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; Str. Livonian, for Glasgow, 902 pieces deals by C.P.R., 234 bundles boards by D. Cream & Co; 4,283 pieces deals by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; 321 pieces logs, 19,254 pieces deals, by W. & J. Sharples; 2,602 pieces deals by E. H. Lemay. Str. Anatolia, for Antwerp, 42,925 pieces deals, etc., by Watson & Todd; 39,726 pieces deals by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Dunmore Head, for Dublin, 4,617 pieces deals by W. & J. Sharples. Str. Dominion, for Liverpool, 23,220 pieces deals and boards by Watson & Todd; 858 pieces oak lumber by C. P. R. Str. Pretorian, for Liverpool, 3,195 pieces boards by E. H. Lemay. Str. Lakonia, for Glasgow, 13,476 pieces deals, ends and boards by Robert Cox & Co.; 6,774 pieces deals, ends and planks, 277 pieces timber, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Bellonia, for Leith, 10,204 pieces deals and ends by Robert Cox & Co.; 6,672 pieces deals and ends, by Watson & Todd; 78 pieces timber by G. T. R. Str. Montfort, for Bristol, 3,732 pieces lumber, by R. Cox & Co.; 1,020 pieces lumber, by McArthur Export Co.; 9,311 pieces lumber by J. Burstall & Co.; 6,499 pieces lumber by Watson & Todd. Str. Lycia, for London, 3,184 pieces ends, by McArthur Export Co.; 9,663 pieces lumber, by Watson & Todd; 6,594 pieces lumber, by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; 22,314 pieces lumber by Charlemagne Lumber Co.; 209 pieces lumber by McLaurin Bros.; Str. Loughrigg Holme, for London, 54,465 pieces deals and ends, by Watson & Todd. Str. Sardinian, for Glasgow, 564 pieces elm lumber by C. P. R.; 494 pieces deals by D. Cream & Co.; 4,312 pieces deals, 100 pieces logs, by W. & J. Sharples. Str. Tiger, for Rotterdam, 105 pieces deals by W. & J. Sharples; 300 pieces deals by J. Burstall & Co.; 216 pieces deals by McArthur Export Co.

The saw and shingle mills of W. Porter & Sons at Minesing, Ont., were destroyed by fire last week, at a loss of $5,000.

A shingle mill at Pike Bay, Ont., belonging to L. Mouke, was burned recently. No insurance.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

Lumber prices, as predicted, have advanced on account of the increased spring and early summer demand. These prices will hold until the present season's cut is available, which will not be for several weeks. The present prices are as follows : Good pine sidings, 1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up, $42 to $48 per M ; 2x8 in. and up, $48 to $52 ; good strips, one in., $30 to $32 ; strips, 1¼ and 1½ in., $32 to $36 ; strips, 2 in., $34 to $38. These prices were paid for stock in small quantities. Holders are not soliciting trade and can afford to quote stiff prices, as the stock must be had, and it is not at all plentiful. No changes are reported in other lines of lumber, but the maximum figure in nearly every case represents the actual selling price.

While building operations in Hull and Ottawa are only fairly active, the outside demand for good lumber is such as to make the prediction of a strong market almost a certainty.

Bush fires during the past week did considerable damage in the vicinity of Ottawa, but fortunately the efforts of the rangers and the assistance of Nature in the way of heavy rains, combined to check the threatened ruin of valuable limits. Ex.-Ald. R. J. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson & Thackray, returned today from the firm's mill and limits on the Coulonge. He states that fully six miles

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO. LIMITED
SAW AND PLANING MILLS, WARREN, ONT.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in LUMBER, LATH and SHINGLES
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Manchester, Eng., Office—41 Corporation St. Cable Address,—"Pinewood"

MASON, GORDON & CO.
WHOLESALE TIMBER
Montreal, Quebec
Eastern Agents The B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B. C.
DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

TELEGRAPH POLES
We are prepared to buy Telegraph Poles, all lengths, in any quantity.
J. B. FARWELL & SON
Orillia, Ont. Oswego, N.Y.

Wanted for Export
ALL KINDS OF
LOGS AND LUMBER
PAYMENT BY MONTREAL BANKERS
DENNY, MOTT & DICKSON, LIMITED
LONDON, ENG.

FOR SALE.
A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to
P. McDERMETT,
Box 177, South River, Ont.

CACHE BAY LUMBER INDUSTRIES.
Geo. Gordon & Co.,
Manufacturers of RED and WHITE PINE
Band - Gang Circular
CACHE BAY, Ont.
C P R. 26 miles West North Bay.
LUMBER AND LATH

CACHE BAY PLANING MILL CO.
... MANUFACTURERS OF ...
Cross Arms Cross Arms
MOULDINGS
CEILING
FLOORING
WAINSCOTING
SHEETING
And all kinds of Dressed Pine Lumber

PINE LUMBER Get our Prices HARDWOOD LUMBER
THE ORILLIA EXPORT LUMBER CO.
High Grade Pine, Rough or Dressed
British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles a specialty
LATH ORILLIA, ONT. SHINGLES

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA
THE NEW LINE
Through the Spruce Forests of the Laurentian Mountains—between Quebec and Hawkesbury.
WATER-POWERS, TIMBER LIMITS AND ELECTRIC POWER FOR SALE. IDEAL PULP-MILL SITES.
Unexcelled Export Facilities at Quebec.
J. G SCOTT, Gen. Mgr. QUEBEC GUY TOMBS G. F. P & A.

KILN-DRIED BIRCH FLOORING SHEETING ..and.. CEILING Flooring from $14.00 Ceiling " 12.00 SAMPLES BY MAIL KNIGHT BROTHERS CO. Burk's Falls, Ont.

HEMLOCK SOFT & ROCK ELM, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, WHITE, QUARTERED AND PLAIN SAWN MAPLE, BLACK ASH, CEDAR, PINE.
Keenan Bros. WHOLESALE HEMLOCK AND Hardwood Lumber.
Shipments direct from Mill, either C.P.R., G.T.R, or Water.
Large Stock of CEDAR, PINE and HEMLOCK. Hemlock Bill Timber a Specialty.
Write for Quotations. OWEN SOUND, ONT.

F. McGIBBON & SONS, PENETANGUISHENE ONT.
Manufacturers of Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber, and dealers in Cordwood
Hemlock Bills cut on short notice.

O. Dufresne, Jr. & Frere
WHOLESALE LUMBER
Montreal - - Canada
Have at present for sale at various points of shipment, by either rail or water route, on the Ottawa River, pine cuttings of different grades from seasons 1900 and 1901. Will quote upon small lots or heavy blocks
Correspondence Solicited

of young pine was destroyed through the carelessness of a settler. The latter started a fire on Wilson's and Argue's limits. It got beyond his control and soon worked its way into the Davidson & Thackray limits adjoining. Rain fell at an opportune time and the larger standing timber was saved. Smith Bros. mill on Long Lake, near Campbell's Bay, was threatened. The fire had eaten its way through the firm's limits to within a few acres of the mill when the rain fell. The loss in this district can hardly be estimated, but it will not be large. On the Parry Sound or Western Division of the C. A. Railway fire swept a territory extending about 25 miles between Egan Estate and Whitney. Fortunately little or no green timber suffered, the fire being confined to territory cut over before. The St. Anthony Lumber Company and Mr. J. R. Booth were interested in this fire. South of the city bush fires threatened property along the Canadian Atlantic Railway. It was kept in check.

Davidson & Thackray's new mill at the junction of the Ottawa and Coulonge rivers is being operated. It has a capacity of 5,000,000 feet for a seven months' run. Shipments will be made in about three weeks. The mill is a well equipped affair and there is sufficient standing timber to keep it running for years.

Reports from the drives now go to show that many logs will be hung up if frequent rains do not keep the water in the creeks at a good level. On the Coulonge river Gillies Bros., of Braeside, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, McLaurin & McLaren, East Templeton, and other firms have large numbers of logs waiting movement to the mills. What applies to the Coulonge applies to the other lumbering streams tributary to the Otta-

Quebec
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Ottawa
Three Rivers

DOBELL, BECKETT & CO.,

TIMBER, DEAL and LUMBER EXPORTERS.

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LONDON, ENG.

H. R. GOODDAY & CO.,

SPRUCE AND RED PINE EXPORTERS

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H. D. WIGGIN BOSTON, MASS. 89 STATE ST.

will inspect at mill and PAY CASH for

LOG RUN

Elm, Ash, Bass and other Hardwoods

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

For Sale

Cascapedia and Skimenac Rivers. Saw Mill, Timber Limits and Water Power. Price reasonable.

H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, 189 St. St. James Street - MONTREAL

MAITLAND, RIXON & CO. OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

Manufacturers and Dealers

LUMBER, LATH, TIES, POLES, SHINGLES, ETC.

Make a Specialty of Long Pine, Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff.

WE SHIP BY C.P.R., G.T.R. AND BY WATER

Veneers, Hardwoods, Ash, Elm, Birch, Basswood—Clothboards—Cheese Box Bands and Rims.

THE PATENT CLOTHBOARD CO., of Parry Sound, Limited, Parry Sound, Ont

The Pearce Company

Limited

MARMORA - - ONTARIO

Write Us for Cedar Shingles

BOOTH & GORDON

—MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Car Sills, Car Flooring and Lath

AZILDA, - - ONT.

C. P. R., NEAR SUDBURY

AUGER & SON - Quebec

: : DIMENSION TIMBER : :

Sawn to Sizes—Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Spruce and Poplar Pulpwood.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO. LIMITED

MILLS: North Bay. C.P.R. and G.T.R. Delivery.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE PINE LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

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MILLS: French River, Georgian Bay. Water Shipment Only.

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SPECIALTIES: Railway Bridge Timber and all kinds of Hardwoods; Ship Decking, Norway and White Pine, Dimension Timber, Norway Car Sills, Car Flooring, Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Oak and Whitewood, Planed and Rough Lumber, British Columbia Pine, Southern Pine, &c.; Birch Flooring, hollow back, end butted.

Sole Eastern Agent for The North Pacific Lumber Company, Limited, Barnet, B. C.

Douglas Fir Timber in any size or length up to 90 feet long. Timber Planers face up to 24 inch x 30 Dry Kilns of large capacity. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Douglas, Fir and Cedar.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

ALEXANDER MACLAREN, PRESIDENT

H. DePENCIER, MANAGER.

THE NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

BARNET, B. C.

Mills on Burrard Inlet and Canadian Pacific Railroad

FIR AND CEDAR

Lumber and Timber

Rough and Dressed. In all sizes and quantities.

DIMENSION TIMBER.

SHIP Decking, Timbers, Spars.

EXCLUSIVELY BAND SAWN LUMBER and TIMBER. Car and Cargo.

TIMBER PLANERS

FACE UP TO

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DRY KILNS of large capacity.

CAR Sills, Decking, Siding and Roofing.

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A handy book for Lumbermen. Gives Correct Measurements of Scantlings, Boards and Planks; Cubical Contents of Square and Round Timber; Doyle's Rules, and much other practical information. . . . . .

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THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO. LIMITED

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DIMENSION TIMBER A SPECIALTY. WRITE OR WIRE FOR QUOTATIONS. ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER IN ALL GRADES AND SIZES.

Car-Sills. Ship-planking. Pump-stock. Turning-squares, Etc.

DIMENSION TIMBER
Up to 60 feet in length

SASH and DOOR SKEWERS

JOHN HARRISON & SONS COMPANY LIMITED

SAW and PLANING MILLS

PINE and HARDWOOD
Lumber and Timber Manufacturers

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

WANTED --- 4 X 4 CEDAR FOR 1902 DELIVERY

We are open to make contracts for this class of stock 10 to 16 feet long to be cut and shipped through the year 1902 in from one to ten car lots; can take it dry or green.

Address, REID & CO., Esplanade St., Toronto.

We also want some 1 x 14 Soft Elm, 2 and 3 inch Rock Elm, 2, 3 and 4 inch White Oak for delivery any time between now and the 1st April.

When in the market for Pine or Hardwood **Lumber**

Write or telephone us

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84 Canada Life Building, Toronto. - Tel. Main 358.

RHODES, CURRY & CO., Limited

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

Yards at Amherst, Little Forks, Sydney and Halifax.

BUILDING MATERIALS of all kinds carried in stock. We are buyers of Ontario Basswood, Elm and Pine.

Amherst, N.S.

SQUARE and Sawn Spruce and Pine Lumber, Dimension Timber, Birch, Ash, Tamarac, B.C. Fir and Cedar, Flooring, Shingles, &c.

JAMES J. MURPHY, 26 St. James St, Quebec

BOOTH & SHANNON, BISCOTASING, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Red and White Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

Shipments promptly attended to. Inquiries answered by return mail

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WE are now located in our new offices at 18 Toronto Stree, Toronto, in the Canada Permanent Building, Room 67.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.

SARNIA TORONTO BUFFALO

JAS. PLAYFAIR & CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

LUMBER • LATH • SHINGLES

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty . . .

MIDLAND, ONT.

A. & P. WHITE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in.....

Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Car Sills, Car Flooring, Shingles and Lath.

PEMBROKE, ONT.

A quantity of 6x6, 6x8, 8x8, 8x10 and 10x10x18 ft. and up White Pine Dimension Timber, for sale

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Robert Watt - Wiarton

MANUFACTURER OF AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LUMBER of all kinds, Pine Lath, Cedar Shingles and Posts. Dressed Pine and Hardwood Flooring, Lumber resawn into Dimension Stuff such as Crating, Table Legs Chair Rungs, Etc.

Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff Cut to Orde

Shipment by Rail or Water. Correspondence Solicited.

The Siemon Bros.' Factories and Mills

Operated by CANADA FURNITURE MFRS., Limited. *WIARTON, ONT.*

LUMBER MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS

We manufacture and deal in Hard and Soft Wood Lumber and Timber, Ties, Cedar Posts and Shingles. Correspondence invited Shipping facilities, Rail and Water. . . . . .

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Mills at L'Orignal, Ont.

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Turner Lumber Co., Limited

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Shipments by Rail or Water. • **Midland, Ont.**

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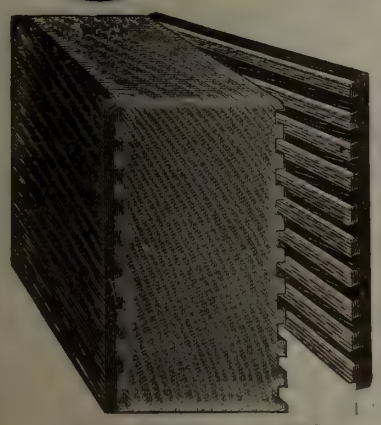
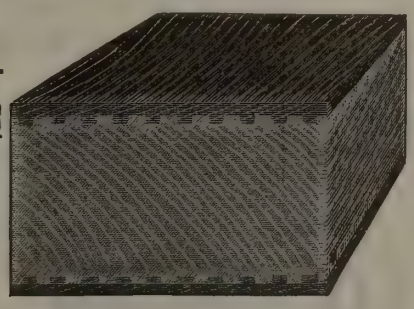


SECTION SHOWING PROCESS

PATENT LUMBER



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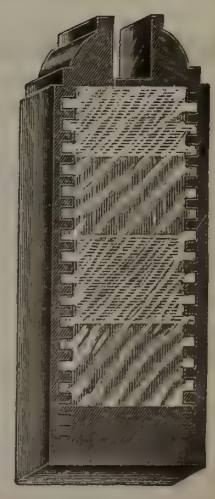
Saw Mills, Patent Lumber, Door, Sash, Box and Veneer Factories

Capacity of Mills and Factories 25,000,000 feet per year

OUTPUT: 300,000 DOORS Per Year.



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Manufacturers of—SASH, DOOR and BOX FACTORY GOODS, LATH, SHINGLES, RAILROAD TIES, TELEGRAPH POLES and POSTS, JOINERY, FINE INTERIOR FINISH, HARDWOOD FLOORING, Etc. EGG CASES, EGG FILLERS. Write or Wire for Samples and Price Lists.

Responsible Agents Wanted in all Parts of the World

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

GILMOUR & COMPANY, LIMITED
TRENTON, CANADA

wa. Several rafts of logs of last year's cut have reached the Ottawa and the supply of logs in sight is a large one.

This week the first raft of square timber of the season passed down the Ottawa river. The raft, which contained about 150,000 square feet, belonged to Mr. Robert Hurdman. The trip from Pembroke to Ottawa was made in two weeks. At Ottawa, however, a delay of five days was experienced. The repairs at the Government slides at the Chaudiere delayed the movement a couple of days.

Mr. George Fowler, lumber agent of the C. P. R., reports a brisk movement from all the mills between Biscotasing and Montreal. Shipments to the United Kingdom via Montreal and to the States are better than they were during the same period last year. Pennsylvania and Ohio points are receiving Canadian lath in considerable quantities. Mr. Fowler has been appointed railway lumber agent for the Ottawa Northern and Western Railway and the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway recently acquired by the C.P.Ry. He will be in a position to give shippers and manufacturers better facilities in the way of car accommodation and time service than were possible under the old order of things. Mr. Fowler is conversant with every detail of the lumber business, and will be able to satisfy to the limit the requirements of each particular case.

Hurdman & Elmitt, lumber dealers, of Ottawa, have been appointed agents for Gilmour & Company, of Trenton. Their territory will include Ottawa, Hull and district. They will handle all the products of the Trenton mills and factories operated by the Gilmour Company. The Ottawa end of the business could not have been placed in better hands, as all members of the firm of Hurdman & Elmitt have gained the experience and enjoy in the fullest degree the confidence of the buying public.

Inquiries have been received in Ottawa for pulp wood. The Raymondville Paper Company, of Watertown, N.Y., invites quotations on the following stock : Spruce pulp wood 24 inches long either barked with machine or hand shaved. Prospective sellers should communicate direct with the company.

A. P. H.

Ottawa, May 26th, 1902.

ARTHUR RUSHFORTH

Exporter of Mahogany Logs and Lumber

Veneer Logs and Crotches, English Brown and Pollard Oak.

A. B. C. Code used.
Cable address "Veneering."

12 Derby Road, LIVERPOOL.

New Mill Erected 1901. Capacity 100 Million a Year.

Spicer Shingle Mill Co., Limited

It is the purpose of this advertisement to try and convince the Lumber Trade of Canada that we are the only company in British Columbia manufacturing and shipping shingles in large quantities, or that we "know it all." We recognize that "there are others" and that we are not the only "pebble on the beach." To try and make you believe that we are the only people who can supply you **promptly** and in **large quantities** with a **high-grade** shingle would not only be a **fish** and a **bear** story combined, but it would be gall of the bitterest kind.

Our competitors in the shingle business in B. C. are nice people, and we presume that they know their business ; but we are nice people too, and as we have been in the trade as long as any of them, and a **great deal longer** than the most of them, we know that we know our business, and that our competitors are not in the possession of any points of value regarding the manufacture of shingles which has not come to **our knowledge**.

Our old mill was burned down in May last, and in its place we have built what is at the present time the **Largest** Shingle Mill in B. C.

Our new Mill has 7 of the latest improved type of Dunbar machine, which we run night and day—giving us a capacity of about **100 Million** a year.

Competent judges who have seen our new mill, tell us that it is one of the most **substantial**, carefully **constructed**, and best **planned** mills in this province. We ourselves think it is **the very best** shingle mill in B. C. ; and we know that it is **equipped** with all the very latest improved Shingle Machinery.

Will the trade please note that our contract with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. closed on December 31, 1901. Orders sent to us by letter or telegraph shall have our best attention.

We want our share of your shingle business, and can **guarantee** you satisfaction in **every particular.**

Spicer Shingle Mill Co., Limited,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Another Little Mill

There will be over a million feet of sawn lumber used in this one plant for construction only ; over 30,000 lin. feet of piling, besides rock foundations two car-loads of shingle machines only ; over 7 miles steam pipe 1 1-2 inch and up in diameter. A summary of all the material that will be used in the construction of this plant shows that there will be over 320 car-loads, or 21 trains of 15 car-loads each.

With all our past experience in the shingle business, of which we make a specialty, and with all the latest and best improvements in machinery and mill construction, we expect it to be the most complete and up-to-date mill in North America, where shingles can be made better than in the ordinary mill

The above plant will be in operation about the first of June, and although this mill will have a daily (24 hours) capacity of 1,250,000 shingles, the dealers and consumers need not be afraid of any particular surplus, but can rest assured that there will be one firm on the coast manufacturing red cedar shingles from whom they can get their wants supplied in a hurry with that old reliable "Hastings Brand" so much talked about.

CUSTOMERS' ATTENTION. — Please take notice that on the 1st day of January, 1902, all arrangements with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. of New Westminster, B. C., for the handling of any of our shingles ended. Until further notice our authorized general agents will be Mr. Jas. Twitchell, Clinton, Ont., for Ontario, and Mr. Samuel Ashfield of Winnipeg Man., for Manitoba and the North-West ; therefore, orders for straight or mixed cars sent through the above agents or direct to us will have equally prompt and careful attention.

Shingle Mill, Hastings, B.C.; Lumber and Shingle Mill, Vancouver, B.C.; Shingle Mill, New Whatcom, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Sumas, Wash.; Shingle Mill, Carroll Siding, Wash.

The Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co., Limited
Office, 450 Westminster Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

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1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No. 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	26 00	28 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1 x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common	16 00	17 00
2x10 common		17 00
2x12 common		17 50
3x10 common		17 00
3x12 common		17 50
1x10 and 12 common	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding common		15 50
1 inch strips, common		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch siding mill run	16 50	17 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	16 50	17 50
1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 00
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1 inch siding mill culls	13 50	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		18 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		19 00
1½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 50
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		3 00
1⅜ inch Norway lath		2 85
X white pine shingles		1 10
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts		2 25
XXX white pine shingles		3 75
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toronto		12 50

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Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$26 00	$28 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	22 00	24 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00	25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R. 1 in	18 00	20 00
" 1½ " 2	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	21 00	24 00
" 1½ to 2	20 00	22 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	17 00	18 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00
" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00	26 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 1¼	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 " 1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run 2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"	20 00	22 00
Elm rock, mill run 1½"	23 00	25 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½"	32 00	35 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1	18 00	19 00
Maple 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	20 00	21 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½	31 00	33 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	34 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½	32 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	35 00	38 00
Oak quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	60 00	65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1 " 3	85 00	100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	74 00	78 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings: 1 in. x 8 in. and up	$34 00	
1¼ in. and 1½ in. x 8 in. and up	42 00	48 00
2 in. x 8 in. and up	48 00	52 00
Pine, good strips: 1 in.	30 00	32 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	32 00	36 00
2 in.	34 00	38 00
Pine, good shorts: 1 in.	20 00	24 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	22 00	26 00
2 in.	24 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, b. m.	20 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better stock	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better stock	15 00	16 00
Pine, 8 up s. c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s. c. strips	13 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 barn		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath, per M: No. 1 white pine	3 00	3 25
No. 2 white pine	2 00	2 25
Spruce	2 00	2 25
Red Pine	2 00	2 50
Cedar Shingles: Clear Butt	2 00	2 00
XXX	2 60	3 00
Pine Shingles: XX	1 25	1 50
Clear Butt	1 75	2 00
XXX	2 50	3 00

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WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	45	53
" " " 19 to 21 inch average	" "	48 56
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in average	" " & size	47 57

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	25
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	14
16 " "	22	28
17 " "	26	22
18 " "		30

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

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UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$68 00	Selects, 1 in., 8 in. and up wide	$64 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	68 00	1¼, 1½ and in.	65 00
2½ and 3 in.	70 00	2½ and 3 in.	65 00
4 in.	75 00	4 in.	70 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	52 00	2½ and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	60 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	54 00	4 in.	65 00
2 in.	54 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1 in., 7 in. and up wide	36 00	2½ and 3 in., 7 in. and up wide	51 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	48 00	4 in.	55 00
2 in	5000		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	47 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00
1¼ x 6 in. wide	47 00	6 in. wide	47 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	43 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	43 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	47 00	in., 6 in. wide	47 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	26 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	29 00	No. 2, 9 in.	21 00
10 in.	23 00	8 and 7 in.	21 00
9 in.	21 00	No. 3, 12 in.	19 50
8 and 7 in.	22 00	10 in.	18 00
No. 2, 12 in.	25 00	9 in.	18 50
10 in.	21 00	8 in.	18 50

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$18 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	17 00	1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 7 in. and up wide	19 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	17 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	30 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	30 00	1¼, 1½ and 8 in. and up wide	30 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	4 00	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 50
Clear Butts	3 00	Clear Butts	2 50

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 75	No. 2. White Pine	3 25
		Hemlock	2 75

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$76	$78	1x12 inch shippers $21 $22
2½ in.	76	78	4/4 inch " 13" & up. 23
1 to 2 in.	72	74	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up 18
4 inch uppers	78	80	10-in. dressing and better 28 30
Selects, 2½ in up, 1 to 2 in	73	75	10-in. common 18 19
	65	70	12-in. dressing and better 35 37
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	65		Common, 1x12 19
1 to 2 in.	55	0	No. 1 barn, 1x12 27 28
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	48	2	1x10 24 25
No. 2	30	42	1x8 22 23
No. 3	32	38	No. 2 barn, 1x12 24 25
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in	45	50	1x10 22 23
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in	28	30	1x8 20 21
Stained saps	25	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in 27 30
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch 30 32
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35	40	Dressing 26 32
Dressing boards, narrow		23	Common 20
1x10 inch shippers	20	21	

LATH.

Pine	$3 00	$3 25	Spruce $ $3 25

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 50	$4 75	Bound butts, 6 x 18 $5 25 5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock 2 20
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	Spruce 2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	70 00	1¼ x10 and 12	35
2½ and 3 in.	75 00	1½ in.	34 50
4 in.	75 00	2 in	36 50
Selects, 1 to 2 in.	63 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.	38 50
2½ and 3 in.	65 00	No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 2 in.	42 00 45 00
4 in.	67 00		
Fine common, 1 in.	52 00	No. 2 Mou'ding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	30 00 32 00
1¼ and 2½ in.	55 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	28 00
2 in.	56 00	6, 8 and 10 in.	24 00
3 in.	65 00	No. 2, 10 in.	22 00
4 in.	65 00	No. 2, 12 in.	24 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	40 00	No. 3, 10 in.	19 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	50 00	No. 3, 12 in.	21 00
No. 2, 1 in.	23 00	Box, 1 x 4	15 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	38 00	1 x 6 to 12 in.	17 00 17 50
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	25 00	1 x 13 in and up	18 00
Dressing 1¼ in.	34 00	1¼ and 1½ in.	18 00
		Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	14 50

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in. 40 00 42 00
1¼ to 2 in.	35 00	37 00	Strips 19 00 21 00
			Com. and culls 13 00 15 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls 12 00 14 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up, 22 00 24 00
			Com. & good culls 12 00 14

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock	& up	23 00 25 00	1st & 1d, soft, 6 in. & up, 20 00

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd hard, 6 in.		18 00 20 00	1st & 2d, 1st 6in & up, 17 00 19 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA LOG SCALING ACT.

An act to provide for the measurement of logs by official scalers has just been passed by the British Columbia Legislature. The act was first drafted by Mr. H.G. Ross, secretary of the British Columbia Loggers' Association. It was subsequently amended by the government and afterwards by a joint committee of loggers and mill men. The principal clauses of the law are given below.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint and fix the remuneration of a Supervisor of Log Scaling. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor to supervise the work of the Official Scalers appointed under this Act, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by any rules or regulations, or as he may be directed by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

The Supervisor may act as arbitrator in any dispute that may arise between a vendor and a purchaser, or either of them and the Official Scaler, as to the measurements and classification of any timber, and his award shall be final and binding upon all parties without appeal. Whenever the Supervisor acts as arbitrator, as aforesaid, he shall collect from the person requiring his services the following fees, in addition to all reasonable expenses incurred by him, viz:

For scaling logs and spars, 5 cents per 1,000 feet, B. M.

For measuring piles and poles, 5 cents per 200 lineal feet.

For measuring railway ties and cedar bolts, 5 cents per cord of 128 cubic feet.

and shall immediately transmit such fees to the office of the Timber Inspecter for the Province, to be accounted for as Provincial revenue.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may, from time to time, appoint Official Scalers, and fix the scale of fees to be paid to them as their remuneration, which shall constitute a lein upon the logs until paid. Official Scalers shall hold office during good behaviour.

No person shall be appointed Official Scaler unless he is a British subject, and is duly qualified by experience and has paid to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works a lisence fee of twenty-five dollars.

The Supervisor shall have the power to suspend any Official Scaler who, in his opinion, is not properly performing the duties of his office.

It shall be the duty of Official Scalers to measure fairly and correctly, to the best of their skill, knowledge and ability, and to classify when so requested by the vendor and purchaser all timber on which there is any royalty due to the Crown, and enter in their books of record, for the purpose of return to the Supervisor, what they believe to be the proper contents and grades of said timber, noting the number of saw-logs or other pieces of timber rejected as worthless, commonly called culls. They shall also deliver a copy of the scale to the vendor or owner upon demand, and upon paymen of his fees.

It shall also be the duty of an Official Scaler, when called upon by a vendor or owner of timber on which royalty is not due to the Crown, to measure and classify such timber as in the manner provided by section 9 of this Act, and to furnish such vendor or owner with a copy of scale and classification upon payment of his fees, and which shall be a lien upon such timber or logs until paid.

Forthwith after measuring any timber as aforesaid, the Official Scaler shall transmit to the Supervisor a correct copy of the record of said measurment, as entered in his book of record, and shall, when called upon so to do, submit said book of record to the Supervisor or other officer of the Department of Lands and Works, and shall give all information asked for, in his power to give, and shall furnish any statement or copies of statements which the Supervisor or other officer of the said Department may from time to time require.

Should any Official Scaler neglect or refuse to carry out and obey the provisions of this Act, or any regulations to be made under it, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may cancel his license, and such Official Scaler shall not thereafter be eligible to measure timber upon which there is any royalty due to the Crown.

If any Official Scaler wilfully undermeasures, or mis measures, or wilfully culls and rejects any timber, or makes a false return, for the purpose of deceiving or defrauding, such Official Scaler's license shall be revoked, and he shall not thereafter be permitted to act as Official Scaler under this Act, and in addition he shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, or more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered, with costs, on summary conviction before any Stipendiary Magistrate, Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, and in default of payment he shall be imprisoned for a period of not less than one month, nor more than three months.

No timber shall be sawn, or caused to be sawn, until the same has been scaled in accordance with the requirements of this Act, and every person violating this provision shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500), to be recovered upon summary conviction before a Police Magistrate, Stipendiary Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, and to have such timber seized and forfeited wholly or in part to the Crown, as the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may direct.

Nothing in this Act shall debar any Official Scaler from being employed by a mill owner or logger who is the holder of a lease or license from the Provincial Government, but no Official Scaler so employed shall exact fees from a vendor or purchaser or be allowed any compensation as such for services rendered in his capacity as Official Scaler.

In the event of a vendor objecting to the Official Scaler employed by a purchaser, or to his scaling, then on application to the supervisor, another Official Scaler may be selected to scale the boom in question, and in such case the party requiring such services must pay such remunerations as is fixed under the provisions of section 5 of this Act.

The "British Columbia Log Scale" shall be used for the measurement of all timber on which there is any royalty due to the Crown.

The following is the classification of fir logs for scaling purposes as agreed upon by the Loggers' association and Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' association:

Grade A or First Class—Logs suitable for flooring, and decking planks; reasonably straight; not less than 20 feet long; 30 inches in diameter; clean and free from visible knots.

Grade B., or Second Class—First class merchantable, sound lumber, reasonably straight, free from unsound limb knots; not less than 16 inches in diameter, and if longer than 40 feet of greater diameter in proportion to the length; with half clear timber.

Grade C., or Third Class--Second class merchantable timber, sound, reasonably straight, and free from rotten knots, but too rough to pass as first class.

Culls—All timber not coming up to the standard of second class merchantable.

CARE OF A BOILER.

A writer in the American Electrician cites a case which came under his observation where the boilers of a certain plant were nearly ruined in a short time because the drip from the oil separator was led into the receiver instead of to the sewer, so that the oil passed into the receiver even more directly than it would have done had there been no separator present. Defects are almost certain to appear in the boiler when heavy lubricating oils, or oils of any sort that leave a considerable residue upon evaporation, find admission to a boiler.

The commonest way for oil to get into a boiler is, according to the writer, by being pumped into it together with the drips from a system where exhaust steam is used for heating, and the water of condensation is returned to a receiver. In all systems of this kind an oil separator should be used, and the drip from this should be carried to a sewer. In some cases the exhaust pipe from the engine may be provided with a separator, and yet the receiver may receive the returns from one or more pumps, each of which contributes a certain amount of oil.

Oil also gets into the feed water in connection with condensing engines, when the condenser water taken from the hot well is used as part of the feed. It is impossible to prevent oil from getting into the boiler when feed water is taken from this source. The importance of excluding oil from boilers can hardly be understood by those who have not seen the damaging effects that may result from the admission of even a small quantity of it.

Pitting in boilers or piping is usually observed where the water is kept for a considerable time at a temperature somewhat between 212°. The boilers that are mostly affected by this sort of trouble are those that are used for heating, and in these it is observed chiefly in the fall and spring, when the boilers are used only a part of the time. At such times pitting is likely to be very marked, and it is nothing unusual to see a set of tubes used up in two or three years.

In one instance a new boiler was put into service, fo power, in the month of December, being used in connection with five others. Business becoming slack at this factory about the time the new boiler was installed, only three of the available six boilers were needed at any one time. The practise was to use three of the boilers for two weeks and then to allow these three to stand idle for two weeks without emptying them. In the following August three of the tubes in the new boiler gave way. Upon examination it was found that the tubes in this boiler were all badly pitted. The three that had given out were replaced with new tubes, and the boiler was thoroughly boiled with soda ash. Two more tubes gave way during this process and were replaced.

The battery was then put in use again under the same conditions as before, except that every boiler was now emptied when not in service. This occurred eight years ago, and the tubes are still in good condition. The tubes in the older boilers were not affected, as they were covered with a film of scale which protected them. To protect boilers in which pitting takes place, about ten pounds of lime should be slacked and put in each boiler. This will cause the formation of a thin lime scale which will prevent pitting for a time. When this thin protective coating is dissolved the operation should be repeated. Of course, this treatment is not recommended for a boiler in which there is already a plentiful supply of scale. This would naturally be understood, because it is not in these boilers that pitting occurs. Still, it may be as well to speak of this point explicitly, in order to avoid musunderstanding.

The difficulty attending the stopping up of tubes that may be leaking in a water tube boiler without taking it out of commission, has been overcome, it is reported, by the invention of an engineer in the French navy of a self-acting plug for burst water pipes.

This plug is described as consisting of a hemispherical bulb, about half again as large as the bore of the tube. One of these plugs is located at each end of each tube. The stem is inserted into the end of the tube, allowing the plug to hang down outside, just clear of the opening. These plugs are kept from falling out of the tube entirely by a rod which extends across the ends of the tubes horizontally.

The action of the device is very simple. When a tube bursts the water naturally rushes into the damaged tube at a high velocity. The plugs lying at the end of the tube are picked up by the current, and, guided by the stem, are jammed into the end of the tube and held there by the unbalanced pressure exerted on them.

The body of the plug is made of iron or steel solid with the stem and is coated with a soft layer of lead. When the plug is driven into the tube by the rush of water this lead makes a tight joint between the tube and plug and effectually blocks the opening. In sectional boilers, where the tubes are arranged in separate series, it may be sufficient to put a plug at the end of each series, only instead of at the ends of each tube.

This device has been tried on a torpedo boat boiler and was found to act admirably. The bursting of a tube gave no trouble at all, and the vessel continued her trip, putting to sea again next day unrepaired, the damaged tube being completely closed by these automatic plugs.

These have been in use, it is said, on tugs and other vessels for many months and have been found to act very satisfactorily. They are made of such shape and proportion and so placed that they cannot block the tubes during the ordinary working of the boiler, and their arrangement can be changed to suit different types of water tube boilers.

THE NEWS

—A new planing mill has been built by James Brown at Midland, Ont.

—Lupien & Lupien is the name of a new saw mill firm at West Wickham, Que.

—The Rathbun Company have built an addition to their saw mill at Bancroft, Ont.

—It is said that James Smith is preparing to build a shingle mill on Burrard Inlet, B.C.

—T. L. Arnett has bought the lumber and coal business of A. J. Hughes at Souris, Man.

—Jacob Cathers, of Dauphin, Man., is operating a portable saw mill in the Rainy River district.

—W.C. Irwin, of Dundalk, Ont., has purchased a site at Toronto Junction for a sash and door factory.

—Adolphe Fischer has retired from the saw mill firm of Blue, Fischer & Deschamps, Rossland, B. C.

—J. D. Carew, of Lindsay, Ont., has purchased the saw and shingle mill of W. Burgoyne at Fenelon Falls.

—Tenders were recently invited for the assets of the Shipe Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Clarksburg, Ont.

—John Walker has sold his lumber business at Grenfell, N. W. T., to the Grenfell Milling & Elevator Company.

—Morkill & Whitworth, lumber and implement dealers, Lowe Farm, Man., have been succeeded by E.McTavish.

—The Digby Woodworking Company are erecting a sash and door factory at Digby, N.S. A. H. Holdsmith is manager.

—It is understood that the Hanbury Manufacturing Company, of Brandon, Man., intend building a new sash and door factory.

—The shingle machines have been taken out of the Barlow mill at Bayswater, N.B., and it is probable that the mill will be dismantled.

—The Seaman-Kent Company, Toronto, has been incorporated, with a capital of $100,000, to manufacure and deal in lumber and wood.

—The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, of Vancouver, B,C., have established a branch at Winnipeg, in charge of S. Ashfield.

—G. B. Housser & Company, of Portage la Prairie, Man., have disposed of their branch lumber yard at Macdonald to Rodger & Glennie.

—G.B. Gordon has purchased the lumber business of the Northern Lumber Company at Gilbert Plains, Man., and will continue it in his own name.

—It is reported that the Prescott Lumber Company, of Dalhousie, N.B., are considering the building of a saw mill at the mouth of the Charlo river.

—The Blonde Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Chatham, Ont., have established a hardware department in connection with their lumber business.

—The late James Scott, of Toronto, left an estate valued at over $250,000, a large proportion of which was bequeathed by his will to charitable institutions.

—By a boiler explosion in a saw mill belonging to Walter Stayser at Parry Station, Ont., G. Deavo and J. Everett were killed and W. Gillian seriously injured.

—Frederick McGowan, of Fredericton, N. B., has been appointed by the St. John River Log Driving Company to inspect the driving operations this season.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Tobique Log Driving Company, held at Woodstock, N.B., last month, R. A. Estey, of Fredericton, was elected president.

—It is reported that the New Brunswick Railway Company have disposed of their property in the province of New Brunswick, amounting in all to 1,764,000 acres.

—The cylinder head blew out of the engine in R. O'Leary's saw mill at Richibucto, N.B., last month, the escaping steam scalding and killing a lad fifteen years of age.

—The St. Anthony Lumber Company are building a railway from Whitney to Big Opeongo lake, a distance of fifteen miles. The work is in the hands of Thomas McLaughlin, contractor, of Ottawa.

—George H. White, of Sussex, Edmund A., Robert G., Samuel H., and Louise Flewelling, of Hampton, N. B., are seeking incorporation as the Hammond River Lumber Company, with a capital of $40,000.

—The Albion Iron Works, of Vancouver, B.C., have just completed the installation of machinery in the shingle mill of the Chilliwack Shingle Mill Company on Harrison river. There are five shingle machines.

—The Porto Rico Lumber Company has concluded to close its Rossland retail branch and will devote its energies to the wholesale trade of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. A. G. Lambert is manager of the company.

—The Cleveland Sarnia Saw Mills Company, of Sarnia, Ont., who have for some time past been drilling for salt on their premises on the bay shore, struck a solid bed of salt at a depth of 1,560 feet. The company will proceed at once with the erection of the necessary salt plant.

—H.L. Maddocks & Company, of St. Jacques, N.B., are doing a large trade in hardwood specialties, made chiefly of birch and maple. Recently a veneering machine was put in. St. Jacques is situated on the Madawaska river, some miles above Edmundston.

—Incorporation has been granted to the Standard Lumber Company, of Manitoba, with a capital of $125,000. The members are Peter Mc Arthur, A. D. McArthur, and George Barr, of Westbourne, G. O. Bellamy, of Winnipegosis, and J. G. Harvey, of Dauphin. A general lumbering business will be conducted.

—Work has been commenced on the large saw mill to be built at Vancouver, B. C., by the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, of which J. G. Scott is manager. The new shingle mill of this company has been completed. A battery of eight large boilers has been installed, only two of which will be required to operate the shingle mill. A store house of a capacity of 12,000,000 shingles has been built.

—Hon. H.T. Duffy, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, referring to the remarks of Mr. Joly at the recent meeting of the Canaadian Forestry Association, stated in Ottawa recently that it would be simply impossible to strip this province of its pulp wood, as enough wood remains to supply all wants for hundreds of years. He also stated that he had come to believe that there was a good deal more pulp wood in the United States than was supposed.

—The Jervis Inlet Cedar Lumber Company, the principal shareholders of which are W.G. Tretheway, L.D. Taylor, J.C. Williams, and H.W. Findlay, of Vancouver, are about to build a large saw and shingle mill up the coast, to be operated by water power. The company secured two hundred acres of timber limits, and with other available timber in the vicinity, it is estimated that 500,000,000 feet of cedar are obtainable. Three shingle machines will be installed in the new mill.

—George M. Mason is just completing a large addition to the Bayswater planing mill at Ottawa. The addition will provide floor space of 2,800 feet. A new dry kiln has been erected, with a capacity of 200,000 feet. Mr. Mason was formerly of the firm of William Mason & Sons, who were engaged in the saw mill business in Ottawa from 1868 until 1898. His present turn-over is nearly 4,000,000 feet annually, consisting of dressed lumber, flooring, moulding, sash, doors, etc.

A Pacific coast publication has the following to say in answer as to whether or not redwood will shrink endwise: "Redwood, as is known, is the most contrary wood in the world. It will sink like a stone; it will float like a cork. It is soft and will cut like cheese; it is hard, flinty and brittle. Boards twelve inches wide and ten feet long have been easily split, while other specimens were so crooked they could hardly lie still. Some redwood will defy rot for forty years, while some will decay in a few months. Some will lose three-fifths of its green weight in drying and some will not lose any weight. It is found straight grained or it may vie with rosewood, mahogany or French walnut for beauty of figure. Name any quality in redwood and its opposite can easily be found."

LINING UP SHAFTING.

BY JOSEPH E. LEWIS.

The following method of lining up shafting seems to be known by very few engineers: Referring to Fig. 1, A is a straight-edge, which may be made from a piece of pine board about 4 feet long. It must be rigidly supported by uprights, from the floor, or otherwise, as is most convenient, so that the top is at the height of the centre of the shaft. Bring the straightedge to the true horizontal by the use of a spirit level and fix it securely in place. For short lines of shafting it may be located at one end, for long lines at the middle. On each rafter that supports a hanger, nail a short stick B, with one nail, so that it may be swung up out of the way when not in use as shown in Fig. 2. The bottom ends may all be brought into line

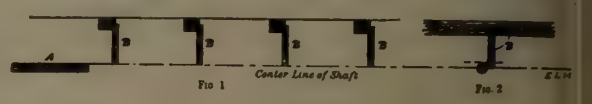


FIG 1 FIG 2

by sighting carefully along the straightedge. For long lines sight in both directions from the middle. The ends of these sticks will also lie in the same horizontal plane at the height of the center of the shaft.

The hangers may now be put up and the shaft placed in position and adjusted to the true level by testing each bearing. For this purpose the sticks B may be turned down as shown in Fig. 2, and the center of the shaft brought to the level at each bearing. This may easily be done by the eye. To test the result, a small spirit level may be laid across the top of the shaft and a line drawn on B as shown. The distance from the end of this line to the end of B should be just one-half of the diameter of the shaft. The sticks should be turned up out of the way and left where they are, so that the alignment may be tested at any time.

Having adjusted all of the bearings to the same horizontal plane, we may now test them on the vertical plane. This is easily accomplished, whether the pulleys are in position or not. We will suppose that they are, and that the shaft varies from 3" nominal, at the middle, to 1¼" at the ends. Take two pieces of string and tie a nut to each end of each piece. Throw one piece over the shaft near the bearing at one end and the other piece at the other end. See Fig. 3. Now stretch a stout cord C from one end to the other, low enough down to clear the pulleys. The end of the cord should be brought exactly central between the two ends of the

FIG 4

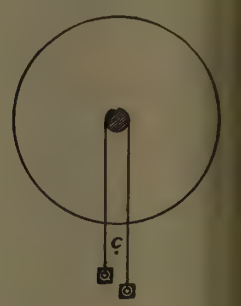


FIG 3

string hanging over the shaft. The weights may be kept from vibration by allowing them to hang in a pail of water. A small pail of oil is better yet, since its great viscosity more readily checks any motion. Having pulled the line C taut in the correct position, it is an easy matter to adjust each bearing by throwing the string with the nuts on the ends over the shaft at the bearing to be tested, and adjusting the set screws until the line C is exactly central between the two ends of the string. You will notice that variations in the size of shafting do not hinder this operation in the least, as is the case when a line is stretched at one side and attempts are made to measure in from it to the shaft; and, furthermore, the presence of the pulleys is no objection whatever. Any shaft may be tested in this manner during the noon hour, except when the belts interfere with the line C. Where this is the case sufficient time must be allowed to remove such belts as are in the way.

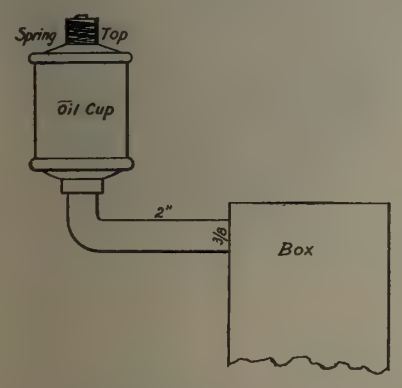
If the shafting was put up with sticks, as above explained, it may also be tested for the horizontal plane in a very few moments. If these sticks are not in posi-

tion, and it is desired to test the alignment of a shaft already up, it is possible to run the line below the pulleys in the manner shown by Fig. 1, the ends of the sticks B being brought down to this plane. Now, starting at any bearing the exact center of the shaft is marked on the stick. To be accurate a small spirit level may be used to mark across top and bottom, see Fig. 4, and the space thus marked off divided in half to get the exact center. Measure carefully the distance to the end of the stick from this center line and cut a measuring stick to just that length. Use this to make a similar line on each of the other sticks B. One of these sticks will be located at each bearing and the center of the shaft may be readily brought to the line. All of the sticks may now be sawed off the right length and swung up out of the way for future use.

One should be cautious about always relying upon them, however, and if it is suspected that any portion of the building has settled since they were put up, they should be discarded, and a new line run.—Science and Industry.

A HANDY OILING DEVISE.

No doubt many of your readers have had trouble with the side spindles of matching and moulding machines running warm. I used to, and here is how I stopped it on the top boxes of a planer and matcher.



I drilled a hole in the side of box at the top, tapped it out for ⅜-inch gas pipe, screwed in a piece 2 inches long, put on an elbow, then a good brass cup fitted with spring top, put a little waste in horizontal pipe, filled the cup with oil, and have never seen these boxes warm since. You don't have to stop machine to oil, neither do you have to oil often. Were I to buy a new machine without some such device as this I should put it on before starting the machine—see sketch. The expense is trivial and the annoyance saved very great.—C. C. H., in Wood-Worker.

ROPE DRIVING FOR SAW MILLS.

The transmission of power by means of ropes running in grooved wheels has made considerable progress of late years. The system is low in first cost, and is particularly useful in conveying power to various points from the same centre. The great drawback to their use arises from the difficulty of obtaining an equal tension on all the ropes, some being strained, whilst others are performing their fair share of work.

During the last few months the writer has been consulted by several firms who have introduced rope driving as to difficulties they have encountered from ropes flying off, &c., and in each case it has arisen from the system not being properly designed and arranged in the first instance; consequently, a few general remarks on rope driving may be of interest.

DRIVING CENTRES.—Ropes will transmit power much better when arranged to run at long centres, and in comparing ropes with flat leather belts for conveying power considerable distances the balance is undoubtedly in favor of ropes, but when shafts are near together, say, 20 ft. or under, and the pulleys less than 4 ft. diameter, the advantage is in favor of belt driving. Ropes have been worked up to between 300 and 400 ft. centres when supported by idler pulleys, but this is, of course, exceptional. The slip of ropes is about 0.33, and leather belts working under similar conditions 0.96.

MATERIAL OF ROPES, &C.— The driving ropes are usually made of cotton, manilla, hemp, leather, or wire. For most purposes cotton ropes are to be preferred; they should be of the best quality, and firmly and solidly made. Pure Egyptian throstle yarn, without weighting material, can be recommended. The lower side of the ropes should be the driving side, and a moderate amount of "sag" should be allowed on them, and when first put on they should be stretched as equally as possible. Cotton ropes are more pliable than those made of hemp or manilla. In splicing a rope the splice should be about 60 times its diameter. Ropes should be as elastic as possible, but lubricant should be used very sparingly, or there will be an excess of "slip".

DIAMETERS OF ROPES AND PULLEY.—It is of the utmost importance to secure successful working that the diameters of the ropes are properly proportioned to the diameter of the pulleys. Ropes of a moderate diameter are to be preferred to larger, as the friction of working and from bending and unbending is reduced in proportion. For like reason the driving pulleys should be of as large a diameter as may be convenient, say, not less than 30 times the diameter of the driving rope. Combe adopted the following minimum diameters of pulleys for the various sizes of ropes :—1¼ in. diameter of rope, 3 ft. diameter pulley, ratio 1 to 28.8 ; 1½ in. diameter of rope, 4 ft. diameter pulley, ratio 1 to 32.0 ; 1¾ in. diameter of rope, 5 ft. diameter of pulley, ratio 1 to 34.0 ; 2 in. diameter of rope, 6 ft. diameter pulley, ratio 1 to 36.0. The ratio of pulleys to each other should not be greater than 4 to 1, but 3 to 1 is better practice.

SPEED OF ROPES.—A good average speed for economically transmitting power is from 3,000 ft. to 5,000 ft. per minute. Ropes are often run faster than this, but we fail to see any corresponding advantage, as any gain in power is counteracted by increased wear to ropes and bearing, and the centrifugal action, or tendency of the ropes to fly off is also increased.

ROPE GROOVES IN PULLEYS.—Another very important matter in effective working is the proper construction of the grooves carrying the ropes. The general consensus of opinion is in favour of grooves formed with straight sides at an angle of about 40 to 45 degrees. The grooves should be of sufficient depth that the ropes cannot rest on the bottom. Grooves are sometimes made with curved sides, but these are not to be recommended, as the ropes cannot bed themselves properly, and have a tendency to roll round, and, consequently, more rapidly deteriorate. Grooved wheels made of wood largely increase the driving power of the ropes.

SHAFTS CLOSE TOGETHER, &C.—Although ropes do not give the best results for driving shafts which are close together, they are sometimes used. In this case a single continuous rope is often employed, the rope being laced backwards and forwards from one groove to the other, a tension pulley being employed for leading the rope from the last groove into the first. For keeping the ropes from flying off an idle grooved tension pulley is sometimes employed.

CROSSED VERTICAL AND ANGULAR LINES.—This form of driving should be avoided wherever possible, but if absolutely required special forms of grooves are necessary, and for right angle drives a pair of additional specially arranged horizontal guide pulleys are required. For successful vertical driving extra ropes are required, as the ropes have a tendency to fall out of the grooves. Ropes convey power best when worked horizontally, or at an angle of about 45 degrees.

RENEWING ROPES.—Ropes should be renewed, as far as possible, altogether, as it has been found in practice that if new ropes are put on to work with old ones that the new ropes brake the old ones till they are all rubbed down to the same size. To get over this difficulty, in America a single continuous rope is often employed.

ROPES FLYING OFF DRIVING WHEELS.—Some of the chief reasons for ropes flying off may be stated as follows:—(1) Improperly proportioned driving wheels and ropes, (2) excessive speed, (3) too short driving centres, (4) a suddenly applied load, (5) too powerful an engine for the work, (6) too early a cut-off, or too much "cushioning" in the engine. If an engine has a fairly full load, and other things being equal, the jumping of ropes is usually not much, but if the power of the engine is larger than is generally required, and the slide valve is set to cut-off early, when the steam is turned on great stress is immediately put on the tight side of the ropes, which causes the slack side to fly up suddenly.

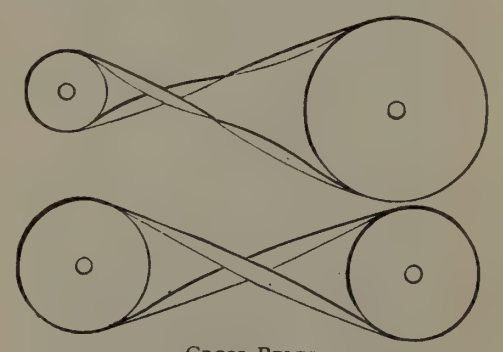
TO FIND THE HORSE POWER TRANSMITTED BY ROPES.—Rule. Multiply the sectional area of rope in square inches by 100 times the speed of the rope in feet per minute, and divide by 33,000, which will give the horse power (approximately) transmitted by each rope.

TO FIND THE INDICATED HORSE POWER TRANSMITTED BY ROPES.—Rule. Multiply eight times the square of the circumference of one rope by the number of ropes, and by the circumferential velocity of the driving pulley in feet per minute, and divide the product by 33,000.

ADVANTAGES OF ROPE DRIVING.—Amongst the advantages claimed for properly arranged rope driving may be mentioned low first cost and cheapness of repairs, and freedom from serious accidents. Power can be conveyed from the fly-wheel direct to various floors, and shafts that are not quite parallel may be readily driven.—M. Powis Bale, M. I. M. E., in the Timber Trades Journal.

CROSS BELTS.

What are usually known as cross belts are very common in driving machinery, and it is a well known fact that they run best when the two pulleys which they connect are somewhere near of one size. But sometimes it is almost necessary to use a cross belt on pulleys of very different diameters, and it does not seem to be generally known how this may be done and still have the belt run smoothly. If the belt connects two



CROSS BELTS.

horizontal shafts on the same level, and is given the ordinary single turn or twist, it will naturally stand in a vertical position at a point midway between the two shafts. Now, if the two pulleys are nearly of one size, this midway point is the natural crossing place for the two parts of the belt and all goes well. But if one pulley is much larger than the other, then the belt must cross at a point much nearer the small pulley than the larger one, and with the ordinary twist the two parts of the belt are apt to quarrel, so to speak, at this point. To remedy this, in many cases, it is only necessary to give the two parts of the belt an extra twist as they pass from one pulley to the other. The belt then will stand vertical at two points, making the thirds of the distance between the shafts, and if the pulleys are of such sizes that the belts cross at or near one of these points they will run smoothly again and with very little friction. The sketch shows the two positions.—J. C. Green, in American Machinist.

OBITUARY.

The death occurred at Fredericton, N.B., on April 22nd, of Robert A. Noble, a well known lumberman. Mr. Noble had suffered from lung trouble and about a fortnight before his death was seized with an attack of hemmorage. He was fifty-three years old and had been identified with the lumber industry on the St. John River all his life. He was foreman for the late Robert Connors and afterwards employed in a similar capacity by Cyrus Dickie, of Fort Kent, Maine. Of late years he had taken logging contracts on the St. John headwaters for Cushing & Co., of St. John. Last year, in conjunction with John A. Morrison, he had charge of the corporation drive between Grand Falls and the boom limits.

The Hull and Ottawa district has lost one of the few survivors of the old By-town lumbermen in the person of Mr. Basile Tessier, who died at Hull last month. Deceased was only seventeen years of age when he began his career as a lumberman in the Ottawa valley. He was once engaged by the barge companies as ship-builder. Mr. Tessier retired from business eight years ago.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

QUEBEC PULP WOOD ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of those interested in pulp wood in the province of Quebec was held at Sherbrooke on April 22nd to consider the formation of an association of pulp wood dealers. There were present about twenty representatives from all parts of the province, and it was decided to form an association to be known as the Province of Quebec Pulp Wood Association. The object of the association is to protect generally the interests of those who are dealers in and shippers of pulp wood or in any way interested in pulp wood property.

MR. HERBERT M. PRICE,
President of the Quebec Pulp Wood Association.

The pulp wood industry has grown from a small beginning to a very large trade, and it has become necessary to have some means of concerted action on several questions, such as overproduction, uniform system of selling to the United States mills, facilities given by the railways and carriers by water, and the legislation affecting pulp wood limits. It has been the custom when shipping to the United States to sell the wood delivered at the mill, as a result of which shippers of pulp wood are more or less at the mercy of the mills without any redress. The association will also assist in the direction of encouraging shippers to export only first-class material, so that the reputation of Canadian pulp wood may be kept up.

It was arranged at the organization meeting to subdivide the province into districts according to railways, to be looked after by eleven directors.

Mr. H. M. Price, of Quebec, was elected president, and Mr. E. C. Gatien, of Sherbrooke, secretary-treasurer. The directors for the different districts were chosen as follows :

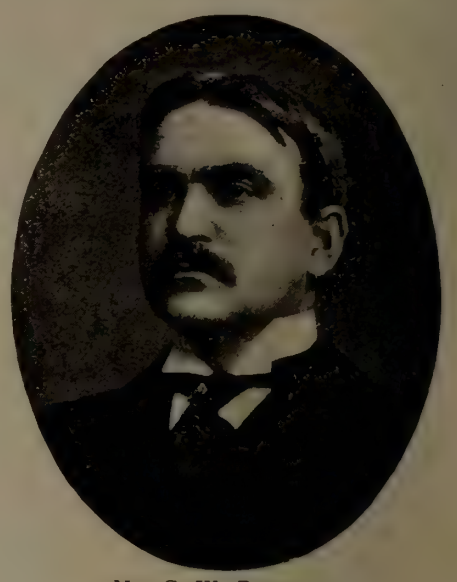
H. M. Price, Quebec Division of Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways ; E. W. Tobin, M.P., Richmond Division ; F. N. McCrea, Sherbrooke, east on the G.T.R. and B. & M. ; B. C. Howard, Quebec Central main line ; O. C. Morissette, Megantic Division ; C. H. St. Pierre, Cookshire Division ; G. T. Smith, on the C.P.R. and North Shore of St. Lawrence, below Quebec ; W. J. Augur, I.C.R., below Quebec ; O. Brouillard, on the I.C.R., west of Aston ; G. C. Poulin, Labelle Division.

Mr. H. M. Price, the president of the association, has just been unanimously elected as mayor of the newly-formed municipality of Montmorency.

Mr. W. G. Jones, managing director of the Acadia Pulp & Paper Mills, of Halifax, N.S., was in England last month in connection with the proposed increase of of the capital stock of the company. Mr. Jones states that he has secured large contracts which will take the output of the mills for many years. The company operate three mills, one of seven grinders at Rapid Falls, Queen's county, another of four grinders at Morgan Falls, on the La Have river, and a third of three grinders at Cowie's Falls. The total output is about 140 tons per day. It is proposed to construct new dams and reservoirs which will prevent freshets such as occurred in the spring of 1901. When this and other improvements are completed it is expected that the earning capacity of the company will be greatly increased. Messrs. Becker & Company, of 64 Cannon street, London, E.C., are sole agents for the product of the company in Great Britain.

MR. C. W. RANTOUL.

Mr. C. W. Rantoul, jr., whose portrait is presented herewith, has been appointed general manager of the Sturgeon Falls Pulp & Paper Company, of Sturgeon Falls, Ont., and assumed the duties of his new office on June 7th. Mr. Rantoul was previously sales manager for the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company, of Ticonderoga, N. Y. He is a comparatively young man, having been born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1865. He has had a wide experience in the pulp and paper trade, and was for



MR. C. W. RANTOUL.

a time secretary of the American Paper & Pulp Association. The Sturgeon Falls plant will produce 140 tons of paper per day.

PULP NOTES.

It is understood that McLaren & Company, of Buckingham, Que., intend erecting a paper mill in the near future.

It is reported that C. H. Vogel, consulting engineer, of Ottawa, has been engaged to build a pulp mill in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Ont.

The steamer Manchester Engineer has just taken on a cargo of mechanical wood pulp at Chicoutimi, Que., for shipment to Manchester. The cargo amounted to 6,300 tons.

E. G. Murphy, of New York, is said to have completed the purchase of the properties required by the St. George Pulp and Paper Company for the pulp mills to be built at St. George, N.B.

We have received from the Great Northern Railway Company, of Quebec, a folder on which is printed their time table and other information relating to their railway and other interests. This folder is printed on a sample of the first dry ground wood pulp manufactured by the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company at Shawinigan

JOSEPH H. WALLACE, C. E.
MILL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER
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Falls, Que. It is the best sample of ground pulp that we have ever seen, being entirely free from blemishes, and ought to satisfactorily meet the requirements of paper makers.

Messrs. H. Abbott, H. Shannon and Dr. Carroll, of Vancouver, are said to be interested in the proposed pulp mill to be established on Prince Royal Island, B.C. The company will be known as the Oriental Power and Pulp Company.

There has been only a small demand for mechanical pulp in Great Britain of late, and consequently prices show a downward tendency. Norwegian producers report stocks as small, and it is probable that the weakness of the market will be only temporary.

It is said that United States capitalists have submitted an offer for the pulp mills of the Maritime Sulphite Pulp Company at Chatham, N. B., provided they can acquire the timber limits under lease by the late company. The figure is understood to be $550,000.

Mr. T. Obalski has been intrusted by the Minister of Public Instruction of France, and by the Natural History Museum, with a scientific mission to Canada, the object of which is to make collections for the national museum and to report on the industries of the country. Mr. Obalski will give particular attention to pulp and paper making.

On May 20th fire was discovered in a large wooden structure at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., built and operated for two years as a pulp mill by the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company. Owing to litigation over the property the mill was shut down and has not been operated for some time. The mill, together with tramways and a quantity of timber, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $40,000 and is covered by insurance.

The North Shore Timber Company, of Port Arthur, Ont., is the only company holding a Government license which permits the export of pulp wood from the province. This privilege was granted to the company by the predecessor of the present Commissioner of Crown Lands, as a result of which the company expended large sums of money which they claimed would be lost if their privilege to export pulp wood was cancelled. In consideration, an exemption for two years was granted.

Becker & Co., of 64 Cannon street, London, E. C., have just completed a seven years' contract with the owners of the steamship Norfolk. Beginning in the spring of next year the vessel will carry a cargo of 2,500 tons of wet pulp from Chicoutimi, Quebec, to Queenboro'. For the seven years she will carry four cargoes per season. The charter is undoubtedly the largest which has ever been made in the wood pulp trade. The owners of the Norfolk are Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd. From inquiries made we find that Becker & Co. have entered into other large contracts, including a charter of a steamer for seven years to run from Canada to Manchester, for over 100,000 tons, and another to Scandinavian ports.—British Paper Maker.

A Cincinnati paper says that the spruce forests are being cut down at an amazing rate because the wood pulp trust has been given a license "to charge and to chop." But it is not necessary to chop down spruce trees in this country to get pulp wood when it can be brought across the border from the spruce forests of Canada in unlimited quantities and with no import duty and a very small export charge.—American Lumberman.

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Many years' practical experience. References on application.

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Quick, Cool, Strong, Durable.
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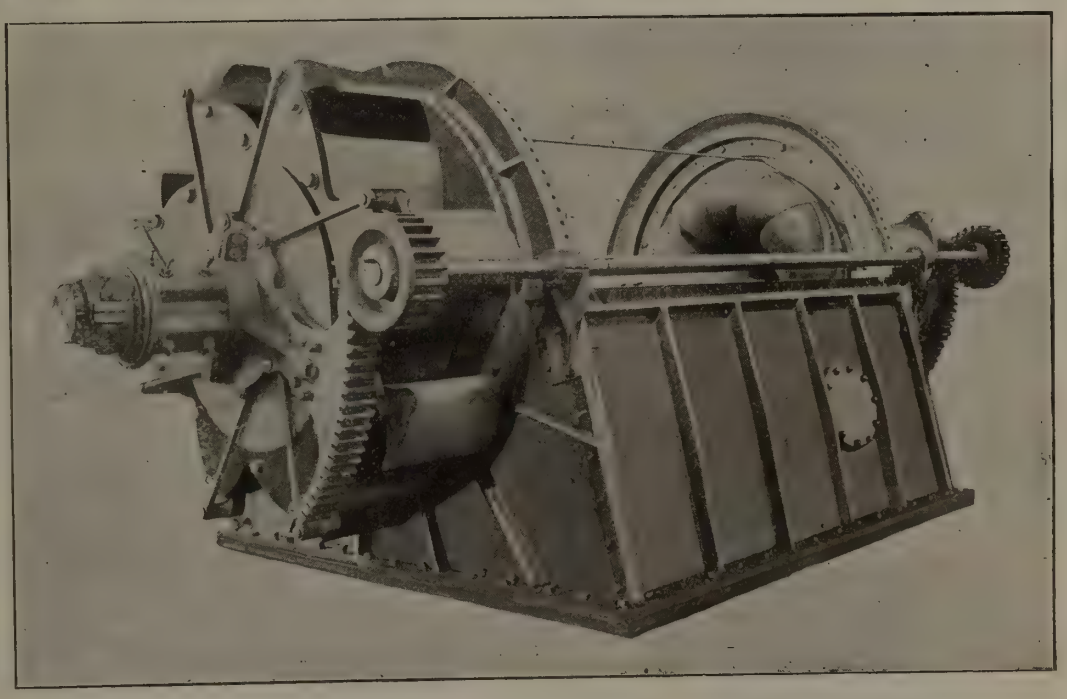
For use under moderate heads where local conditions permit its adoption, there is probably no more satisfactory setting for horizontal wheels in pairs than the draft chest with central discharge, placed in an open flume.

The first cost is moderate.

The flow of water is unobstructed and ample, and as a result speed regulation is easy.



Pair of 35 Inch Wheels, Mounted on Draft Chest with Top Removed.

Direct connection to Pulp Grinders or other machinery may be arranged with facility.

Wheels are readily removed and replaced.

We have several styles of cases for use in open flumes, either steel plate or cast iron construction as may be required, or cast iron sides with steel plate top as shown in the engraving.

We are now engaged in building a 10,000 H.P. Wheel Plant, each pair of wheels being of the general type shown above, arranged for direct connection to Wood Pulp Grinders. Send us particulars for estimate, or write for catalogue and information.

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MONTREAL, QUE. HALIFAX, N. S.
ROSSLAND AND GREENWOOD, B. C.
Winnipeg Machinery and Supply Co., Agents, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

A MODERN DRY KILN.

Dry kilns having become solidly established in the estimation of all progressive lumbermen and manufacfacturers, the problem of choice confronts those who are about to put in new kilns, or replace old and unsatisfactory ones. The following brief description of the Standard kiln is here given for the benefit of such as

THE "STANDARD" DRY KILN.

are not yet aware of the strong, practical featurers of the method employed in this kiln.

The makers of the Standard moist air dry kiln have had full experience in the manufacture of other drying systems, and emphatically claim for their process many important advantages over the old types. They back up these statements by a rigid guarantee to all buyers, who thereby take no chances. The Standard is warranted to dry any and all woods without warming, checking or other kindred injuries; and to do this in less time than is possible in other kilns. It can be regulated to exactly fit the drying requirements of any lumber, and dries hardwoods and shingles equally well.

The appearance of the Standard kiln is shown in the accompanying illustration, but an explanation of the process will be interesting to dry kiln users. One of the good points of the Standard moist air system is the entire absence of engines and machinery complications, which at the start cuts off a large item of repair expense. Green lumber entering the receiving end of kiln is enveloped by hot moist air, the dampness of which prevents the stock from baking, warping, case-hardening, etc. On the contrary, it softens the surface of the wood and opens the pores. The heat penetrates at once to the heart of the product and begins the drying there. From centre to surface is the way the Standard does its work, and every lumberman knows this to be the only sure method of perfect drying.

The cars advance stage by stage through the kiln, constantly finding a higher temperature and less humid atmosphere. Once the kiln is filled, this process becomes simple and continuous and entails no more labor and attention than to merely load and discharge and keep up the steam supply. Outside atmospheric conditions, it is claimed, cannot affect the operation of the Standard, because the construction of the kiln makes impossible the entrance of drafts of cold air, except through the air duct where the inflow is regulated to maintain the desired circulation. It is a kiln that can be operated without halt day after day.

The equipment of the Standard is first-class in every particular. The heating apparatus is as nearly perfect as possible, the pipe being especially made for this purpose out of selected stock and carefully worked. It is heavier than regular pipe and each individual length is tested to a pressure of 600 pounds. Long, heavy couplings are furnished, and the heavy cast iron headers give four times as much metal for threads as is secured in the usual pipe header. The Standard system of piping affords extraordinary provision for expansion. From these facts it will be understood that leaky joints are almost an absolute impossibility in the Standard kiln. Nevertheless, all pipes and joints are

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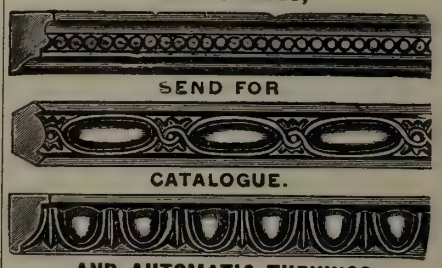

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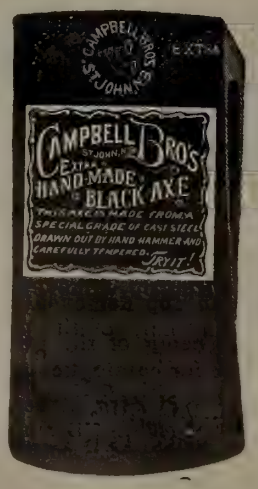
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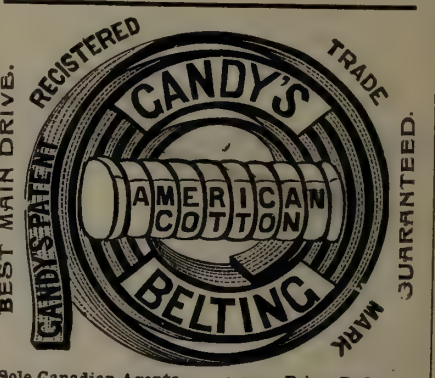

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easily accessible for inspection and should a leak occur, any pipe can be removed in five minutes.

One of the latest improvements in this kiln is the introduction of steel foundations and the use of brick and stone in the construction of building, thus adding permanency to the structure and reducing the fire risk from outside exposure to a minimum. The nature of the system renders the kiln of itself absolutely safe from fire, regardless of the construction of building.

The entire construction of the Standard is strength and simplicity embodied, and no expense has been spared to make it the most useful and practical kiln on the market. The experience of its users shows that the Standard kiln is actually all it is represented to be. The Bodcow Lumber Company, of Stamps, Ark., write that they have been using the Standard dry kilns for the past eight years. At present they have nine of them, all of which are giving perfect satisfaction. They consider "The Standard" the best manufactured.

The Standard dry kiln has been on the market fifteen years. It has been given the hardest tests possible and has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. When its makers say that it will dry any and all kinds of wood, they do so confidently and without fear of contradiction, because it is doing that every day, being in operation in almost every climatic section of the country.

In their regular advertising space in this issue The Standard Dry Kiln Co. make mention of the "Standard" literature on lumber drying, which will be sent free to all interested in the subject.

Wilson Bros., of Collingwood, Ont., manufacturers of dressed lumber, propose to be right up-to-date, inasmuch that their product will in the future be dried by the Standard Moist Air System. This progressive firm is now putting in two of the latest improved type "Standard" dry kilns, which are to be constructed of brick, thus reducing the fire risk fro utside exposure to a minimum. The nature of the Standard system renders the Kiln of itself absolutely safe from fire.

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Owing to the rapid wholesale manner in which we move and handle lumber we do not consider it practicable to issue a stock sheet or make standing quotations, for which reason we solicit your inquiries for any material that you are in the market to buy or will use in the future, and if you will take the time to furnish us the above information, we will make you some interesting quotations.

Respectfully yours,

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The swing is made of steel and is very light and strong, and dogs very close to saw, thus reducing the waste to the least possible amount.

The Saw on this machine is 40 inches in diameter, or larger if so desired. The mandrel and balance wheel are very heavy. The pulley is 12 inches diameter, 10 inches face. Weight about 1300 lbs.

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ELECTRICITY IN THE SAW MILL.

The part electricity takes in the modern power plant for most any kind of service is becoming so general as to excite little comment, but saw mills generally seem to fail to appreciate that it is capable of a much wider range of usefulness than merely to furnish light. It is the purpose of this communication, writes S. S. Ingman, in the Wood-Worker, to briefly describe how it is employed in the plant of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, Georgetown, S. C., as an illustration along this line.

This company operates four band mills now, two single, one double with a resaw, and one double with gang, all double-cutting bands. The combined capacity of these mills is close around half a million feet of boards daily of what is known in the New England markets as "North Carolina pine," or what is termed here as sap or spruce pine. The electric plant consists of four 45 k. w. and two 400 k. w. 250-volt direct-current dynamos, the four 45's being driven by a 225-horse power Reynolds-Corliss engine and the 400's each by a direct-connected Harrisburg "Ideal" engine of 150 horse-power each. The combined electrical horse-power at normal rating is over 300, and capable of 50 per cent. overload for long periods, or 100 per cent. overload for short periods.

Besides lighting the mills, machine shops, foundry, car shops, planing mill offices and store rooms immediately connected with the mills, the company lights an immense store, probably one of the largest in the state, a large hotel, and several buildings in which officials of the company reside, and drives by means of motors the machine shop, pattern shop, foundry, car shops, planing mills, etc., all the file room machinery and sorting rolls in the sorting sheds, also a device connected with the kilns for moving the cars in the kilns, and by means of four trolleys distributes all the product from the kilns to the sorting sheds and to the loading wharves, and disposes of the refuse in excess of fuel requirements.

These trolleys are immeasurably superior for this service to the steam locomotive, are quicker and easier handled, and I believe will do from 25 to 50 per cent. more work without the danger from sparks, the trouble and expense from petty repairs, and requires a great deal less skill to handle. The expense to install will compare favorably with mechanical appliances for these purposes, with operating expenses reduced in the majority of cases, if not all.

THE STANDARD LOG.

For the benefit of one of our subscribers, it may be explained that the standard referred to in last issue in connection with Mr. Booth's large load of logs is the "standard" log as known in the Ottawa valley. This log is 21 inches in diameter at the base, and the six logs on the load taken in the aggregate were equal to fourteen "standard" logs. There is no reference to the St. Petersburg standard of lumber measurement, fourteen of which would give a total of 27,720 feet B. M., instead of 17,720, as stated in the commucation sent us.

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This company insures lumber only and the limit on a single risk is $5000, but we have facilities for placing double that amount of insurance at our reduced rate.

Rates on Canadian lumber yards having been advanced by the board companies, we can make especially favorable terms to Canadian dealers.

When writing to us send a copy of your form and let us know your present rate.

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1 7x7 Leonard Centre Crank Engine
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1 3 H.P. Gasoline Engine
1 65 H.P. Tubular Boiler
1 50 H.P. Tubular Boiler
1 8 H.P. Vertical Boiler
1 10 H.P. Vertical Boiler
1 Vertical Plunger Pump with tight and loose Pulleys
1 Waymouth Gauge Lathe
1 8" 3-side Moulder
1 24" Planer and Matcher, long bed.
1 7x12 Hoisting Engine, double drum and double cylinder
1 Cowan Scroll Saw Iron Table
1 40" Boston Pressure Blower and Countershaft

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The Bradley, Levy & Weston Machinery Co.,
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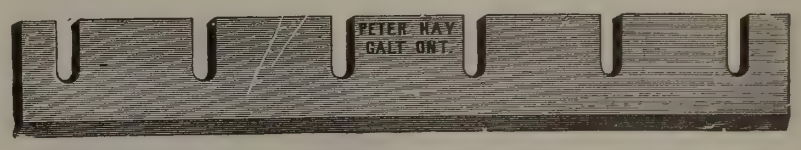

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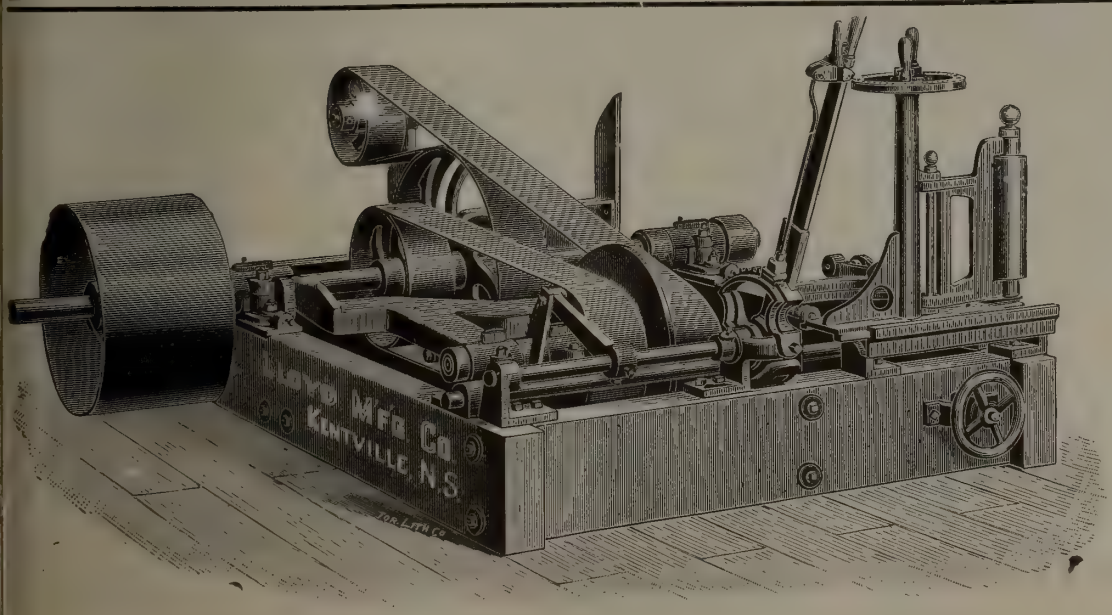
Always makes half revolution towards Carriage. Very Strong and Heavy. Improved method of fastening arms. Will load one log only. Large cylinder with Cross Head Guide. Any number of arms with any spacing desired. Guaranteed.



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SAW MILL OUTFITS
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Band Saw Mill Machinery,
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Also Screw Post Dogs,
Turbine Water Wheels,
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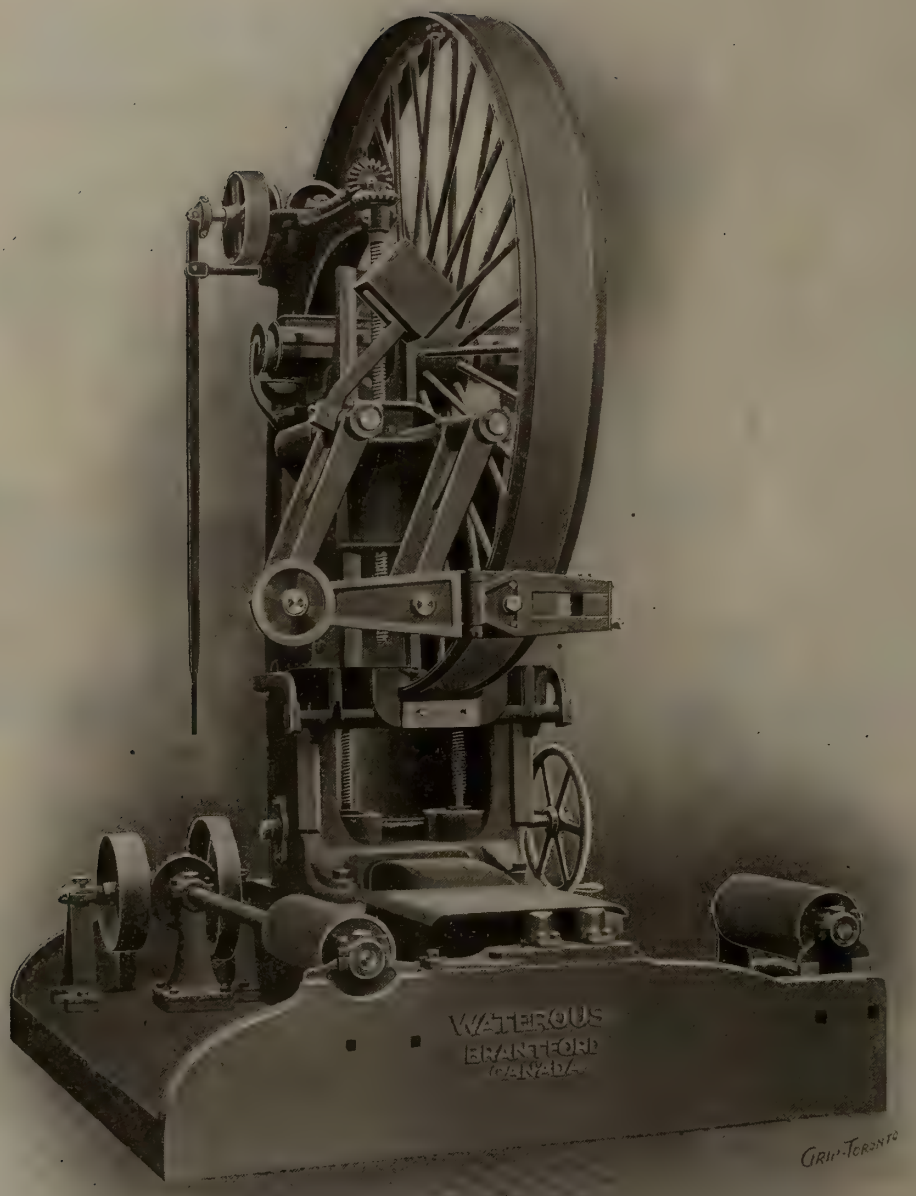

Has new extended base plate, securing a foundation on all sides of band—no bearings overhang foundation.

Saws are inserted through opening in base—every part of ample strength.

The heaviest Band for its size built.

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as shown in engraving, is simple, easily handled—with the appliances we furnish—increases output 30 to 40 per cent. at no increased cost for labor.

Saws and mill as easily cared for as a single cutter

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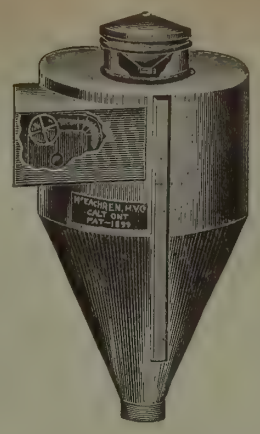
Have your machine room equipped with our **Shavings Exhaust System**. It saves time and money. Our Planing Mill Exhausters and Patent Dust and Shavings Separators are acknowledged by all the leading manufacturers to be the best obtainable. We are fully prepared to enter into contracts to remove refuse from woodworking machines, placing the system in running order and with guararanteed satisfaction.



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"Action is Eloquence."

Fulfilling every promise, every requirement, and every expectation, is the enviable reputation of

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Dries from the center outward insuring a uniform product.

Many Users—One Sentiment

Here's an expression that voices the sentiment of all our customers

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American Blower Co.,
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Gentlemen :—

In reply to yours of the 10th, would state that your dry kiln apparatus placed in our plant early last spring, is giving entire satisfaction and is doing all the work that was anticipated and expected of same. We would cheerfully recommend that any person desiring a new dry kiln system, use the American Blower Company's outfit.

Very truly yours,
PECKHAM, WOLF & Co.

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The Standard Dry Kiln

A Dry Kiln that will thoroughly dry your product inside and out, without warping, checking, discoloring or in any way injuring the lumber.

A Dry Kiln that will dry stock in less time than any other Kiln on the market ; dry more lumber and in a more satisfactory manner than any other.

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A Dry Kiln whose Heating Apparatus does not leak, because of the high-grade of pipe and fittings used, and the extraordinary provisions made for expansion.

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In brief, the most practical and economical Dry Kiln to be had. If you don't own one, it's time you did. We instal Kilns of any capacity.

Write for Catalogue "D" and other "Standard" literature on the Dry Kiln question.

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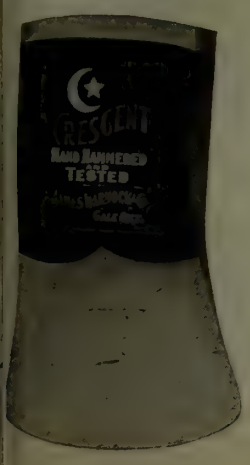

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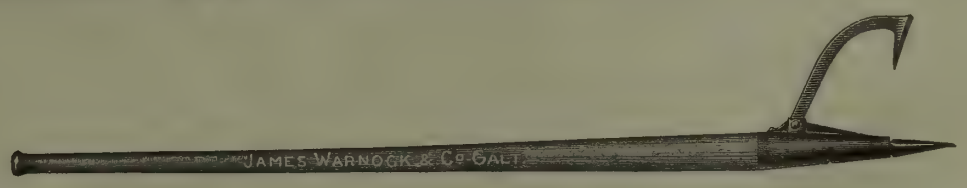

OUR NEW PEAVY has a fin running from base of hook to point of socket, and is made of the finest material.

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A Full line of Mill Rubber and Leather Metal, &c., always

Supplies, including Belting, Babbit carried in stock.

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Orders promptly attended to. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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Correspondence Solicited.

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BOOM AND LOGGING **CHAINS** MADE TO ORDER

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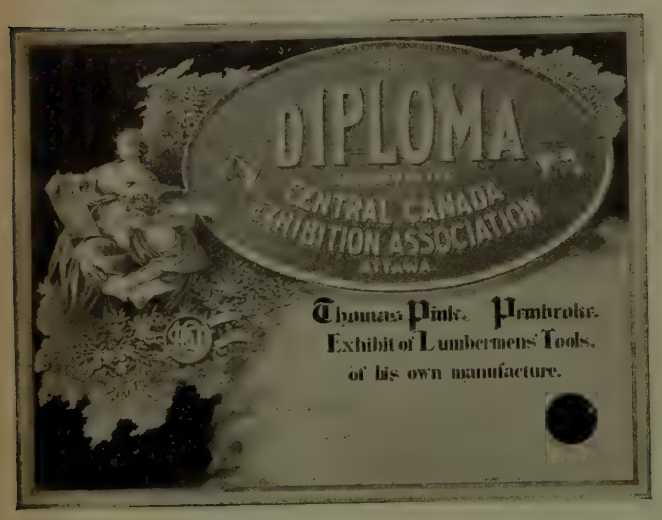

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In Every Province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, Etc.

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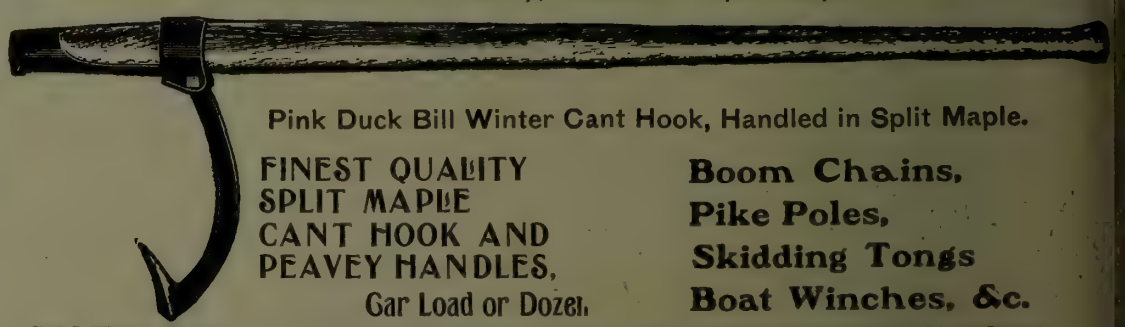

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Send for Catalogue and Price List.

FINEST QUALITY SPLIT MAPLE CANT HOOK AND PEAVEY HANDLES, Car Load or Dozen.

Boom Chains, Pike Poles, Skidding Tongs Boat Winches, &c.

Sold Throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

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SAW MILLS.—Complete equipments, on either the Circular, Band or Gang systems, manufactured, erected and handed over under guarantee to produce a specified output. We have been doing this sort of thing for years.

PULP MILLS.—The most advanced type of Pulp Mill Machinery and Supplies.

MILL SUPPLIES.—Absolutely everything required in manufactories, engine rooms or workshops. We carry extensive lines and can fill orders promptly.

SPECIAL MACHINERY.—No other establishment has the facilities we enjoy for constructing machinery required for special purposes.

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We make liberal allowances for old machinery replaced by our modern plants

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Western Edition

JULY, 1902

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Limited

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British Columbia

Red Cedar Shingles

NEW SHINGLE MILL OF THE PACIFIC COAST LUMBER COMPANY.

CAPACITY 700,000 PER DAY.

See Page 20 for Description of Mill.

Every bunch bears our registered mark

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By keeping this reliable Brand of Shingles in stock you will draw trade for other lines. We are now in a position to make prompt shipments.

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Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 7. | TORONTO, CANADA, JULY, 1902 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS

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Tents and Tarpaulins made of our special non-absorbent duck. Overalls, Top Shirts, Driving Pants, Shoes and Hats, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, etc.

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All our Belting stamped with above trade mark.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

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SILVER SOLDER FOR BAND SAWS

WIDTHS 5/8 3/4 7/8 IN

SUITABLE THICKNESS

A FINE GRADE OF VERY TOUGH SOLDER

$1.00 PER OUNCE IN 10 OZ LOTS 90c PER OZ

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UNEXCELLED

SHINGLE SAWS

OUR INSERTED TOOTH SAW POSITIVELY THE BEST

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Designers and Builders..

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New and Modern Saw Mills and Machinery for same

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WE ALSO BUILD

Pulp Mill Machinery,
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PROPRIETORS AND OPERATORS OF MILLS AT

New Whatcom, Wash.
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Yearly Capacity 225 Million Shingles.

Two Mills at Vancouver, B. C.
New Mill just completed. Daily Capacity 1,250,000 Shingles.

Combined Daily Capacity of Vancouver Mills, 450 Million Shingles.

FACILITIES FOR SHIPPING BY RAIL OR WATER TO ALL POINTS IN THE DOMINION.

1844 1902

Band Saw Mills

Circular Saw Mills—
Stationary and Portable.

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Steam Acting Machinery—
Kickers, Log Rollers, Niggers, Jump Saws, Steam Feed and Drag Saws.

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Full Assortment.

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Malleable Chain—Steel Chain—for all Saw-Mill Work.

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Rock Crushers, Elevators, Screens, Steam Road Rollers, 10, 12 and 15 tons, Steam Fire Engines, etc.

For over 50 years we have been building a reputation for High Class Machinery. Our Mills and Machinery extend, in Canada, from the Pacific to the Atlantic—Newfoundland, Central and South America, New Zealand, Australia, Austria, Roumania and the far east. Our aim is ever to produce the Best, not the Cheapest, with the invariable result that where we receive one order others follow quickly. Our new works, occupied in 1895, gave us the much needed room for expansion, coupled with the most modern facilities for economic production and prompt shipments. We have found it necessary to increase our buildings and add very materially to our already large equipment of tools and employees.

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e Manufacture the celebrated

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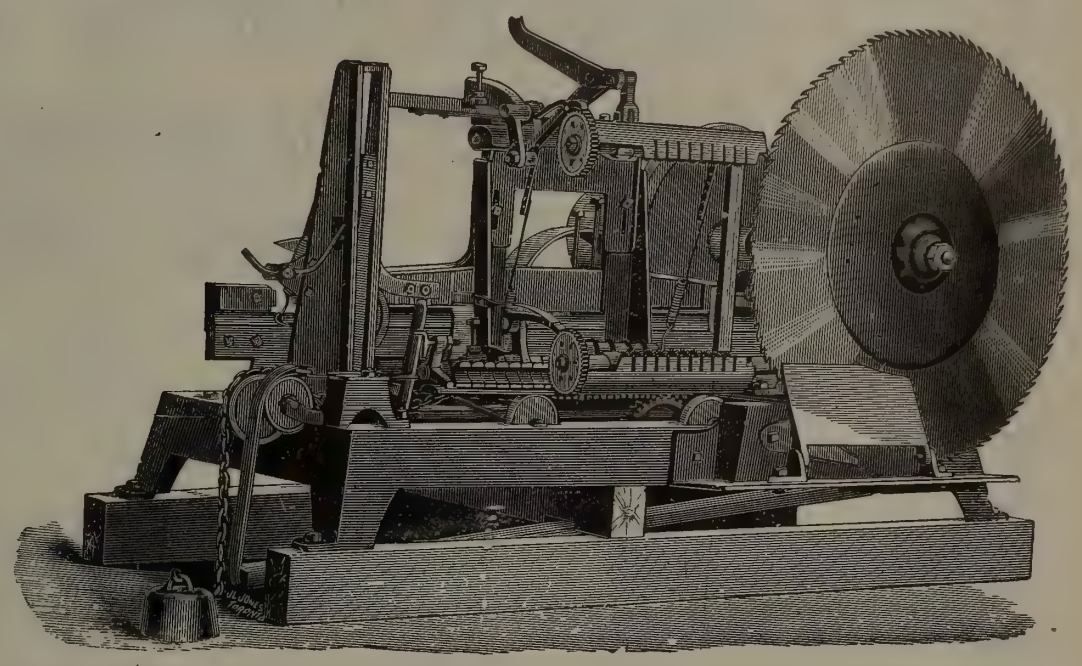

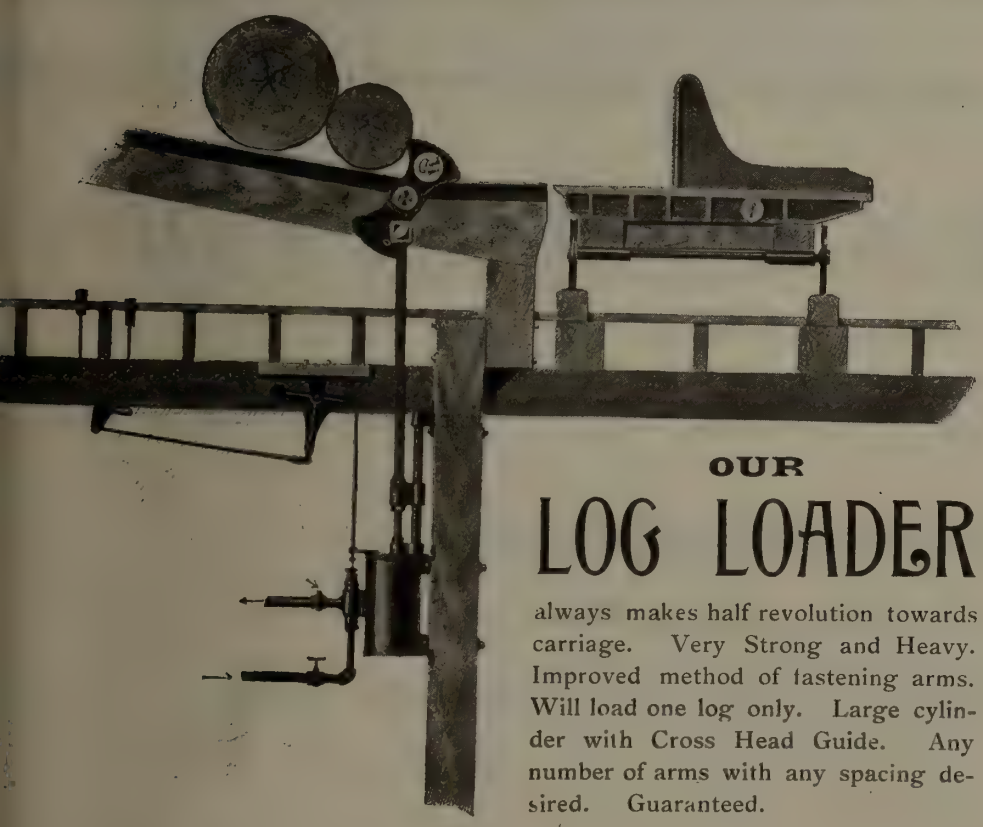

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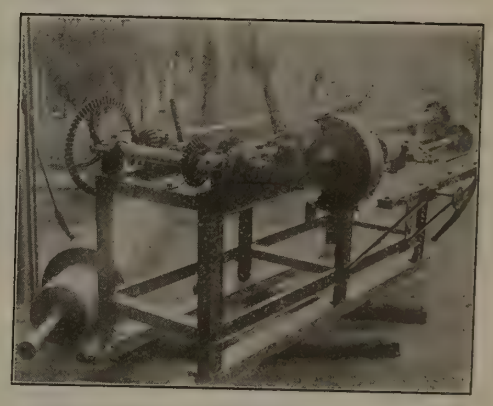
always makes half revolution towards carriage. Very Strong and Heavy. Improved method of fastening arms. Will load one log only. Large cylinder with Cross Head Guide. Any number of arms with any spacing desired. Guaranteed.



REGRINDING MACHINE

The above cut shows our Improved Automatic Regrinding Machine, for regrinding saws that are too heavy to a lighter gauge. It is so constructed that it must grind them to a perfectly true taper from the collar to the teeth, which is not always done with the old style of regrinding machines.

We also make six different styles of Automatic and Semi-Automatic Saw Sharpeners, Steam Niggers, Steam Kickers, Log Loaders, Automatic Saw Grinders, Saw Jointers, Knife Jointers, Saw Carriages of several different styles, Sappers, Trimmers, Rollers, etc. We are headquarters for Mill Repairs and Yacht Repairs. Charges moderate. It will pay you to deal with us. Send for catalogue.

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J. A. SAYWARD

Mills: VICTORIA, B. C.

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Sash, Doors and Mouldings
Red Cedar Shingles, Lath, Spars, Etc.

Branch Mills and Office: NELSON, B. C.

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Orders carefully executed. **Prompt Shipments.**

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A Complete Stock of Rough and Dressed Lumber Always on Hand. Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Doors, Windows and Blinds, Mouldings, Scroll Sawing, Turning, and all kinds of Wood Finishing Furnished

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Our capacity is larger than any other manufacturer of B.C. Shingles. The quality of our A A 1 Shingles is unequalled.

LUMBER

We make a specialty of Mixed Cars of Lumber, Mill and Factory Work, Shingles, Cedar Bevelled Siding, Door Stock, etc.

New Mill, Cedar Cove, Vancouver, Erected 1902.
New Mill, Ruskin, B. C., Erected 1901.

Head Office: Cedar Cove Mills, CEDAR COVE, B. C.

LUMBERING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Provincial Government has given its final decision upon the proposition that special licenses should be granted providing for the exportation of logs cut upon other than Crown lands, and the decision absolutely prohibits such exportation. The decision settles apparently for all time to come a question about which there has lately been much vexed controversy. Since the absolute prohibition of the exportation of cedar logs went into effect the shingle industry has experienced a period of activity hertofore unknown. New mills have been erected and the capacity of old ones increased.

A syndicate of capitalists from Orillia, Ont., have purchased timber limits and are about to establish a large saw and shingle mill near Vancouver. The company is composed of Mayor J. B. Tudhope and Messrs. J. H. Lavallee, William Tudhope, Allan Macpherson and George Chew. W. H. Strathearn is to be manager of the company.

The old Green shingle mill on the north shore of False Creek at Vancouver, which was destroyed by fire some months ago, is now being rebuilt by Welsh Bros., who formerly operated at New Westminster.

An amalgamation of the saw mills in the Kootenay district has just taken place. The new corporation will have a capital of about $500,000 and will include the following mills: Archibald Leach, Cranbrook, 30,000 feet daily capacity and 12,000 feet at Palmer's Bar; Leask & Slater, Cranbrook, 20,000 feet; King Mercantile Company, Cranbrook, 15,000 feet; McNab Lumber Company, Jaffrey, 25,000 feet. It is understood that the corporation have secured from the Canadian Pacific Railway the sole right to cut timber on the railroad timber reserves in East Kootenay. The railroad also contracts to purchase from the corporation 8,000,000 feet of lumber annually, together with the ties required.

Brunette Saw Mill Co., Limited

Sapperton,
New Westminster, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LONG TIMBERS, DIMENSION TIMBERS

ALL KINDS OF

Undressed Lumber,
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Mouldings, Sash, Doors,
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FRUIT BOXES, BUTTER BOXES AND SALMON CASES.

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Conduct a General Machinery Business on Modern Methods.

If in need of any kind of Machinery or you wish to dispose of any, call or write to them at

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Estimates Given for Complete Plant

Engines
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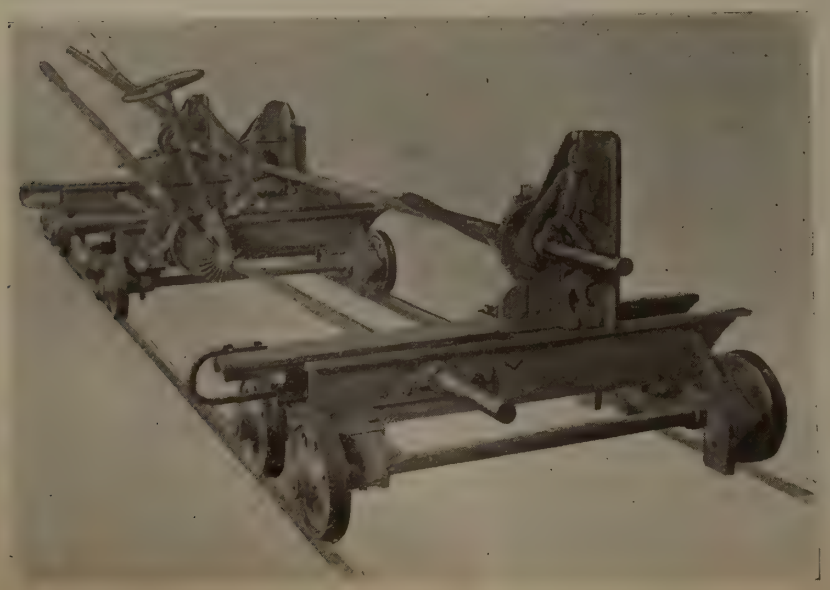

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SAW MILL CARRIAG

Built in sizes from 25M to 100M per day

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE

The Owen Sound Iron Works Co.,

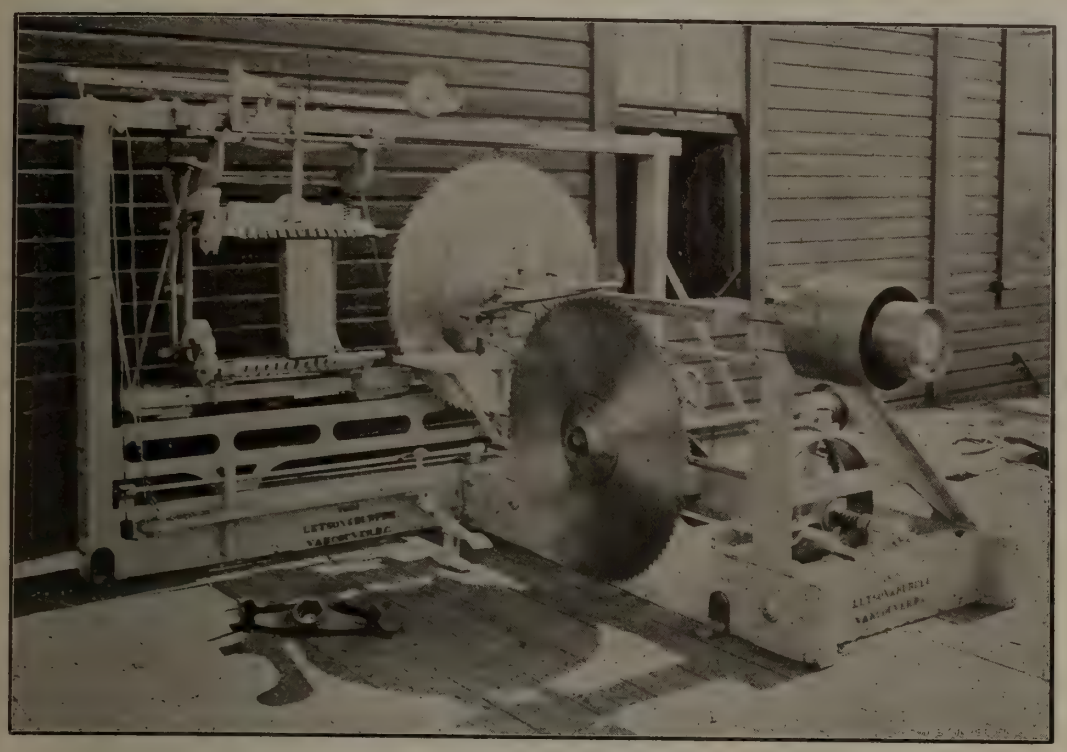
LIMITED

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Builders of all kinds of Saw and Shingle Mill Machinery

UPRIGHT SHINGLE MACHINES

MAY LOOK ALIKE



BUT

here is our machine with several real

PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

You can see some of them in this cut, but there are others we should like to tell you about.

See How the Carriage is Built

Lots of room for the wide blocks and it won't jump at the end of the stroke either.

Our friction is another improvement, which along with the several other points we would like to show you, have secured us several orders after careful comparison with other machines.

A GOOD MACHINE

Manufactured by **LETSON & BURPEE, Vancouver, B. C.**

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REVELSTOKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mills at : Revelstoke, B.C. Comaplix, B C. Wigwam, B.C.

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Cedar Lumber, Lath, Shingles . . . . .
Mouldings, Split and Sawn Posts . . . .
Fir, Pine and Spruce Dimension, Flooring, etc.

Our XXX Shingles a Specialty. Equal to any on the market.

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...Mills at...
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AND HASTINGS, B. C.

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The latest and best **Upright Shingle Machine** on the market. No trouble to cut a uniform and perfect shingle. A machine that is always right.

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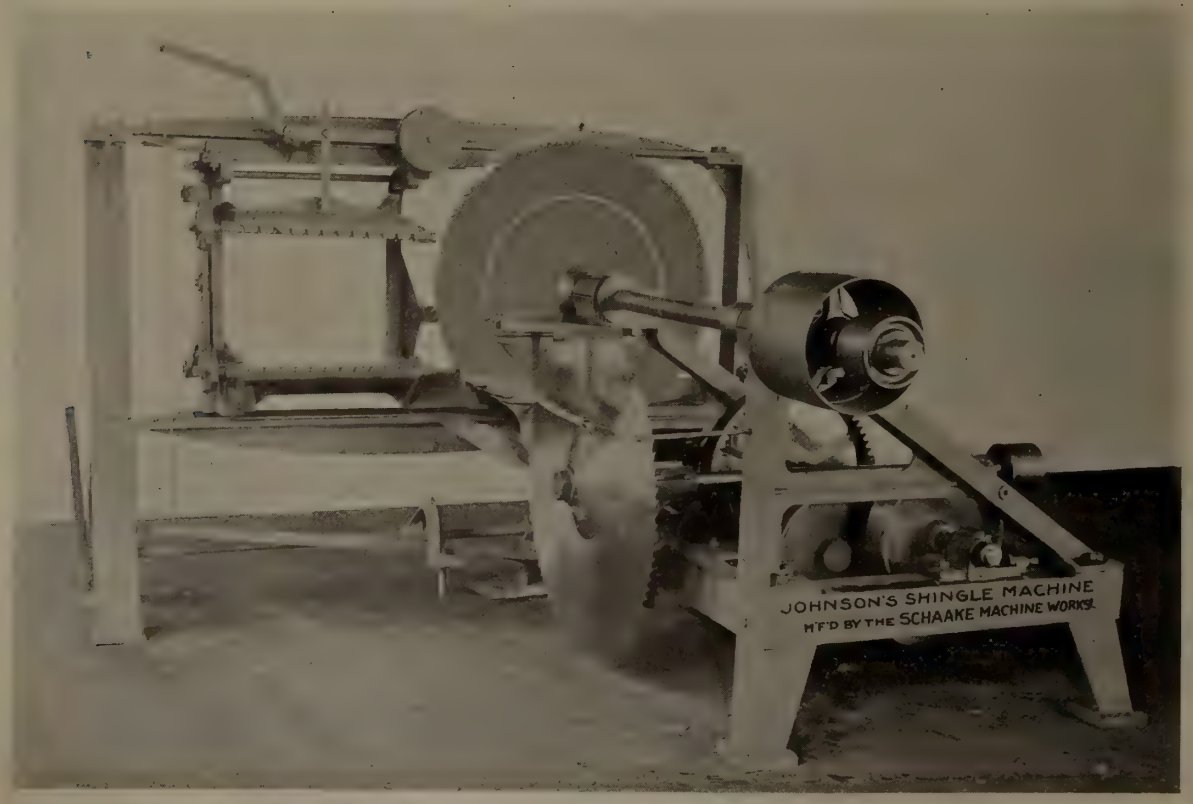

Some of the mills using the Johnson machines:

Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Vancouver.
Spicer Shingle Mill Company, Vancouver.
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B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Company—Royal City Mills Branch, New Westminster.
Dominion Shingle Mfg. Company, New Westminster.
A. J. Welsh Shingle Mill, New Westminster.
Fraser River Lumber Company, New Westminister.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 27, 1902.

MR. FRANK L. JOHNSON, Sapperton, B. C.:

Dear Sir,—Replying to your inquiry of a few days ago, as to how we like the Improved Johnson Shingle Machine which we recently purchased from The Schaake Machine Works, we are glad to be able to state that we are much pleased with it.

We have had experience with a good many different styles of Shingle Machines, and in our opinion this one is the best of all. The two important points in which this machine excels all others is the style of friction and the method of driving the carriage, the former being very simple and positive, and the latter improvement making the machine work very smooth and easy without any jar or jerk.

If we were building another mill we would have no other kind of machine.

Yours truly,
SPICER SHINGLE MILL CO., LIMITED
H. H. SPICER, Manager.

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Manufacturers

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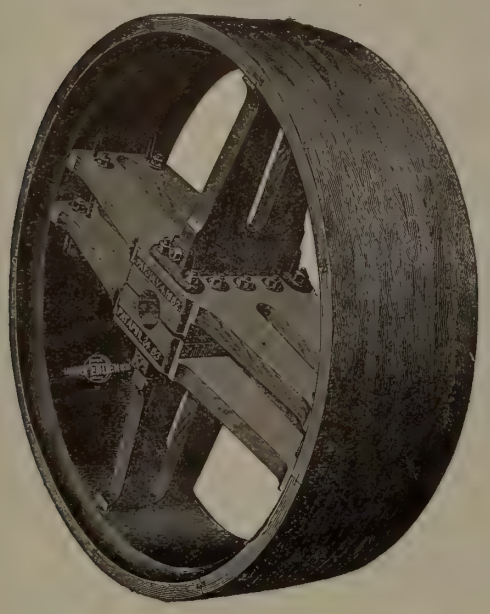

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A few of the good features about the Dodge Pulley which go to make it the best

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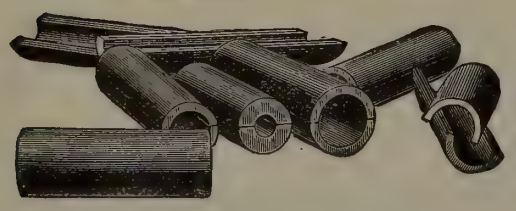

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXII.
NUMBER 7.

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY, 1902

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Single Copies, 10 Cents

THE LUMBER SITUATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY A. HASLAM.

I cannot say that British Columbia has shared to the same extent the prosperity that other provinces of Canada (in fact all lumber producing countries) has enjoyed lately. There is an improvement, but not so marked as in other countries. As a number of your readers are interested in timber in British Columbia, it might be interesting to mention some of the obstacles that have to a certain extent retarded the prosperity of the lumber industry here, and prevented British Columbia from keeping pace with other countries in the lumber industry.

In the first place, our timber is entirely different from that of any other Canadian province, and requires different methods as well as different tools and machinery to manufacture. The tools and machines are just the same as are used in the States of Washington and Oregon. Some of these machines are made in Canada, the greater part are made in the United States only. The price of the Canadian-made machines is increased very largely on account of the freight from the east here, and the American-made machines pay the freight and duty too.

The food supplies for both men and horses cost very much more here than in any other lumber producing country. There is not enough of either raised in the province, consequently the prices paid here are Washington State prices with both freight and duty added. The actual difference between the cost of supplies in the State of Washington and British Columbia is 34 per cent. The average duty is 27 per cent. The freight and commission is 7 per cent. You will readily understand how difficult it is for British Columbia lumbermen to compete with the Americans when placed at such a disadvantage in the cost of production.

In selling the advantage of the Americans over us is very much greater. The Dominion Government allows the American product to be sold in Canada free—paying no duty nor in any way contributing to the Government of this country. At the same time our lumber is subject to a tax of $2.00 per thousand feet when shipped into the United States. To illustrate the situation clearly, take a thousand feet of rough lumber manufactured in British Columbia, say at a cost of $7 ; 27 per cent. on that is $1.89, so that our lumber sold in the Canadian market pays to the Dominion Government $1.89, and if sold in the American market it pays to the American Government $2, or in other words the American product in our market has an advantage of $1.89 and in the American market $3.89.

The eastern Canadian lumberman does not come in contact with this condition, as all his food supplies, tools and machinery are produced in his own country just as cheaply as they are on the American side of the line.

The friends of the Government of Canada say this condition is maintained for the benefit of the Northwest. The enemies of the Government say free lumber is the purchase value of the vote of the Northwest. We will not consider what the enemies say, but will, for argument's sake,

LOGGING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

admit that free lumber is a necessity to the Northwest and that the prosperity of that country demands it. This admission is only made for argument's sake, as the Americans have made a success of settling a very much larger prairie without sacrificing any industry in their own country. I think no fair-minded honest man can deny the fact that if Canadian lumber is by law compelled to compete with the free untaxed product of other countries in the Canadian market, the producers of the Canadian article should have the option of purchasing the supplies needed for the production of lumber in the cheapest market and pay no duty on those purchases.

As an evidence of the bad effect unjust legislation can have on all industry, I would mention a notable instance in the State of Washington immediately adjoining the B.C. boundary line. The lowest increase in the value of standing timber is 300 per cent. in four years, and in British Columbia in the same time the increase in value is not 10 per cent. It is increasing now in British Columbia, but will so long as present conditions prevail be $1.89 per M. below the value of standing timber in Washington State.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER AND SHINGLE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is difficult to state when the above Association first took shape, as it was a gradual outcome of trade conditions affecting the lumber

MR. JOHN HENDRY,
President British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturer's Association.

and shingle industry in British Columbia. It originally started by one or two mills agreeing to sell at the same price for certain districts where they found that they had to protect themselves from American competition; then other mills sent travellers into these districts, and as the trade was very dull, they joined with the other mills from time to time as to selling certain classes of lumber. This went on until December, 1899, when nine manufacturers met together, appointed a secretary, and drew up a Constitution and By-Laws, the members simply holding together as a matter of mutual protection and being at liberty at any time to withdraw from the Association without any penalties.

In December of last year the Association made rapid strides forward, the membership increasing from 14 to 22 and representing practically all the mills in the Vancouver, New Westminster and Fraser River districts. At the same time, the Constitution and By-Laws were amended and the business of the Association divided into three branches: Lumber Mills Branch, Shingle Mills Branch and Sash

MR. J. A. MCNAIR,
Vice-President British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association.

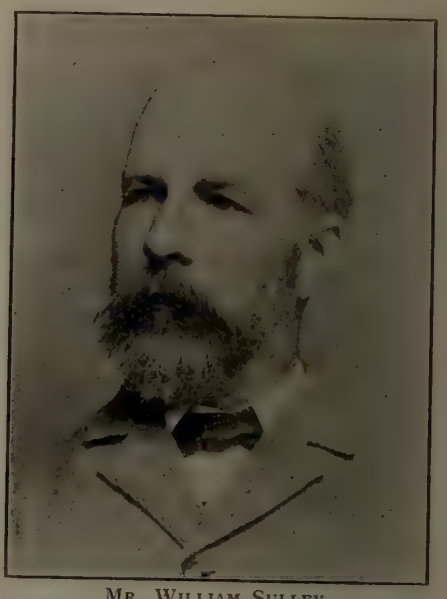
and Door Factories Branch, each branch having complete control over its own interests, while the executive business was placed in the hands of a general committee consisting of the President and Vice-President of the Association and the Chairman of each of the three branches, all these officers to be elected annually.

The members find that they are deriving great benefit from the working of the Association, not so much in the matter of prices as in deciding questions affecting the industry as a whole. Prominent among these are logging and timber regulations for both Provincial and Dominion lands in that province, while with

MR. WILLIAM T. STEIN,
Secretary British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association.

regard to the question of a reciprocal tariff against the United States, the Association is unanimous. This matter is one of vital importance to the lumber industry in British Columbia, and is of such importance that all the mills are ready to sink their differences and unite in making representations to the Government in order to obtain what they feel is only justice with regard to this matter. The mill owners are at a loss to understand on what equitable grounds the Government of Canada can refuse to grant this request; why a mill owner in this country should be taxed on his machinery and mill supplies to pay the revenue of the country, while manufactured lumber is admitted free in immense quantities from the United States without contributing one cent to the Dominion revenue, is the point which the mill owners are unable to grasp, and this injustice forms a strong link in binding the members of the Association together.

Since its formation the Association has, of course, taken up many matters dealing with the lumber industry which have contributed to the present prosperity of the industry in that Prov-



MR. WILLIAM SULLEY,
Honorary-President British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association.

ince, and the members trust that the Government of Canada will in time sufficiently realize the position of the lumber industry in that Province to grant it, not any concession or bonus, but such a tariff as will place it on an equal footing with competitors from outside the Dominion.

MR. J. D. McARTHUR.

One of the largest contractors and lumber dealers in the west is Mr. J. D. McArthur. In the year 1880 he went to Winnipeg from Lancaster, Ont. He has been engaged in railway contracting since that date and has carried out some of the largest railway contracts that have been awarded. At the present time he has a number of contracts for the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways.

In addition to his extensive contracting business, Mr. McArthur owns and operates three saw mills, situated at Lac du Bonnet, Milner and Birtle, Man. These mills have a combined capacity of 140,000 feet per day of ten hours. The machinery installed is of the latest design and complete in every detail. In connection with the mills Mr. Mc Arthur owns large timber limits, consisting chiefly of poplar and tamarac. He also has a retail yard situated at the corner of Princess and Fonseca streets, Winnipeg. This was formerly operated by the B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Company, as a wood yard, but in March of this year Mr. McArthur purchased the site and decided to branch out into

the wholesale and retail lumber business. Mr. Jno. M. Chisholm was appointed general manager. In three months the retail yard has more than doubled its capacity, and has grown to such an extent under the able management of Mr. Chisholm that in a short time new and commodious offices are to be erected on the opposite corner.

In a large main building all the finer grades of lumber are safely housed. The building is divided into numerous different compartments, so that every grade is kept in one particular place and every size has its own compartment.

The material carried by Mr. McArthur consists of a complete assortment of spruce, white pine, B. C. fir, white and red oak, birch, mahogany, maple flooring, elm, hickory, birch squares, sash and doors, also cypress and yellow leaf pine, in addition to large quantities of tamarac wood and slabs.

Mr. Chisholm is making a specialty of the wholesale business by carrying a large and complete stock, thus assuring purchasers from outside points of no delay in supplying their requirements.

Mr. Chisholm came to Winnipeg in 1882 from Paris, Ont., and has been connected with the lumber trade for a number of years. He has a thorough knowledge of the business and is widely and favorably known to the trade.

E. H. HEAPS & COMPANY.

The operations of the above company in British Columbia date from the year 1892, when business was established in Vancouver. The present establishments of the company are shown in the accompanying illustrations. Their first mill was known as the Cedar Cove mill. It was commenced with two shingle machines and the employment of ten men. The establishment now comprises a sawmill 400 feet long and 50 feet wide, with double

E. H. HEAPS & COMPANY, VANCOUVER, B. C.—RUSKIN MILL.

circular and band mills, automatic slash butters and trimmers, steam feed and all the latest improvements. A special circular saw adjoining the large one is used for manufacturing cedar lumber.

The shingle mill is 135 x 65 feet, with three rows of shingle machines, the combined capacity being 1,200,000 per day of twenty-four hours. Six large dry kilns are used, the combined capacity of which is about 5,000,000 shingles.

The sash and door factory was added in the year 1899, and the business of the company is steadily increasing, the planing mill being operated day and night.

The boiler house in connection with the Cedar Cove mill is 50 x 100 feet and contains ten boilers, while the engine room is 20x120 feet and contains the following engines: One Corliss engine 22x42 inches; one pair of saw mill engines for one side of mill; one pair saw mill engines for band mill and trimmer; one engine to drive refuse conveyors; one engine to drive filing room; one engine for hauling dry kiln cars; one engine for dynamo. In all seventeen steel cylinders are used in operating the plant and fifty circular saws for cutting up lumber. The establishment is lighted by a private electric plant.

A large machine shop is operated in connection with the mill, where special machinery is made and adapted for use in the different departments.

The company have a glass department, where a full stock of plain, fancy and stained glass is kept on hand.

Fourteen camps are operated in the woods, employing about 300 men, and two steamers are employed for towing logs from the camps.

There is a railway siding capable of accommodating a full train of freight cars; ten or more cars can be loaded at once. There is a water frontage of 1,000 feet and the company own scows for delivering lumber to coast points, also fifty houses which are occupied by their employees.

The Ruskin mill, recently completed, is situated at the junction of the Stave and Fraser rivers, about thirty miles from Vancouver and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It comprises saw, shingle and planing mills, general store, post office, blacksmith shop and workmen's dwellings, all owned and operated by the company. The timber is obtained from Stave river, Stave lake and the Fraser river, the nearest timber being within three miles. A tramway with locomotive and logging cars is being built to convey logs to the mill. The product of this mill is marketed mostly in the United States.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

A representative shingle manufacturer of the Pacific coast is Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, who removed from Parrsboro, N. S., to Vancouver

E, H. HEAPS & COMPANY, VANCOUVER, B. C.—CEDAR COVE MILL.

in the year 1886. In 1890 he purchased a site at Cedar Cove and erected a shingle mill, which he operated until it was destroyed by fire a couple of months ago.

From the beginning his business steadily increased, and in the year 1900 he purchased the mill owned by the late Archibald McNair and situated at Hastings. This mill was reconstructed and many improvements made; the dry kiln capacity was increased and a new engine and other machinery installed. This mill is still operated by Mr. Kirkpatrick, who since the destruction of his Cedar Cove mill has purchased the A. R. Welsh mill property at New Westminster.

In connection with the mills are electric light plants, which permit of operations being carried on night and day. The Hastings mill is located at a convenient point on Burrard Inlet and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thus affording excellent shipping facilities. Mr. Kirkpatrick is increasing the capacity of the mill and may erect a new one at Hastings.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's success cannot be attributed to a superabundance of golden opportunities, but rather to his ability to recognize such opportunities. He has encountered numerous obstacles, but these have been successfully overcome. He ships quite extensively to Manitoba and the Territories and eastern points, and his product is regarded as A 1.

There was a time when the question was asked, "Where will all the masks come from?" and the echo answered that it did not know. Masts went out of date to some extent, however, when steam took the place of wind as a propelling power. The question is asked today, "Where will all the telephone poles come from?" and no man is so wise as to give an answer that satisfies. The cedar swamps are giving up their poles rapidly and the supply is not inexhaustible. Whatever may take the place of these poles, the dealers in them have the satisfaction that at present they are having a harvest.—American Lumberman.

THE PACIFIC COAST LUMBER COMPANY.

The members of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Limited, are all practical and successful Ontario lumbermen, who recognize that the magnificent timber of British Columbia will steadily become a more important factor in Canada's contribution to the world's lumber supply. There are few better known or more highly respected lumbermen in Ontario than Mr. W. J. Sheppard, the president of the company. Mr. Sheppard is one of the heaviest operators in the business in Ontario. He is president of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, of Waubaushene, Ont., and a director of the Traders Bank.

The manager of the company, Mr. J. G. Scott, is also a lumberman of Ontario training. When the company was formed in 1891 Mr. Scott was appointed manager, which position he still fills. The company's first plant was located at New Westminster, B. C., and although going there a stranger, Mr. Scott soon made many friends, and from his public spiritedness, good business management and excellent executive ability, he was honored by being twice elected Mayor of that city and retired from office on his removal to Vancouver.

The entire plant of the company at New Westminster was destroyed by fire last year, and it was decided to rebuild at Vancouver, this point being closer to the company's timber limits. The site selected is eminently suited for the purpose, being situated at the extreme westerly end of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on a sheltered little bay at Vancouver called locally Coal Harbor, which affords excellent shipping facilities to the markets of the world either by water or rail.

The plant when completed will consist of a double band saw mill, a planing mill and a shingle mill. The saw and planing mills are now in the course of construction, and it is expected that they will be completed this fall. A general description of these mills as they will be when finished is at the time of writing impossible, but the CANADA LUMBERMAN will have pleasure in describing them later. From present appearances the entire plant promises to be one of the most modern and most conveniently designed on the Pacific Coast, and should be a money maker for its owners.

The shingle mill, which commenced operations serveral months ago, is already proving quite a strong factor in the trade, and has attracted considerable admiration. The mill is what is known as a log mill, that is, the stock from which the shingles are manufactured is taken from the green log, experience having taught the company that this plan is more satisfactory than using split bolts, as is generally done in the smaller mills, inasmuch as it enables the company to make a better and more uniform grade of shingles.

The log is dealt with at its entrance to the mill by a "Filer & Stowell" steam drag saw, a powerful and speedy running machine which cuts it into sections 16 or 18 inches long, as may be desired. These sections are next passed on to a power feed bolter, where they are split into quarters by a saw, next two knee bolters remove the sap and knots from the quarters, and then the blocks, as they are now called, are passed over an automatic equalizer and the ends are retrimmed by two fine-tooth saws set a positive distance apart. Most mills think a drag saw butt good enough; not so with this company, this "equalizer" is called into use to overcome the rough end section and unevenness of length left by the drag saw, and by its use even length and smooth butt shingles are secured.

The block then passes on by chain conveyosr up to the sawing floor of the mill, where a hungry line of eleven Johnson upright and one Perkins hand shingle machines awaits them and quickly converts them into shingles, which drop into bins and are sorted as to grades and bunched by a carefully trained and carefully watched corps of packers. The bunches are then placed on kiln cars, which run along the entire length of the shingle mill close alongside the line of packing bins, and with loads of 100,000 shingles on each, these cars pass down a slightly inclined track and without any unloading or re-handling are passed into the dry kiln, where they are allowed to remain for four or five days. The car is then passed along the track by gravity to the railway car for shipment or is unloaded in an immense storehouse capable of holding about 15 million shingles, through which the track passes.

This shingle mill is certainly a marvel of ingenuity and thoroughness and the style of construction is strong and simple; economy of labor has evidently been well considered.

The Johnson shingle machines were made by The Schaake Machine Works, New Westminster, B. C.; the Perkins hand machine, boilers, engines and general machinery by The Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterborough, Ont.; the belting by the Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Company, of Toronto; and the dry kiln apparatus and kiln cars by the Standard Dry Kiln Company, of Indianapolis, Ind. The capacity of the mill is 700,000 shingles per day.

It will no doubt be interesting to many readers to know that the Pacific Coast Lumber Company shipped the first car of red cedar shingles to Ontario. Great difficulties were encountered in introducing the shingles and opening up a market, as British Columbia shingles were unknown by eastern dealers. The idea of bringing shingles about 3000 miles in the hope of being able to sell them in competition with locally made white pine shingles was looked on as a kind of a mad freak. The alternate dark and light streaks, which are characteristic of red cedar, was thought to be decay, and it was predicted that kiln drying would ruin the lasting qualities of the shingles, and all sorts and kinds of objections had to be met and overcome. However, all these troubles are now over, and this important branch of the lumber industry has a large market and an increasing demand.

Neatness is all pervading around the Pacific Coast Lumber Company's plant, and to accomplish neat branding a Prouty wood printing press is called into use and a sharp, clearly printed brand goes on each bunch bearing the company's name, a description of the grade and thickness and the company's registered trade mark "Best Brand". This brand of shingles is now being used from coast to coast and is uniformly admitted to be one of the best made. As an evidence of this fact it may be mentioned that the company's shingle trade has more than doubled each year up to the present.

The most perfect system prevails in every department of the company's business. The accompanying illustration of the shingle mill portion will give an idea of the magnitude of the plant. The saw and planing mills are not sufficiently advanced for illustration. All in all the plant promises to be a wonderful exposition of labor saving appliances and completeness of detail, and the CANADA LUMBERMAN predicts for the company continued success.

NEW SHINGLE MILL OF THE PACIFIC COAST LUMBER COMPANY, VANCOUVER, B. C.

TO OUR READERS.

The advertisement pages of this number, no less than the reading columns, will repay careful perusal. They constitute a very complete directory of the leading lumber manufacturers of Western Canada, and of manufacturers and dealers in machinery and supplies for lumbermen. A post card addressed to any of our advertisers will bring you a copy of their catalogue and full particulars regarding their goods and prices. When writing please mention having seen their advertisement in THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

A PIONEER IN THE SHINGLE BUSINESS.

Few men have been as closely associated with the shingle business of British Columbia as Mr. H. H. Spicer, whose portrait we have the honor of presenting to our readers. Mr. Spicer may be said to be a pioneer in the business, and particularly in the introduction of B.C. shiugles in the eastern markets.

One of the necessary requirements of a successful business man is a thorough training in his chosen calling. This Mr. Spicer obtained in his early days. Being born in Nova Scotia, he gained several years' experience in connection with the manufacture of spruce lumber there. Removing to the United States he was employed for ten years in connection with the manufacturing and retail lumber business, five of which were with the Diamond Match Company, of Ontonagon, Mich., as log scaler in winter and in charge of their local yards during the summer. For a time he was associated with retail lumber yards in Missouri and Kansas, having had charge of the retail business of J. S. Watson & Company at Emporia, Kanas, for about two years.

In the spring of 1888 Mr. Spicer removed to

MR. H. H. SPICER.

Vancouver, since which time he has been constantly connected with the manufacture and sale of British Columbia red cedar shingles. In the spring of 1893 he made a visit to Ontario and introduced B. C. shingles into that province. Previous to that time we understand that one or two concerns had sold a few car loads in Ontario, but had made little effort to push their sale. Mr. Spicer extended his trip to Boston and sold the first B. C. red cedar shingles ever marketed in that part of the United States. During the year 1893 he sold 159 car loads of B. C. shingles in Ontario and 30 car loads in Boston, in addition, of course, to his regular trade in British Columbia and the Northwest.

The Spicer Shingle Mill Company, of which Mr. Spicer is the head, built a new and up-to-date mill in the fall of 1901. It is located at Vancouver and consists of a two-storey frame structure, 35x110 feet, with a boiler house 35x 60 feet. The equipment consists of seven latest improved type of Dunbar shingle machines, built by the Schaake Machine Works, of New Westminster, also automatic saw filing and automatic regrinding machines and other necessary machinery for a modern mill. The capacity is 100,000,000 shingles a year. The dry kiln in connection therewith has a capacity of 2,500,000 shingles, and the storage shed of 7,000,000 shingles. An illustration of the mill appeared in the CANADA LUMBERMAN of January last.

ROBERTSON & HACKETT.

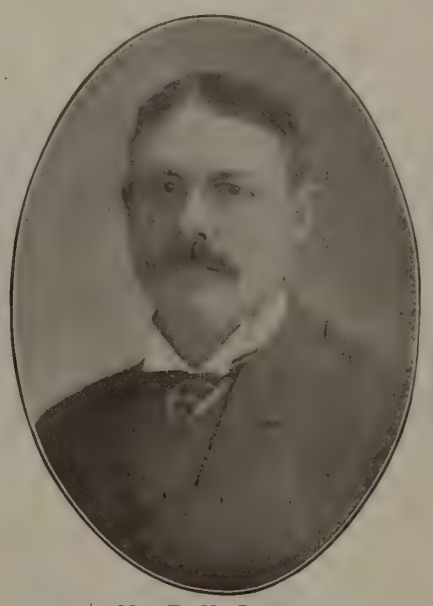
The above firm commenced business in Vancouver, B.C., in the year 1887 as contractors and builders in a small building situated on Pender street. In a short time they became the leading contractors in the city, erecting a number of the largest and most substantial buildings. During this time their business increased to such an extent that in 1891 they decided to establish a factory for the manufacture of all kinds of woodwork to be operated in connection with their contracting business. Two years later a saw mill was erected, and with more concentrated attention to the development of the lumber industry they ceased contracting and devoted all their time and energies to the manufacture of all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, shingles, lath, doors, turned work, etc. The saw mill consists of circular saws, edgers, trimmers, slab table, lath and shingle machines, and all other accessories of a first-class plant. The planing mill and sash and doorfactory is equipped with the latest improved machinery and is first-class in every respect. The success that has followed their efforts is evidenced by the extent of their plant and the many different points to which their products are shipped.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR TIMBER COMPANY.

The Lake Superior Timber Company, Limited, of Port Arthur, Ont., was incorporated in Ontario the first of the present year. It is one of the new concerns of Canada in the pulp wood business. The company acquired 57,000 acres of land bought in fee simple by the old Ontario Minerals Land Company in 1847, and, therefore, has probably the largest tract in Ontario from which spruce wood can be exported to the United States.

The company has no affiliation with any pulp or paper mills, but disposes of its pulp wood in the open market. With only 250,000 cords of spruce they do not feel justified in building a pulp mill.

The lands being situated along Nepigon Straits and adjacent Islands, enables them to load vessels with ease and security in all kinds of weather. The lands extend back only five miles from the water front, and the haul is



MR. E. H. BISHOP,
Manager Lake Superior Timber Company.

largely down hill. There are few streams on which any driving is necessary.

The company have established a large camp and loading grounds and own a powerful tug, the "Superior," purchased by Mr. Bishop from the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company. She is well built, with large accommodation. The company employs over one hundred and fifty men in road-making and cutting and hauling pulp wood. Their cut this year will be about 5,000 cords, all red-knot, highland spruce. Next year it is expected to put in the water 25,000 cords spruce and a quantity of tamarac and cedar.

The officers of the company are: President, Clarence Carpenter; secretaay-treasurer, Louis H. Case; general manager, Edwin F. Bishop.

SAW MILL OF ROBERTSON & HACKETT, VANCOUVER, B. C.

MR. D. E. SPRAGUE.

Mr. D. E. Sprague, lumber manufacturer, of Winnipeg, is a native of York county, Ontario, and before going west was for some time connected with the Georgian Bay Lumber Company of Waubaushene. In 1872 he removed to Winnipeg with W. J. Macauley, and ten years later, in 1882, he established his present lumber business on Higgins Avenue. From time to time he has added such new saw and planing mill machinery as the growth of the business justified, until at present he has one of the best equipped saw and planing mill plant in the province.

The saw mill consists of a circular saw, edger, trimmer, slab-table, lath and shingle mills, etc. Last year Mr. Sprague added a two-hundred foot sorting platform of the most improved pattern, equipped with endless chains and automatic wagon loader. He also put in a cordwood cutting machine, the invention of Mr. Rowe, his millwright, with which he purposes to saw from five thousand to ten thousand cords of wood per year. This machine is a miniature saw mill in itself, having a carriage, friction feed, kicker, etc., and is pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most efficient machine for the purpose yet devised.

In addition to the saw-mill Mr. Sprague has two well equipped planing mills, containing two matchers, two surfacers, three self-feed rip saws, a large circular re-saw, a moulding machine, two swing cut-off saws, and the necessary blowers, shaving vault, etc. This year a new boiler was added to the larger planing mill in order to supply power for the

RAFTING OPERATIONS OF MR. D. E. SPRAGUE.

many machines that have been put in since the factory was first built.

Mr. Sprague has also one of the newest and most approved dry kilns, with a capacity of forty-eight thousand feet. This is the only up-to-date dry kiln between Port Arthur and the coast, and has proved a great boon to builders in Winnipeg, we are now able to procure thoroughly seasoned material for finishing purposes, which formerly it was impossible to do.

The saw-mill has a capacity of fifty thousand feet in ten hours, and the average season's cut, running night and day, is eleven million feet. Over one hundred and twenty-five men are employed the year round in the manufacturing of the lumber and the cutting of logs on the timber limits. About forty horses are employed during the summer months and in the winter this number is largely increased. The mills and lumber yard cover in all over twenty acres of ground, which is situated in the heart of the city's manufacturing district, and has increased in value enormously since Mr. Sprague purchased the land twenty years ago.

Visitors are always welcome to inspect the plant and they will find much to admire in the bright and spacious office, the clean, airy stable, and the neat, well-kept appearance of the entire premises. The most perfect discipline prevails in all the departments, and Mr. Sprague has been particularly fortunate in surrounding himself with energetic and capable employees, who are as proud of the growth of

MR. D. E. SPRAGUE, Winnipeg.

the institution and as solicitous for its continued prosperity as he is himself.

Any person who is interested in the lumber business or in Western Canada's thriving industries will be amply repaid by a visit to Mr. Spargue's up-to-date establishment.

THE VANCOUVER CITY IRON WORKS.

Messrs. Ross & Howard, the proprietors of the above establishment, commenced business in Vancouver, B.C., in the year 1892, with a very small machine shop about 30x50 feet on Alexander street, employing only two men. Four years later their business had increased to such an extent that they were forced to build a new foundry and machine shop, which are located on Carrall street. The foundry is 40x60 feet and the pattern shop 30x68 feet. These premises have since been found too small to meet their requirements, and they are now erecting extensive buildings, situated in the east end, the location being known as Woodland drive. The works will comprise machine shop, moulding shop and boiler room. The foundry is now in operation and the other departments are being rushed ahead as fast as possible.

The new works, when finished, will be very complete and equipped with the latest and most approved machinery necessary for turning out all classes of work, Messrs. Ross & Howard intend making a specialty of boilers, saw and planing mill machinery, marine and and all kinds of repair work, etc. Both the City and the East end works will be operated in order to supply customers as promptly as as possible.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A gigantic shingle mill is rapidly being brought to completion by the Hastings shingle Manufacturing Company, of Vancouver, B. C. It will be known as their No. 2 Vancouver mill, and will have a capacity of 1,200,000 shingles in 24 hours. In its construction over 1,000,000 feet of sawn lumber and 30,000 lineal feet of piling will be used. The owners claim that over 320 carloads of material will be reqnired in the erection of the complete plant.

The mill building is 246 feet long and from 32 to 60 feet wide. It will contain about 500 horse power capacity in boilers and 400 horse power in ingines, with an equipment of fifteen Dunbar shingle machines, one 10-block, one shingle block power feed, and hand machines.

There will be six dry kilns, 20 x 152 feet, and over seven miles of 1½ inch piping. The equipment will also comprise dust collecting system claimed to be the first to be installed in a shingle mill in British Colombia.

Plans have been prepared for twelve sheds for stocking shingles in the winter, to be about 200 x 20 feet and having a capacity for 50,000,000 shingles.

All the machinery in this mill is of the latest improved design and has been installed in the best possible manner, being supplied with auxiliary equipments and everything necessary to manufacture shingles in first-class manner.

The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. James A. McNair is president and general manager, is an extensive concen. In British Columbia they have two shingle mills having a yearly capacity of 450,000,000 shingles and a storage capacity of 60,000,000 shingles, the dry kiln capacity in connection therewith being about 11,000,000 shingles. They have also a saw mill with an annual capacity of 11,000,000 feet of lumber and a woodworking factory with an output of about 8,000,000 feet a year.

The mills of the company in Washington consist of four shingle mills with a yearly capacity of about 225,000,000 shingles, dry kiln capacity about six and half million and storge sheds for about 20,000,000 million shingles.

A portrait of the general manager appears on another page.

JUDGMENT FOR A LUMBER COMPANY.

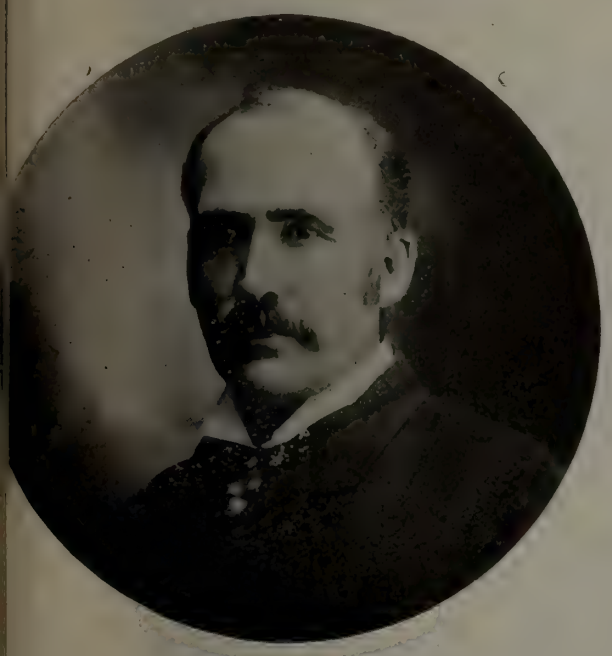
At Osgoode Hall Toronto, before Chief Justice Falconbridge, judgment was recently given in favor of the Skillings, Whitney, Barness Co., against the Royal Insurance Company, an action to recover on a policy of insurance against loss by fire issued by the defendants in favor of the plaiatiff, whose head office is in Orillia. This policy, it is claimed, covered a quantity of lumber was burned on the 5th of June last year. The fire started on the date mentioned and was extinguished on the following day. The lumber company had a few days previous to the fire decided to cancel the policy, and on May 30th posted a letter for the defendants' agent at Barrie, enclosing a policy with surrender endorsed on it, which was to expire on January 21st, 1902, and asking for its cancellation and for a return of unearned premiun; but the letter was directed to Parry Sound in mistake and not received in Barrie until June 6th. It was held by Chief Justice Falconbridge that this was not sufficient notice to satisfy the Ontario statutory condition 19, nor the receipt by the agent to satisfy condition 23, so judgment was given for plaintiffs, with costs.

THE HANBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Among the lumber industries of the west, the business carried on by the Hanbury Manufacturing Company, of Brandon, M an tob takes a prominent position. This applies more particularly to Manitoba, of which province they are the largest lumber manufacturing concern in operation at present.

The mills of the company are situated at Brandon, on the banks of the Assiniboine River, down which their crop of logs are driven. The logs are cut on the firm's limits in the Duck Mountain district some two-hundred and fifty miles, as the crow flies, north and west of Brandon. These logs are landed during the winter months on the banks of the Shell River, a tributary of the Assiniboine and which empties into the latter at Shellmouth. In all the distance from the winter's dumping grounds to the mill, by the water route, is between 600 and 700 miles, and in an average season it takes about six weeks of driving to bring the rear into the booms. Over 100 men are employed on the Shell River part of the drive, as the stream is very narrow and jambs are of common occurrence, but the Assiniboine is handled by from 40 to 50 men.

SAW MILL OF THE HANBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brandon, Man.



MR. JOHN HANBURY, Brandon, Man.

The logs are cut in two camps, about 150 men and from 20 to 30 teams being employed at each camp. Cutting usually starts about October 15th and is completed about March 15th, the latter date, of course, depending on the early or late spring. As the hauling is done almost entirely on the iced roads, the first warm weather ends the season's operations so far as the logging is concerned. The cut of logs for the past season was between 90,000 and 100,000 pieces, which will, when sawn, be about 7,000,000 feet of lumber.

The principal timber cut by this firm is spruce, with a slight sprinkling of tamarac. We have been informed by lumbermen of experience that they prefer the Manitoba spruce, when well manufactured, to pine, and judging from the small stock of this material which The Hanbury Manufacturing Company carried over from last fall, it is finding a ready market, as we understand that they produced in the neighborhood of seven million feet last year after May 20th.

Besides the manufacture of lumber, they deal both as jobbers and retailers (extensively) in Pacific Coast products of the forest, American grown hardwoods and Minnesota pine.

They have also a sash and door factory near their saw mill, and work from this factory may be seen in practically every retail yard in the province and eastern territories, as a travelling representative is kept out during the building season looking after business.

Mr. John Hanbury, the proprietor and manager of this enterprising concern, is widely and favorably known as a man of sterling qualities, both in business and socially, and it is through his enterprise and shrewdness of management that the business has grown from what was, no longer than four years back, considered a small dot in the business world.

The Owen Sound Iron Works Company, of Owen Sound, Ont., are now manufacturing a saw mill carraige for which they claim exceptional advantages. An illustration of the carraige appears in their advetisement in this issue.

On another page will be found the announcement of the A.H. Andrews Company, of Chicago, manufacturers of the Morton patent moist-air down-draft dry kiln. This kiln has been on the market for some time and is well adaped for the efficent drying of lumber, shingles, etc.

Referring to the advertisement of John J. Gartshore, of Toronto, in another column, of second-hand logging outfit, such logging tramways are much used in some districts. They overcome difficulties where water-ways are not available and obstacles which are encountered in getting material taken out. Mr. Gartshore has also on hand standard gauge locomotives suitable for yard purposes.

A WATEROUS SAW MILL IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

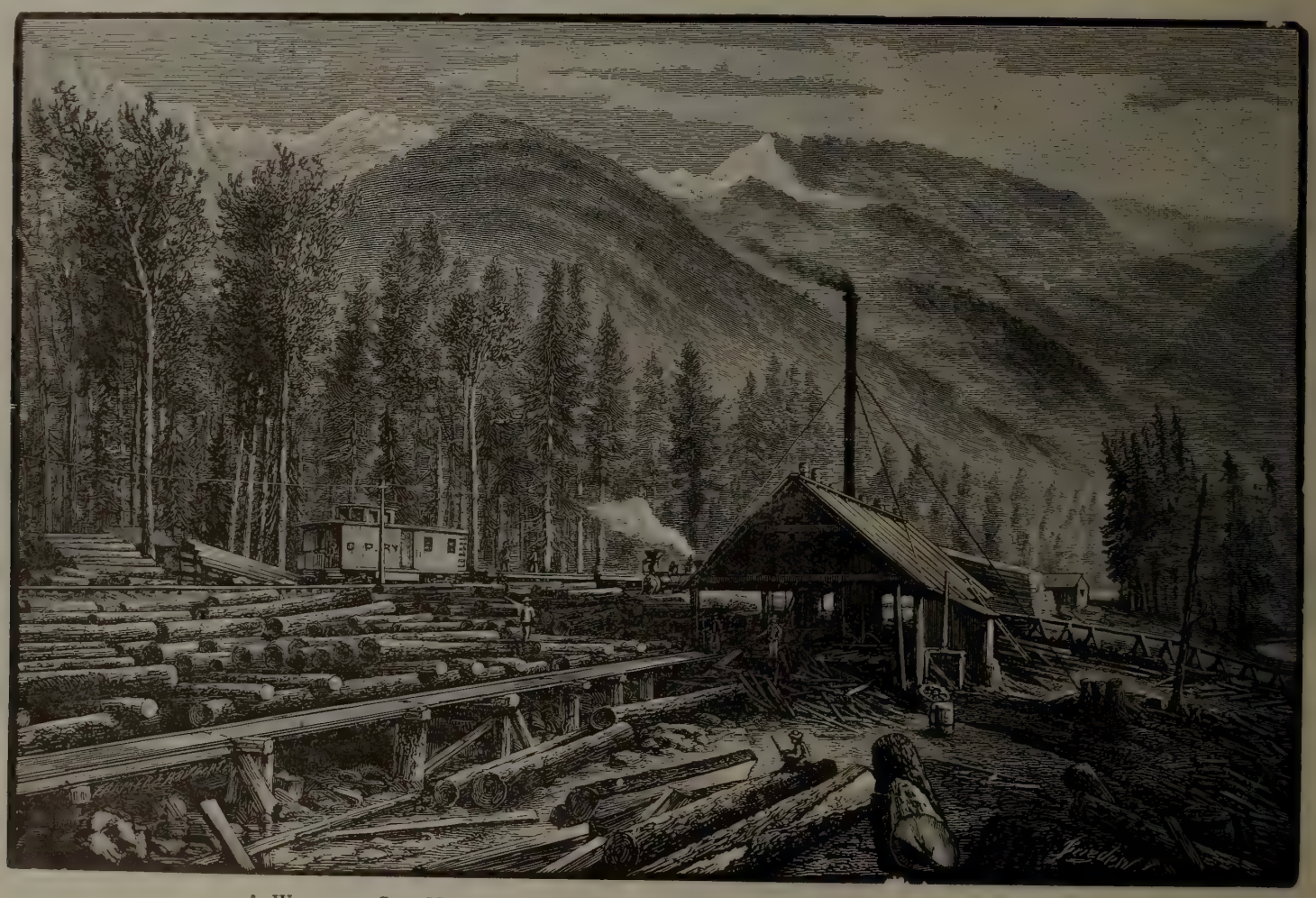
The accompanying illustration shows one of the first saw mills built in the Rockies after the passing of the C. P. R. This was erected the first season after the railway got through to the Coast. The mill was bought by the contractors, Messrs. Ross & McDermid, to cut timber for the snow sheds, which were found to be absolutely necessary to protect the track from snow slides. The mill was erected on Duggan's Siding, on the main line about the centre of the Selkirk Mountain, after passing the Rocky Mountains.

The plateau on which the mill was erected was one of the few level spaces that could be found in this vicinity. The plateau had been made by the bursting of a water spout on the mountain and throwing down a great quantity of earth and debris, filling up the river, changing its course, and leaving this plateau just about large enough for a mill site. The track of this small mill of this kind, from the fact that the cut was entirely 3 inch plank, which was edged to 7, 9 and 14 inches wide on the large saw, there being no edger in the mill. This was a phenomenal cut for a mill of this kind.

The river at the mill made a bow formed by the land slide mentioned before, and the tramway on the left side of the picture shows the log way running down to the river, from which logs were taken. The tramway on the right hand side was used as a skid-way on which to run the slabs down to the river to get rid of them. To dispose of the saw-dust a small creek was diverted under the mill and this carried the saw-dust out to the river. In ordinary times the slabs would be made into lath and shingles, but with the contractor his only idea was to get rid of the refuse as quickly as possible.

BRITISH DEMAND FOR TIMBER.

Mr. Harrison Watson, Curator of the Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute, London, have already contracted for all they can possibly produce. There are some lines, such as box shooks for example, where competition keeps prices down to levels which would be unprofitable to Canadian shippers, but on the whole there would seem to exist a profitable field for further investment in the wood-working and turnery industry which deserves the attention of Canadian capitalists. Attention has previously been called to the advantages which the Maritime Provinces offer for the erection of such establishments where export trade is the main consideration, owing to their proximity to European markets and the possession of open harbours throughout the year. Merchants on this side often express their surprise that more has not been accomplished in this part of the Dominion. Among other inquiries one worthy of note has been as to the suitability of Canadian sleepers or ties for railways in South Africa and other semi-tropical countries.



A WATEROUS SAW MILL IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

land slide could still be followed for miles up the mountain. The black streak of the edges could be seen and the centre part was stripped of earth and stones and laid bare.

This mill was one of Waterous' 30 horse power saw mills, erected by their engineer and millwright, Mr. John Lyle, who was present when the photographer took the picture of the mill, and secured a copy of it from which this cut was made.

Some three or four million feet of lumber and timber were required for the snow sheds, all of which was cut by this 30 h.p. sawmill at the rate of thirty to thirty-three thousand feet of lumber per day, the average for the last month being thirty-three thousand per day. This average, of course, could only be secured from a

England, in making his annual report for 1901, refers as follows to the demand for timber and manufactures of wood :

"There continue to reach this office numerous inquiries for the names of Canadian mills which can supply such lines as doors, mouldings, flooring, blocks, handles, seats, chair-stocks, &c., and on the other side application from Canadian manufacturers and shippers for information as to demand for above and similar goods over here. These industries appear to be gradually developing, but apparently the supply of goods is not increasing in the same ratio as the demand, for the usual report of visitors to the Dominion in search of supplies is that practically all the concerns which are really in a position to deal with export trade

"From time to time letters are received from Canadian firms for information as to the demand for wood skewers, and expressing the opinion that they are well equipped for supplying same. From enquiries made it would, however, appear that only one Canadian maker does any trade of any account in this market, and it is therefore probable that my Canadian correspondents find, after due investigation, that they cannot compete in price with the skewers produced by the special machinery of the American corporation. Another point is that most Canadian skewers are of maple, whereas until recently hickory skewers were practically the only variety used, and even now a large section of the trade maintains its conservative preference and will not use maple."

THE
Canada Lumberman

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information in which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WEST.

To one who for the first time travels over the Canadian Pacific Railway between the Georgian Bay and the Pacific coast, the impression is one of surprise regarding the extent of the Canadian territory. Some of the land, of course, is barren, but there are yet immense areas of fertile soil awaiting cultivation. Much has been done in the past decade towards the settlement of Western Canada, as witness the many milllons of bushels of wheat that are grown annually. But still greater strides towards the development of the country are likely to be made during the next ten years.

The prosperity of the people of the west is exhibiting itself in a desire to provide more comfortable homes. Building operations in Manitoba and the Territories are each year showing an improvement both in volume and character.

The importance of the west as a lumber market is more fully recognized to-day than ever before. It is a most significant fact that in the face of adverse circumstances Canadian manufacturers were able during the past year to greatly limit the amount of lumber imported from the United States. The Dominion Government has in many ways shown its desire to develop the western country, but still leaves the lumber market open to American competition. This market is supplied largely by British Columbia manufacturers, who, owing to location, are obliged to import most of their machinery and mill supplies from the United States and pay a duty thereon. Their lumber is also taxed when shipped to the United States, but the American manufacturer contributes not a cent to the Dominion treasury when supplying the Canadian consumer. A readjustment of the tariff law would greatly assist the lumber industry of the west.

The announcements which appear in this number testify to the growth of the lumber industry of British Columbia. Saw mills with a daily capacity of over one hundred thousand feet of lumber and shingle mills turning out daily one million shingles are sufficient proof of advancement. But we look for a still greater development of the lumber business of the Pacific coast and the time when lumber and manufactures of wood from Canadian establishments will be more extensively in demand in the markets of South Africa, Australia, China, Japan and other eastern countries. Our export trade in lumber, as in other commodities, is bound to expand, and with the settlement of Manitoba and the Territories which is now taking place at such a rapid rate, the lumber industry of the west should become a more important factor in the commerce of the Dominion.

DEMURRAGE IN UNLOADING VESSELS.

A judgment which is of interest to Canadian shippers was rendered last month in the County Court at Bristol, England. It concerns the detention of a vessel for the purpose of unloading.

It appears that the steamer Huelva, owned by C. T. Bowering & Company, carried a cargo of spruce deals from St. John, N. B., to Bristol, the lumber being consigned to May & Hassell, timber merchants. The action was brought by the owners of the vessel against the latter firm to recover £90 for three days' demurrage of the vessel. The time occupied in unloading was ten days, whereas the owners claimed that the steamship should have been discharged in seven days. They contended that the delay was due to the fact that the consignees did not have sufficient room in their yard. The discharge was at the rate of 110 standards a day, whereas 150 standards was the amount which the plaintiffs claimed should have been unloaded daily.

For the defence it was pointed out that there was ample room in the yards of the defendant and that the cargo was exceptional, consisting of small stuff, which was more difficult to unload than large timber. No evidence was submitted to prove that defendants had caused delay.

Judge Austen said that he would not say that 110 standards per day was too slow a rate of unloading, as it would be idle to attempt to lay down any such rule. He would arrive at the number of days which the steamer ought to have taken to discharge by something in the nature of guess-work. In this manner he came to the conclusion that 133 standards a day ought to have been discharged, in which case the vessel would have been free in eight days. Judgment was accordingly given the plaintiffs for £60 and costs.

Considering the evidence submitted, the judgment seems unfair. When reference is made to the terms of the charter party, however, some justification may be found for the decision. One clause of the charter party stated that "the usual custom of the wood trade was to be observed by both parties in cases where not specially expressed." This made it incumbent to discharge as quickly as at other ports, although it is known that, owing to the absence of the usual facilities at Bristol, it is almost impossible to do so. Another clause stated that "the cargo was to be received at port of discharge as fast as required by the master during the ordinary working hours of the port." In this clause the usual words "with customary steamship dispatch" are missing. In this way an obligation was cast upon the consignees to discharge the cargo as fast as the master required it to be unloaded. The consignees were in this way placed entirely at the mercy of the ship-owners and bound to unload within any time which might be specified.

By the omission of proper protective clauses in the charter agreement the defendants in the above case were called upon to pay damages to the extent of $300, not to speak of the additional court costs. This should be a warning to persons chartering vessels to obtain explicit agreements, in order that possible points of dispute may be covered.

MODERN INSPECTION RULES.

The elimination of the word "culls" from the inspection rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association of the United States is a decided step in advance. The proposition was opposed by some of the members of the Association on the ground that it would be difficult to secure the adoption of the new terms by the lumber trade generally, whilst others thought that the motive might be considered an attempt to deceive buyers as to the character of the stock. The main argument in favor of the change was that the word "culls" was a misnomer so far as it applied to the lumber business, and that it was frequently difficult to dispose of the cull grades owing to their designation. Finally it was decided by a large majority to substitute No. 2 common for shipping culls and No. 3 common for mill culls.

The term "culls" found its way into the lumber business many years ago, when only the best lumber, or clear stuff, was taken and the balance left as refuse. Then the term was appropriate, but now, when practically everything in a log is marketed, its existence should not be continued.

The new terms as adopted by the National Association seem appropriate. That they have met with the approval of the trade is shown by their adoption by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association formed at St. Louis last month. This Association went a step further by adopting a grade known as No. 4 common. Probably this grade will in a short time become generally employed, as the tendency is toward a closer grading of stock.

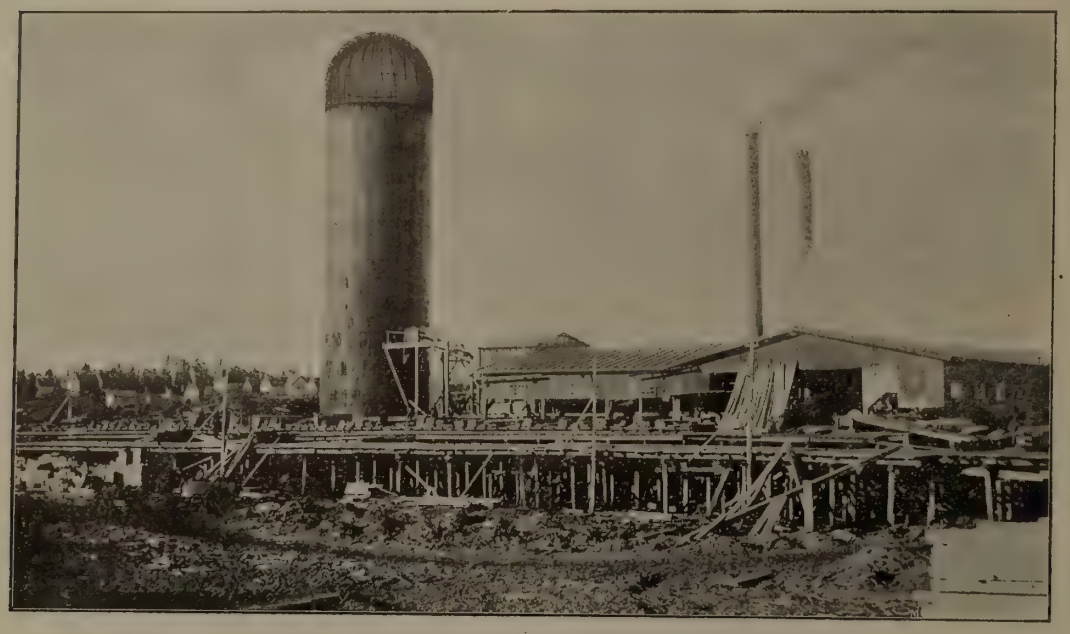
By eliminating the word "culls" from their grading rules the National Hardwood Lumber Association have taken a step in keeping with the progress that is being made in the lumber business. Doubtless Canadian hardwood lumbermen will in time conform to the change.

The subscription price of the CANADA LUMBERMAN, including both weekly and monthly editions, is $1.00 per year.

THE RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited, is a combination of the Western Lumber Company, the Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Company, the Safety Bay Lumber Company, Cameron & Kennedy, and Ross, Hall & Brown.

In 1892 these companies were amalgamated under the name of the Ontario & Western Lumber Company, which has since been changed to the Rat Portage Lumber Company. The six mills operated by this company have a combined capacity of over one hundred million feet annually and constitute the largest lumbering plant in Western Ontario. In connection with the mills there are planing mills and sash, door and box factory, all equipped with modern machinery, electric light plants and electric tramways for delivering the lumber from the saws to the yards.



RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY—RAT PORTAGE MILL.

Mr. Cameron, the president and general manager, was formerly of the firm of Cameron & Kennedy and is well known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an able and competent lumberman. The secretary, Mr. Robinson, is recognized on all sides as an adept in mill management, and it is safe to say that he has made the mill second to none. The treasurer, Mr. J. E. Young, brings to the company the financial experience of a banker, in which occupation he was engaged before assuming his present position.

The Rat Portage mill is 182x56 feet wide, wih a wing 48x45 feet, and boiler house 48x46 feet containing seven boilers. The mill is equipped with one Prescott band, manufactured by the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterborough, which is used as a double cutter; one Waterous band single-cutting 40-inch Wickes' gang, driven direct by a 14x16 engine. The log deck is equipped with steam kickers, loaders and niggers, the carriages being worked by a 10-inch steam feed and equipped with McDonough s t works. The main engine is a 24x30 inch cylinder and is equipped with Crows' Nest condensers which enables the water to be pumped back into the boilers at a temperature of 200 degrees.

The planing mill is a two-storey building 115x48 feet, and includes box factory and machine shop, shipping rooms, etc. The machinery consists of dimension planer, surfacer, three matchers, sticker, Mershon band re-saw, rip saws, etc. There is a lath and shingle mill in connection.

RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY—NORMAN MILL.

The company are now turning out 150,000 feet of lumber per day of ten hours.

The sash and door factory is a two-storey building 50x100 feet, with an annex 40x50 feet, and is equipped with the latest improved machinery. A warehouse, 40x80 feet, is used for storing sash and doors. The dry kiln is 18x130 feet, with a capacity for 60,000 feet of lumber. It was manufactured by the American Blower Company, of Detroit, Mich.

The Norman mill is situated one and one-half miles west of Rat Portage. It is 180x50 feet wide, with a wing 25x40 feet, and is equipped with an Allis telescopic double-cutting band mill manufactured by the Waterous Company, of Brantford, one rotary and one 38-inch gang saw. The carriages are operated by a 9x11-inch steam feed, and the band saw by a 16x20-inch cylinder engine. The main engine has a cylinder 24x30-inch. There is a battery of eight boilers.

The planing mill in connection is 32x70 feet and the warehouse 24x40 feet. The equipment includes a dimension planer, surfacer, three matchers, sticker, and a 55-inch Cornell & Dangler band re-saw, operated by a separate engine. The main engine and the planing mill has a 12x18-inch cylinder. The dry kiln in this department was supplied by the A. R. Williams Machinery Company, of Toronto.

There is a tie mill in connection, used for cutting ties, cedar posts and piling.

The third mill of the company is located on the Rainy River, and was purchased in June, 1901, from Mr. H. Long, of Brandon. It is on the new line of the Canadian Northern Railway, which runs from Port Arthur to Winnipeg. The dimensions of this mill are 40x130 feet, with a wing 30x50 feet. Situated in a solid brick boiler house are five boilers. The saw mill is driven by a 24x30-inch engine, a separate engine 12x14 operating the planing mill in the ground floor of the wing.

MR. D. C. CAMERON,
President and Manager, Rat Portage Lumber Company.

The equipment of the Rainy River plant includes a McDonough double-cutting band mill, 36 inch gang saw, Waterous band resaw, two matchers, dimension planer, etc. Mr. Donald Robertson, who has been in the employ of the company for a number of years, is in charge.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company own extensive limits in the Rainy River district, consisting chiefly of white pine. It is one of the most extensive lumber concerns in Canada, employing nearly 1,000 men. Several steam tugs and an alligator are owned by the company. Three large tugs are used for towing logs across the Rainy Lake, the others being employed for handling logs at the different mills and towing ties. Branches of the company are located at Winnipeg and Brandon, Man.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, M. P. P., the manager of the company, is well known in public life as well as in lumber circles. He is Mayor of Rat Portage, and at the last provincial election was successful in carrying the riding as the Liberal representative in the Ontario legislature.

The Retail Dealer

THE WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

By J. L. CAMPBELL, President.

It is just about ten years since this association was organized. It commenced in a small way, confining its jurisdiction practically to the province of Manitoba. Since that time the institution has grown until now it comprises among its members practically every retailer and manufacturer of note from Port Arthur to Vancouver. At the outset it was confronted by adverse public opinion. The general idea entertained was that the association was formed to force up prices and generally to fleece the public. Time has proven these fears to be groundless, and to-day it stands as one of the most complete associations of its kind in America, and commands the respect of business institutions and the purchasing public.

The principle of protection to the deserving member, coupled with due regard for the rights of the public, has been the guiding one of the organization, resulting in the improved condition of the retailer and in a better service to the public. The manufacturers and dealers enter into a compact to sell and buy from and to each other only. In this way petty and irregular dealers are kept out of the trade.

A person wishing to become a member of the association makes application, stating the point for which he desires membership. If there be no dealer at that point, or if the stocks kept be insufficient to meet public requirements, or if the volume of business will warrant the establishment of another yard, membership is granted. If none of these conditions exist the application is rejected and the local dealer is left to enjoy the full benefit of the trade so long as he lives up to the rules of the association and meets the needs of the public. In this way undue competition is avoided. The dealer having all the trade, can do a more profitable business on the same capital and expense, and is thereby enabled to give the public a better service, without increasing the price of his goods. The financial standing of the retailer is improved, which rebounds to the advantage of the wholesaler, who in consequence makes fewer losses, and is thereby enabled to sell on a closer margin. The retailer buying for less money, can sell cheaper, so that benefits accrue to all parties concerned—the wholesaler, the retailer and the public.

Besides the above direct advantages there are those arising from meeting together if only once a year. The wholesaler and retailer meet and become acquainted, which is of greater value than generally recognized. The retailers learn from each other improved methods of conducting their business. Even the quiet chat over a friendly cigar in the hotel rotunda has many advantages, and pointers are learned that can be turned to good account.

The workings of the association are not by any means perfect, but a great deal has been done to improve the condition of those interested. While all evils have not been eradicated, much has been done to minimize them. Grievances, of course, crop up, but they are few indeed to what would be were there no association.

The organization is on a firm and broad basis; much has been accomplished in the past; much can be done in the future. Its members get the greatest benefits just in proportion as they live up honestly and loyally to the principles of the association, principles which, if properly observed, work no injustice to anyone, but bring many and substantial advantages to those who practice them.

RAMBLES AMONGST RETAILERS.

By W. T. CREIGHTON.

To anyone who has travelled through Manitoba and the Northwest Territories during the past five years, and more especially to those in touch with the retail trade of this territory, the fact must be apparent that there has been a rapid increase in the amount of building material consumed throughout the country, and that the retail men, as a whole, have enjoyed a very satisfactory and large volume of business, which is steadily increasing.

The expansion of trade during the past five years has been due to several causes that are generally incident to the development of a new country, amongst which are the increased railway facilities and new branch and trunk lines recently brought into operation, the increased prosperity of the farmer (for up to the present this is essentially an agricultural country), and also, that throughout the towns and villages there has been a strong desire on the part of the general merchants to make comfortable homes for themselves, and also to increase the capacity and value of their store buildings, by the erection of more pretentious and up-to-date places of business in keeping with the progress and advancement of their present surroundings. This has led to the result that, where some eight or ten years ago a modest two-story building was about as large a store as was generally to be found in any of the western towns, many of these have since been replaced by fine brick, stone and frame business blocks of from two to four stories, and built on a much larger and more modern scale than those formerly used. The consumption of lumber has increased from about eighty-five million feet some five or six years ago, to almost one hundred and seventy million feet for 1901, and present prospects are that the year 1902 will show a considerable advance on the last named figure.

The retail lumber merchant with us, taking him from all points, is a pretty good fellow, and one of the best citizens of the west. He is as a rule shrewd, intelligent, and a very hard worker, and withal a very sociable and entertaining person to meet with. Many started in the earlier days with little, or no capital, and have won their way to success by steady attention to the trade.

And here let me say, it is to the writer a very astonishing fact, and one that is very much to the detriment of the individual dealer, that you find on going through the country that it is very rarely a dealer is met with who is as well posted in his line of business as he should be. This is largely due to the fact that he does not endeavor to keep up with the times, in reading the latest trade news, as given by the several lumber journals that are now published, and in other ways. There is not a dealer in this territory who cannot afford to subscribe to one or more of the trade journals without feeling the cost of it, (and the return to him would be an hundred fold and more) or the time and expense thus demanded in keeping posted on the present conditions of trade, more especially when the numerous fluctuations of the market are considered, as instanced during the past two years. In speaking to a bright man (a retail man from a country point) a few days ago, he appeared to think that white pine uppers were next to being a drug in the market. I said to him, "What! do you get no trade news from your lumber papers," and he smilingly answered me, "I don't read anything of that kind, I haven't the time." I replied that if he had not the time to make his business a success he might as well be out of it, and on further conversation he decided to subscribe for two of the lumber papers at once. This is only a case in point, there are many other men in the trade here who are not in the first rank, for want of time to learn a little about the business they are engaged in.

Another fact about our retail men which is noticeable to those engaged in the trade is, that many a man who is doing a fair business looks about him for something else to invest money in, when if he had put it into his lumber business, he would realize more than he would in any outside issue. I have known a number of dealers who had acquired a competency in the trade to lose all, or nearly all of their capital in a few month's ventures, in grain or other speculation, and when you consider the matter broadly, it is hardly a fair thing to the manufacturer, who in such cases is often carrying the dealer for a considerable amount.

Did you ever notice the impression you receive on entering a store that is kept clean and fresh, with the stock well arranged? Is it not a favorable one, whether you desire to purchase or not? Well, it is exactly the same with the retail yard, and there is a good deal in it, for the retail dealer who understands. Lumber, and more especially finishing lumber and the finer grades of matched lumber, if kept out of doors, is a perishable commodity, but if well housed and taken care of, it is staple and may be kept for years in good condition; and here let me say there is no better investment for the retailer than a compact, well arranged lumber shed and a well fenced yard. Some dealers cannot see these points yet, but the time may come when they will profit by the experience

of dealers who are making a success of their business all the time.

Until within the last few years the retail lumber business was largely confined to Manitoba, and very little trade was done in a retail way west of that province; but with the advent of the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Calgary & Edmonton, and Regina & Prince Albert branches, the Soo line and other extensions made by this and other railroad companies, numerous young and stirring towns and villages have sprung up at intervals along the railways, which have also, at the same time, opened up to the farmer a grand stretch of country, the settlement of which is rapidly being made by a good class of agriculturalists. At all these points new retail yards have been put in operation, in many cases by men who have been in the trade in the older settled portions of this territory, who have branched out, and extended their business into the far west. Unlike the retail trade as carried on in the Northern and Western States, there is very little done here in the operation of line yards, excepting those carried on by some of the pine manufacturers of Rat Portage; the dealer occasionally extends his business to two or more points, but this is the exception rather than the rule. The market is kept supplied in all lines of manufacture by the several large milling companies in British Columbia, by the various mills along the main line of the Canadian Pacific and the Crow's Nest Pass lines in the Rocky Mountains, by the pine and spruce mills located east of Winnipeg at Whitemouth, Keewatin, Rat Portage, Savanne and Port Arthur, and by numerous local spruce manufacturers on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and at other points in Manitoba. A considerable amount of American pine lumber has also been handled from Minnesota, and fir and other lumber and shingles from Washington Territory.

Hardwoods of all descriptions are purchased from Eastern Ontario and from points in the United States. With the present large immigration from the south, as well as from the Eastern Provinces and Europe, it is thought that this season will give an impetus to the trade throughout the west that it has never received before.

The greater number of retail dealers are formed into what is known as the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, with a view of having uniform retail prices in each city or group of towns and villages adjacent to the other, throughout the territory which it covers. The manufacturer who is selling in this market is brought in as an honorary member, and assists in preserving the objects of the association, which of itself has done much good in the trade, and although operated as a close corporation, and not on the broad lines of the associations of the North-Western States, there is no doubt but that the improvements needed will gradually assert themselves, as this is practically in the hands of the manufacturer, who will presently wake up to realize matters which affect his interests. The association is in the hands of a board of six directors, with a president, vice-president and secretary, all of which positions are honorary except the latter. The present membership runs to almost 400 yards, and the association has been in operation some ten years, the writer being one of the originators of it, at a time when there were but few yards established. The annual meeting is held in February of each year, at Winnipeg, when many of the dealers gather together, with the object of the betterment of the trade, and also of creating a cordial sociability amongst their members, so many of whom have not otherwise the privilege of meeting the dealers in their vicinity during the busy summer season.

It has lately been found that to handle the dealers in the western portion of the Territories was too cumbersome an undertaking to be done from Winnipeg, and it was found necessary owing to the trade in that portion of the country to the west of the town of Moose Jaw making such an increased development, to form a branch of the parent association, with a small board of directors and secretary, with headquarters at Calgary, N. W.T., to be operated under the guidance of and subject to the by-laws and rules of the main association.

One of the newest features of the trade is the extraordinary demand that has arisen for all lines of British Columbia Douglas fir, spruce and red cedar lumber. Formerly a very scattered and limited amount of orders were placed with this section of the manufacturers, but for the last few years the demand has been abnormal, taxing to the utmost capacity the several large establishments now in operation on the coast, and inciting the building of other large mills during the present season.

I trust that there may be some items of interest in the foregoing to the retail dealer, who is a wide awake man of business on everything pertaining to his trade, and it is very often the case that by using a little thought and calculation, he can make matters run more smoothly for himself, and unquestionably can increase the source of his profits. It is conceded by many in the trade that a number of the dealers commence with limited experience in it, and at times but a small amount of capital. To these I would suggest the devotion of some little time in going into the question of supply, as well as demand, and of investigating the ever changing quotations of the market and the several modes of manufacture utilized in preparing the material for shipment which they are almost daily receiving, and they will find the time occupied about as profitable as any of their daily work. I hope the retail trade of the west will enjoy continued prosperity, and that much pleasure also may go with "the daily round of toil," to a class of men who are rapidly building up this western country.

—A new saw mill has been completed at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., by Cockburn & Sons.

—A. Nichols & Son, of Carleton Place, Ont., have purchased from the Canada Lumber Company all the piers, booms, chains and other river improvements on the north side of the river at Carleton Place.

MANAGEMENT OF A RETAIL YARD IN THE WEST.

BY W. H. DUNCAN.

Commencing business in the west as a retail lumber dealer, the first thing necessary is to obtain the most convenient site in the town where you purpose doing business—that is, a central location as near the railway as possible, that the expense of unloading and placing in the yard may be small—close to other business places that your customers may not suffer any inconvenience or loss of time when coming to do business with you. The location being suitable, have the property fenced with a high board fence to keep your stock in safety. The property should contain an area of about 150 feet square, which gives ample room to have sheds on one or two sides for the finer grades of lumber, such as flooring, siding, ceiling, shiplap, clear lumber and mouldings or any other lumber used in finishing a building, with a good closed-in building for doors, sash, etc.; the other two sides for dimensions and common boards, shingles, lath, posts and all rough material, with the centre of the yard all open that loads may be backed up to piles loaded or unloaded, as the case may be, and leave room for customers, teams in the yard. This is necessary in a farming community, and one man can attend to a great number of customers at once in a busy time.

There should be a commodious office 24 feet on front by 16 feet back and divided into two compartments—general and private office fitted up with good heating stoves and made comfortable for customers in winter and furnished with chairs and desks, safe, letter press, files, map of the district that each customer can be located, and a set of the latest books and all necessary stationery.

When this far, have a stock of the best lumber of its kind put in your yard, with 2x4 scantling in rotation up to 20 feet long in space of about 4 feet in racks to keep all straight; 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12, in the same way with the finer grades in the sheds, and the lath, shingles or posts in the corners. Have all material piled with each size, that is, thickness, length and width, in its own place. In this way time is saved by having a general knowledge of the yard and knowing where to find each piece wanted. The yard being in good shape, part of the office stationery should consist of counter-check books; give each customer a statement of material taken when sold, the duplicate to be entered in loose leaf ledger when the account is made out as the books are entered, and all accounts are rendered at the end of each month, when a settlement should be made either by cash or note. Have a price list with a fair margin of profit and stick to it, as no person expects you to do business for nothing.

Keep a well assorted stock always on hand, attend to your customers promptly, be pleasant to all—treat all with respect and on an equality. Keep a strict account of all transactions—trust nothing to memory—do as large a cash business as possible and as little credit as possible, and with strict attention to business and the continued properity of the west the retail lumber dealer will continue to make a modest living in the west.

W. H. CUSHING.

Mr. W. H. Cushing, is one of the largest manufacturers of sash and doors west of Winnipeg, and unquestionably he is one of Calgary's most enterprising and successful business men. Removing in June, 1883, to Calgary, when it was but a police-post on the prairie, there being only the Hudson Bay stores, R. G. Baker & Company and and a few Indian tents, Mr. Cushing started in an unpretentious way as a contractor, which business he followed exclusively for a few years. He then erected a planing mill and sash and door factory, carrying on the contracting business in connection therewith. In 1884 Mr. Cushing entered into partnership with Mr. S. M. Jarrett, which connection existed until the year 1887, when Mr. Jarrett retired. During this time a large contracting business had been established and a number of the town's finest buildings were erected. Mr. Cushing also worked up a large retail business, his yard being at that time the only one in the place.

Later Mr. Cushing abandoned the contracting business and devoted his attention to the factory and retail yard.

In public life Mr. Cushing has always taken a prominent part. Besides representing the town at the council board, he had the honor of occupying the Mayor's chair in 1900, and has

since been re-elected alderman. He has served on almost every board of public institutions and has for a number of years been president of the Hospital Board. On several occasions he has been pressed to enter political life as the representative of West Calgary, but through pressure of business has been forced to decline.

Mr. Cushing has taken into partnership with him his two brothers, Mr. A. B. Cushing and Mr. A. S. Cushing. The former is a graduate of Victoria University, Toronto, and was for a short time principal of Essex High School, after which he occupied the position of classic teacher in Brandon Collegiate Institute. Mr. A. T. Cushing was connected with the business for a number of years, after which he attended and graduated at Victoria University.

With his usual wonted ability to see and grasp a good investment, Mr. Cushing two years ago purchased the planing mill and retail yard of Mr. K. A. McLeod, situated at Edmonton. This branch of the business is known as Cushing Bros. and was carried on by his two brothers until a short time ago, when Mr. A. T. Cushing removed to the head office in Calgary to become business manager. Owing to the increase of business at Edmonton, it is the intention in a short time to make extensive alterations in the factory. Mr. A. B. Cushing is now in charge of this branch.

In 1901 Cushing Bros. leased the business and purchased the stock of the retail lumber yard of Mr. C. J. Duggan, of Strathcona. Mr. Fred W. Erwin is manager of this yard. Mr. Erwin came from South Dakota and is a very capable man, with a wide and varied experience in the lumber industry. This last mentioned makes the second of the firm's branch institutions, and with their already well developed trade places them in the front rank in the lumber business.

Extensive alterations are now being made to the factory at Calgary. There have been erected a large and commodious office and a new fire-proof engine and boiler room 25x45 feet, built of stone. These are under one roof, as well as other manufacturing rooms. New machinery of the latest and most approved pattern is now being installed, including engines, moulding machines, planers, etc., supplied by the Stuart-Arbuthnot Machinery Company, of Winnipeg, Man. When other contemplated improvements are carried out this will be the largest and most complete plant for the manufacture of windows, sash and doors and woodwork in the west. The capacity will be 150 doors and 200 windows per day of 10 hours. Shipments are made to Alberta, Assiniboia and Eastern British Columbia.

Mr. Cushing has established for himself a reputation for reliability and honesty, and it is largely through his indefatigable efforts and business foresight that the business has reached its present proportions. The accompanying illustrations shows the former factory, the new building not being far enough advanced to permit of securing the necessary photograph.

RETAIL YARDS IN THE WEST.

BY "GALASHIELS"

The successful management of a retail yard in the west, as elsewhere, depends largely on the individual. While environment counts for something, such as localities subject to hail, drouth, frosts, etc., retailers who have conducted business successfully during the past fifteen years will bear me out in saying that success depends on the retail merchant himself.

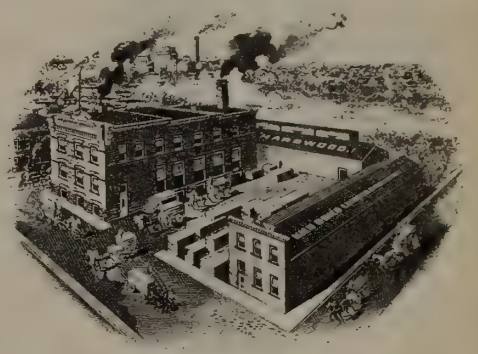
The best grades that money can buy must be kept in stock. Wholesale lumbermen make the statement that the west has the most critical lumber market in the world. We have found it so. The price of any article in this western country is really not the first consideration. Quality comes first; poor lumber at $5.00 per M will not satisfy a customer as well as clear lumber and good stocks at $40 per M, nor will it be as good an advertisement for a yard. To save losses in business where credit is given, refuse doubtful customers. It is cheaper and more satisfactory to have a row with a doubtful customer before selling than after. New districts opening up this season with new yards will make it necessary for the retailer to be careful. In the older districts where customers are known success is almost certain, with proper care.

—William Millions is superintending the erection of a large saw mill at Gaspe, Que.

THE ROYAL PLANING MILL, WINNIPEG.

The Royal Planing Mill, operated by G. W. Murray on Market street, Winnipeg, has justly earned a reputation as an up-to-date factory. The old mill was erected by Messrs. Bladanon & Cadham on Smith street in 1881. This firm operated the factory for some time and experienced all the ups and downs of the boom. Mr. Murray purchased the site and factory and after making extensive changes and improvements met with the mill owner's fate, the mill being destroyed by fire in 1899. But though experiencing a heavy loss, Mr. Murray at once secured a new mill site with a frontage on Red River and a spur track to the Canadian Northern Railway. Much time was spent in securing plans for the best type of a modern factory, with the result that the Royal Planing Mill is now equal in arrangement and equipment to any in Canada, it having been quoted by the Canadian Board of Underwriters as arranged with more than usual security from fire risks.

The manufacturing is divided into three branches of mill work, moulding, matching



ROYAL PLANING MILL, WINNIPEG.

and band sawing. One floor is devoted to general joinery in pine and other soft woods, while another floor is devoted to cabinet and interior finish. Many of the finest buildings and residences are being fitted up from this factory. A complete stock of high-grade hardwood is stored in the sheds, which is always carefully kiln-dried and stored away for use, but is never manufactured without again being put through one of the smaller kilns and prepared for all the high-class work which is now being manufactured. The general management is in charge of Mr. Newell and Mr. Carter, and the hardwood and cabinet work is looked after by Mr. Weir. The large experience and ability of these gentlemen have enabled Mr. Murray to produce designs and manufactured work which will bear comparison with that of the eastern factories or of those in the United States. A high standard of material and workmanship is the aim and object of the management, and where quality is an object lower-priced manufactured goods is not a factor of competition.

—The Parry Sound Lumber Company, of Parry Sound, Ont., have decided to build a large addition to their box factory erected last year. The company have received large orders for boxes and box shooks for shipment to England.

—In mine-timbering it is calculated that square timbers are about one-fourth stronger than round ones of the same diameter. The safe load of a timber column is 600 pounds per square inch for heights less than 20 feet. Freshly cut timbers are from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. weaker than when seasoned.

F. J. MEDWAY (G. B. HOUSSER & Co.), Portage la Prairie, Man.

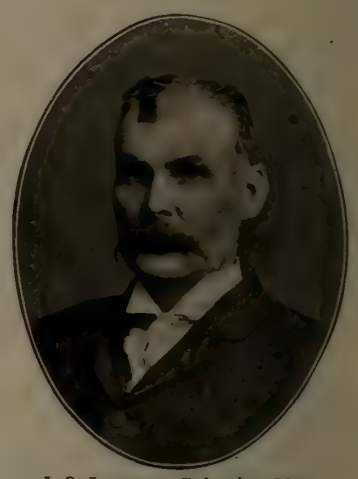
W. FAWCETT, Duck Lake, Sask.

J. E. PARROTT, Saltcoats, Assa.

W. J. STOREY, Wawanesa, Man.

J. B. Ross (Ross & Howard), Miniota, Man.

J. L. CAMPBELL, Melita, Man., President.



J. S. LOCHEAD, Deloraine, Man.

S. G. MARLING, Pense, Assa.

ROBERT SCOTT, Shoal Lake, Man.

S. McCLAIN, Carman, Man.

W. H. HUNT, Yellow Grass, Man.

W. S. BURLEY, Neepawa, Man.

A. MORTON, Lauder, Man.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 24 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly A 24-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

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Toronto, Canada
C H. MORTIMER, Publisher
1895

THE above is a fac simile of the title page of the latest and most complete Lumber and Inspection Book published.

We shall be pleased to send you a copy on receipt of six 2 cent Canadian postage stamps

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN,
Toronto, Canada.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in the current week's issue.

WANTED—A RAFT OF PINE LOGS ON Georgian Bay; apply at once to Box 20, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WANTED FOR A MILL IN BRITISH COLumbia: 1 man to joint and one man to pack shingles. Apply to G. O. BUCHANAN, Kaslo, B. C.

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Give quantities both on hand and to be manufactured. J. G. STRAIT & SON, Wolcott, New York.

CHAIR STOCK WANTED.

A BRITISH FIRM IS PREPARED TO BUY for cash the output of a mill turning out shaped birch chair stock. The firm will take up to two or three million feet, partly in turned stuff and partly in band-sawn stock. The stock would be for shipment to London principally and would have to be accessible to the summer and winter liners. A representative of the firm will shortly visit Canada, and in the meantime correspondence should be addressed to "H. G.," care CANADA LUMBERMAN.

TO SPRUCE MANUFACTURERS

WANTED, FOR PERIODICAL SHIPMENT, lots of about 20 St. Petersburg Standards, seconds white spruce boards, 12ft. long and over; one inch x 7" to 11"; planed both sides and edges or both sides only. Quotations f.o.b. with particulars of shipping facilities to C. L. Jones, Post Office Contractor, Church Street, Islington, London, England.

TELEPHONE POLES FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE IN STOCK, and ready for shipment, 2,000 Cedar Telephone Poles, all lengths, 25 to 60 feet. Prices quoted by mail or wire for car lots f. o. b cars this station or delivered at points required.

GEORGE & McGREGOR,
Killaloe Station, Ont.

FOR SALE.

THE ENTIRE CUT OF 190 OF SEVERAL mills on the Ottawa Valley of all number one white pine mill culls, strips and sidings, 1" to 3" thick, and also other grades. Shipments by water or rail. Write for particulars and quotations to A. F. BURY AUSTIN, Wholesale Lumber & Timber, Room 507 Merchants Bank Bldg., Montreal. Also spruce lumber of all grades.

FOR SALE

ONE STEAM POWER PLANING FACTORY; will sell cheap for cash. For further particulars apply to MITCHELL & McRAE, Powassan, Ont.

HARDWOOD WANTED.

BASSWOOD, 1, 1 AND 2 INCH; SOFT Maple, 1½, 2, 3 and 4 inch; Soft Elm, 3 inch; all largely 12 feet long. State lowest price f.o.b. cars. Address J. W. COLLINS, Queen's Wharf, Toronto.

STANDING TIMBER FOR SALE.

600 ACRES OF CHESTNUT, WHITE WOOD, Hard and Soft Maple, Red and White Oak, Black and White Ash, Basswood, Soft Elm, Beech; a little Hickory, Butternut and Cherry; two railroads running through property; 10M per day mill, 40x100 ft., planer and matcher, shingle machine and other machinery; large dwelling house and house for men; barn and sheds; large bearing orchard; plenty of water; splendid market for wood; best lot of hardwood in this western Ontario; good investment for enterprising man. Bismarck Station, M. C. R., West Lorne, P. O. I. C. SCHLEIHAUF.

FOR SALE

INTERNATIONAL CO. MILLS,

Newport, Vt.

Just across the line, on Lake Memphremagog; junction C. P. R. and B. & M.

Entire plant, consisting of saw mill, 36x96, 2 stories, dressing and box-mill, 50x180, brick boiler house, office and other buildings; complete equipment of machinery, six 80 horse-power boilers and two 200 horse-power engines, all in good running order.

The best location and best plant in Vermont for handling Canadian Lumber.

Cost $104,000 in 1883

Price $25,000.

Inquire of

RICKABY & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

July and August are usually quiet months in the lumber business. Consumers have by that time supplied their nearby requirements, and dealers are content to relax their efforts to sell lumber and prepare for fall trade. Consequently it is often a period of temporary weakness in prices. It remains to be seen what the coming two months will bring forth. If prices are to recede, there should be some indications at the present time of such a movement. But, on the contrary, everything points towards higher prices. Our Toronto price list this week shows an advance of about one dollar on common, mill run and flooring. This is owing to the fact that no old stock is now coming in and the value of the new cut has been advanced by the heavy buying that has taken place.

The condition of the crops in Ontario is good and should do much towards maintaining the degree of general prosperity now prevailing, in which case lumber will continue to be in active demand.

Hardwood lumber is showing exceptional strength. The light production this season is apparently recognized by buyers, who are in almost every case meeting the manufacturer's price. Basswood is a very scarce article, and any manufacturer having a quantity which he desires to market should make the fact known. Dealers are meeting great difficulty in finding a supply to fill orders. In Toronto 1½ and 2 inch basswood has sold as high as $26 per thousand. White ash is also wanted at higher prices, and elm is in good enquiry.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The spruce lumber market is gradually strengthening. Clapboards have been bought up as fast as manufactured, and if the demand continues there will be very little stock available for the late fall and winter trade and a further appreciation in price may take place. Manufacturers report numerous inquiries for British deals, which bring about $14 per thousand alongside vessel for a cargo of about 50 per cent. 7 and 8-inch, 15 per cent. 11-inch, and balance 9-inch x 3-inch. SouthAmerican lumber is worth $14.50 per thousand with 15 per cent. 12-inch and 50 per cent. 6-inch. Some sales of deals for shipment to France have been made recently. Nova Scotia spruce scantlings and boards are finding a ready market at $8 to $9. It is estimated that the production in Nova Scotia is sold up to September, and as the mills usually cease operations about October 1st, there will be very little stock to be carried over the winter by manufacturers. The tendency of prices is higher, owing to the greater cost of production, but it is probable that they will remain at about the present level, as a further advance of any account might curtail the demand. Spruce prices are now higher than pitch pine at points of production. Cedar shingle prices have not weakened in the least. Extras are being being sold at $3.50 to $3.60, clears at $3 to $3.10, and second clears and saps at $2.40 to $2.50, Boston delivery.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The outlook for crops in the North-West could scarcely be better. The wet weather of a fortnight ago has given place to favorable harvesting weather, and busi-

ness generally has improved in response to better conditions. There is much building in progress and lumber is going into consumption actively. Several advances in prices have been made. Under the new white pine list, first common pine boards are quoted at $25 for 12-inch and $24 for 8 and 10-inch, while the corresponding prices for second grade are $20 and $19. There has also been an advance of $1 per thousand in the wholesale price of British Columbia fir lumber, and of $2 per thousand in the price of cedar. The higher price of British Columbia cedar shingles which went into effect two months ago have been maintained without difficulty. The movement is quite brisk and the mills are behind with orders.

UNITED STATES.

Farmers are now busily engaged with their crops, and for that reason are not purchasing lumber in any quantity. The consumption for building purposes in the cities is as heavy as ever, the record of building operations for May showing a substantial gain over the corresponding month of the previous year. The movement of lumber, taken as a whole, is entirely satisfactory. The eastern requirement is large, and notwithstanding the labor troubles in the anthracite mining district, a considerable quantity of lumber is finding a market there. A report just received from Pittsburg states that the outlook is for an early advance in the price of lath. Stock is more plentiful in eastern wholesale centres than it has been for months, but there is still a scarcity of some grades owing to the fact that dealers have not yet been able to get their lumber shipped from the mills. At Buffalo and Tonawanda slight advances have been made on some of the better grades within the past week. No. 1 and No. 2 barn in 12-inch has been advanced 50 cents. In Chicago dealers are experiencing greater competition than earlier in the year, in consequence of which prices have been shaded in one or two instances. A cargo of common inch pine, practically No. 2, but with 10 per cent. of No. 1 and 15 per cent. of No. 3, was sold last week from $17.50 to $18. Piece stuff is reasonably firm at $15.50 for short and $17.50 for long. Spruce lumber is strong with the exception of small randoms, the demand for which has been curtailed by the recent strikes in the New England States, which have interfered with the class of building in which they are used.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The lumber market of Great Britain remains steady. The volume of business is not unusnally large, but it is encouraging to learn that Canadian spruce and pine lumber has held stronger than almost any other class. Cargoes of spruce have been sold at £7 10s to £7 12s 6d c. i. f. Liverpool for New Brunswick stock. The former price is for inferior specifications and the latter for the usual proportion of 10 per cent. 3 x 11. At recent auction sales high prices were obtained for spruce, third quality bringing £9 10s and fourth quality £9. What effect the postponement of the Coronation celebration will have upon the lumber market is yet unknown, but it has involved considerable loss to persons who had invested heavily in undertakings of various kinds.

Accurate figures have been compiled showing the reduction in the log production in Sweden last winter. The total number of logs taken out by one hundred of the leading firms was 18,930,430, as compared with 31,735,503 in the previous winter. This is a reduction of about 40 per cent., which, taken in conjunction with the lessened quantity of lumber for export from Canada to Great Britain, should cause an all-round advance in prices. The fact that freight rates are so low is an indication that there is no great quantity of lumber awaiting shipment. A steamer has been chartered at 30s from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, which is about the lowest rate on record.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

Extra cedar shingles are selling at $2.80 delivered in Chicago.

Owing to the water rising at St. Francis, N.B., a number of cedar logs were carried away.

The Newville Lumber Company, of Parrsboro, N.S., shipped 171,381 feet of scantling to Vineyard Haven last week by the steamer St. Bernard.

The steamer Mechamician sailed from St. John, N. B., last week for Liverpool with 1,500 standards of deals and a quantity of box shooks and pulp.

All the logs cut on the St. John river and its tributaries are now believed to be in safe quarters except 3,000,000 feet for Stetson, Cutler and Company.

It is reported that the Cook-Lummis Company have sold their cut, estimated at over 25,000,000 feet, to Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Company, of Saginaw.

The steamer Inishowen Head sailed from Montreal last Saturday for Davenport and Plymouth, England, with a cargo of timber and deals for the Imperial Government.

Eddy Bros. & Company, of Blind River, Ont., are reported to have sold the Norway lumber in their stock to Walworth & Neville, of Bay City. It is estimated at 4,000,000 feet.

The Tobique Manufacturing Company, of Plaster Rock, N.B., have shipped in the past two weeks fifty cars of lumber. Their cut this season will be about 5,000,000 of spruce and 25,000,000 shingles.

McArthur Bros. & Company, of Little Current, Ont., are operating their mill day and night, cutting their own stock and about 2,000,000 feet for the Edward Hines Lumber Company, of Chicago. The mill will cut about 30,000,000 feet this season.

L. H. Swan & Company, of North Tonawanda, have bought the balance of the stock, 750,000 feet of white pine, which was purchased by Montgomery Bros., of Buffalo, from the Clark-Swan-Jackson Company. Swan & Company have also bought the remainder of Shepherd & Morse's stock of white pine, nearly 1,000,000 feet.

N. N. Wright & Company have been cutting 5,000,000 feet of logs at Cutler, Ont., for Frank Perry, the stock being sold to E. B. Foss & Company, of Bay City. About 5,000,000 feet will be cut for Pitts & Company, which has been purchased by Prescott & Company, of Cleveland. The Spanish River Lumber Company's mill will cut 16,000,000 feet for Foss & Company, of Bay City.

DOORS AND MOULDINGS.

A large buyer of Canadian white pine doors and mouldings is open to contract with a mill for their entire output of No. 3 and 4 qualities of doors and all their mouldings during 1902. Write in first instance to "Empire," CANADA LUMBERMAN.

PRICE OF B. C. SHINGLES.

VANCOUVER, B.C., June 23, 1902.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your weekly issue of June 4th, that a correspondent who signs himself as "One Interested" takes objection to my letter in your monthly edition of June in relation to the price of B.C. shingles in Ontario. Your correspondent is quite correct in stating that the prices were advanced 15 cents a thousand about April 1st. Now, while this statement is quite right in this respect, at the same time it is a fact, which I have no doubt all the manufacturers in B.C. very much regret, that practically all the shingles which have been sold so far in Ontario this year have gone on the market at last year's prices, and I have very grave doubts if more than a few car loads have been sold at the advanced price. The simple reason of this is that about all the mills had contracted their shingles before the advance at the old price. This is, of course, unfortunate for the manufacturers, but it is nevertheless true.

Yours truly,

S. H.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN).

The June activity in the local lumber market was fairly well pronounced. The railway report a good movement of lumber to Montreal for export, and consignments for points in the States are numerous. While the mining and other industrial strikes across the line had a depressing effect on the lumber trade with the New England States, the demand from other States comprising new territory is quite strong.

Generally speaking, the business can be said to have a buoyant tone. The voice of the chronic kicker is heard in the land, but the majority of the mill men and operators speak well of the present and hopefully of the future. While prices have not advanced they have not declined, and it would appear as if they had reached a limit. Be this as it may, the trade does not seem to fear an early decline. Inquiries for good stock continue to roll in with every mail and there will be "doings" when the present season's cut is ready for shipment.

Mr. George H. Fowler, Lumber Agent of the C.P.R., reports a brisk movement of telephone and telegraph poles, a movement in advance of that of previous years. From points on the Pontiac and Gatineau branches and Buckingham, Arnprior and Ottawa the "long fellows" are being shipped in large numbers.

Other stock that is moving freely from points in the vicinity of Ottawa is wood pulp and lath. The wood pulp is bound for mills in New York State. The lath is consigned to points in Pennsylvania and Ohio. While this year's cut of lath is being handled in large quantities, shippers are still busy with last year's cut. There is a brisk movement of lath from Rockland. The Interior Lumber Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., last fall closed a deal with the W. C. Edwards Company for two millions and a half of lath cut at the Rockland mill. This stock is being shipped now. J. R. Wheeler, a lumber operator of the same American city, closed a big deal with the Hawkesbury Lumber Company for a large stock of lath, which is now being shipped from the Hawkesbury yards.

"Everything is moving along O.K., there's no chance for a break in prices." This parting shot from a well known operator sums up the situation.

The tributaries of the Ottawa are full of logs these days, and the main stream has received several of the drives. A large quantity of pulp wood is in sight ready for the saws. The Rouge river, which enters the Ottawa on the Quebec side at Calumet village, is literally floored with logs and pulpwood. The logs belong to Mr. George H. Perley, who operates a large mill night and day at Calumet. This mill was formerly operated by the Ottawa Lumber Company. Last winter Mr. Perley overhauled it and fitted it up anew. The pulp wood on the Rouge river belongs to the Riordan Paper Company, of Hawkesbury. Mr. Thos. Mackey, M.P., who was in the city this week, reports the mills in and about Pembroke doing a rushing business. Steady rains have brought along the drives which were in the early part of the season accepted as abandoned for this year at least. The same report applies to the Coulonge, Gatineau and Black rivers.

Mr. W. A. Sheriff, slide master at Chats Rapids, states that fully two-thirds of the present season's cut of square timber has passed down the Ottawa river en route to Quebec. He figures that fully 590,000 cubic feet of square timber has passed down in cribs, with 250,000 feet to follow, making 840,000 feet to traverse the water route this summer. So far 478 cribs have been moved.

This year's movement of square timber has been the best and largest in recent years. The timber taken out by Mr. Hurdman is, according to knowing ones, of the first quality. Much of the timber is being handled by Dobell, Beckett & Company for export to England. It is there used largely in pattern making.

The square timber trade has an advantage over the saw mill business, as it gives quick cash returns. The monetary equiv-

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Band-Sawed Timber and Lumber
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Special bills cut to order in
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alent leaves Quebec the day the timber arrives. A delay of a year or so often confronts the man who saws his lumber and allows it to season. He has also to run the risk of seeing his logs hung up for a considerable period if the weather conditions are not favorable.

The St. Anthony Lumber Company, operating at Whitney, on the Western or Parry Sound division of the Canada Atlantic Railway, is building a branch railroad 15 miles in length. It will run from Opeongo to Whitney and will be used for the purpose of conveying logs from the company's limits to the mill. The Canada Atlantic Railway Company is building 25 flat cars at its car shops in Ottawa for use on the new road. This is the second distinctive lumber road on the western division, Mr. J. R. Booth having one extending from Madawaska to his limits. He is thus able to convey logs during the winter season and the St. Anthony Lumber Company will likely follow suit.

A few days ago 111 cribs of timber belonging to Munro & McCool, of Pembroke, and valued at $150,000, were seized at a small village on the St. Lawrence river near Quebec City. The seizure was made at the instance of four river men who claimed they were dismissed at Ottawa while a balance of $85 was due them. As the firm was anxious to rush the timber to Quebec the costs of the seizure and the back bill of wages were paid and the release of the lumber thus secured.

OTTAWA, June 28th, 1902.

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

From Shediac, N.B.: Barque Adele, for Garston Dock, England, deals, etc., value $6,389.48, by E. J. Smith. June 23, barque Olivia, for Birkenhead, Eng., deals, etc., value $3,900, by J. L. Black & Sons.

From Chatham, N. B.: June 18, str. Falco, for Dublin, 1,773,768 ft. deals and ends, by F. E. Neale. June 19, str. Ester, for Liverpool, 2,841,165 ft. deals, etc., by F. Dyke. June 21, str. Morwa, for Fleetwood, England, 878,000 ft. deals, etc., by J. B. Snowball Co; 398,520 ft. deals, by F. E. Neale. June 23, str. Semantha, for Kinsale, 2,877,000 ft. deals, etc., by J. B. Snowball Co.

From Sackville, N.B.: June 13, barque Dagney, for Garston, Eng., 386,633 ft. deals and battens, 23,339 ft. ends, 124,037 ft. scantling, 14,136 ft. boards, value $5,075, by P. G. Mahoney. June 17, barque Aurora, for Manchester, 383,047 ft. deals, 166,485 ft. scantling, 25,564 ft. ends, value $6,082, by George McKean. June 13, barque Falkvang, for Fleetwood, 379,823 ft. deals, 24,599 ft. ends, 159,371 ft. scantling, value $5,215, by M. Wood & Sons. June 25, barque Bergslein, for London, Eng., 677,790 ft. deals, 19,037 ft. ends, 180,169 ft. scantling, value $7,883, by George McKean.

From Halifax, N. S.: June 14, str. Dahome, for Barbadoes, 20,475 ft. lumber, value $300. June 18, Barque Aquila, for Wales, 39,485 ft. lumber, value $4,344, June 23, barque Salamanca, for Wales, 968,048 ft. deals, etc., value $9,797. June 16, Regina, B., for St. Pierre, 71,032 ft. lumber, value $774. June 16, str. Siberian, for Liverpool, 180,016 ft. lumber, value $1,613. June 20, str. Ulunda, for Liverpool, 312,782 ft. lumber, value $3,691. Str. Kinsale, for Sharpness, 2,788,638 ft. deals, etc., value $27,651. June 26, str. Carlylsle City, for London, 3,932 ft. lumber, value $447. Str. Bauta, for British West Indies, 52,151 ft. lumber, value $645. June 27, barque Lydia, for France, 341,647 ft. lumber, value $3,957.

From St. John, N. B : Str. Eretria, for Cape Town, 400 cases doors, by Gilmour & Co., Trenton; 337 bunches sashes, 183 bundles doors, 1,927 bundles frames, by Rathbun Co., Deseronto; 100 cases chair stock, by North American Bent Chair Co., Owen Sound. John C. Gregory, for Wilmington, 188,900 laths, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Lena Maud, for Norwalk, 666,000 laths, by Charles Miller. Schr. Flash, for Scuitate, 1,150,000 laths, by Charles Miller. Schr. Fred H. Gibson, for City Island, 273,007 ft. deals, 166,821 ft. scantling, 58,120 ft. plank, by Stetson, Cutler & Co.

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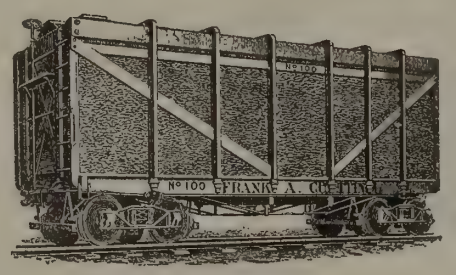

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TIMBER LIMITS SOLD.

The adjourned sale of timber limits conducted by the Department of Woods and Forests of Quebec took place on June 25th, Hon. S. N. Parent presiding. Mr. Paul Blouin, superintendent of forests, acted as auctioneer. Average prices were realized. The sales were as follows :

Upper St. Maurice, limits 1 and 2, 49 and 60 square miles respectively, upset price $100 per mile, sold at $170 to the St. Maurice Lumber Co., total $18,530.

Upper St. Maurice, limits 3 and 4, 46 and 31 square miles respectively, upset price $100 per mile, sold at $101 to the St. Maurice Lumber Co., total $7,474.

Saguenay district, Mistassini and Sheldrake and St. Nicholas West, 32 3-4 and 25 1-2 miles respectively, upset price $110 a miles, sold to Lorenzo Evans at $113, total $6,582.

Escoumains No. 5 and Sault au Mouton No. 3, 50 and 49 square miles respectively, upset price $30 per mile, sold to the Saguenay Lumber Co. at $31, total $4,069.

Gaspe West, River Magdalen, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 north, 1, 2 and 3 south, Riviere a Pierre and Claude, a total of 461 square miles, upset price $150 a mile, sold to Chas. W. Mullin, of Bangor, Me. for $165 total $76,065.

Saguenay river, Manicougan 3 and 4, 51 square miles, upset price $100 per mile, sold to E. T. Burrows, of Portland, Me., at $101, total $5,151.

Bonaventure West, Little Cascapedia 1 and 2, 42 miles, upset price $40, sold to W. C. Edwards at $41, total $1,763.

St. Charlet river, Jacques Cartier 2 west, 2 east, N. E. branch 1 east and 2 east, 161 miles; upset price $50, sold to Wm. Power at $51, total $8,211.

Lake St. John, northwest range 1 and 2 north of Lake St. John and River Mistassini, a total of 62½ miles, upset price, $50, sold to B. A. Scott for $51, total $3,187.50.

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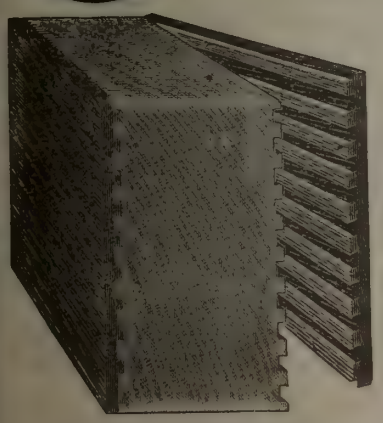

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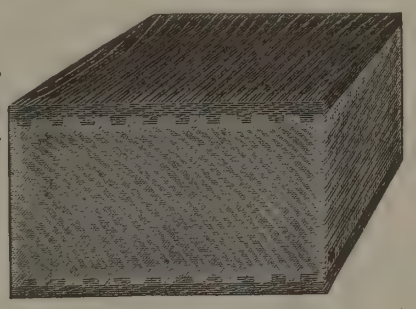

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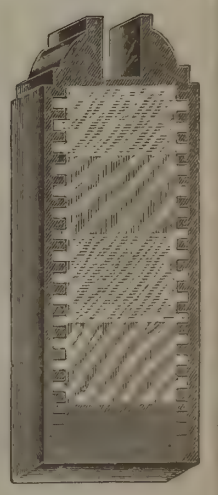

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THE BOSTON MARKET.

Spruce lumber is in better request at Boston for schedules. For a couple of days the past week orders were very brisk, with an improved inquiry all the time. Prices are thoroughly maintained on frames, with the mills having a good many orders. The lots of small and short random recently shipped here, that had to be sold, have been pretty well worked off. Such randoms are still weak, however: Ten and 12 inch dimensions, $20 to $22; 9-inch and under, $19 to $20; 10 and 12 inch, random lengths, 10 feet and up, $20.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, and 3x4, 10 feet and up, $17 to $17.50; all other randoms, 9-inch and under, 10 feet and up, $16.50 to $18; 5-inch and up, merchantable boards, $17; matched boards, $19 to $20; out spruce boards, $13.50 to $14; bundle furring, $17 to $18.

Hemlock lumber is very firm, with offerings small; Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet stock, $15 to $15.50 for good eastern; random eastern, $14 to $14.50; Pennsylvania, No. 1, $16 to $17.50; No. 2, $15 to $15.50.

All the firmness in white pine is continued: Uppers, 1-in., $75 to $80; 2½ and 3 in. $80 to $85; 4-in. $85 to $88; selects, 1 to 1½ in. $68; 2-in. $69 to $70; 2½ to 3 in. $74 to $76; 4-in. $79 to $80; fine common, 1-in. $60 to $63; 1¼ to 1½ in. $64 to $66; 2-in. $68 to $70; 2½ and 3 in. $69 to $71; 4-in. $80; barn boards, $23 to $33; coffin boards, $27 to $32.

Hardwood lumber continues in good demand, with the position firm: Quartered oak, $64 to $66; plain oak, $41 to $45; common and rejects, $20 to $25; whitewood, $42 to $43; sap and common, $30 to $35; brown ash, $41 to $44; white ash, $43 to $46; maple, $28 to $30; end-dried white maple, $38 to $42; birch, $27 to $30; birch, 75 per cent. red, $45 to $50; elm, $29 to $31.

Shingles continue firm, with the supply yet small. The demand is not large but well up to the supply: Extra cedar, $3.60; clear, $3.10; second clear, $2.50; extra No. 1, $1.90 to $2; Washington and British Columbia red cedar, 16-inch, five butts to 2 inches, $3.75 to $3.80; 18-inch, $4.25 to $4.50.

Clapboards are yet in small supply with a very firm market: Clear, $36 to $38; second clear, $33 to $35; extra No. 1, $24 to $26.

Laths are steady at $3.15 to $3.20 for 1⅝-inch; 1½-inch $2.95.

The flour and saw mills of the Wolverton Milling Company at Wolverton, Ont., were totally destroyed by fire last week. The loss is about $25,000.

The assignment is reported of A. Gagnon & Company, lumber and general store, Victoriaville, Que.

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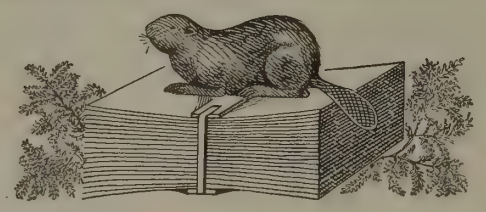

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With all our past experience in the shingle business, of which we make a specialty, and with all the latest and best improvements in machinery and mill construction, we expect it to be the most complete and up-to-date mill in North America, where shingles can be made better than in the ordinary mill.

The above plant will be in operation about the first of June, and although this mill will have a daily (24 hours) capacity of 1,250,000 shingles, the dealers and consumers need not be afraid of any particular surplus, but can rest assured that there will be one firm on the coast manufacturing red cedar shingles from whom they can get their wants supplied in a hurry with that old reliable "Hastings Brand" so much talked about.

CUSTOMERS' ATTENTION. — Please take notice that on the 1st day of January, 1902, all arrangements with the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. of New Westminster, B. C., for the handling of any of our shingles ended. Until further notice our authorized general agents will be Mr. Jas. Twitchell, Clinton, Ont., for Ontario, and Mr. Samuel Ashfield, of Winnipeg, Man, for Manitoba and the North-West; therefore, orders for straight or mixed cars sent through the above agents or direct to us will have equally prompt and careful attention.

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1½ and thicker cutting up plank	26 00	28 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common.		16 50
2x10 common		17 50
2x12 common		18 00
3x10 common		18 00
3x12 common		18 50
1x10 and 12 common.	18 00	19 00
1 inch siding common		15 50
1 inch strips, common		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	18 00	19 00
1 inch siding mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	17 00	18 00
1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 00	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		19 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		20 00
1½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 50
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		3 00
1⅜ inch Norway lath.		2 85
X white pine shingles		1 10
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts.		2 25
XXX white pine shingles		3 50
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toro to		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.

Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$30 00	$32 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	22 00	24 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00	25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R. 1 in.	18 00	20 00
" 1½ " 2	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	21 00	24 00
1½ to 2	23 00	26 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	16 00	19 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00
" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00	26 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds, 2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 " 1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run 2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm, rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"	22 00	24 00
Elm rock, mill run 1½"	3	24 00 26 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½"	2	32 00 35 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1	1½	19 00 20 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 2 "	4	20 00 21 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1½	31 00 33 00
Oak; red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 "	4	34 00 36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	1½	32 00 36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 "	4	35 00 38 00
Oak, quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	2	60 00 65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1 "	3	85 00 100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 "	2	34 00 38 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings: 1 in. x 8 in. and up.	$34 00	
1¼ in. and 1½ in. x 8 in. and up	42 00	48 00
2 in. x 8 in. and up.	48 00	52 00
Pine, good strips: 1 in.	30 00	32 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	32 00	36 00
2 in.	34 00	38 00
Pine, good shorts: 1 in.	20 00	24 00
1¼ in and 1½ in.	22 00	26 00
2 in.	24 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, m.	20 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	16 00	21 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better stock	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better stock	15 00	16 00
Pine, 8 up s. c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s. c. strips	13 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 barn	19 00	
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "	17 00	
Lath, per M: No. 1 white pine	3 00	3 25
No. 2 white pine	2 00	2 25
Spruce	2 00	2 25
Red Pine	2 00	2 50
Cedar Shingles: Clear Butt	2 00	2 00
XXX	2 60	3 00
Pine Shingles: XX	1 25	1 50
Clear Butt	1 75	2 00
XXX	2 50	3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average,	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	45	53
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	48	56
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in average " " & size	47	57

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	25
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	18
16 " "	24	29
17 " "	27	2
18 " "	30	32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$63 00	Selects, 1 in., 8 in. and up wide	$64 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	68 00	1¼, 1½ and in.	64 00
2½ and 3 in.	70 00	2½ and 3 in.	65 00
4 in.	75 00	4 in.	70 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	52 00	2½ and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	60 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	54 00	4 in.	65 00
2 in.	54 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1 in., 7 in. and up wide	36 00	2½ and 3 in., 7 in. and up wide.	51 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	48 00	4 in.	55 00
2 in.	5000		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	47 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00
1¼ x 5 in. wide	47 00	6 in. wide	47 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide.	43 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	43 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	47 00	in., 6 in. wide	47 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	26 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	29 00	No. 2, 9 in.	21 00
10 in.	23 00	8 and 7 in.	21 00
9 in.	21 00	No. 3, 12 in.	19 50
8 and 7 in.	22 00	10 in.	18 00
No. 2, 12 in.	25 00	9 in.	28 50
10 in.	21 00	8 in.	18 50

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide.	$18 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	17 00	1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 7 in. and up wide	19 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	17 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide.	30 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	30 00	1¼, 1½ and 8 in. and up wide.	30 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	4 00	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 50
Clear Butts	3 00	Clear Butts	2 50

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 65	No. 2. White Pine	3 10
		Hemlock	2 7

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$76	78	1x12 inch shippers $	$22
2½ in.	78	80	4/4 inch " 13" & up.	23
1 to 2 in.	73		4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	18
4 inch uppers	78	80	10-in. dressing and better	28 30
Selects, 2½ in up	73	75	10-in. common	18 19
1 to 2 in.	65	70	12-in. dressing and better	35 37
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	65	70	Common, 1x12	19
1 to 2 in.	55	60	No. 1 barn, 1x12	27 28
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	48	50	1x10	24 25
No. 2	30	42	1x8	22 23
No. 3	32	38	No. 2 barn, 1x12	24 25
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	45	50	1x10	22 23
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	28	30	1x8	20 21
Stained saps	25	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	27 30
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch	30 32
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35	40	Dressing	26 32
Dressing boards, narrow	23		Common	20
1x10 inch shippers	20	21		

LATH.

Pine	$3 00	$3 25	Spruce $	$3 00

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 00	$4 75	Bound butts, 6x18	$5 25 5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock	2 20
Smooth, 6x18	4 50	4 75	Spruce	2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	70 00	1¼x10 and 12	35
2½ and 3 in.	75 00	1½ in.	34 50
4 in.	75 00	2 in.	36 50
Selects, 1 to 2 in.	63 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.	38 50
2½ and 3 in.	65 00	No. 1 Moldings 1 to 2 in.	42 00 45 00
4 in.	67 00	No. 2 Mouldings, Strips, 1 to 2 in.	32 00
Fine common, 1 in.	54 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	30 00
1¼ and 2½ in.	55 00	6, 8 and 10 in	24 00
2 in.	56 00	No. 2, 10 in.	24 00
3 in.	65 00	No. 2, 12 in.	26 00
4 in.	65 00	No. 3, 10 in.	19 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	42 00	No. 3, 12 in.	22 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	50 00	Box, 1x4	15 00
No. 2, 1 in.	23 00	1x6 to 12 in.	17 00 17 50
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	38 00	1x12 in and up	18 00
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	25 00	1¼ and 1½ in.	18 00
Dressing 1¼ in.	34 00	Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	14 50

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda;

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in.	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 in	35 00	37 00	Strips	19 00	21 00
			Com. and culls	13 00	15 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls	12 00	14 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6' & up,	22 00	24 00
			Com. & good culls	12 00	14 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in & up	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	20 00	22
Common and culls	12 00	14 00	Common and culls	12 00	14

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd, hard	20 00	22 00	1st & 2nd, soft	18 00	20 00
Common and culls	11 00	14 00	Common and culls	9 00	11 00

A. M. STEWART, Morden, Man.

W. HAROLD CLARK, Edmonton, Alta.

GEO. DOW (Dow & Curry), Pilot Mound, Man.

G. SILVESTER, Elkhorn, Man.

R. H. WILLIAMS (Regina Lumber & Supply Co.), Regina, Assa.

CHAS. WILLOUGHBY (Regina Lumber & Supply Co.), Regina, Assa.

W. H. DUNCAN (Regina Lumber & Supply Co.), Regina, Assa.

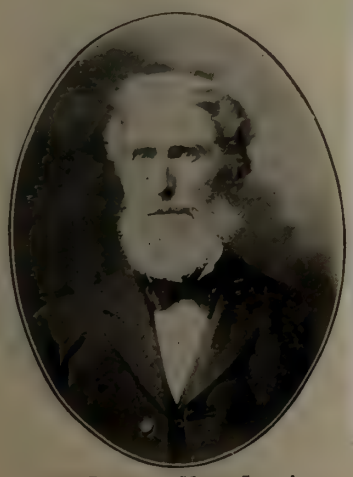
W. H. ATKINSON, Deloraine, Man.

WM. IRWIN, Newdale, Man.

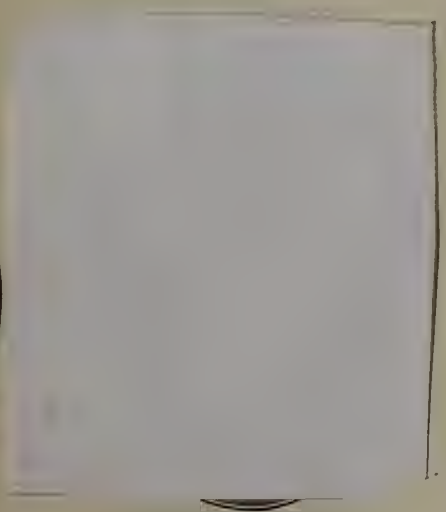
LEVI BECK, Yorkton, Assa.

JAMES FOREMAN, Alexander, Man.

P. J. FRIESEN (J P. Friesen & Son), Gretna, Man.



H. MCDOUGALL, Moose Jaw, Assa.



JAS. CONWAY, Crystal City, Man.

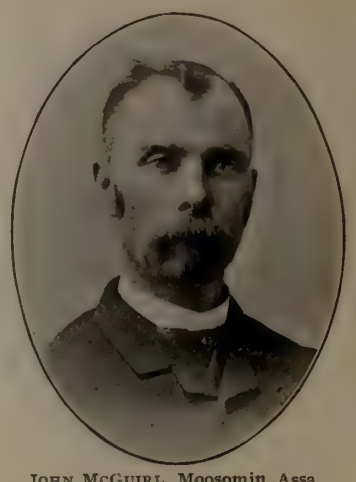
OWEN SAWYER, Oak River, Man.

WM. FINDLAY, Shoal Lake, Man.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

S. V. BRAY, Wolseley, Assa.

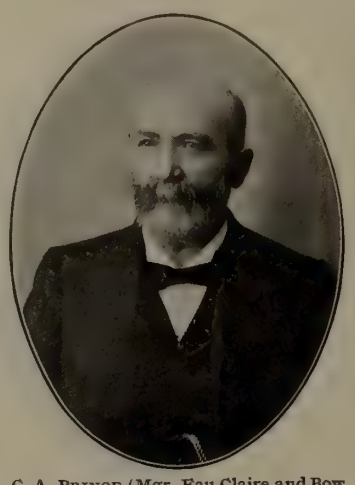
ALEX BROWN, Winnipeg, Man



JOHN MCGUIRL, Moosomin, Assa.

J. M. NEILSON, Carberry, Man.

W. H. CUSHING, Calgary, Alta.



C. A. PRINCE (Mgr. Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co.), Calgary, Alta.

A. D. CHISHOLM, Griswold, Man.

THOS. MEREDITH, Yorkton, Assa.

G. W. MURRAY, Winnipeg, Man.

M. H. KING, Estevan, Assa.

GEO. POWELL (Mgr. Grenfell Milling Co.), Grenfell, Assa.

D. E. FRASER, Methven, Man.

A. S. ROSENROLL, (A. S. Rosenroll & Co.) Wetaskiwin, Alta.

S. SWOBODA (A S. Rosenroll & Co.), Wetaskiwin, Alta.

A. K. MCDIARMID, (McDiarmid & McEachren), Brandon, Man.

ALEX. MCEACHREN (McDiarmid & McEachren), Brandon, Man.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

J. S. G. VAN WART, Calgary, Alta.

R. C. THOMAS, Calgary, Alta,

A. G. THOMPSON (Magee & Thompson), Sintaluta and Wolseley, Assa.

R. MAGEE (Magee & Thompson), Sintaluta and Wolseley, Assa.

F. CHAPIN, Hartney, Man.

A. N. SHAW, Miami, Man.

W. M. JARVIS, Red Deer, Alta.

J. B. DUPAS, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

W. H. HARRISON (T. Harrison & Son) Neepawa and Franklin, Man.

W. I. MARTIN, Wapella, Assa.

F. MCPHERSON, Binscarth, Man.

H. W. HILLIARD, Minnedosa, Man.

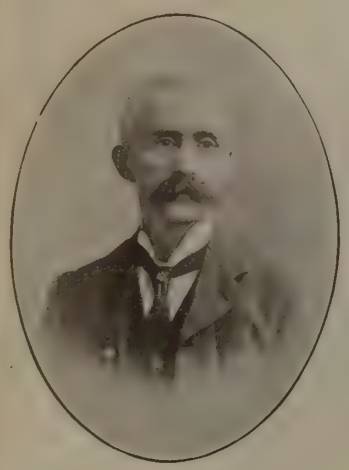
J. S. GRANT, Osler, Sask.

J. T. SIMPSON (E. Simpson & Co.), Moose Jaw, Assa.

F. LEMOINE, St. Agathe, Man.

JOHN MCMUCHY, Arden, Man.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.



JOHN J. MOON, Russell, Man.

J. H. BOLTON, Darlingford, Man.

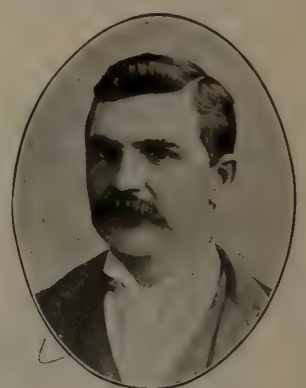
H. J. JICKLING, Carman, Man.

A. I. FULLER, Carievale, Assa.

JAS. A. BADGLEY, Emerson Man.

JAS. SMITH, Sinclair, Man.

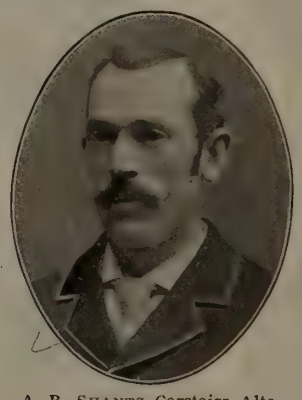
GEO. RIDDELL, Carlyle, Assa.



J. F. DANDY, Pierson, Man.

A. S. BROWN, Saskatoon, Sask.

WM. ANSLEY, Rouleau, Assa.



A. R. SHANTZ, Carstairs, Alta.

A. RENUART, St. Pierre, Man.

H. R. R. ANSLEY, Rouleau Assa.

W. J. ROBERTSON, Cartwright, Man.

G. B. HUGHES, Teulon, Man.

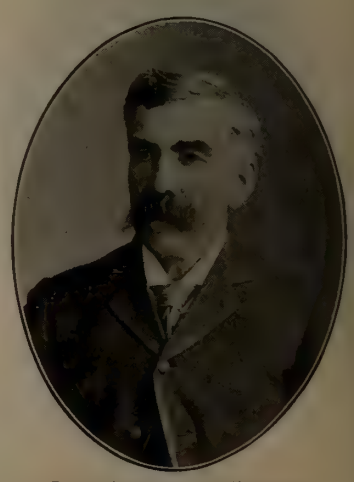
D. R. FRASER, Edmonton, Alta.

W. A. SHEARER, Gainsboro, Assa.

ED. SMITH (Smith Bros.), Arnaud, Man.

L. D. SMITH (Smith Bros.) Arnaud, Man.

D. FRASER, Letellier, Man.



JOHN COTTON, La Salle, Man.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMENS' ASSOCIATION.

A MODERN COAST SAW MILL.

One of the most up-to-date saw-milling establishments on the Pacific Coast is that located at Chemanus, B.C., and owned by the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company. This company was organized in the year 1888, the officers being : J. A. Humbird, president ; T. J. Humbird, treasurer ; W. H. Phipps, secretary ; and E. J. Palmer, manager.

When operations were commenced twelve years ago they purchased the saw mill owned by Mr. H. Croft, which had a daily capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber. This mill was operated until a new one was erected a year later. Chemainus is situated on a bay of about 300 acres of water area, which, from its shape, is called "Horseshoe" bay, with a good anchorage in from 20 fathoms at the entrance to five at the wharves. It is easy of access, yet sheltered from all winds, and with ample wharf accommodation affords excellent shipping facilities either by rail or water. It is about fifty miles from Victoria, B.C., on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

The principal business is for export, and at the wharves may be seen vessels loading for all quarters of the globe. Shipments are made principally to Australia, South America, Africa and the United Kingdom. The excellence of the company's product is so well known and recognized that the directors are now considering the advisability of engaging in the Eastern trade in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

The company are represented by R.P. Rithet & Co., Limited, Victoria, B. C., and Welch & Company, Incorporated, San Francisco. These firms practically dispose of the entire output to foreign markets.

The company is the largest lumber concern and largest lumber exporter in British Columbia. Two years ago it was decided to double the capacity of their mills, and a new addition was erected in order to meet the increasing demand for export.

With the rapid improvement in machinery which has taken place of late years, a modern mill seems to be the climax of invention. Advantage was taken in building to introduce the latest and most improved machinery, and the mill is without doubt one of the best equipped and largest on the Pacific Coast. It has a capacity of 200,000 feet per day of ten hours and can cut timber up to 140 feet in length. Following are the dimensions and list of machinery installed. The mill is 544 feet long by 72 feet wide, and at the front end extends 436 feet ; the rear end is 92 feet wide and extends 108 feet. It is equipped with two Allis band mills, one Hill steam nigger, one Simonds' log turner, one Wickes' gang, two gang edgers, two gang slab slashers, one patent trimmer 50 feet long, one timber planer

VIEWS OF THE VICTORIA LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S OPERATIONS, CHEMANUS, B.C.

capable of planing a stick 30x30 and 130 feet long, conveyors, carriages and a complete equipment of saw mill machinery usually found in a well appointed mill.

The boiler room is a separate stone building 64 feet square containing fireproof doors, and is built as neary fireproof as possible. There are four tubular boilers and four two flue boilers. The engine room is 20 x 140 feet, containing two slide valve engines 26x30 inches diameter now used for operating the mill machinery ; one upright engine 14 x 22 inches used to operate the electric light plant, and two Worthington No. 10 pumps used principally for fire protection. A new twin slide valve engine 22 x 28 inches is now being installed. This will be used to operate the mill machinery, taking the place of the two slide valve engines now used for this purpose.

The machine shop is 20 x 140 feet and comprises large lathes, metal planers, bolt cutter, drill presser, hydraulic wheel presser, etc. The filing room is 20 x 140 feet, having automatic grinders and power rollers, and is up-to-date in every way. The filing room, machine shop and engine room are under the same roof.

The planing room is 92 x 108 feet and has three planers, band re-saw machines, gang edgers and cut-off saws. The lath mill has a capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 lath per day of ten h urs.

Nearly all the machinery in the mill was supplied by the Wm. Hamilton Manu acturing Company of Peterborough, through their Vancouver agency. The plant throughout is lighted with electricity, a dynamo of 600 candle power being used.

The entire management of the mill is carried on under the supervision of Mr. E. J. Palmer, to whom credit is due for the complete system which prevails in every department.

A gallery runs the length of the mill, thus affording visitors an excellent opportunity to see the mill in operation. The company have their own timber limits, covering an area of 120,000 acres, consisting of Douglas fir and cedar. Three logging camps are operated in the summer and two in the winter. All operations are carried on by steam power.

An idea of the quantity of plant supplies, etc., required may be gathered from a glance at the view of the logging railway showing a train of cars just starting for the mill eight miles distant, with logging camp in the background. Hoists weighing from 15 to 20 tons are used in the woods to place logs in position, to load them on the cars, and finally to dump them into the water, while smaller ones load the lumber into the ships and assist to stow it in the hold.

The trees are cut with cross-cut saws into lengths from 20 to 150 feet long, hauled out by steam donkey engines into a landing and loaded onto logging trucks. They are hauled down to the mill by heavy locomotives of standard gauge, from where they are unloaded into the mill pond and hauled up into the log slip by an endless chain with steel saddles. Some are cut up into timber by the band saw alone, others being cut into cants, carried over by endless chain to the gang, and then cut into any size desired from small timber to flooring. The lumber is carried on line rollers to the different patent trimmers and cut-off saws. The small timber goes to the planing mill and is manufactured into siding, ship-laps, flooring, etc., the remaining timber being carried to the wharf.

The company employ about 150 men in and about the mill itself, while the logging camps, etc., outside take another 150 hands, the total monthly pay roll amounting to the large sum of $20,000.

WINNIPEG BRANCH OF THE RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company are represented in Winnipeg by Mr. John C. Graham, who has been associated with the company for five years. Although the yard at Winnipeg was started less than two years ago, the business has grown to large proportions. The office is a two-story building on Point Douglas avenue, and is finished in first class style. The lumber shed is 420 feet long and 210 feet wide and is capable of housing over one million feet of dressed lumber. It is divided into numerous different compartments and these are again subdivided. The yard furnishes accommodation for eighteen cars. A spur from the C. P. R. pro-

WINNIPEG BRANCH OF THE RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY.

vides the necessary shipping facilities. The yard is well planked and in every way provided with the necessary equipment to enable orders to be executed promptly.

In addition to this yard the company conduct a wholesale sash and door factory situated west of Main street and facing the C. P. R. track. The building is 120 × 40 feet and two-storeys high. A large stock of sash, doors and mouldings is constantly carried in stock.

The annual turn-over at the Winnipeg yard is over seven million feet of lumber, in addition to a large quantity of sash and doors and red cedar shingles. While a specialty is made of red and white pine, there is also carried in stock an ample supply of British Columbia fir, cedar and spruce, also basswood, tamarac, native spruce, maple flooring, elm and birch.

The stables of the company provide accommodation for sixteen horses. They are lighted by electricity and designed in every way to meet the requirements of the company.

Prior to assuming the management of the Winnipeg branch of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, Mr. Graham had gained a wide experience in the lumber business, he being for ten years manager of the sales department and a member of the firm of Graham, Horne & Company, of Fort William, Ont.

THE KEEWATIN LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Keewatin Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, is the pioneer company of the Lake of the Woods District, having begun operations at Keewatin in the fall of 1879, when the railway was only built from Winnipeg to Cross Lake, and having to haul the machinery from there to the mill, a distance of 40 miles. The company built in 1880 sever-

MILLS OF THE KEEWATIN LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, KEEWATIN, ONT.

al trestle bridges for the railway in the vicinity of Keewatin, but were not able to ship any lumber west till the spring of 1881. Their sawmill, which is driven by water power, has two band mills with capacity of 20 million feet of lumber for the season, and this year it is expected that this amount of lumber will be produced, besides a large quantity of lath and shingles. They also have an extensive planing mill which has been running night and day since March last up to its full capacity. Shipments for May this year amounted to 2,317,000 feet, fully 80 per cent. of which was dressed. They deal extensively in pickets, posts, telegraph poles and piling, and all the product is shipped to Manitoba and the Territories.

The company has extensive limits tributary to the Lake of the Woods, on Canadian territory, besides a large amount of standing timber in Northern Minnesota which can be floated to Rainy River, rafted there, and towed across the Lake of the Woods to the mills, by their own tugs.

Two years ago the company acquired the retail yard and property of the late firm of Dick, Banning & Company in Winnipeg, and under the successful management of Mr. Geo. A. Lister, are doing a large business there, handling, be-

MILLS OF THE KEEWATIN LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, KEEWATIN, ONT.

sides their own products, British Columbia lumber of all kinds, shingles, mouldings, building paper, sash and doors, etc. They also have a yard at Portage la Prairie, Man., under the management of Mr. William Armstrong, and their representative on the road is Mr. Chas. Burley, of Portage la Prairie, who has been with the firm since 1886.

The head office of the company is at Hamilton, Ont., the president of the company being Mr. Richard Fuller, of Hamilton. Mr. John Mather, of Ottawa, is vice-president and managing director, and the manager is Mr. R. A. Mather, residing at Keewatin.

ONTARIO FORESTRY REPORT.

In the annual report of Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of Forestry, for the year 1901, the forestry situation in Ontario is reviewed in an able and instructive manner, apparently the main object being to inspire the public to a proper appreciation of the necessity of cultivating the growth of trees. Under the caption of "Farm Forestry", Mr. Southworth gives the areas of woodland in the settled portions of the province, excluding the newer districts. These show that thirty of the counties have less than 25 per. cent of their total area under timber. The figures showing the extent and percentages of wood land of each province are given below:

	Total Woodland in Acres.	Percentage Woodland.
Essex	105,685	23.59
Kent	77,672	13.75
Elgin	91,740	20.49
Norfolk	91,445	22.84
Haldimand	44,431	15.80
Welland	23,690	10.04
Lambton	160,740	24.40
Huron	79,300	9.90
Bruce	166,448	18.15
Grey	181,929	17.09
Simcoe	197,787	20.48
Middlesex	143,768	19.01
Oxford	51,588	10.92
Brant	15,959	7.35
Perth	43,773	8.40
Wellington	57,207	9.11
Waterloo	37,118	12.09
Dufferin	37,854	10.64
Lincoln	24,270	12.66
Wentworth	21,969	8.06
Halton	26,635	11.68
Peel	18,218	6.35
York	32,954	6.11
Ontario	30,498	6.09
Durham	36,208	9.73
Northumberland	46,746	10.74
Prince Edward	24,361	10.49
Lennox and Addington	887,771	20.19
Frontenac	97,356	14.10
Leeds	104,204	22.14
Grenville	44,741	16.48
Dundas	32,154	13.62
Stormont	80,037	32.15
Glengarry	87,693	30.64
Prescott	79,303	23.75
Russell	147,570	58.54
Carleton	40,423	7.16
Renfrew	342,409	35.65
Lanark	146,406	21.63
Victoria	26,931	4.49
Peterborough	125,953	22.04
Haliburton	298,910	54.72
Hastings	365,127	35.22

FORESTRY ON CROWN LANDS.

The section of the report dealing with private forestry on Crown lands is of considerable interest to lumbermen and is copied herewith:

There are large areas of timbered land under license, which, owing to the character of the soil, are not likely to be utilized for general farming purposes. Some of these limits are being operated by the licensees on conservative forestry principles, that is to say, an attempt is being made to regulate the annual cut so as to approximately equal the annual growth, as far as the special conditions in each case will permit. It is not pretended that these forests are operated with a view to their greatest productivity. Such an undertaking in the mixed forests of Ontario would require the removal of many of the useless or less valuable trees to make room for more profitable varieties. In some cases the more valuable kinds of timber stand so thickly on the ground that extensive thinning would be necessary to secure the maximum of production. In the intensely worked forests of Europe these methods are pursued with great profit, but conditions are so widely different here that such a course would be impracticable or unprofitable, which is much the same thing in forest management. Many sorts of trees and young saplings, which in Europe have sufficient commercial value to make their removal from the forest directly remunerative, have here no value whatever, and hence the thinning out process would entail considerable expense, with no immediate return, and it is doubtful in many cases whether the future gain from the increased growth of the remaining trees would at all approach the cost incurred.

One case came under the observation of the writer in which a "second growth" of young pine was standing so thick as to impede the development of all the trees. It was a forest of long, slender poles, growing so slowly as to defer indefinitely the time when such of them as succeeded in dominating and killing out their competitors would attain the dimensions of merchantable timber. The license-holder was fully aware that in order to enable these pines to assume the normal rate of growth, a considerable proportion of them should be removed, but he also realized that at the then price of red pine the outlay would be unprofitable. In another instance a forest contained considerable quantities of hemlock of good size. This limit was under the old form of license, issued prior to 1888, when all woods were included in the license. The price of this wood was at that time so low that it was not advisable to cut it, and as the output was practically restricted to pine, this tract under operation was gradually becoming a hemlock rather than a pine forest. If the hemlock could have been harvested in such a way that the bark could have been sold for tanning purposes, it would have paid to cut it, but from the location this was impossible. There were no local markets, and no roads passable for wagons on which to haul it to a shipping point. Since that time the price of hemlock timber has advanced sufficiently to make the cutting of the hemlock on this limit profitable, but the bark, which has a commercial value, is not saved, but wasted, and to that extent proper forestry methods are not followed in this case. In this connection the paper on tannin, by Mr. DeCew, appearing elsewhere in this report, will be found of interest. It is true that the making of hemlock extract was condemned by a Parliamentary Committee in 1868, but in the cases under investigation at that time the hemlock extract was manufactured from the bark, while the timber was wasted, the logs being left to rot in the bush. It is doubtless better to sell the bark direct to the tanner where the location of the forest renders this practicable, but when this cannot be done it seems to the writer that the installation of portable extract plants is desirable, if they can be obtained and operated at a cost sufficiently moderate to allow a reasonable profit on the sale of the extract.

It does not seem to be in keeping with the regard to the economy in production characteristic of the modern industrial system, that so considerable an item of our raw material as hemlock bark should be wasted. The importance of hemlock to our tanning industry was shown by the legislation of 1899, by which the exportation of hemlock bark was prohibited, yet large quantities of it are yearly wasted by leaving it on the logs cut in territory remote from a market.

Another serious problem affecting our forestry operations lies in the disposal of the waste material left by the lumbermen. This waste, comprising the tops and branches of the felled trees, constitutes a constant and serious danger, owing to its readily combustible character, which renders it the cause of many forest fires. Its presence also to some extent militates against the proper seeding of the cut-over area. Its removal would necessarily entail some expense, and without some experience it is difficult to determine whether the cost would be offset by the resultant advantage to the forest, in the lessening of the fire risk, and the more rapid seeding and reclothing of the territory from which the waste is removed. In this, as in many other cases, the experience of older countries affords no guide for us. The tops and branches left on the ground after logging have here no commercial value whatever, and to carry them away from the forest would be a very costly proceeding.

It is reported that in some cases in Michigan this waste has been removed successfully by fire and at a cost of only ten dollars per square mile, and if this could be done here there is no doubt whatever that it would be profitable and in every way advantageous. Several lumbermen to whom the writer has referred the matter have expressed doubts of the practicability of the plan. So far as I know it has never been tried in Canada except in the case of one operator, in which the circumstances are somewhat unusual. The Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, in some of their eastern Ontario limits, have burned the waste on their cut-over territory for several years, but as the limit is a mixed forest of coniferous and hardwood trees and the company cut trees of all sorts, the waste is not so inflammable as would be the case where only conifirous trees are in question, and the fire can more easily be controlled.

In the Michigan cases referred to the tops and branches were not piled up, but a gang of men with tin coal oil torches either in the early spring as soon as the snow had melted and before the ground had got dry, or else in the fall after heavy rain or the first fall of snow, set fire to each lot of debris as it was left by the loggers. No attempt was made to burn the larger limbs, or the upper part of the trunk, but the needles and small twigs that constitute the fire danger were burned off, and no great difficulty was experienced in controlling the fire.

If in thus burning the refuse the pine "duff" or carpet of needles, existing in an old pine forest to the depth of several inches in some cases, were burned it would greatly enhance the value of the operation. In the investigations of the Forestry Commission in 1897 and 1898 it was noticed that the crop of young pine was much more prolific and vigorous when fire has followed lumbering operations, provided that it had not been repeated so as to destroy the young growth after the removal of the seed-bearing trees. This was no doubt largely due to the failure of the pine seeds to reach the soil owing to the depth of the forest litter. There is little doubt that it would be found that in the places where the lumbering waste was burned off, the crop of young pine trees following a seed year would be much larger than if the forest litter had been allowed to remain.

INQUIRY FOR WOODEN HOUSES.

A gentleman in Hamilton, Bermuda, writes the CANADA LUMBERMAN that he has a client

MR. H. G. ROSS, Vancouver,
Secretary-Treasurer of the British Columbia Loggers' Association.

who desires to erect several small wooden houses of about three or four rooms each, to rent to the West Indian mechanics who work on Imperial works. Rough boards on roof, on which corrugated iron roofing is placed, would be required, but all other parts to be as usual in cheap construction. He is of the opinion that suitable portable houses might be obtained in Canada, and desires to get into communication with manufacturers of such houses.

The party states that the Government of Bermuda will shortly invite tenders for widening and deepening the channel into St. George's harbor at Hamilton, which will cost about $500,000, also that a scheme for a light railway through the colony for defence purposes is under consideration by the Military authorities.

NEW KINKS IN SAWING METHODS.

The hardwood industry and, in fact, saw mill men in any line, are indebted to G. Von Platen, of Boyne City, Mich., for an idea which will save timber and produce better lumber.

Often a hardwood log will contain a bad split at one end, that if it is not followed by the saw, will ruin or seriously depreciate the value of a number of cuts. Every mill man has doubtlessly had the same difficulty in this respect. Sometimes it is necessary to put a man from the log deck or elsewhere back of the log in order to let the sawyer know when he has turned the log into the proper position.

Mr. Von Platen saw plainly that if the sawyer could only see both ends of the log at the same time it would be of great assistance in both expediting work and improving the quality of the product. Asking himself the question, Why can not that be done? he answered it with a mirror placed at the other end of the track from the sawyer's position, so that looking into it the sawyer could see not only the end next to him, but the other end as well.

This mirror is nearly back of the bumpers, practically on a line with the saw. It need not be more than 2x3 feet in size, the long way horizontal, and being once adjusted to the correct position the sawyer can see the exact position of any defect in the opposite end of the log with respect to the saw just as well as though he were there. When he first puts the log in place or when he wishes to turn it, he can see how any split there may be stands in relation to the saw, or he can tell in regard to heart defects.

To protect the mirror a heavy but course-mesh wire screen is placed a short distance in front of it between the glass and the carriage. This in no wise interferes with the view of the log and its reflection is soon not even noticed by the sawyer.

Mr. Von Platen says he has materially increased the amount of his product by the use of this simple device. He is not entirely altruistic in giving his invention to the public, for he tried to secure a patent on it; but finding that it was not capable of protection in that way, he decided to give the benefit of it to the hardwood fraternity.—American Lumberman.

LUMBER HORSES

A SPECIALTY

THE TELFER & CLIMIE COMPANY

19 St. Maurice Street, *MONTREAL*

To Purchasing Agents:

Corner 22nd and Centre Avenue,

CHICAGO, October 12th, 1901.

GENTLEMEN:

Preparatory to increasing our manufacturing interests at Vicksburg, Miss., we have decided to close out and wind up a number of our scattered yards in Mississippi and Arkansas. The stock consists of several million feet of all kinds of Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, well seasoned and in good condition for immediate use. We propose to put a price on the above named material that will move it, and make a grade that will be an inducement to the purchaser.

Owing to the rapid wholesale manner in which we move and handle lumber we do not consider it practicable to issue a stock sheet or make standing quotations, for which reason we solicit your inquiries for any material that you are in the market to buy or will use in the future, and if you will take the time to furnish us the above information, we will make you some interesting quotations.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO

THE CANADA WOOD SPECIALTY CO. LIMITED

ORILLIA, ONT.

THE BEST EQUIPPED FACTORY IN CANADA FOR WOOD SPECIALTIES.

MANUFACTURING AT PRESENT

Floorings, Mouldings, Spring Bed Frames Hand Rails, Etc., Hammoch Chairs,
Lawn Chairs, Handles, Broom Handles, Curtain Poles, Curtain Rings,
Dowels, etc., Veneers, Birch, Elm, Basswood, and Maple Cheese Box Hoops.

SPECIALTIES

Butter Dishes, 100,000 per day, Grocery Pails, Baskets, all Kinds, from Quart Berry to Bushel Basket.

Glad to make new friends, and to hold the old ones.

THE CANADA WOOD SPECIALTY COMPANY, LIMITED, Orillia, On

MANAGEMENT:

JAS. H. LAVALLEE President. WM. H. TUDHOPE, Vice-President. CHAS. B. JANES, Manager.

The Morton Moist Air Dry Kiln

There is no other Kiln like the Morton.
Send for Catalogue.

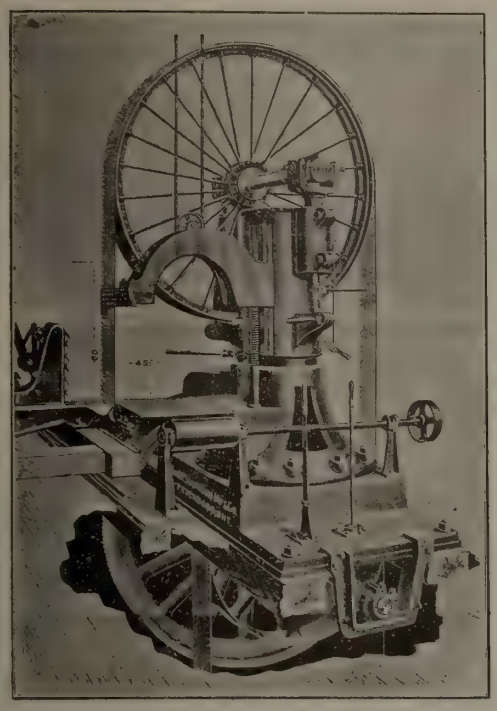
Many say they thought they had good kilns before they bought the Morton, but would be satisfied with nothing else now.

What Constitutes the Best Dry Kiln ?

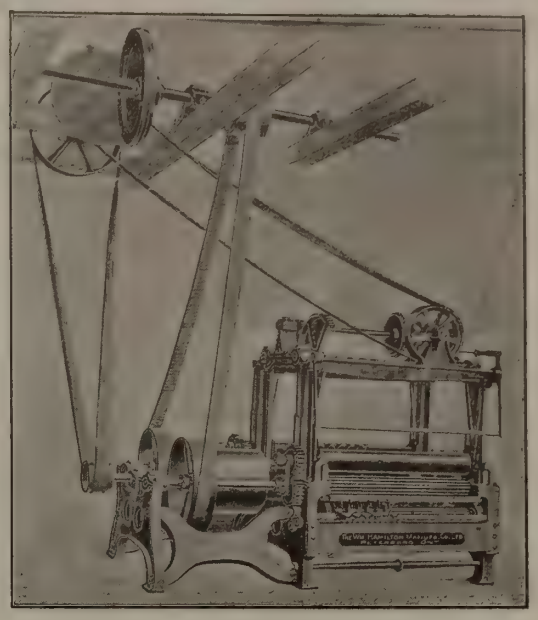
The one that gives the most universal satisfaction, which, without question, is the **Morton**.

The A. H. Andrews Co.,

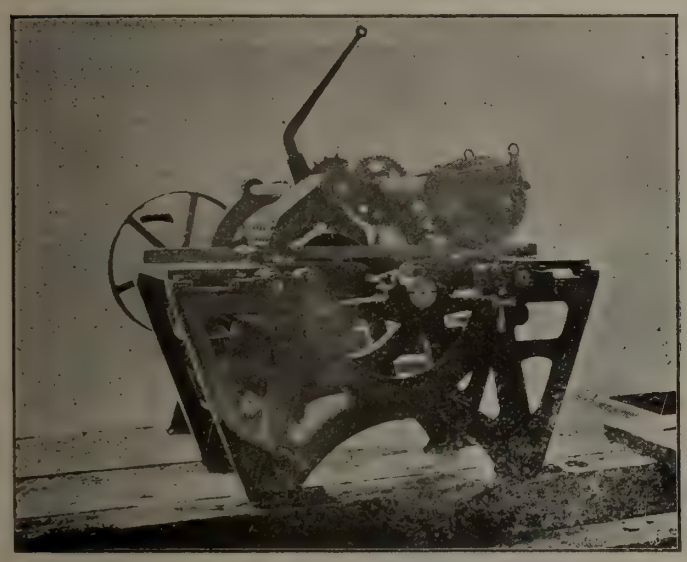
300 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



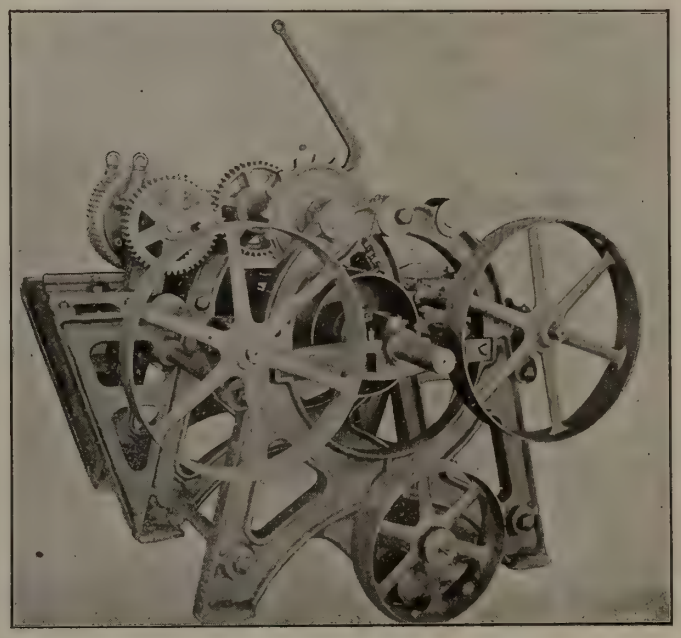
"HAMILTON" PACIFIC COAST BAND MILL.



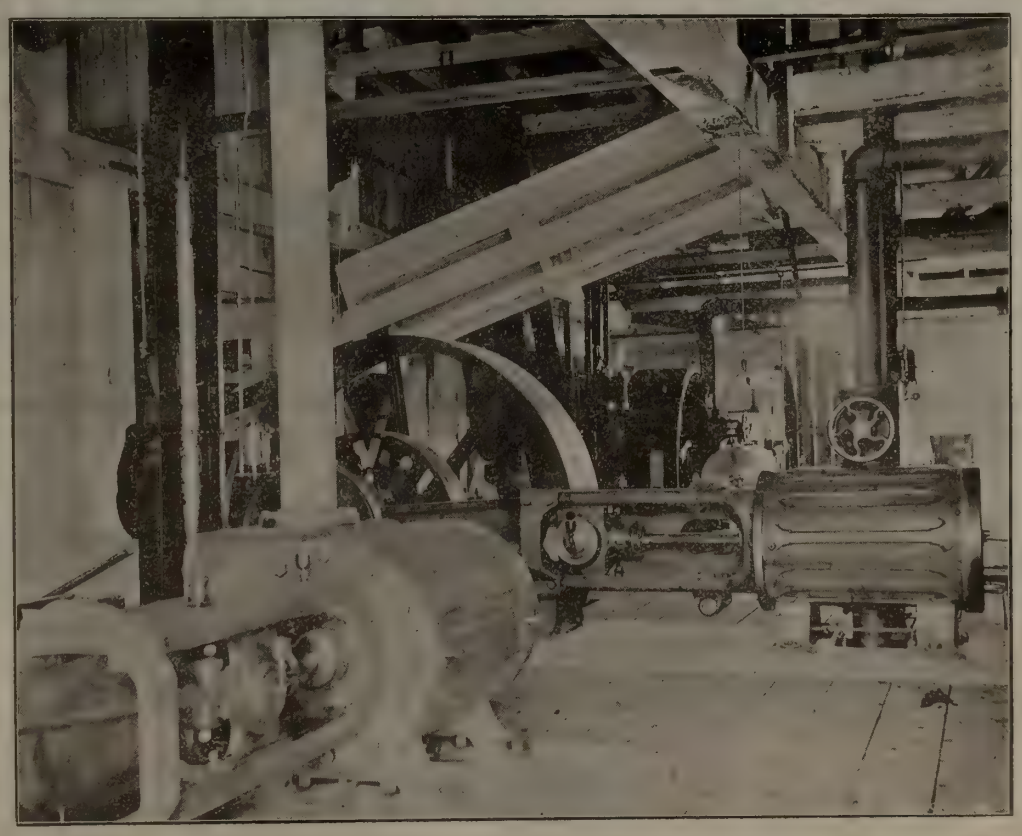
"HAMILTON" PACIFIC COAST GANG EDGER.



"HAMILTON" LATH MILL, PACIFIC COAST PATTERN—FRONT VIEW.



"HAMILTON" LATH MILL—BACK VIEW.



"HAMILTON" ENGINES.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

The WM. HAMILTON MAN'F'G COMPANY, Limited

Branch Office, VANCOUVER, B. C. *PETERBOROUGH, ONT.*

THE NEWS

—McMahon Bros. have started a shingle mill at Revelstoke, B.C.

—Considerable loss by forest fires was sustained last month in the vicinity of Amherst, N.S.

—The Northern Lumber Company have commenced rebuilding their mill at Pine River, Man.

—A new hardwood flooring machine has been installed by F. McGibbon & Son, Sarnia, Ont.

—W. M. Wellman has bought the lumber business of the late Robert Rolston at Killarney, Man.

—A. Shushock is announcd to have taken over the business of Mohr & Ryan at Killaloe Station, Ont.

—J. U. Dupuis & Company have registered as proprietors of a saw mill business at Hereward, Que.

—R. E. Gordon and J. E. Jamieson have formed a partnership in the lumber business at Arcola, N.W.T.

—Incorporation has been granted to the Powassan Lumber Company, of Parry Sound, Ont., with a capital of $20,000.

—John Dodds was killed recently in the shingle mill of David McGill at Hall's Glen, Ont., by being caught in a pulley.

—J. R. McConnell has leased the Victoria saw mill at Fredricton, N.B. R. J. Sheldon will manage the mill for Mr. McConnell.

—The Parrsboro Lumber Company will build a new saw mill in Newfoundland to replace the one destroyed by fire last month.

—The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, of Vancouver, B.C., have opened a branch in Winnipeg, in charge of S. Ashfield.

—The Imperial Veneer Company, of Toronto, has been incorporated, with a capital of $40,000. The provisional directors are O. M. Hudson, E. Bayly and E. A. McHolm.

—The Hartwell Lumber Company, of Chicago, have opened an office in Midland, Ont. They have recently made large purchases of lumber in the Georgian Bay district.

—Brown & Son, of Carleton Place, Ont., have sold the saw mill machinery in the old water mill there to Caldwell & Company, who will remove it to Lanark, where they are building a new mill.

—The machinery is being installed in a new saw mill at Lizard Creek, near Fernie, B. C., to have a daily capacity of 40,000 feet. Those interested are H. A. Canouse, H. Lever and H. Bentley.

—James Murphy, employed in the saw mill of Lequime & Powers at Midway, B.C., met his death on May 24th while driving logs in the Kettle River. It is supposed that he slipped and was crushed between the logs.

—David Ross, lumber manufacturer, Whitemouth, Man., has been succeeded by his sons, H. H. and J.W. Ross, and the business will be continued under the firm name of Ross Bros. & Company. Mr. Ross, sr., will enjoy a well-earned rest.

—One of the large boilers in the saw mill of the Ontario Lumber Company at French River, Ont., exploded on June 16th. George Webster, sawyer, and Hugh Campbell, fireman, were instantly killed. At the time of the accident the mill was shut down for repairs.

—Officers of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited, Huntsville, Ont., have been chosen as follows: President, Dr. J. W. Hart; vice-president, R. J. Hutcheson ; secretary treasurer, H. Packwood. The company is preparing to begin the erection of a factory.

Samuel R. Conner, logging contractor for the Brunette Saw Mill Company, of Westminster, B.C., has applied to the British Columbia Legislature for power to dam the Brunette River and the Barnaby Lake, in order to render them suitable for rafting and driving logs.

—The Hammond River Lumber Company, Limited, of Hampton N.B., is applying for incorporation to manufacture lumber and timber products. The capital stock is placed at $40,000. The provisional directors include George H. White, of Sussex, and E. Flewelling, of Hampton.

—Application has been made for the incorporation of the Shives Lumber Company, Limited, with headquarters at Campbellton, N.B. The first directors are to be Kilgour Shives, Campbellton; Franklin Stetson, St. John; F. B. Cutler and G. C. Cutler, Boston; and John Cutler, of New York. The capital of the company is to be $750,000.

—According to the statement presented at the annual meeting of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, the freight carried by that road during the last fiscal year included the following : 10,900 cords cordwood ; 431 carloads square timber; 3,645 carloads sawn timber; 230 carloads ties; 179 carloads logs; and 988 carloads pulp and paper. The pulp and paper industry promises to greatly increase the revenue of this railway.

—It is reported that Alfred Dickie, of Lower Stewiacke, N.S., has purchased extensive timber areas in Labrador and that he will build a saw mill on Goose Creek, 120 miles from the Labrador coast. The region is unsettled and it would be necessary to take supplies and build living quarters and wharves before commencing the construction of the mill. Navigation on the stream is closed except between July and October.

—An interesting suit is now before the courts in Toronto. The Standard Chemical Company, of Toronto, leased the charcoal works of the Rathbun Company at Deseronto, the latter company agreeing to supply 66 cords of wood per week, of which 70 per cent. should be hardwood. The Chemical Company was to extract the chemical properties from the wood and to supply 85,000 bushels of charcoal monthly to the Deseronto Iron Company on the order of the Rathbun Company. The latter company claim that there was a shortage in the returned charcoal and that more than 70 per cent. of hardwood was used. The defendants claim that the shortage of charcoal was because of the inferior quality of the wood, hence the suit.

TRADE NOTES.

The Canadian Rubber Company has established a branch at Victoria, B.C.

An English journal, noting the increasing sales of Dodge wood split pulleys in England and her colonies, says these pulleys are made in Canada and are much superior to any wood pulleys made in the United States.

W. B. Mershon & Co., the Saginaw, Mich., builders of band-sawing machinery, are showing a letter which states that one of their band resaws, placed in the mill of the Bradley-Miller Co., West Bay City, Mich., in 1895, is cutting 216 feet of 12-inch stock per minute, doing first-class work.

The well known saw manufactures, Shurly & Dietrich, of Galt, Ont., suffered a severe loss last month by the complete destruction of their saw factory by fire. When discovered the fire had made such headway that it was impossible to save the factory. It is said that the loss is somewhat greater than the insurance, but no doubt this enterprising firm will rebuild immediately and in the meantime will make the best possible arrangements to supply the wants of their customers.

Lumber and Mining Suppiies

Our Specialty

Our particular business is the supplying of the Lumber and Mining Trade with anything and everything they require.

Ask for our Price List on your requirements, and we will be pleased to quote you We will merit your trade.

THE T. LONG & BRO. CO., Limited, Collingwood, Ontario

FOR SALE—

LOGGING TRAMWAY OUTFIT

Available for immediate delivery, composed of

Steel Rails, Locomotive and Cars

In good condition—Price low

For particulars apply to

JOHN J. GARTSHORE, 83 Front Street West Opposite Queen's Hotel TORONTO

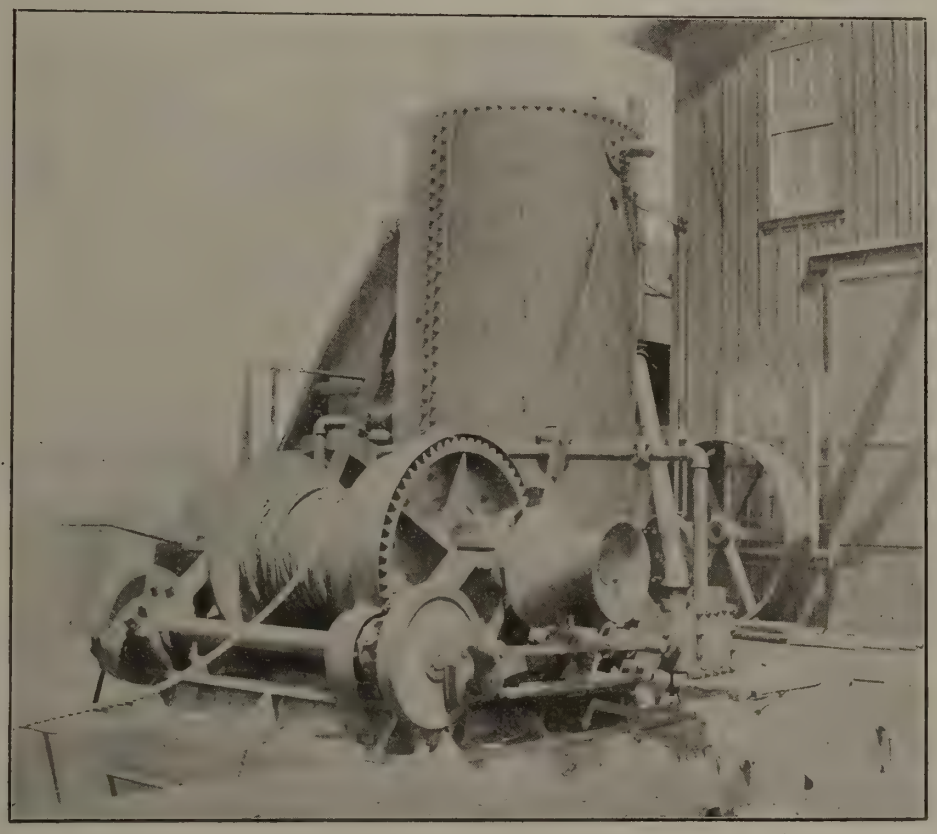
Dealer in Railway and Tramway Equipment, Contractors' Supplies, Etc.

ALBION IRON WORKS COMPANY

Limited

VANCOUVER, B. C.

FOUNDERS.... ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS



MILL and MINING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WEST OF

DOUBLE AND SINGLE DRUM

LOGGING ENGINES

PUMPS and HOISTS, etc.

Estimates Promptly Given on Application

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the Quebec Pulpwood Association are putting forth their best efforts to induce all persons interested in the pulpwood business to become members of the association. It is hoped to secure the support of holders of timber limits, as well as pulpwood operators. The membership fee is $10. For the benefit of the trade we print below the constitution of the Association:

CONSTITUTION OF THE QUEBEC PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION.

1st. The object of the Association shall be to promote the interests and conserve the rights of those engaged in the pulpwood business or in the manufacture and preparation of pulpwood, to hold meetings of the members for the consideration and discussion of questions affecting those interests, and by union and co-operation to build up and foster the pulpwood business.

To inaugurate a uniform system of measuring and selling pulpwood to Canadian and American pulp and paper mills.

To assist in encouraging shippers to export only a good class of pulpwood so as to maintain a good name for pulpwood shipped from the Province of Quebec.

To encourage strict observance of contracts between producers of the wood, shippers of the same and the mills in Canada and the United States who consume it.

To look after the facilities for shipment of wood given by the railroads and water transportation companies.

To foster good-will between the shipper of the wood and the consumer and to be the means of removing differences between them.

2nd. Any person engaged in the pulpwood business, in the manufacture of pulpwood, or holding timber lands in the Province of Quebec, shall be eligible for membership.

3rd. Any person desirous of becoming a member of the Association may make application to the Secretary, and on payment of the proper fee shall immediately become a member of this Association subject to the approval of a majority of the members present at the next special or general meeting, expressed by a vote given by ballot.

4th. No member shall vote at any meeting of the Association who has not paid his fees, but a member of the Association who is entitled to vote and is not present at the meeting, may be represented by his partner, employee or a member of the Association to whom he shall give a proxy.

5th. Every member shall pay a fee of $10.00 on his joining or being elected to the Association, and afterwards, assessments proportionate to the number of cords of pulpwood made or bought by each member, which shall be deemed necessary, fixed at so much per cord of wood and levied by the Board of Management to pay the expense of carrying on the work of the Association. Where more than one member of a firm are members of the Association, then an assessment on the firm's operations shall only be necessary, exclusive of the subscription of each member of said firm joining this Association.

6th. Any member who may wish to withdraw from the Association may do so by giving notice to the Secretary and paying up his subscription to the expiration of the year then current, together with all arrears of assessments.

7th. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Board of eleven members elected at the annual general meeting of the Association, who shall hold office for one year or until their successors are appointed. The Board shall meet at such time and place, and so often as they may be called together by the President, or on the requisition of three members of the Board, or five members of the Association, by giving five days notice thereof and stating the purpose for which the meeting is called.

8th. At the first meeting of the Board of Management in each year, a President and Vic-President shall be elected, who shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are appointed, and a Secretary and Treasurer, who need not necessarily be a member of the Association. The Secretary and Treasurer's remuneration and amount of security to be given by him shall be fixed by the Board.

9th. The annual general meeting shall be held in the City of Sherbrooke, on the second Tuesday of April, in each year, or as the Board of Management shall decide, and notice thereof shall be sent to each member, at his registered address, at least ten days before the date fixed for such meeting.

10th. The Board of Management shall have power to call special and general meetings at such times as they see fit, the object for which the meeting is called to be stated in the circular convening the same.

11th. Seven members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the Association and four at meetings of the Board of Management.

12th. In the event of any dispute as to the intent or meaning of any of the sections of this Constitution or of any By-Law which may hereafter be made, the interpretation by the Board of Management shall be final and conclusive.

13th. The Constitution and any amendments thereto which hereafter may be made, may be altered by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any special or general meeting of the Association.

14th. The Board of Management shall have power to frame by-laws for the carrying on of the work of the Association, which shall be in force until the next general or special meeting of the Association, when they shall be submitted, and if not confirmed by a majority of the members present shall cease from that date to have any validity.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF PULP AND PULP WOOD.

Canada's exports of wood pulp and pulp wood during the year ended June 30th, 1901, amounted to $3,335,265, of which $966,920 was sent to Great Britain, and $2,302,215 to the United States, $66,194 going to other countries. The total is an increase of $616,477 over the exports of 1900, those to Great Britain showing an increase of $366,372, and those to the United States a gain of $244,321. An increase of $494,247 is apparent in the exports of pulp wood, the United States taking $500,744 more in 1901 than in 1900, and Great Britain $6,172 less, the difference ($325) being sold to other countries. Of wood pulp, the increased value disposed of is $122,230, the details being: Increase in Great Britain, $372,544; to other countries, $6,109; decrease to the United States, $256,423.

It is worthy of note in this connection that two or three years ago little interest was felt in England in Canada's pulpwood, but in that interval the change has been so rapid that Great Britain is now receiving from Canada one-sixth of its total consumption, and Canadian competition with Norway and Sweden has been most successful, the latter having been placed on the defensive by the excellent quality of the Canadian product.

THE PRICE OF PULPWOOD.

The operators in pulp wood have in the past made little attempt to fix a standard price for pulp wood, but there seems to be a disposition to make a change in this respect. This will be one of the matters taken up by the Province of Quebec Pulp Wood Association. It is understood that there is a strong sentiment in favor of forming a similar association in Ontario with the object of putting the pulp wood business on a profitable basis. In the past many sales of pulp wood have been made for delivery at the paper mill, but as a rule these have been found unsatisfactory. A strong effort is now being made to make delivery at point of shipment instead of at the mill, so that in case of legal trouble suit would have to be entered in Canada.

No standard price is paid by the shippers of pulp wood to the parties who make and sell it along the railways, but in the Province of Quebec it is in the neighborhood of $4.50 a cord. The price differs, of course, according to the freight that has to be paid on the wood and also in relation to the profit the party is willing to accept.

Mr. Charles H. Vogel, mill architect and engineer, of Ottawa, has recently returned from a visit to his former home in Wisconsin. Mr. Vogel states that ten years ago more pulp and paper were manufactured in the state of Wisconsin than in any other state in the United States excepting Maine. Since removing to Canada Mr. Vogel has designed and superintended the erection of several large pulp mills, one of his most recent commissions being the building of the pulp mill of the James McLaren Company at Buckingham, Que. This mill is of large capacity and running very satisfactorily.

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PULP NOTES.

A scheme to erect a pulp mill at Lac du Bonnet, Man., is being discussed in Winnipeg.

The pulp mill at Oniachouig, Lake St. John district, Quebec, will shortly be put into operation.

It is reported that the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company intend utilizing the Moodyville saw mill property for pulp mill purposes.

M. F. Mooney, manager of the St. John Sulphite Fibre Company, of St. John, N. B., left early in June on an extended trip to Europe.

The St. George Pulp & Paper Company are making preparations to commence the building of dams, etc., in connection with the proposed pulp mill at St. George, N. B.

Munro Bros. have assumed the contract of building the works of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company at Webbwood, Ont., which was in the hands of the late J. W. Munro, M. P. P., at the time of his death.

The Brompton Falls Pulp & Paper Company, of Brompton Falls, Que., are reported to have given a contract to D. G. Loomis & Sons, of Sherbrooke, for the erection of a pulp mill, to cost in the neighborhood of $50,000.

George D. Scott, of Vancouver, a director of the Western Pulp and Lumber Company, has been investigating the extent of the timber resources in the vicinity of Kamloops, B. C., with a view of establishing a pulp mill. Several Americans are said to be interested.

Smith, Tyrer & Company, of Halifax, N. S., have been appointed agents in Canada for the firms of Thomas Robinson & Sons, Limited, of Rockdale, and Robey & Company, Limited, of Lincoln, England. These firms manufacture pulp and saw mill machinery, boilers, engines, etc.

A special meeting of the Province of Quebec Pulp Wood Association was held last month, at which the constitution and by-laws governing the organization were adopted. A delegation was appointed to wait upon the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railroads regarding freight accommodation.

The courts have decided that the property of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company at Chatham, N. B., shall be sold jointly by the liquidators and the receiver, after an advertisement of not more than thirty days. It is said that British capitalists are likely to purchase the mill and continue its operation.

The Metabetchouan Pulp Company, of Quebec, are offering for sale 1,000 shares of stock at the par value of $100 each. This company owns 172 square miles of timber limits situated on both sides of the Metabetchouan River and is about to begin the erection of a pulp mill at St. Andre, which will have a capacity of 45 tons of dry pulp and 15 tons of cardboard per day.

Charles Henderson has been appointed Crown Timber Agent for the Sudbury district.

Henry B. Foster, formerly of Bangor, Me., has taken a position with the Algoma Commercial Company, Limited, as general superintendent of their saw mills and wood-working plants. This company is now building a veneer factory.

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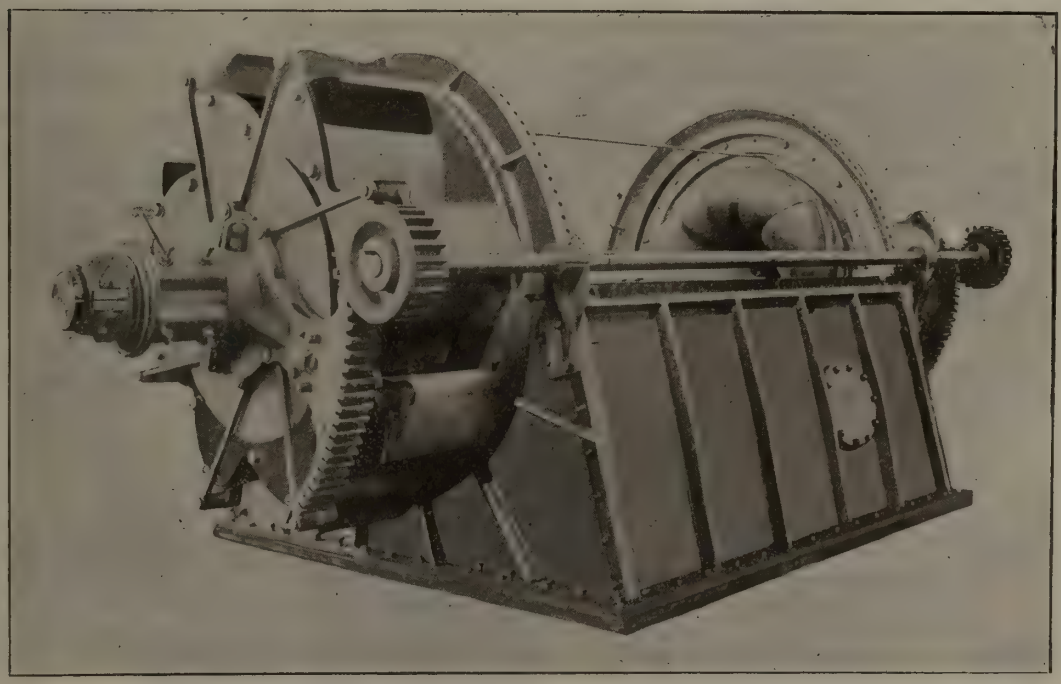

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NEW SYSTEM OF MEASURING LUMBER.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Churchill & Sim, we give herewith the regulations agreed between the London and India Docks Company and the London section of the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom, for the measurement of American sawn lumber and sawn mahogany, to take effect July 1, 1902.

In these regulations the term "Lumber" embraces boards, planks and scantlings cut from the following:

Ash, basswood, black walnut, cedar, cherry, chestnut, cottonwood, elm, hickory, holly, maple, mahogany, oak, poplar, satin walnut, sycamore, and other hardwoods.

1.—The measurement of lumber shall be ascertained by the "American Board Measure Rule," but with the odd feet in the lengths marked.

2.—No allowances are to be made for defects.

3.—The contents shall be returned in superficial feet; all parts of a superficial foot up to and including a half shall be disregarded, and over a half shall be reckoned the next foot.

4.—All lumber under 1 in. in thickness shall be measured to the eight of an inch; 1 in. and up to quarter inches.

5.—The lengths shall be taken to the full foot only, odd inches to be disregarded. Example (A).—A board measuring 12 ft. 11 in. must be returned as 12 ft. long; and (B) a board measuring 13 ft. 11 in. as 13 ft. long, and so on.

6.—In ascertaining the measurement of tapering boards and planks the same shall be taken, as regards width, one-third from the narrower end.

7.—The Docks Company shall return planed lumber as actual size; Example (A).—Planed to ⅜ in.; Example (B).—Planed to ½ in., and so on.

8.—Piling to thicknesses. Up to 1 in. to be piled and returned separately to ⅛ in.; above 1 in. to 2 in. to be piled and returned separately to ¼ in.; 2¼ in., 2½ in., and 2¾ in. to be piled and returned together; 3 in. to be piled and returned separately; 3¼ in., 3½ in., and 3¾ in. to be piled and returned together; 4 in. to be piled and returned separately, and so on, the even inches being piled and returned separately.

In cases where pieces of more than one thickness are piled together they are to be so shown on the Docks Company's return.

9.—When wood is piled to widths, the width shall be returned in quarters of an inch, up to and including 6 in.; over 6 inch all fractions of an inch shall be disregarded.

10.—When lumber is stack-piled at reduced rates, the Docks Company will not be required to show the widths, unless specially requested to do so, in which case a charge may be made for returning the widths.

11.—In the absence of special inrtructions from the owners, or agents of the goods, the quantity in a stack-pile is to be regulated by the description and thicknesses of the wood, say 800 superficial ft. of 1 in. oak; 1,000, superficial ft. of 1 in. walnut; 1,200 superficial ft. of 1 in. whitewood. Other descriptions and thicknesses of wood to be in about the same proportion.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. M. Burke, of Vancouver, B. C., who is identified with the shingle industry of the Coast, recently spent some time in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces.

The village of Melita, Man., has just been incorporated, and Mr. J. L. Campbell, president of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, has been elected by acclamation as its first Mayor.

Mr. E. H. Newton, formerly of Mississippi, Ont., but for the last two years superintendent of a large mill at Van Buren, Me., has removed to Vancouver, B. C., to assume an important position with the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company.

Mr. W. D. Johnston, President of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., wasa recent visitor at the office of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. Mr. Johnston was making a trip through Ontario for the purpose of arranging for increased shipments of white pine. His company prefer to purchase in car lots, and Mr. Johnston states that manufacturers are begining to realize the advantages to be obtained in certain cases by making shipments in this manner. Many million feet of lumber each year are handled by this Pittsburg concern.

The Buffalo Forge Company, manufacturers of engines, heating and drying apparatus, etc., is about to establish a Canadian subsidiary company, with head office in Toronto.

The United States is shipping white cedar telegraph poles for use in the hot arid climates of South Africa and Egypt. It has been found that this variety of wood is the only material that is proof against the destructive insects that very soon destroy the poles that are of any other wood.

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The extensive forests of White Pine in the northern districts have long furnished large quantities of Sawn Lumber, as well as Deals and Square Timber for the export trade. Birch Timber for cabinet making, Hemlock for bark and rougher building purposes, and especially Spruce and other woods suitable for the manufacture of pulp and paper, have come very actively into demand.

Extensive tracts, comprising thousands of square miles, covered with the foregoing and many other useful varieties of hard and soft woods, are still in the hands of the Crown.

The mineral wealth of Ontario is very great, but as yet is for the most part undeveloped. This Province is one of the two sources of the world's supply of Nickel, and a large portion of the Nickel Belt remains unexplored. The Gold fields of Northwestern Ontario are steadily growing in number of mines and value of output. Important developments are in progress in Iron ore, large bodies of both the magnetic and hematite varieties of which exist in various parts of the Province. Copper, Silver, Zinc, Graphite, Corundum, Tale, Actinolite, Mica and other valuable minerals occur in workable deposits, besides Marl for cement-making, Limestone, Building Stone, Granite, etc., also Clay for brickmaking and pottery. The Petroleum, Salt and Natural Gas industries of the Province are well known and extensive.

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DECISION IN A LUMBER SUIT.

His Honor Judge Bole has given a decision in the suit of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company, of Vancouver, against John Leberry and H. R. Townsend. The judgment is as follows:

The plaintiff company claim a mechanics' lien for $633.08 against the estate and interest of John Leberry and H. R. Townsend in certain lots in the vicinity of New Westminster, for lumber furnished under the following circumstances:

Herbert Townsend, the registered owner of these lots, agreed to sell this land for $1,200 to Leberry. Fifty dollars was paid down and the balance, $1,150, was to be paid immediately.

No agreement in writing as required by the Statute of Fraud was executed, but Leberry entered into possession of the premises and proceeded to fit up the buildings for the purpose of his business as butcher for a slaughter house, spending considerable money in so doing, and the timber the subject matter of the lien was used in building and repairing the slaughter house and putting up a fence on the land.

The main question for decision is who is the owner for the purposes of this proceeding? Is it Leberry? Is it Townsend? Sec. 2, s.s. 3, as amended 1900, defines an owner thus: "Owner shall extend to and include a person having any estate or interest legal or equitable in the land upon or in respect of which the work is done at whose request and upon whose credit or on whose behalf or with whose privity or consent or for whose direct benefit any such work is done or materials are placed or furnished.

Sec. 6 provides the procedure in case of liens against mortgaged premises and Sec. 8 of Chapter 20 of 1900 amended Sec. 6 as follows: "(a) Mortgage in this section shall include a vendor's lien and an agreement for the purchase of land and for the purposes of this act and within the meaning thereof the purchaser shall be deemed a mortgagor and the seller a mortgagee."

It seems to me that bearing in mind the decision of the Full Court in Anderson vs. Goodsall, 7 B.C.R., 404, especially the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake at page 408, the lien herein only attaches to the interest which Leberry had or has in the lands in question, which as I understand is that on payment of the balance of the purchase money, i.e., $1,150, with legal interest computed from the date of sale, Leberry may be entitled to receive from Townsend a conveyance in fee simple of this land free from incumbrances, and it appears to me that plaintiff company are entitled to judgment against Leberry for $633.08 and to a lien against whatever interest Leberry may have in these lands with costs, but as I think they have failed to sustain their claim against Townsend he is entitled to judgment in his favor with costs.

Good advertising is telling a man what he wants and where he can get it. It ought to include the telling of the price, also. This information, when told in an attractive way, rather leaves the obligation on the side of the reader.—Business Problems.

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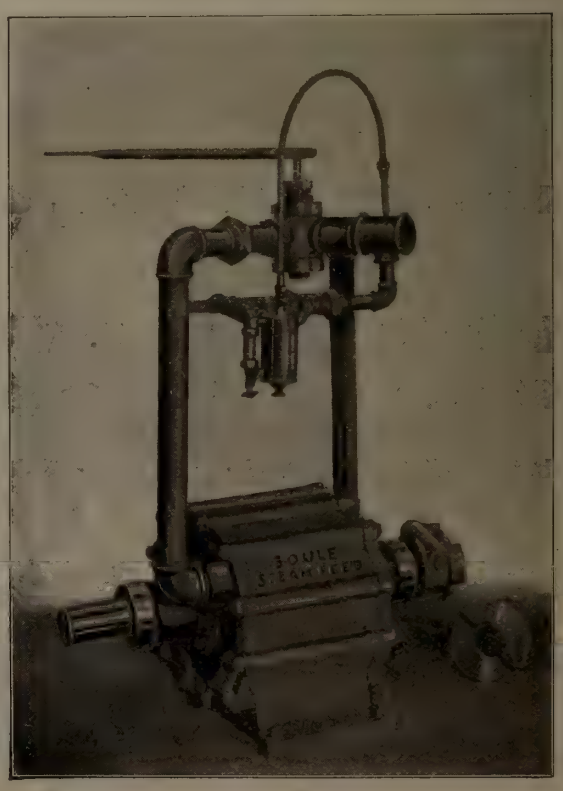

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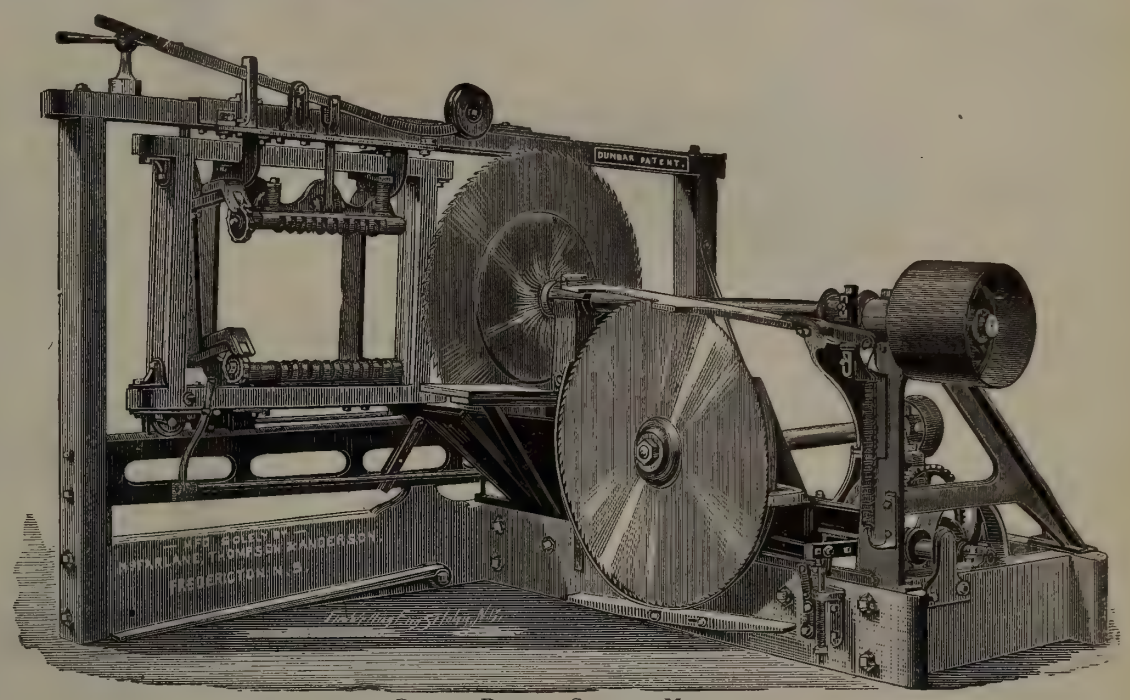

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The McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Dunbar Shingle Machine is a record breaker in the west—(New Whatcom Blade, Washington State). The following may be of interest to mill operatives and others; it is, we believe, the best six day record ever made on this class of machine—a Dunbar upright; the bolts were taken as they came from the woods, without selection, and were a good average quality. This remarkable run was accomplished recently at the George A. Cooper mill, Chuckanut siding: Total cut for six days, 2 shifts of 10 hours each per day, 394,000 eighteen inch shingles. In the day shift, Harry A. Edison, sawyer, cut 218,000, an average cut of 36½ thousand, and the night shift, Levi Loop, sawyer, cut 176,000, an average of 29⅓ thousand of eighteen inch shingles per day.

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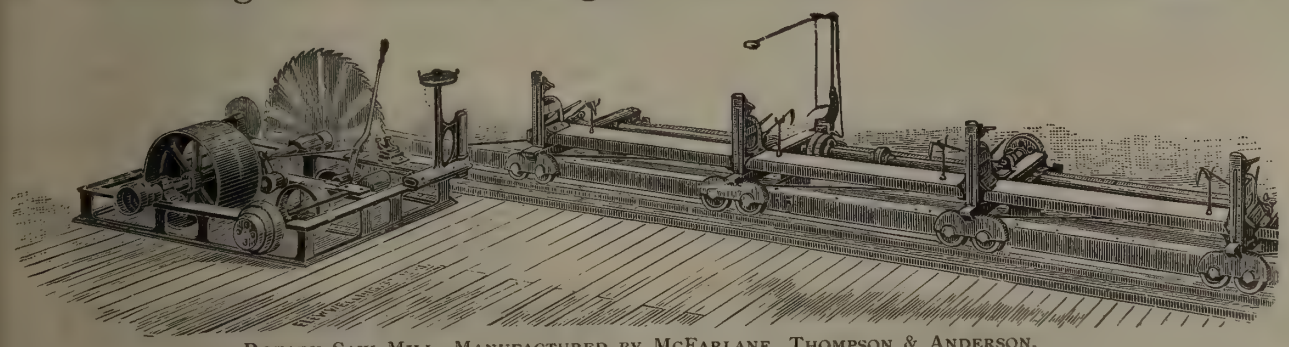

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Latest Bulletin from the seat of war, October 17th, 1901—From the Metis Lumber Co., Price, Que., in reference to the 15 Shingle Machines sold them last season:

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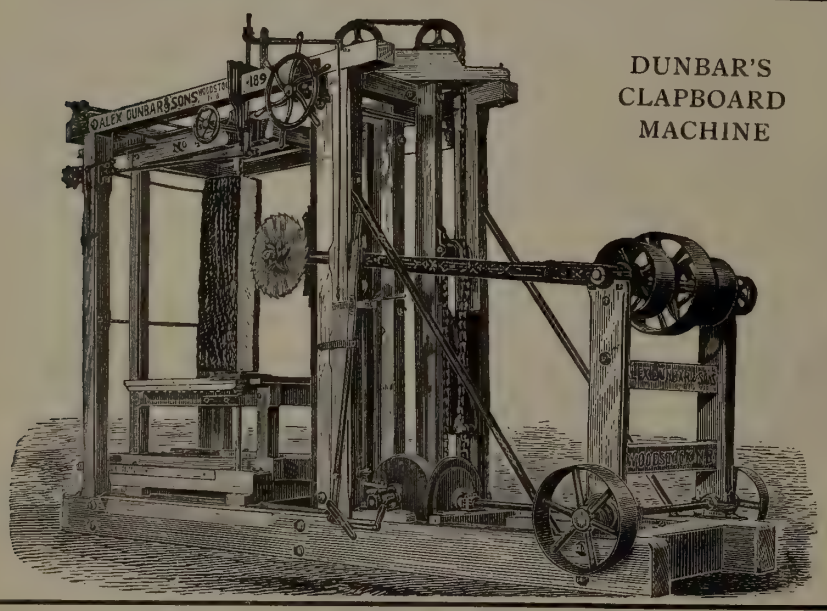

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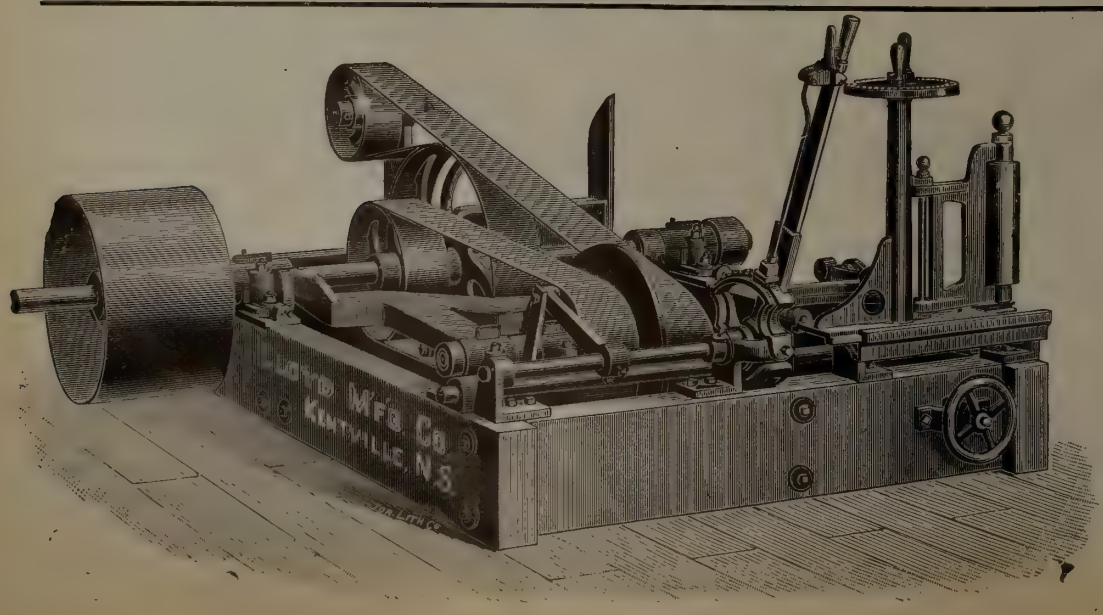

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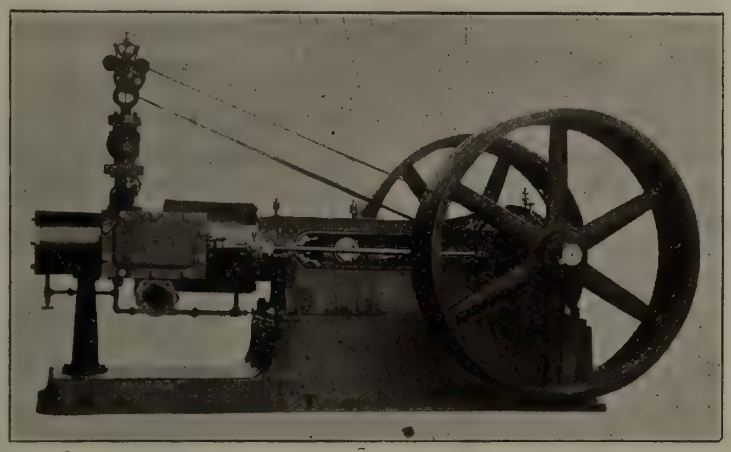

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All Steam Users are interested.
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Medium Speed
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Perfect Design
Built in all cases by
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Our Chisel-Tooth Saw is adapted to all kinds and conditions of sawing, and does equally well in hard or soft woods, winter or summer, large or small mills.

It increases the output of the mill, requires less power and makes better lumber at less cost than any other saw.

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A prominent lumber firm bought a Mumford Portable Boiler for one of their sawmills, and a short time afterwards wrote us as follows:

"We are delighted with the new Mumford Portable Boiler. It is all that we expected, in fact it gives perfect satisfaction. Its heating capacity is away beyond the old style Monarch boiler that we had."

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Our **Hoisting Engines, Cable Carriages** and other apparatus are specially adapted for the work.

There are more of our Cableways in use than any other.

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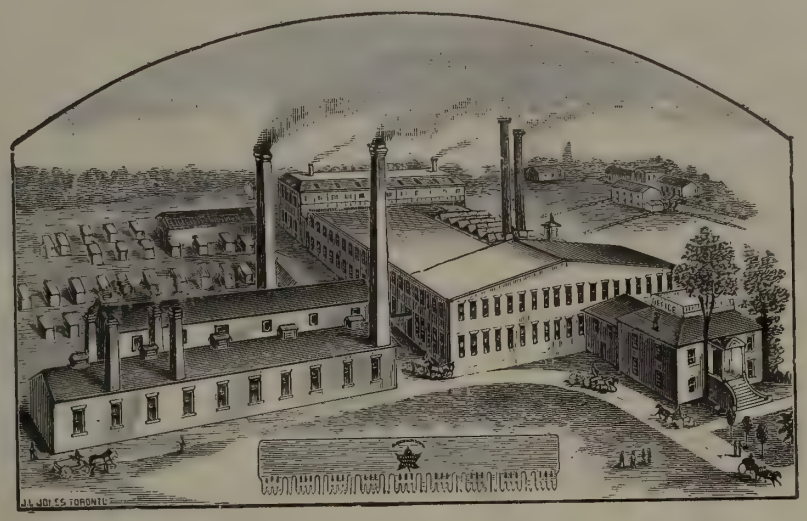

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GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor — Save Gumming
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This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

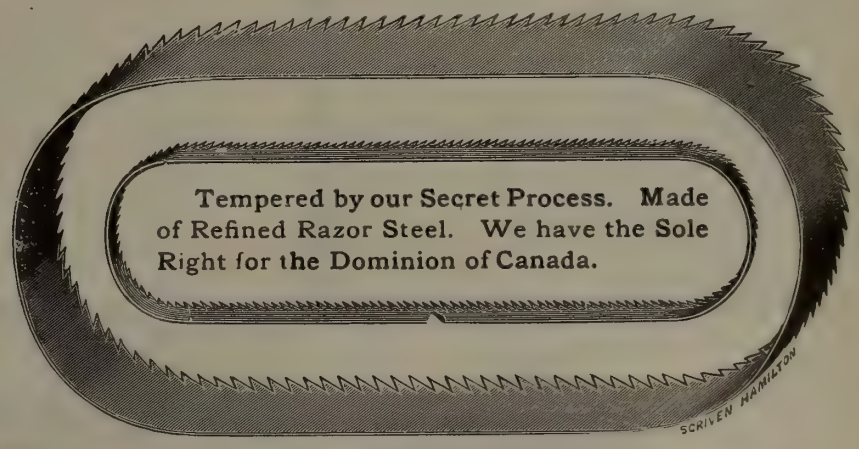
MANUFACTURED BY

SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. **On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.**

We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.


Tempered by our Secret Process. Made of Refined Razor Steel. We have the Sole Right for the Dominion of Canada.
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We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Swedish Steel imported direct, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

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NEW YORK SAWWORKS
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Saws for Saw-Mills.
Our Saws are Fully Warranted in Temper, Tension, Toughness and Workmanship.
The Oldham Saws are fully warranted against all defects, VISIBLE or INVISIBLE.

There are SAWS and SAWS

The saws we make are perfect in workmanship and superior in finish.

For Temper,
Tension,
Toughness

They are the Best.

Every saw we make for you is a bid for your next order.

There are other saws besides ours for which you pay the same price, but you cannot find others that stand the wear and tear, or present such an unbroken front in all kinds of work

If low prices make a bargain high quality doubles it, that is why we are sure of our ground.

In the make up of our saws the trouble arising from others poorly made are foreseen and obviated.

If poor saws reach your filing room it not only costs money to make them ready for the mill ; but they cause constant worry to the filer and sawyer ; and to yourself—by turning out lumber not sawed to the desired standard—thus causing general

Dissatisfaction

We could make saws at much less than it now costs us and get as much for them ; but we maintain our standard because we have found that it pays to make the best.

We honestly believe—or we would not make the statement—that we are making better saws than can be had anywhere else.

In every case we guarantee perfect

Satisfaction

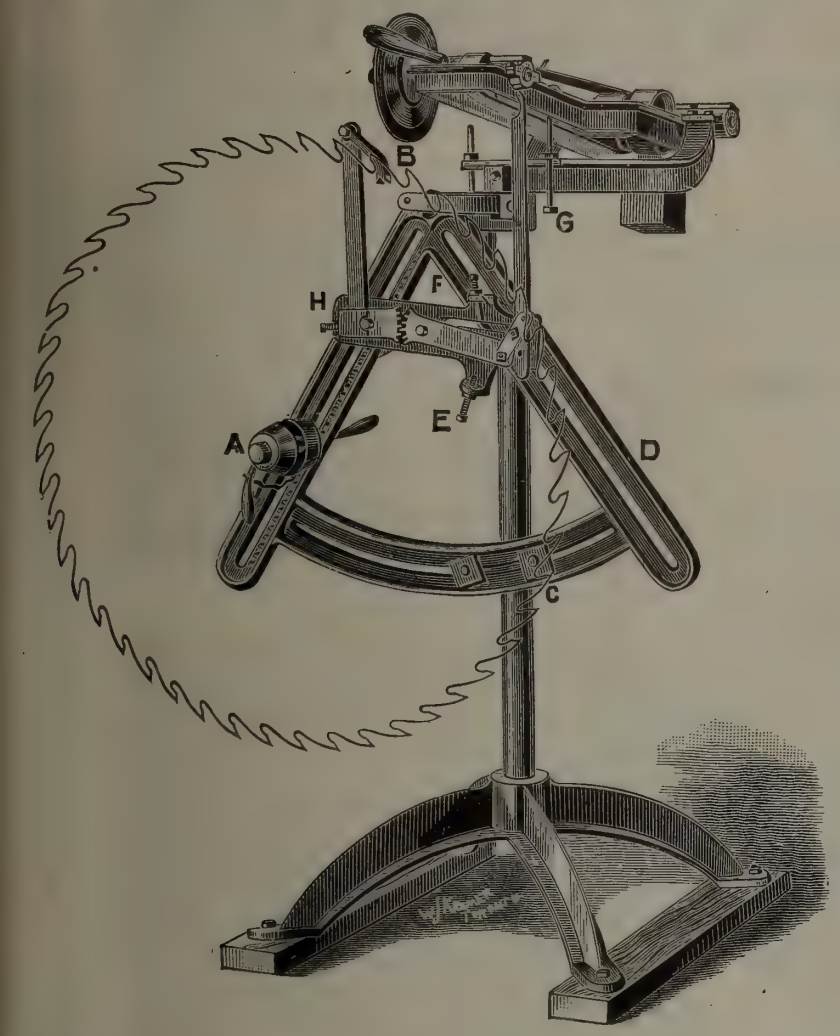
Certainly

The foregoing propositions speak for themselves.

When once you have tried an "Oldham" Saw you will be surprised to find how much you did not know about good saws, and you will never know what the best is until you do try them.

JOSHUA OLDHAM & SONS
(INCORPORATED)
DOUBLE EDGE BAND SAWS
NEW YORK SAW WORKS

The XXX Saw Gummer and Sharpener



Has no Rival

FOR VARIETY, CAPACITY OR QUALITY OF WORK

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SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS

Will take saws from 6 inches to 6 feet diameter; sets the saw forward one tooth at a time automatically; sharpens any saw perfectly, giving the teeth any desired pitch, and making all the teeth exactly alike. Will sharpen 20 teeth in an ordinary saw mill in one minute, or 100 teeth in a shingle saw in four or five minutes. The cut shows outline of mill saw 54-inch diameter.

PEMBROKE, ONT.

MR. F. J. DRAKE, Belleville.

Dear Sir,—Re the conversation you had with our manager, I am instructed to inform you that the machine we purchased from you early last spring has proved to be a very useful piece of machinery. Our Mr. McCool, who uses it, is greatly pleased with it, and recommends it to any person who may require a Saw Filer. Wishing you every success with your Filer, we remain,

Yours truly,
(signed) THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.
Per W. H. Bromley.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

Manufactured Only by . . .

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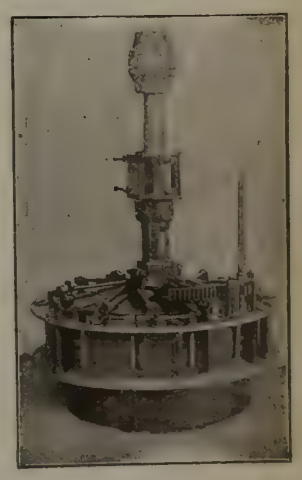
Now is the best possible time for replacing your old, worn-out wheel with a new Turbine that will save Worry, save Time, and make Money for you. If you want a well built wheel, a wheel that will give you steady reliable power every day, a wheel that will save water, a wheel that will last you a lifetime, and that is sold at a reasonable price, then write us for catalogue and prices on the



Standard Leffel and Vulcan Turbines.

They are better developers to-day than ever before, and are growing in popularity, as our order books show.

We have now for distribution our new **SAW** and **SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY CATALOGUES,** with engravings and descriptions of our machines with their latest improvements. We will be glad to send you one on receipt of your address. You cannot buy a better Portable Mill than the "Lane Improved".

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Sweaters
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Our **TENT AND TARPAULIN FACTORY** is now the most complete and largest in Canada, and we use only "Woods" special "Non-Absorbent" Duck. Our work is guaranteed. All we ask is an opportunity to compete for your business.

If you require anything from a Six-Men to a Stable Tent let us know and we will submit price by return, and guarantee prompt delivery of goods.

Over two hundred hands are employed in our clothing factory turning out the very best **OVERALLS, SMOCKS, PANTS, TOP SHIRTS, KERSEY AND MACKINAW COODS.** As these are made for Lumbermen, the Quality, Workmanship and Fit are the Best. All Garments are roomy and material most durable. Hand-Knit Mitts, Socks and all kinds Underwear.

Our Agents will call on you with a full line of our goods, **Blankets, Moccasins, Axes, Snowshoes, Skowhegans** (Palmer's or Henderson's), **Etc.**

Save wholesaler's profit and buy direct from maker, and at same time get all goods in one shipment.

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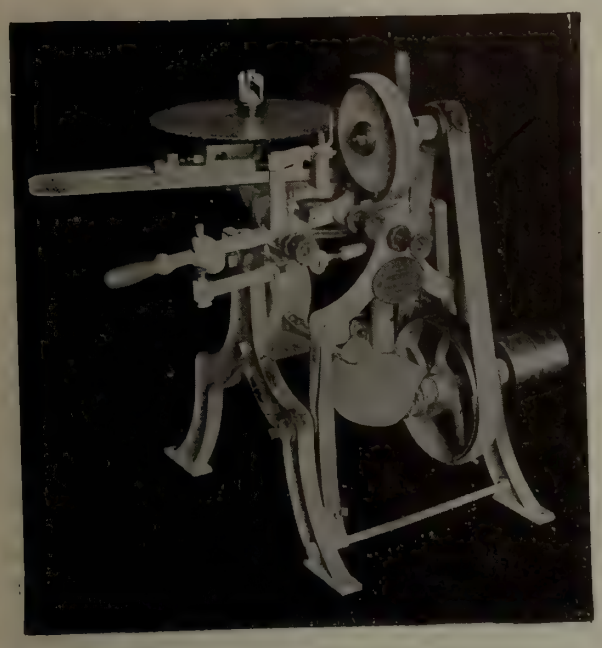
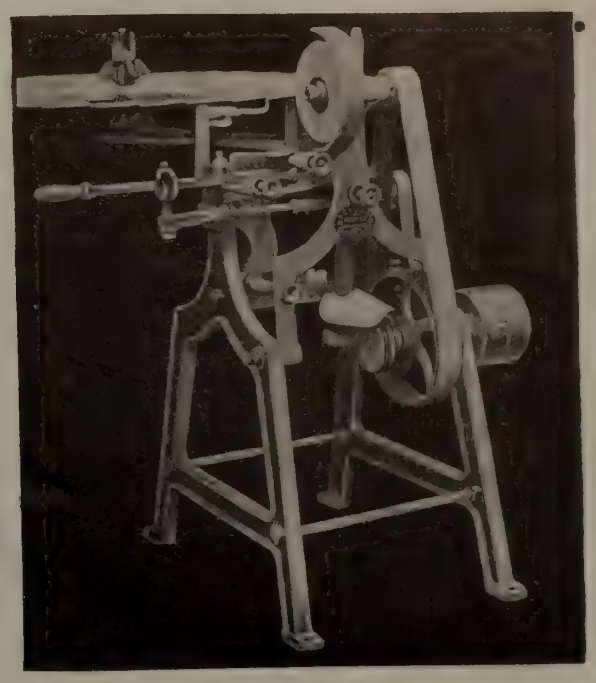


ROGERS' SAW FILERS



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For Circulars up to 40 inches

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For Saws up to 48 inches diameter

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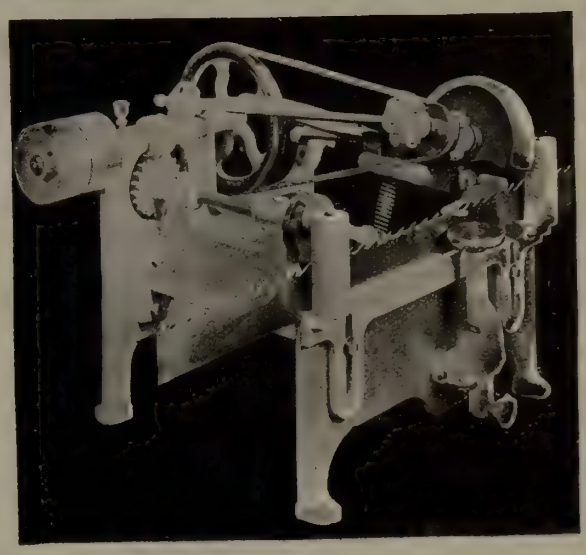
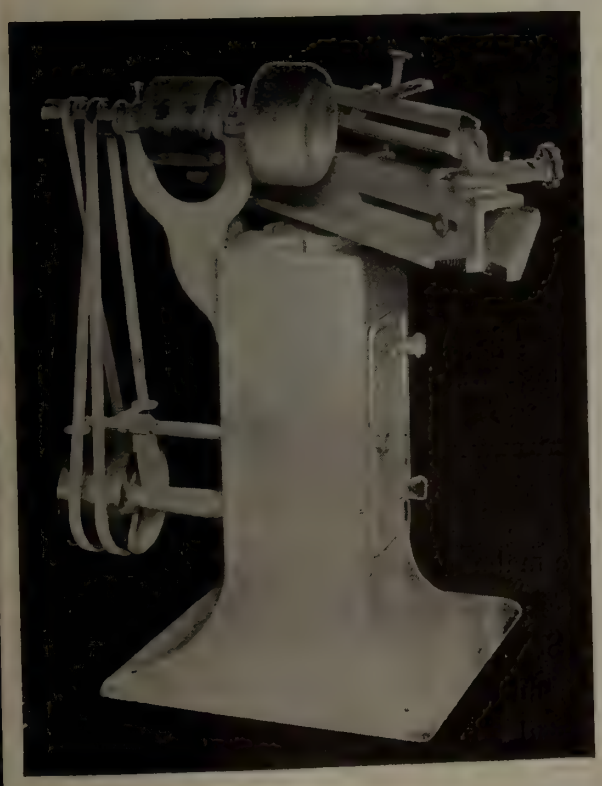


Rogers' Band Saw Sharpener

Hart Emery Wheel Company
Limited

Hamilton, Canada



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To Gum Circular Saws to 84 In. diameter

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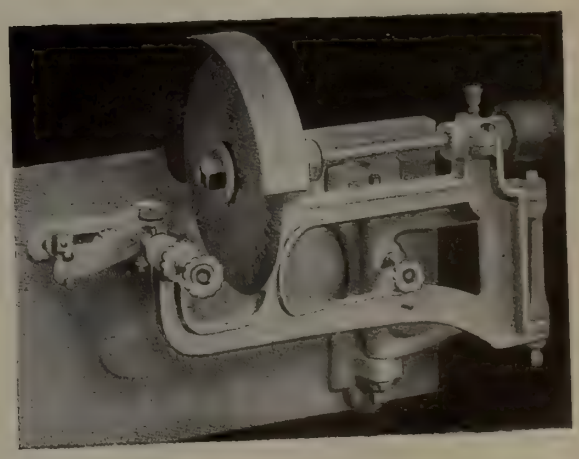
For Knives 26 to 54 inches long



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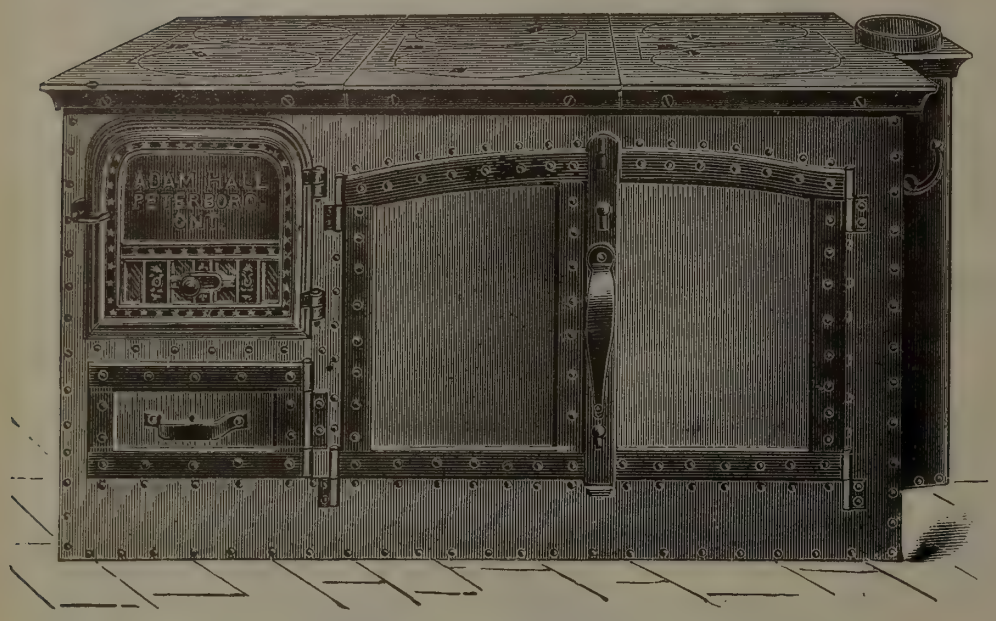
For Lumbermen's and Railway Camps, Boarding Houses and Hotels

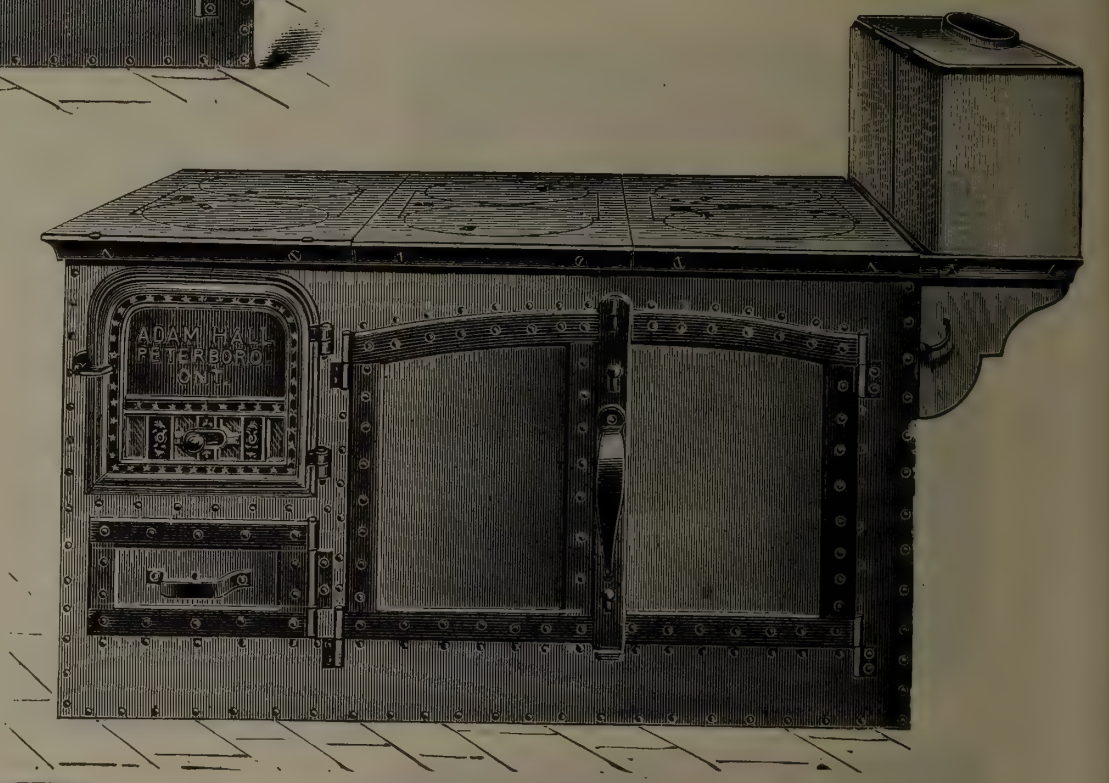


Lumbermen's Six Pot Hole Range.

We have been manufacturing Steel Ranges and Heaters for Lumber Camps for the past Twenty-four Years, and have supplied the wants of nearly all the Lumbermen in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba—they are unexcelled for Baking and Cooking, and are strong and durable.

This No. 1025 Six Pot Hole Range is largely used in Camp of Fifty (50) Men and for use when driving the Rivers. Weighs 400 Pounds.

This No. 1025 Range with 25 Gallon Copper Reservoir is the one we sell the most of, owing to the convenience of having a supply of hot water at all times. Will cook for 50 to 60 men. Weighs 450 pounds.



Lumbermen's Six Pot Hole Range with Reservoir.

Coal or Wood Range for Hotels and Boarding Houses.

This No. 1026 Leader Range with Front Hearth and Copper Reservoir is made for either Coal or Wood and is largely used in Boarding Houses and Hotels. The Wood Range weighs 500 pounds; the Coal Range weighs 600 pounds.

We make a number of other sizes of Ranges, also a **Lumberman's Box Stove** of Heavy Steel Body and Cast Metal Ends, in 36 inch, 42 inch and 48 inch—they are Excellent Heaters Strong and Durable.

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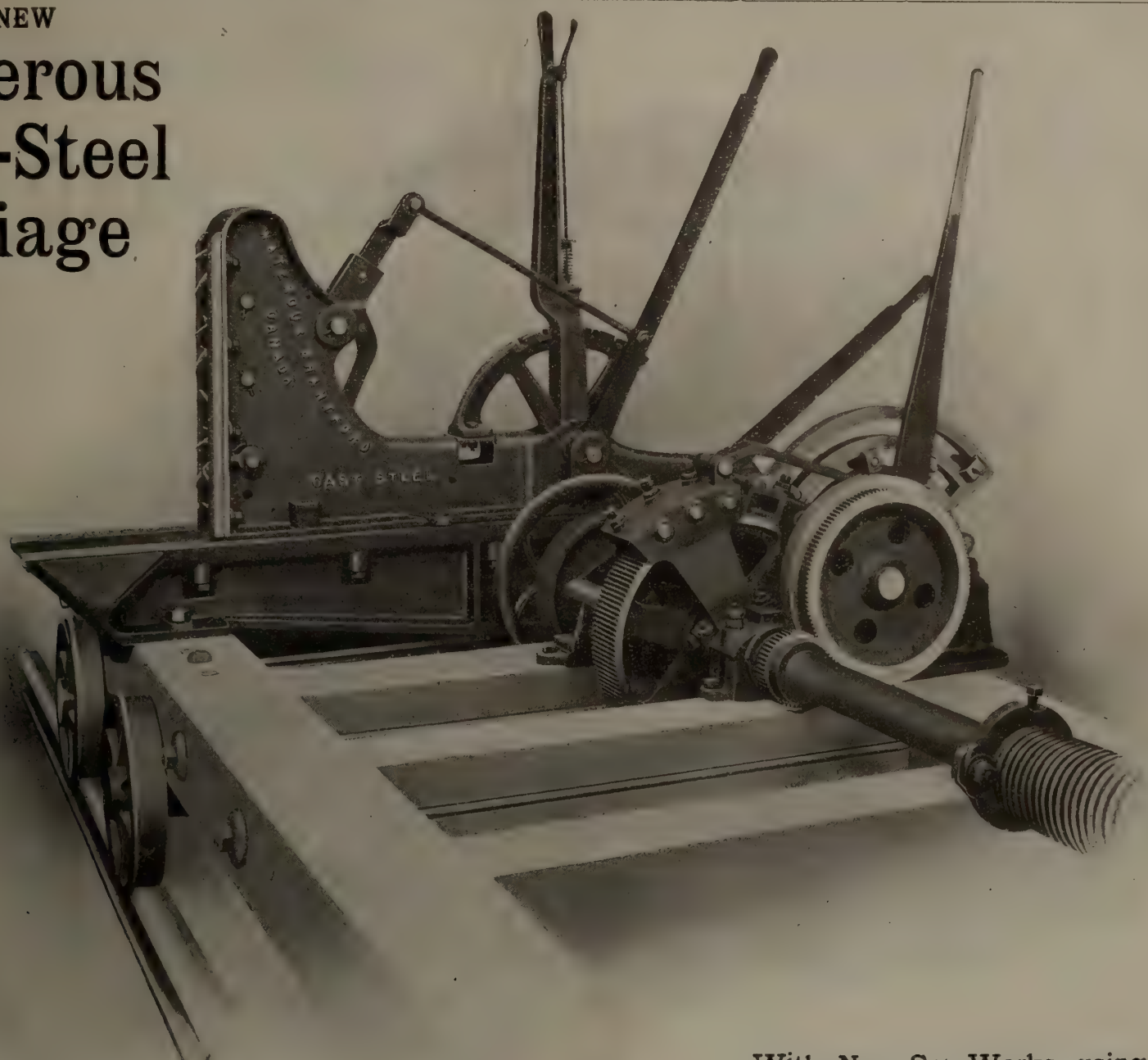
THE NEW

Waterous Cast-Steel Carriage



With New Set Works, using 18 inch Cast Steel Machine Cut Wheel, 4 inch face.

Dogs frequently connected and all operated by one lever.

Framed heavily with solid oak timber—Built to stand the heaviest work and the most severe action of Steam Nigger.
When furnished with our . . . .

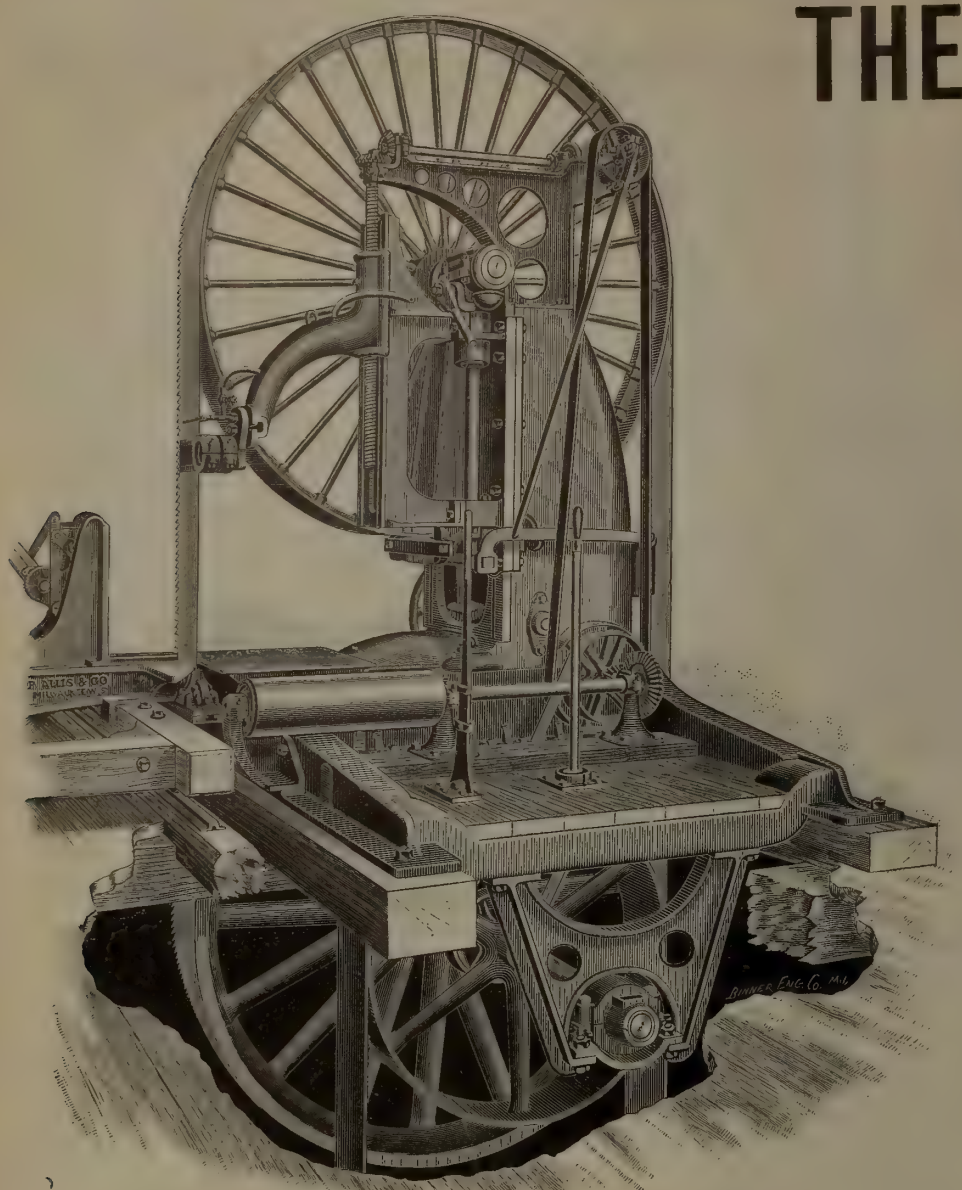
Steam Setter, Direct Steam Feed, Allis Double Cutting Band

you have the speediest combination procurable.

WE BUILD EVERYTHING FOR THE SAW MILL

Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, Canada

Branch Offices: WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER



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SINGLE CUTTING.

The Most Popular Band Mill in America.

Over 100 in operation in Canada.

You can rely on the Allis Band-mill giving the maximum cut with a minimum expense. Very easy on saws Tension most sensitive.

THE DOUBLE CUTTING ALLIS BAND MILL

This new improvement we have made this season is a great success. It is simple, easily handled—with the appliances we furnish—increases output 30 to 40 per cent. at no increased cost of labor.

Better let us change your single cutter to a double cutter for next season. Saws and mill as easily cared for as a single cutter.

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LIMITED

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Write us for Particulars.

Have your machine room equipped with our **Shavings Exhaust System**. It saves time and money. Our Planing Mill Exhausters and Patent Dust and Shavings Separators are acknowledged by all the leading manufacturers to be the best obtainable. We are fully prepared to enter into contracts to remove refuse from woodworking machines, placing the system in running order and with guararanteed satisfaction.

The McEachren Heating and Ventilating Co.,

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The Moist Air System

is the most successful system of lumber drying when it is correctly applied. It dries stock in much less time than any other system, and is in itself an assurance of absolute safety from the dangers that infest all other processes.

There is no kiln on the market wherein the Moist Air System has been brought to such perfection and simplicity as in

THE STANDARD DRY KILN

Our Kiln is sold under a copper-fastened guarantee. But even if this were not the case, the hundreds of strong testimonials from prominent lumber manufacturers would convince you that you risk no loss in investing your money in THE STANDARD.

Write for our Catalogue "D" and read them.

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THE STANDARD DRY KILN Co
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE DRY KILN THAT DOES NOT Disappoint

LIGHT ON ABC APPARATUS

PERFECTION

is the only word to describe the results obtained by the use of the

"A B C"
MOIST AIR DRY KILN

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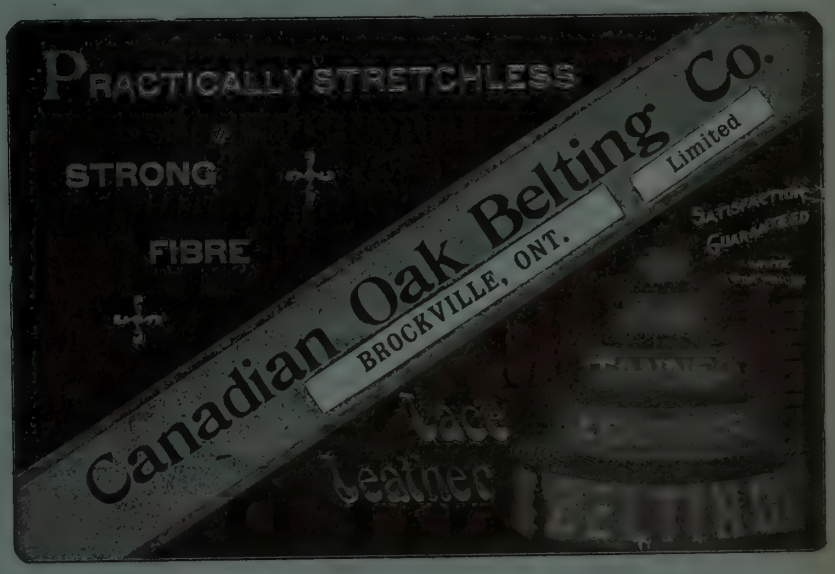

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WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR THESE GOODS

OUR CRESCENT AXE is made of the finest steel, perfectly tempered and thoroughly tested.

OUR NEW PEAVY has a fin running from base of hook to point of socket, and is made of the finest material.

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THE JAMES ROBERTSON CO., Limited.

Manufacturers of... Saws of All Description

A Full line of Mill Rubber and Leather Metal, &c., always

Supplies, including Belting, Babbit carried in stock.

Head Office:
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Factories at
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ALL OUR SAWS FULLY WARRANTED

Orders promptly attended to.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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Correspondence Solicited.

RIGE, LEWIS & SON
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Lumbermen's Supplies

SAWS	Chain	Steel	AXES	Peavys	Boot Calks	ROPE
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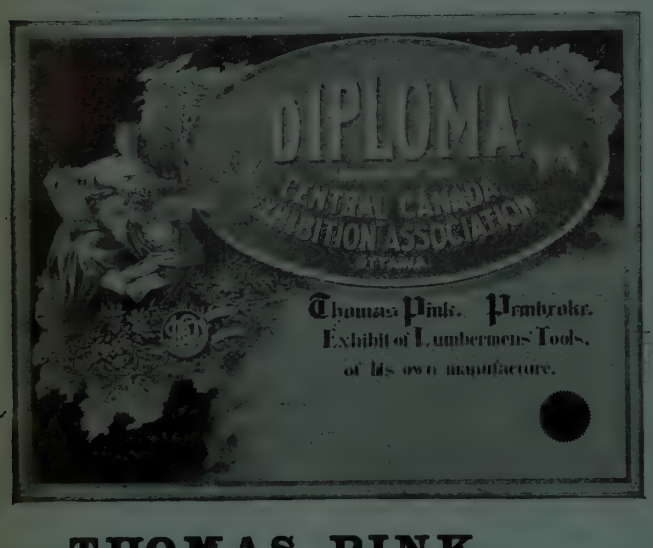

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Pembroke, Ont.

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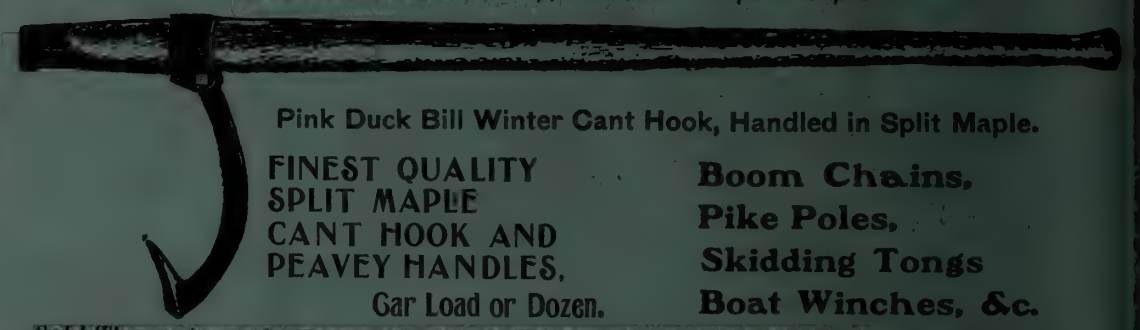
PINK LUMBERING TOOLS

The Standard Tools

In Every Province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, Etc.

Pink Round Bill Peavey, Handled in Split Maple



Pink Duck Bill Winter Cant Hook, Handled in Split Maple.

FINEST QUALITY SPLIT MAPLE CANT HOOK AND PEAVEY HANDLES, Car Load or Dozen.

Boom Chains,
Pike Poles,
Skidding Tongs
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Sold Throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

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SAW MILLS.—Complete equipments, on either the Circular, Band or Gang systems, manufactured, erected and handed over under guarantee to produce a specified output. We have been doing this sort of thing for years.

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16x36 Brown automatic.
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10x12 Slide Valve.
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Also a large number of smaller Engines thoroughly refitted for immediate shipment.

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17x17 thoroughly refitted.
12x12 " "
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14 H.P. new.
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Also several good 2nd-hand Gas Engines.

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86 Dia. x 18 ft. in first class order.
70 " x 13 ft. 8 in. first class order.
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8 x 5 x 12 new.
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6½ x 8 Double Cyl. Single Drum.
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Any Size Rock Drills

All kinds of Iron Working Machine Tools, viz., Drills, Lathes, Shapers, Planers, Milling Machines, Grinders, also supplies for same.

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24" new Ballantyne planer.
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Any size ready to Ship within 24 hours of receipt of order at our Mill. Ordinary sizes ready at once or within 12 hours.

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"Forsyth Seamless" for the more crowning pulleys.
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Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 8. | TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST, 1902 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

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Tents and Tarpaulins made of our special non-absorbent duck. Overalls, Top Shirts, Driving Pants, Shoes and Hats, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, etc.
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UNEXCELLED
SHINGLE SAWS

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There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.

MILL STREAM, QUE., on I. C. R'y, December 17th, 1894.

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DEAR SIRS,—Driving a 20 in. 13 gauge saw into frozen hardwood, using a 9 in. 4-ply belt, if it can be done satisfactorily, is a very severe test. Your saws have stood that test better than any I have tried. I have been experimenting with different makes—both home and imported—during the last five years, and give yours the preference. Last order is just to hand and will report on them by and bye.

Yours very truly, JAMES McKINLAY.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

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DEAR SIRS,—In regard to your Shingle Saws, you can say that I have been using Shingle Saws of your make (Simonds) for the past four years, and they have given good satisfaction. I am running nine machines and use a good many saws, but have never had a saw yet that did not work satisfactorily. Before using your saws I used saws of American make, which worked well but after giving your saw a trial have continued to use yours, as theyare cheaper, and in regard to working qualities are all that is needed.

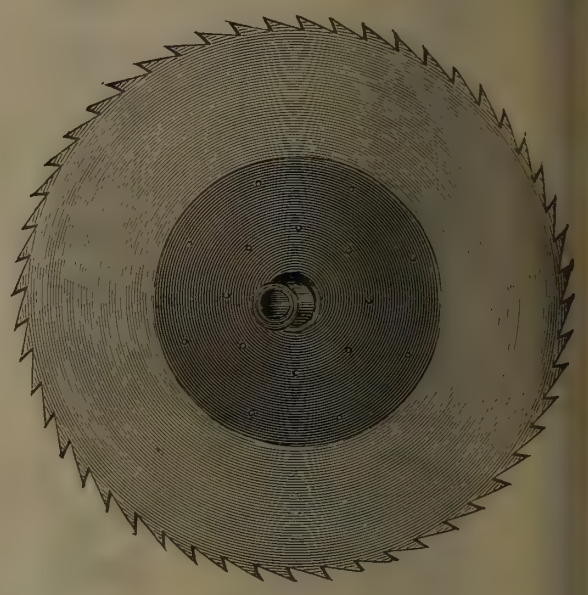
Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

CLAVERING, ONT., May 3rd, 1897.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I have ever had in my mill, and would recommend the SIMONDS' Process Saws to all mill men in need of circular saws. Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one. W.G.S.



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These Saws are made from the best DOUBLE REFINED SILVER STEEL, warranted four gauges thinner on back than front, and the only Saws on the market that are a perfect taper from the points of the teeth to the back, and require less Set than any other Cross-Cut Saw.

They are tempered by the Simonds' Patert Process insuring a perfectly uniform temper throughout the plate, and stand without a rival as the BEST, FASTEST, AND EASIEST-CUTTING SAW KNOWN. A gauge to regulate the clearing teeth is furnished with each saw.

Directions for Setting and Filing are plainly Etched on every Saw. None genuine without our Registered Trade Mark as shown in cut.

THE "LEADER" SAW SWAGE

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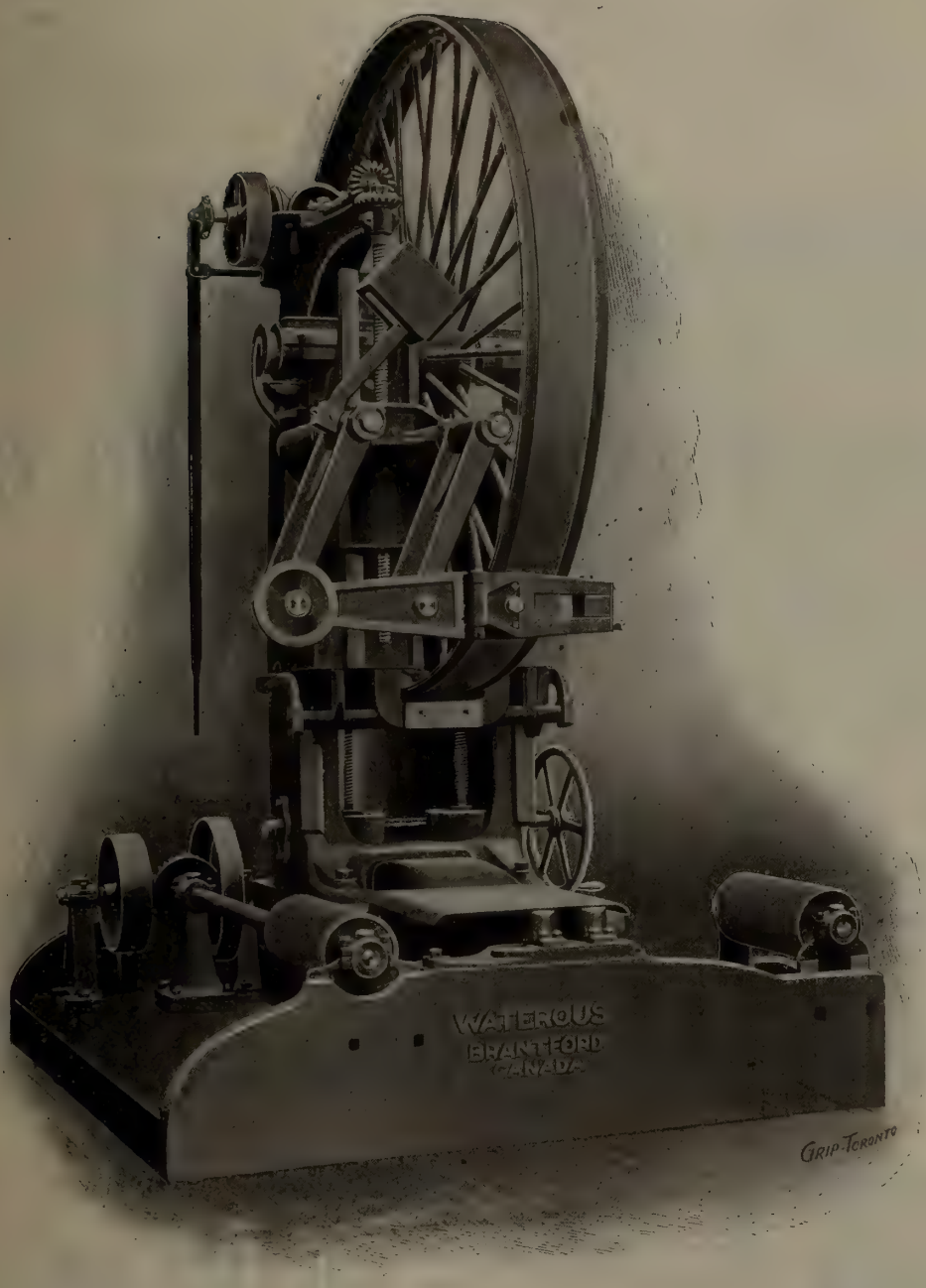

The Allis Double Cutting Addition to your Band Mill will increase the capacity of your output from 30 to 40 per cent. without increasing the labor cost a cent.

It cuts both ways--divides your expenses—multiplies your profits.

The cut shown herewith shows how simple and solid this attachment is. It can be kept in order easily, requires no unusual skill to operate, can be attached to any Allis Band Mill, and will effect at least a one-third increase in the output without increased labor cost.

It can be attached to any Allis Band Mill and secure perfect operation, requires no more skill to handle and is as easily cared for as a single band mill.

You are losing profits every day you neglect to secure this attachment.

Write to us and let us tell you more about increasing the net profits of your Band Mill by use of the Allis machinery.

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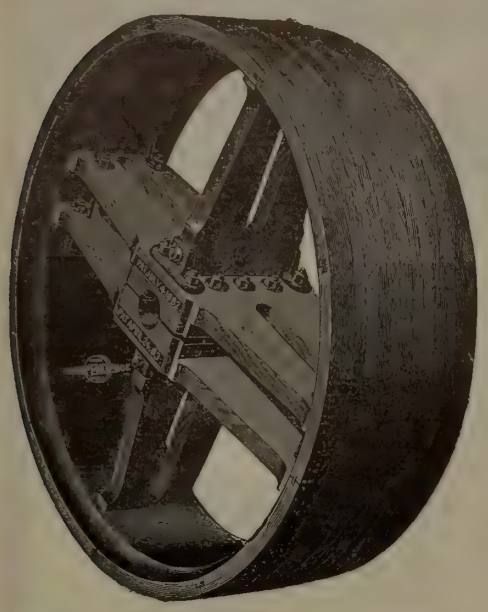
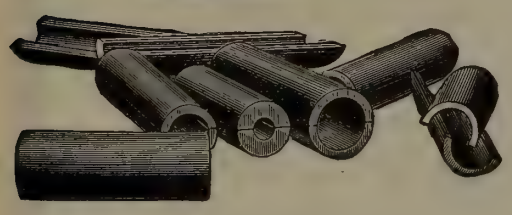
FOR SAW MILLS

Dodge Patent Independence Wood Split Pulley with Patent Standardized Bushing System.





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Arms and Hub of Sound Hard Maple.
Bushings Turned and Bored from the Solid Square.
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Maple Rims turned all over.
All bolts made of "Bolt" Iron, pointed and "Hex" Nuts only used.
Finish Absolutely Water-Proof.

All Pulleys Guaranteed for Heavy Saw Mill Work.
Quick Shipments. Reasonable Prices.

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LARGE STOCK Special Crucible Steel PROMPT SHIPMENT

WIRE ROPE
For Hoisting, Haulage, Alligators, Logging, Etc.

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WIRE ROPE
For Alligators, Hoisting and Haulage, Boom and Fall Ropes, Etc.
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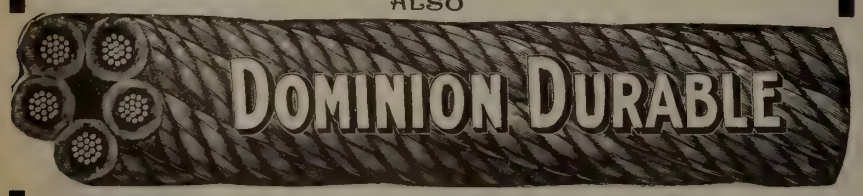

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Babbit Metals	Phosphor Tin	Pig Tin	Antimony
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Everything for Power.
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Engines and Boilers, Complete Saw-Mill Outfits, Shingle, Lath and Edger Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery of every description.
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 8. } TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST, 1902 { TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

FORESTRY EXHIBIT AT THE MANITOBA FAIRS.

Last year a forestry exhibit was made at the summer fairs in Winnipeg and Brandon, Man. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry, who, in his report to the Department of Interior, thus refers to the work :

"Towards the end of June I received instructions to get up an exhibit to be shown at the summer fairs in Brandon and Winnipeg held at the end of July and beginning of August. Owing to the short time given for the preparation of the exhibit the collecting of native woods was necessarily done hurriedly, and only average specimens were obtained. Some varieties we had not time to procure at all. The wood being green, it was not possible to finish it off at all to show the grain. The exhibit consisted of sections of as many of the native woods as we could collect in the time, and alongside of these were shown sections of the same and other introduced varieties grown under cultivation, affording a good comparison as to the rates of growth under natural and artificial conditions. The varieties of native woods shown were: Elm, scrub oak, basswood, white spruce, iron wood, green ash, birch (white), native white poplar, Manitoba maple, balm of gilead, and western black willow. Most of these were cut near Nelson, in southern Manitoba, and a few in the Turtle Mountains. The spruce came from the Riding Mountains. Seedlings, one, two and three years old, of the varieties of trees best suited for planting in this country were shown growing in boxes. Seed and cones were put up in glass jars, and the leaves of the principal trees were pressed and mounted on sheets."

DOMINION FORESTRY EXHIBIT AT THE MANITOBA FAIRS.

ELECTRICITY AS RELATED TO THE LUMBER INTERESTS.

The attention of lumbermen, as indeed of every mill man, has been directed at times in recent years to the advantages of the electric drive over the various forms of mechanical drive. Up to the present time, however, only a few lumber mills have adopted the electric drive. I believe the next year will witness a marked increase in the electrical H. P. used in the driving of lumber mills. I believe the history of the electrically driven cotton mills will be repeated as the electrically driven lumber mill. The first textile establishments using electrical transmission were in Connecticut and Massachusetts, but to the southern manufacturer is due the honor of first adopting the system which is now in most general use. The operation of the large cotton mills at Columbia, S. C., by a large number of small electric motors was so successful and satisfactory that many large mills soon followed their lead, using both steam and water power for the generation of the electric current. In June, 1899, the total electric power used in the driving of textile establishments was 13,000 H. P. One year from that time this amount was increased to 30,000 H. P., with more rapid growth since. On the surface of these facts is an unanswerable argument : If textile manufacturers have found it to their interest to use electrical transmission, even when the electrical energy had to be generated by steam, how much greater benefit should accrue to the lumber mill when the power is more widely scattered; the convenient and cheap handling of the product is one of the most important items, and when a tramway or cableway may be operated by electric power if desired. I believe portable motors can even be taken into the forest and used for felling the trees.

If I were allowed a lengthy discussion I would be glad to point out to you in detail the advantages of the electric drive. Dr. Bell, in his book on "Electric Power Transmission," gives the following comparison of the efficiencies of the various methods of transmission of power:

System.	Efficiency. Per cent. Full Load.	Efficiency. Half Load.
Wire Rope	68	46
Hydraulic high pressure	53	45
Hydraulic low pressure	50	50
Pneumatic	50	40
Pneumatic re-heated (virtual efficiency)	65	50
Electric	73	65

LOG HAULING MACHINES.

The lumbering operations of Lawrence, Newhall & Page are conducted near Eustis, Maine. Last winter they emp'oyed two machines for the hauling of logs which are said to have accomplished good results. The inventor of the machine, shown in the accompanying engraving, is Mr. A. O. Lombard, of Waterville, Maine, who has designed several pulp wood machines. The builder and mechanical engineer was Mr. Samuel W. Lombard, brother of the inventor.

The first machine built was the steam machine, which was used in the winter of 1900 and transported logs over a distance of about 25 miles at an average of four miles an hour. This machine is constructed of very heavy ma terial. It is fitted with a 25 horse power reversible engine. The drivers are endless lagg beds supported by roller bearings, and the frame of the bed is so pivoted that it adjusts itself to all cradle knolls. The machine weighs fourteen tons. The cog gear of the machine is so constructed that no matter what the position of the machine, the gear is always in place. In operating this machine the waggon sleds

HAULING LOGS IN THE MAINE WOODS.

are loaded just as though they were to be drawn by horses.

During the summer of 1901 Mr. Lombard invented a second machine, to be operated by electricity rather than steam. The frame of this machine, built like that of a common flat car, is 20 feet long and 6 feet wide. It is fitted with two 25 horse power Westinghouse controllers, and so geared that when the motors are running at normal speed the machine travels at about four miles an hour. This machine is fitted with a rocker pivotted over the axle of the machine so that one end of the load may be placed on the machine and the other end on a common wagon sled; and as many more sleds be attached to the load as the machine will haul.

The trolley system employed consists of two trolley wires strung about eighteen inches apart at the side of the road supported by braces to the poles, and upon these run a miniature trolley car which makes the necessary circuit. The power house is located on Alder stream, the fall being ten feet. It is equipped with a 17 inch Leffel water wheel furnishing 110 horse power. Belted direct to this is an Edison generator. There is a reserve steam plant of 20 horse power which can be attached to the generator when the water is low.

The electric machine was given several trials during the past winter and was found fairly successful. With some minor alterations which will be made this summer the inventor expects to have a machine which will produce wonderful results when it is put into the woods next winter.

THE WHITE SPRUCE.

The Spruce has been an important timber tree in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ever since the disappearance of the pine, but farther west the latter has overshadowed it up to the present, and it is only in recent years, with the great expansion of the pulp and paper industry, that it has begun to be realized what a great part the spruce is destined to play in the future history of Canada. The pulp-wood forests in Eastern Canada have been estimated as covering an area forty-four times that of England, or, by another calculation, an area of 219,259,958 acres, while in northern British Columbia there is stated to be a forest of spruce the immensity of which cannot be conceived of by any person who has not seen it. There is in the Dominion a supply in abuudance to meet the needs of the world, and it becomes our citizens, as thinking men and Canadians, to take due care that this great source of comfort and prosperity, which we can destroy in a day but cannot re-create in a century, be managed with skill and wisdom, so that not only shall the present need be supplied but the Canada of the future shall enter into an inheritance that shall stand as a monument to the wisdom and foresight of a generation that had sufficient power of imagination to have a vision of what the coming years might be, and strength enough to ensure that it should become a reality.

The spruces and other firs are differentiated from the pines by having their much shorter leaves arranged singly along the branches instead of two or more in a sheath, and the spruces have the additional distinguishing feature that the leaves are terete or four-sided. The White Spruce (Picea alba or Abies alba) attains a height of 100 feet and is a beautiful tree when growing in the open, its straight branches spreading in rows from the trunk and decreasing in extent from the bottom upward so as to give a pyramidal form to the whole. The foliage is light in color, sometimes approaching to a glaucous white. The branchlets are glabious, that is smooth or devoid of hairs, and this is, one of the chief distinctions between this and the Black Spruce. The cones are one to two inches in length, longer and slenderer than those of the Black Spruce, and drop from the branches. They are green at first, later changing to a brown or straw color, and the edges of the scales are entire. An examination of the cone is considered necessary to finally determine the species. The leaves, when crushed, have a peculiar feline odor, and for this reason it is not advisable to use this species in the manufacture of spruce beer.

The range of the White Spruce is from Nova Scotia westward to the Rocky Mountains and north indefinitely, it being yet undecided whether this or the Black Spruce has the more northern habitat. The White Spruce shows a preference for the higher and drier situations. It reaches tree-like proportions in about thirty years and is mature in one hundred, but in the Atlantic Provinces the rate may be more rapid. This is the timber tree among the Canadian spruces, and produces a white, clear, easily-worked lumber, a large part of which is exported to Great Britain.

The process by which this tree is turned into pulp and the qualities possessed by it which make it suitable for this purpose form a subject of much interest. The woody parts of the tree are largely built up of cellular tissue, or woody fibre. A fibre of good length and toughness ensures a strong paper, and a clean, white wood is a requisite for the production of a properly colored pulp. These qualities are found pre-eminently in the wood of the spruce tree. There are, however, other substances, such as resin, etc., in the tree structure, and the object of the manufacturer is to separate the wood fibre from the incrusting substances. The most simple method adopted is that for the production of mechanical pulp, which simply consists of breaking up the wood by pressure against a grindstone under a stream of water. This is a comparatively cheap process, but it results in the breaking up of the fibre and does not remove the impurities to any extent.

The chemical process, that which results in the production of what is called "cellulose" to distinguish it from mechanical pulp, is much more intricate and expensive, involving an additional output for boilers, chemicals, etc. The two main chemical agents used are sulphite and caustic soda, and the resultant products are designated as sulphite pulp and soda pulp. The wood is barked, cleaned of knots and imperfections, and after being cut into chips by a strong revolving knife, is placed in the boiler. By the assistance of heat and the pressure developed in consequence the sulphite is driven into the pores of the wood, disolving the resin, and leaving finally the clear white pulp of wood fibre which is drawn off, washed and prepared for shipment by rolling and drying.—Rod and Gun.

Any kind of an advertisement may be better than none at all—but a good one is many thousand times better and costs little more.—The Advisor.

AN IDEAL FILING ROOM.

I want to say something about filing rooms and equipments which may be of value to a few of the many filers, foremen and others interested in this line. Where a shop, factory or mill is doing enough business to require the services of a filer day after day, year in and year out, much of his success depends on the size of the filing room and the quantity and quality of his equipment.

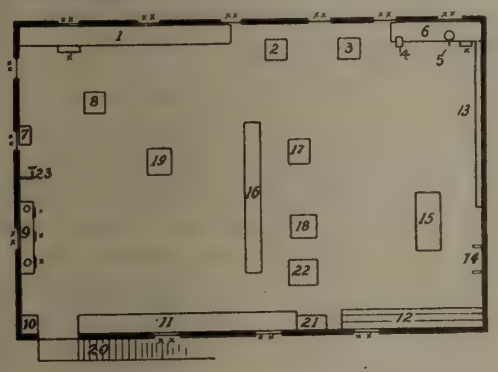
There are many filing rooms whose equipment is far from being complete. Planer knives have to be sent out to be ground; saws have to be sent away to be sheared, retoothed, brazed, etc.; when boxes need babbitting, ladles must be borrowed and the metal heated in the fire room, and many other little jobs have to be done outside, which could be done at home, if the proper equipment were at hand, thereby saving many a dollar and lots of time to the employer.

Many filing rooms are not properly lighted, either naturally or artificially, which is another handicap. I know of one filer, who, when filing a large band saw, is obliged to stand in his own light, and when it gets dark he has to stop work for want of light.

Some filing rooms are laid out with a view to saving space for other work, and the result is a small, crowded corner, poor light and plenty of jar and vibration, caused by the line of shafting, put through from the mill, with which to run the grinders, etc. I have worked in just such places and know how to appreciate a good thing when I get it, and am happy to say I have a filing room now which I think a model for anybody to copy. I take pride in keeping it in good condition, having everything handy and convenient, a place for everything and everything in its place. I herewith give a detailed description of my filing room and its equipment, feeling certain it will serve the majority of purposes.

Room is 30 feet wide and 29 feet deep, with height of 14 to 18 feet. There are six large windows on the front and three on the side, besides some on the back that give an indirect light. In the front and left corner is the bench on which is the band resaw sharpener. This bench has a large drawer for tools, etc. Next is the automatic planer knife grinder, and next to that is the circular saw sharpener for circular rip saws.

In the front and right corner is a bench 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide. On this is a vise and circular saw filing clamp, also a saw set. On the left end I have brazing clamps, gas jet, glue pot, wire belt lacing machine and a clothes closet. On the right end is a rack for all the circular saws, matcher knives, collars, etc., and pegs for unused band saws. On the right end and center is an 8-horse power engine, and in the



PLAN OF FILING ROOM.

1—Band resaw grinder. 2—Automatic knife grinder. 3—Circular saw grinder. 4—Vise. 5—Filing clamps. 6—Bench. 7—Closet for clothes. 8—Belt lacing machine. 9—Brazing clamps. 10—Supply closet. 11—Work bench. 12—Belt shelves. 13—Circular saw rack. 14—Band saw pegs. 15—Engine, 8 h p. 16—Band saw stretcher. 17—Radiator. 18—Forge. 19—Lap grinder. 20—Stairway. 21—Bench. 22—Trap door. 23—Gas jet and glue pot. X—Drawers. XX—Windows.

center of the room is the portable forge, radiator and saw stretcher. On the left end and center is the lap grinder and retoother.

In the back and left corner is a locker for supplies, such as belting, fasteners, rivets, glue, babbit, wire lace coil, rawhide, etc. Next is the main work bench, 10 feet long and 2 feet 3 inches wide, on which I repair belts; back of this is the stairway. There is a small bench for odd ends of belting, etc., and two long shelves on which I keep made-up belts, old belting, arbors, chain belts, pegs, rope, etc.

There is a large trap door in the floor, for various purposes, and a large stepladder and ordinary 15-foot spurred ladder come very handy. I also keep on hand several sets of belt clamps and rods, and several wide boards of various lengths, used in cementing large belts. Seven 16-candle incandescent lights, placed judiciously, give fairly good light, and with a 40-foot and 18-foot extension string light, there is no excuse for working in the dark.

Every tool necessary for a first-class filing room is contained in this room. During hot weather there is a small blower, which can be connected and which sends a cool breeze across the room. There is also an electric bell, used for signals between the foreman's office and the filing room.

I think I have given a pretty fair description of an ideal filing room. I wish every filer had as good a one to work in, for it makes work systematic and easy.—"Judd," in Wood-Worker.

CUTTING BELT HOLES IN FLOORS.

BY "A. B. C."

To those who have occasion to belt machinery through floors, a few remarks on the subject may not come amiss. Of course, most machine operators and mechanics have methods of their own for doing these things, but I have seen men go at such jobs in such a hap-hazard way that a sort of "Oh, that's good enough" job is apt to be the result. There is a right way to do everything, and the right way is always the cheapest in the end. Belt holes are often cut through floors as much by guess as anything else, and when you get through and find you are not in line, then the hole has to be made twice or three times as large as is necessary before a belt will run through it. The result is an unsightly job that will always be an eyesore to the one that did it.

The first item of importance is placing the machine to be belted. As a general rule, a machine can not be put in any old place, but must be set in just exactly a certain spot, in order to not conflict with other machines, posts or other obstacles; sometimes it is necessary to have it right in front of a certain window, in order to get light. So first and foremost, place your machine just where you want it, then go below and see that the countershaft and the drive belt are not going to conflict with any other shafting, belting, beams, or anything of the kind. Also see that you are going to have room on the line shaft to put the drive pulley, for where the pulleys are pretty thickly distributed on the line shaft, and where there are hangers and couplings to look out for, you can not always put a pulley where you would like to. These obstacles can generally be overcome by moving the pulleys on the countershaft, or, if necessary, by moving the machine a few inches one way or the other.

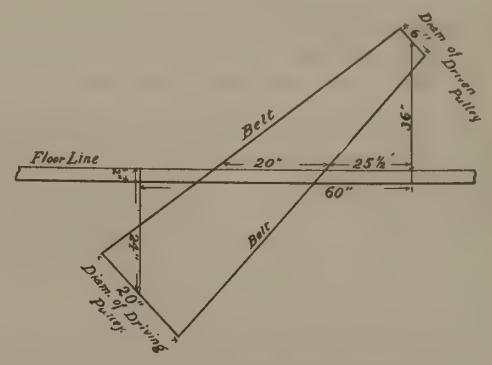
After having seen to these matters, the next step is to line the machine with the line shaft. In order to do this, a line should be drawn on the floor directly over the line shaft. This may be done by squaring from the floor to the center of the line shaft, boring a couple of ¼-inch holes up through the floor at each end of the shaft, drawing a tight chalk line from one to the other, then plumb from one end of the cylinder or arbor on the machine, to the floor, and move the machine till the other end of the cylinder plumbs to the floor the same distance from the chalk line that the first end did. When this is right, the machine may be bolted down.

It is not advisable to put the countershaft directly under the machine, as this gives such a short belt that if the machine is a planer or other machine requiring a good deal of belt power, it is necessary to run the belts very tight, which is hard on the belts and hard on the bearings. It is better, therefore, to put the counter a few feet one way or the other from directly under the cylinder, and it should be toward the feeding-in end of the machine if possible, so the belts will draw from under side of pulleys; and it should be as far in that direction as possible without having it where the belts will be in the way as they come up through the floor.

The counter may be put in proper position by plumbing from the center of end of cylinder to the floor, and boring a ¼-inch hole through the floor, then measuring back 4, 6 or 8 feet, as the case may be, and put up the counter so the edge of the driving pulley on the counter will come directly in line with the hole through the floor, providing the driven pulley on the cylinder above is flush with the end of cylinder, as is generally the case. Then line the counter with the line shaft by means of a long rod or a steel tape, if you have one, so that both ends of counter will be just the same distance from center of line shaft.

Next come the holes through the floor. You have already plumbed from center of cylinder to floor and bored a small hole through. You also have the distance from cylinder to counter, which we will say is 60 inches along the floor. Now get the distance from center of cylinder to floor, which we will say is 36 inches, also the distance from center of counter to floor, which we will call 24 inches.

Next select a clean spot on the floor and draw a line 6 to 7 feet long, with a straightedge. This will be top of floor line. Draw another line parallel to it, 2 inches



PLAN FOR CUTTING BELT HOLES.

below, if the floor is 2 inches thick. Now at the right-hand end of floor line, square up 36 inches, which will be center of cylinder. Then measure back along floor line 60 inches, and from this point square down through floor lines 26 inches, which will give center of counter.

We will say the diameter of driving pulleys on counter is 20 inches and the diameter of driven pulley on cylinder is 6 inches. Draw a line the diameter of driven pulley across the end of 36-inch line at an angle of 45 degrees with floor line, also a line 20 inches (the diameter of driving pulley) across the end of 24-inch line, at the same angle, so that the two pulley diameters will be parallel with each other. Then with a straightedge draw the belt lines from outside to outside of pulley diameters. Where these belt lines intersect the floor line will be the center of belt holes; or, in other words, by measuring back along the floor, the center of the first belt hole will be found to be 25½ inches from line of cylinder, and the center of second belt hole 20 inches from the first one.

It takes but half as long to lay out this outline on the floor as it has taken to explain it, and when it is done there will be no mistake about location of belt holes.—The Wood-Worker.

THE COMMERCIAL RECORD.

In the report of failures in Canada and the United States, compiled by Bradstreet's, the present year compares favorably with 1901, which was regarded as a favorable year. Comparisons for either the past month, the quarter or the half year show a marked improvement. The record for June is the best, with one exception, during the past nine years, and the same is true of the record for the past three months. The number of failures for the half year closing with June exceeded the record for the corresponding half year in 1899 and also in 1900, but with these two exceptions it is the best record made since 1888.

Canadian failures for the past half year number 603, with liabilities $5,113,404, and assets $2,247,210, a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 15 per cent. in the number of failures, and 20 per cent. in the aggregate liabilities. Ontario had 230 failures as compared with 251 for the corresponding six months of 1901; $1,782,123 liabilities, as compared with $2,574,436, and $655,631 assets as compared with $1,124,533. The record for Quebec was 224 failures, compared with 251, while the total liabilities were $1,770,990, and total assets $734,500, as compared with $2,312,128 and $847,750, respectively, a year ago. British Columbia's phenomenal growth is shown even in her record of failures, which increased in number from 51 to 53, in total liabilities from $717,550 to $1,073,791, and in total assets from $464,500 to $624,220.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information in which it can rely in its operations.

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THE FIELD OF THE WHOLESALER.

In the United States there are well defined lines indicating the field of the wholesale dealer. This line is occasionally disregarded by unscrupulous persons, but it is generally recognized as representing the rights of the wholesaler. It would be folly to say that this section of the lumber trade could, without detriment, be eliminated from the business.

The wholesale dealer has cultivated new markets for lumber and has assisted in many ways in building up the trade. He has been a necessary medium between manufacturer and consumer, giving valuable advice to both. The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association is perhaps the greatest organization of the kind that exists to-day, representing as it does the leading dealers of the United States.

In this country, unfortunately, the wholesale dealer does not occupy the prestige that has been attained by his confrere across the border. The reason for this is obvious. Owing to the scattered population and the absence of large wholesale lumber centres, the mill man frequently sells direct to the retail dealer and in many instances to the consumer. The business of the wholesale dealer is thus limited. His rights are frequently enroached upon and altogether his lot is not an enviable one.

The time is coming when the wholesale dealer will occupy a more prominent position in the lumber trade of Canada. This country is growing, and as our industries expand and multiply the field of the wholesale dealer will be more clearly defined. Wholesale dealers have purchased more lumber in Canada this year than in any previous season, and mill men are becoming more accustomed to transactions of this kind. There has been some opposition to the work of the wholesaler; this is, to say the least, imprudent. By cutting out the profit of the wholesaler, it may be possible sometimes to give the consumer cheaper lumber, but the ultimate result will show little to be gained thereby. The business of the wholesaler is perfectly legitimate and should be encouraged.

FOREST MANAGEMENT.

The demand for something practical along the line of forest management has in a measure been met by a recent bulletin issued by the Bureau of Forestry of the United States. It is entitled "A Working Plan for Forest Lands near Pine Bluff, Arkansas," and although particularly appliable to yellow pine timber, contains much of general interest.

The Bureau of Forestry was commissioned by the Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company to present a scheme of management for a forest tract comprising 105,000 acres, and to determine whether this tract would be sufficient to furnish a sustained yield equal to the capacity of their mill, which is 40,000,000 feet annually. Thus the results may be said to be a business policy recommended after an expert investigation.

It is shown that placing the cutting limit at 12 inches diameter, an area of 276,906 acres would be required for a sustained annual yield of 40,000,000 feet, and the time required before a second cut equal to the first could be obtained would be 42 years. Cutting to the advised diameter limit of 12 inches breasthigh, or about 14 inches on the stump, with stumpage reckoned at $2 per thousand feet, and the value of cut-over land at $1 per acre, the annual average interest represented by the future crop on cut-over lands would be, for a period of forty years, nearly 9 per cent. In other words, after the Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company had lumbered their present tract at the rate of 14,500,000 feet per year, the lands which had been cut over would be producing timber which, at a conservative estimate, would represent an income of 9 per cent. on the capital invested. It is shown that, in order to assure a sustained annual yield equal to the capacity of the mill, the addition of 170,000 acres to the present tract would be necessary.

It is recommended that the cutting limit for pine should be placed at 14 inchs on the stump (12 inches breasthigh), this limit being advisable for the reason that a sustained annual yield equal to the capacity of the mill could be obtained by the addition of a much smaller forest area than that required by a higher diameter limit, and an equal cut could be harvested after the same number of years required in case a higher cutting limit were used.

One of the main points urged is a thorough system of fire protection for the cut-over land. The tops of felled trees are said to be a source of great danger and should be burned as soon as they are dry enough, probably the cheapest and most effective way being to skid them into piles and burn as many together as can conveniently be skidded to one point.

A summary of the rules for lumbering recommended by the Bureau of Forestry include the following: (1) The cutting limit for pine to be 14 inches on the stump. (2) A certain number of pine trees over 14 inches on the stump to be marked and left standing for seed purposes. (3) Hardwoods on pine lands to be cut whenever practicable. (4) All pine 18 inches and over in diameter on the stump to be sawn not higher than 18 inches from the ground, and that below 18 inches diameter on the stump at 12 inches from the ground. (5) Care to be used in the felling to do as little damage as practicable to valuable young growth.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

WITH the ending of the war in South Africa will come a period of great development in that country and a consequent demand for many lines of manufactured goods. German and Austrian syndicates are said to be forming to exploit the South African market. With cool audacity the continental countries which as far as possible supported the Boer cause and obstructed the British, are now seeking to reap the commercial advantages arising out of the conditions established by Great Britain at an enormous cost in men and money. The United States have been exporting largely to South Africa, and their trade returns for the first half of this year show a substantial increase above the same period of 1901. It seems only fair to her own interests that Great Britain should impose some restrictions in the form of duties on foreign goods entering the South African market, thereby giving a preference to home and colonial industries, which will have to bear a considerable proportion of the expenses of the war, and compelling foreign countries to pay something for the commercial advantages which are the direct result of the long continued and successful struggle conducted by Great Britain. Canadian exporters of manufactured goods should lose no time in establishing trade connections in South Africa, and should be properly represented at the South Africa, British and Colonial Industrial Exhibition to be held in Cape Town from November to February, 1903-4.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The recent visit to this country of Mr. Horatio A. Massey, of New Zealand, emphasizes the importance of Canada as a timber producing country. Mr. Massey is the owner of large timber areas in New Zealand and desired to learn the extent of our resources in order to assist him in placing a reasonable valuation upon his property. Thus the timber of Canada regulates to some extent the value of timber in New Zealand, and vice versa.

The British Columbia law prohibiting the export of timber from the province has been subjected to bitter attacks, since its enactment, by persons interested in the business of exporting timber to Washington. We are told that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works has promised to further investigate the matter and to provide some relief for the loggers. The Loggers' Association is reported to have received legal assurance that the Government cannot grant a special license to loggers to cut timber and then prevent their selling it where

they choose. We fear, however, that in this connection they are being misled. The case is analogous to that which existed in Ontario, and it will be remembered that the decision of the Trial Court so strongly upheld the Legislation of the Government that the licensees decided that it would be fruitless to appeal to the Privy Council, as was originally intended. Doubtless if any action is taken in respect to the British Columbia law, the result will be similar.

The man who finds time to study market conditions and places himself in a position to take advantage as far as possible of the fluctuations as they occur, is usually successful in business. This is especially true of the lumber business. Many persons are familiar with the incident which occurred in Buffalo at the time of the last sharp rise in hardwoods. A dealer had for some time relied upon such trade as came to him unsolicited or without the aid of salesmen; consequently he was not as familiar with the shortage of stock and the favorable conditions for a sharp advance in prices as were his competitors. They, more closely in touch with the market, entered his yard and purchased practically all the hardwood lumber in stock, with the result that within a few weeks they turned it over at a handsome profit. White ash which they purchased for $34 per thousand was sold for $45. The dealer in question profitted by the experience and has since given more attention to studying the prospects for a rise or fall in the market.

RIGHTS OF LUMBERMEN TO CONSTRUCT DAMS.

Following is a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Street, of Toronto, in an interesting case affecting the rights of lumbermen to construct dams.

NEELY v. PETER.—Judgement (R.) in action tried without a jury at Parry Sound. The plaintiff was the owner of land upon the Seguin River, and brought this action against the administratrix and administrators of the estate of William Peter and against the Parry Sound Lumber Company for flooding his land by a certain dam upon that river, which, he alleged, was maintained and used by William Peter in his lifetime, and by the company. At the trial the Parry Sound River Improvement Company were added as defendants, and the statement of claim was amended by adding allegations that they owned the dam and charged toll to the other defendants for using it. The new defendants admitted these allegations, but relied upon the powers conferred upon them by the act under which they are incorporated. The original defendants with their defence brought $142 into court, and said it was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and such payment in was afterwards attributed to the new defendants, as well as the orginal defendents. Held, upon the evidence, that the effect of the dam has been to throw upon plaintiff at certain seasons a larger quantity of water than would naturally be there, and to inflict upon him a certain amount of injury and inconvenience. There is nothing in the timber act, R.S.O., ch. 194, under which the defendants the improvement company are incorporated, which confers upon them any right to flood private property unless they have first taken steps authorized by the act for expropriating the property or settling the compensation for flooding it, and that has not been done here. As regards the other defendants, they cannot be held liable for any damage sustained by plaintiff by reason of their having during any freshets caused damage to plaintiff by using or repairing or maintaining any dam necessary to facilitate the transmission of their timber down the stream. But the improvement company are in a different position. The rights giving to persons desiring to float their own timber down a stream should not be extended to companies incorporated for the purpose of making a profit by improving streams and charging tolls to lumbermen. The improvement company built or acquired a dam below plaintiff's land; there was an opening in the centre of the dam which could be closed with stop logs. When the stop logs were out all that remained of the dam at this point was the "bed timber." The result, at times when there was more water coming down the stream than could escape through the loose framework of the dam, was to back the water to the depth of about three inches on the lowest parts of plaintiff's land. The effect of confining the flow of the water to the opening in the dam after the stop logs had been taken out was to prolong the period of high water upon plaintiff's property. The dam as built was necessary for the purpose of enabling the lumbermen to get their timber down the river, and no unnecessary damage has been inflicted upon plaintiff. As against original defendants, action dismissed with costs. The added defendants are liable to plaintiff for the injury caused by the dam. But the plaintiff has accepted $30.75 in full of his damages to the end of 1898 and his claim must be limited to damage done in 1899 and 1900, this action having been begun in March, 1901. The sum of $142 paid into court was sufficient to cover plaintiff's damage for 1899 and 1900 as well as his increased outlay upon a certain bridge. Judgment for plaintiff for $142 against added defendants without costs. The $142 to be applied pro tanto in payment of the costs awarded against plaintiff.

THE LATE E. D. DAVISON.

The business community of Lunenburg County has been greatly shocked by the sudden death of E. D. Davison, senior member of the lumber firm of E. D. Davison & Sons, Limited, which is a close family corporation, with headquarters at Bridgewater, N.S. Mr. Davison was holding the position of representative of the County of Lunenburg in the House of Assembly and serving his third term as the Mayor of the town of Bridgewater, so besides his extensive interests in the lumber business he was actively engaged in the public service. He was in his 57th year and had spent his lifetime in the lumber business, being particularly engaged in opening the streams and roads and providing timber for the mills. The principal operations were on the branches of the LaHave, Medway and Nictaux Rivers circulating through the 200,000 acres of the firm's timber lands which have been conducted under his direction.

Having always been of a studious, observing character, Mr. Davison had established the reputation as the best authority on forestry and timber values of any man in Western Nova Scotia. Having educated juniors to conduct his lumber operations, he had lately taken a great interest in public affairs in his section of the country, and his advice and counsel were highly esteemed by the public men of the province.

Though he had warnings of failing health during the last year, Mr. Davison's ability to prosecute his work seemed as good as ever, and he was never more closely tied to his various occupations than at the time of his death. He has been universally regretted by the whole community. His surviving children are Mrs. Henry Howell, of Atlanta, Ga., and two boys, Edward and Harold by his second marriage, who inherit his estate subject to several legacies.

The business being a joint stock company, the transfer of shares will be the only change, and as Mr. Davison had arranged to dispense with his personal attention to the business it will likely proceed in the same lines.

Mr. Davison was particularly interested in the construction of the Halifax & South Western Railway now being located in the district, aud his influence will be greatly missed in reconciling the various interests along the route of the railway, as there is no one of his influence and experience whose counsel would have the same effect with the Government or the county.

His sudden removal makes it impossible at this time to fully estimate the loss sustained, which will only be learned as the years pass by. His friends fondly hoped he would have been spared to fill a higher place in the councils of the country. His funeral at Bridgewater was attended by very many of his friends from the surrounding country.

FEEDING A BOILER.

The operation of getting water into a steam boiler is so closely interlinked with the operation of heating it, that it is scarcely practical to consider the two separately. It is unnecessary to point out the saving obtainable from heating the feed water; this is amply and strikingly demonstrated by the fact that using live steam to heat the feed water before it enters the boiler is more economical than putting it in cold. But it is frequently perplexing to determine just what method of heating and what means of delivering the feed water will be most economical. The first cost of the apparatus considered enters into the question, of course, as the interest and cost of maintenance form part of the operating expense of the plant, and the class of help obtainable must also be considered, simplicity frequently being preferable to economy.

Speaking generally, it is safe to assert that for all plants of a size too small to justify the installation of economizers, it is good practice to employ heaters in the exhaust pipes of the engines, absolutely regardless of the condensing question. If the plant be non-condensing, it is self-evident that exhaust steam heaters are imperative; even if the exhaust steam be used for heating purposes, it will usually pay to put in a heater between the engine and the heating system.

In condensing plants, primary heaters will be found advisable under average conditions. Of course, if the plant is a very large one, economizers claim consideration, but in a plant of ordinary size an economizer is usually barred by the cost of installation and attention. A primary heater will bring the feed-water temperature from 40 to 50 up to about 110 degrees F.; a higher temperature could be secured by imposing back pressure on the engine, but this is obviously not good practice with a condensing engine. It will be advisable, therefore, to still further heat the feed water by passing it through a secondary heater after it leaves the primary heater. If sufficient heat can be obtained from the exhaust steam of the air, circulating and boiler-feed pumps to carry the feed-water temperature up to about 200 degrees F., without deliberately using pumps of low efficiency for the sake of their exhaust heat, then the combined exhausts from all the pumps should be passed through the secondary heater.

If, however, the efficiency of the auxiliaries is so high that a gain of only 40 to 50 degrees in temperature is obtainable in the secondary heater, it will usually be advisable to run the pumps condensing, still passing the exhausts through the secondary heater in order to extract as much heat as possible before delivering to the condenser, and to reinforce the secondary heater with live steam bled from the receiver or the high-pressure exhaust of the engine. If the engine is provided with a reheater which superheats the receiver steam, says the American Electrician, then the steam used in the secondary feed-water heater should be taken out from the high-pressure exhaust before that steam reaches the reheater, in order to avoid a waste of superheat. The plan outlined would be almost universally more economical than to sacrifice the efficiency of the pumps in order to obtain sufficient heat from their exhaust steam to give the feed-water the proper temperature. Air and circulating pumps should preferably be engine-driven, but whether they are of this type, or are ordinary forms of direct-acting pumps, they should be run condensing unless their exhaust steam added to that of the boiler feed pumps will supply sufficient heat for the feed-water without bleeding the engine receiver.

Belt-driven pumps are not, as a general rule, commendable for boiler feeding, on account of their inefficiency at partial loads when driven at constant speed, as they would have to be in all modern central stations and isolated plants. If it were practical to vary the speed of the pump according to the requirements of the boilers, without interposing a lot of power-consuming gear, the belted type would show the highest efficiency of any form of boiler feeder.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

THE PRODUCTION OF TANNIN IN ONTARIO.*

By J. A. DECEW.

One of Ontario's important industries is that of tanning, and for this purpose hemlock bark is the commonest and cheapest material used. The bark is taken from the common Hemlock (Tsuga Canadensis) by felling and peeling it in the spring of the year, when the bark has been loosened by the growth of the cambium layer. The bark is cut into four-foot lengths and carefully piled in order that it may become properly seasoned, for if a fermentation occurs in it the tanning properties will be greatly reduced. During the winter following the bark is drawn on sleighs to the nearest siding and shipped by rail to the tannery, where it is ground to a powder and leached with the hot water of exhaust steam, the liquors coming off from these leaches being used in the tanning.

As the consumption of bark goes on, all that country contiguous to the railways becomes denuded of hemlock trees, thus each year the haul to the railways becomes greater and is an ever increasing factor in the price of bark. The stumpage value of the bark need hardly be considered, for the average settler will sell his bark for a price barely sufficient to pay him for his labor expended since he gains thereby a market for the peeled timber and a winter's work near home. But with the recent increased demand for labor and the rapid rise in wages the settler can now find much more lucrative employment elsewhere and this has forced the tanners to put in camps themselves in order to procure a sufficient quantity of bark. This places the price of tan bark at last absolutely upon a labor basis, with its value varying directly with the price of labor and the amount of work done upon it. And this being the case the time must surely come when we shall be forced by economy to separate the tanning ingredients from the bark at the source of the supply and thereby save the unnecessary expense of freighting a very large amount of non-essential materials. That the time has already arrived the following discussion will attempt to demonstrate. Let us first investigate some of the properties and sources of the materials that are generally used in tanning.

There are a number of substances found in certain woods, barks and leaves which have an astringent taste and acid reaction, and are known under the general term, "Tannin," on account of their resemblance or relationship to tannic acid. They are formed in the leaves of the plant under the conditions necessary for general assimilation, transmitted through the leaf stock and distributed through the permanent structure. The tannins formed in the various plants differ somewhat in properties and composition, but they all possess in common the property of combining with hides to form leather penetrating and reacting with the animal fibres in such a manner that hides thus treated will not be decomposed and are insoluble.

The tannins are subcrystaline solids, neither fusible nor volatile, and although fairly soluble in cold water, they are quite soluble in hot water and such solvents as alcohol, acetic ether and acetone.

They may be identified by two typical reactions.

1. With the salts of iron they give a blue, black or green color, and this reaction is the basis of most of our writing inks.

2. With a solution of gelatine they form artificial leather, the reaction being quite similar to that taking place with hides.

All of the natural tannins are strong reducing agents, absorbing oxygen readily, especially in alkaline solutions.

The tannins have quite an extensive application as mordants in the dyeing industry, for they have the property of combining with the textile fabric and giving to it an increased affinity for coloring matters.

It is quite apparent that these valuable properties will give to the tannins an extensive industrial application, and as their synthetic preparation on a commercial scale is as yet merely speculative, the vegetable kingdom remains the only source of supply and an exceedingly variable one it is. We find tanning principles in the fruit, wood, bark and leaves of a great number of plants and future investigation will doubtless reveal them in many more at present unknown. The following incomplete list will indicate somewhat the wide diffusion of these principles :

Northern trees—Oak, chestnut, willow, sumach, elm, ash, elder, birch, cherry, poplar, hazel, pine, fir, hemlock, etc.

Other sources and products — Tea, gall nuts, gambier, divi divi, catechu, valonia, quebracho, etc.

The most important of the tropical tannin producing plants are exported to England, United States and other countries and there made into extracts which are used for tanning and other purposes.

Galls or gall nuts are excrescences formed upon the leaves and leaf stocks of a species of oak (the Quercus Infectoria) which grows in the Levant. They are produced from the puncture made by the female gallwasp in depositing her eggs, around which the juice of the tree exudes and dries in concentric portions. The galls are gathered before the insect has escaped from its shell, when they contain a large percentage of gallotannic acid.

Gambier is an extract prepared from the leaves of the "Uncaria Gambier," and is principally imported from Singapore.

Divi-divi is the pod of a leguminous shrub, the Cæsalpina Coriaria," which is indigenous in South America, and from it a tannin extract is made.

Catechu or "Terra Japonica," is an extract prepared from the heart wood of the Acacia Catechu, which is generally imported from India.

Valonia is an extract made from the acorn cups of the Quercus Aegilops, which grows in Morea in China.

Quebracho is an extract made from the wood of the Aspidosperma, many species of which are found in tropical America.

Sumach is the name applied to a number of plants of the genus Rhus, which although natives of Asia, are cultivated in Sicily and other parts of Europe for the tannin which they contain. The leaves are cut from the tree just before it blooms, and after being dried are ground to a fine powder. Nearly all the Sumach we use is imported from Sicily either as powder or extract.

The willow bark is used extensively for tanning in Russia and the oak was the native tan bark of England, but in North America the hemlock, chestnut and oak have the commercial importance, both as a local and foreign supply.

The chestnut extract is prepared from both wood and bark, and is greatly valued on account of its freedom from the coloring matters common to other extracts, with which it is often used in admixture as a modifying agent.

The oak derives its tanning properties from the Quercitannic acid contained in both wood and bark, and although the bark is the prevailing source, an extract is also made from the sawdust. This tannin also occurs in the elm and produces a leather that is highly esteemed. It belongs to that class of tannins which produce a bloom upon leather during tanning.

Many other barks are rich in tannin, but are very little used, either from lack of knowledge concerning them, or that they are not found in sufficient quantity to become a marketable commodity.

As the oak and chestnut are fast becoming rare and valuable, they are scarcely to be counted on as the source of any considerable quantity of tannin in the future, and in order to maintain or increase the supply we are forced to look to other sources.

Now we have in our own Province the hemlock tree, which occurs in such enormous quantities that with proper treatment it might be and forever remain an extensive source of tannin. At present, however, the cost of hemlock tannin in Ontario is more than it should be on account of the expensive methods employed, and in consequence its consumption is limited to the local tannery and barely keeps pace with the demand for the timber, in spite of the cheap grade of lumber that the tree produces.

In the United States the annual production of solid hemlock extract is said to be considerably over ten thousand tons, but none is produced in our Province notwithstanding the enormous hemlock limits it contains and the small value of the timber, the hemlock extract we actually consume being shipped to us from Nova Scotia. Our Government has apparently endeavored to encourage its local manufacture, for hemlock is the only extract on the market upon which there is an import duty, and the export of the bark is prohibited. What more favorable conditions could be required for its manufacture, and yet the tanners say that the making of extract is unprofitable. They shudder at the enormous and expensive plant that would be required, and as they should be more familiar with the subject than any one else their decision is final. They have in mind, however, the large permanent extractive plants of the United States, which make tannin and dye wood extracts from materials gathered from all parts of the world. These plants contain huge and expensive extractors and vacuum pans, resembling those employed in sugar refining, and are of course too costly to establish in the forest.

But if we are to experience the industrial evolution of other nations we must change our methods and in this instance adopt those that were employed by the Germans under similar conditions. When they were confronted by an expensive tan bark, which was made so solely by the excessive cost of transportation, they solved the question in the following manner : Small plants, consisting of a cheap portable power, a bark cutter or grinder and wooden extraction vats, were set up in or near the source of supply, and with these they made a fairly concentrated extract. The cost of shipping this extract to the tannery was but a fraction of the transportation cost of the bark, and the cost of extraction in the forest but slightly in excess of the grinding and leaching process that would have been eventually employed by the tanner.

The plant may be stationed for a season's run in any locality where there is a sufficient block of timber, and this is not hard to find in Ontario. After the bark is peeled it should be treated as soon as possible and consumed the same year. It may be cut into fine shavings by being fed from the end against a series of revolving knives, and as each shaving is a thin transverse section of the bark cells the tannin is extracted without difficulty. The bark may, however, be ground to a fine powder by the usual form of grinder. It is now placed in a series of ten wooden tanks, which are arranged in a circle, the bottom of each being connected by a pipe to the top of the other. Steam from the boiler is now turned into number one, and passes through each in turn, until it is drawn off from number ten as a quite concentrated extract. A number of these vats are employed, because the extraction of the tannin depends upon the laws of diffusion. Thus, in boiling water, the tannin will leave the bark and become diffused throughout the solvent until equilibrium is established. If the solution is now removed and more solvent added the tannin remaining in the bark will now become diffused, forming a weaker solution, and if this process is continued all of the tannin will be finally extracted. Therefore if hot water is passed successively through ten vats, in which the bark of number two is richer than number one and number three richer than number two, etc., it is evident that the solution must become continually stronger as it passes through each in turn, and when discharged from number ten is a quite concentrated extract. When the tannin in tank number one is exhausted it is refilled and then becomes number ten.

By this process we eliminate the harmful effects of the open evaporating pan, in which the tan leach is concentrated in the open air, and a large part of the tannic acid thus destroyed by oxidation. Tan liquors or extracts should never come in contact with iron pipes or tanks, for the tannic acid will corrode the iron, combining with its salts with the formation of ink, and correspondingly neutralizing its tanning properties. Carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate added in minute quantities to an extract will prevent the growth of fungi and an addition of one-half cubic centimeter of glacial acetic acid to one litre of extract is valuable as a preventative of oxidation.

If several of these portable plants are in operation in the same locality and an extract for export is desired, a solid extract may be prepared by further concentration in a vacuum pan. This apparatus will evaporate all of the moisture in the extract at a temperature below 100 degrees centigrade on account of the partial vacuum at which it is kept, and as there is no access of air, the tannin can not be decomposed either by hydrolysis or oxidation. A solid extract may be composed of various quantities of tannic, gallic or other organic acids, coloring matters, starch, gums and any other extractive ingredients soluble in hot water. Therefore the percentage by weight of tannic acid is an exceedingly variable factor, depending upon the method of extraction and the relative amount of extractive materials contained in the original substance. In the liquid extract all of these inert ingredients affect the specific gravity of the solution, and the customary habit of expressing the strength of the extract in terms of degrees Baume is very unreliable, and often gives a fictitious value to a worthless extract because all of the tannin might have been decomposed during extraction and yet the density remain the same.

The extraction of tanning materials is not an elaborate process, but proper methods are necessary to obtain good results, and it is more than probable that any failures in the past in the preparation of tan extracts are traceable to mistakes in this respect rather than that the business is in itself unprofitable.

The possibilities in the development of this industry appeal more to the lumbermen who own the limits than even the tanners, for it could be carried on in harmony with other lumbering operations, and other tannins beside the hemlock, such as ash, birch, etc., might also be profitably introduced. There is no reason why our lumbermen should not supply all of the local tanners with an extract at a price less for equal tanning power than that now paid for bark, and still have a considerable amount for export. Under these conditions a large quantity of hemlock timber now inaccessible could be lumbered with a profit, as the bark would have a stumpage value and would pay the cost of seasoning the timber. Hemlock is now taken out in localities where the bark has no value, and in endeavoring to float it in the green state large quantities are lost. As hemlock has also a value for sulphite pulp making, there will soon be an urgent need for some method of consuming the bark in the distant forest, and if one such as has been suggested be employed it will pave the way to the more scientific development that accompanies the application of the principles of forestry and economy.

*From the last Report of the Director of Forestry for Ontario.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 24 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

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STANDING TIMBER FOR SALE.

600 ACRES OF CHESTNUT, WHITE-WOOD, Hard and Soft Maple, Red and White Oak, Black and White Ash, Basswood, Soft Elm, Beech; a little Hickory, Butternut and Cherry; two railroads running through property; 10M per day mill, 40x100 ft., planer and matcher, shingle machine and other machinery; large dwelling house and house for men; barn and sheds; large bearing orchard; plenty of water; splendid market for wood; best lot of hardwood in this western Ontario; good investment for enterprising man. Bismarck Station, M. C. R., West Lorne, P. O. I. C. SCHLEIHAUF.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The lumber trade is not as lively as it was a few weeks ago, but there promises to be renewed buying for stocking-up purposes within a short time. No stocks of any consequence are accumulating at the mills, and we would not be surprised to witness a further advance in the price of white pine. Lower prices are usually caused either by a general depression in business or by an overstocked market. Neither of these conditions may be expected to exist within the next year, so that the stability of the market seems assured for some time to come. Wages in the woods during the coming winter will be high, probably $28 to $30 per month for first-class loggers, $27 to $28 for teamsters, and $20 to $23 for road-makers. This factor will have a tendency to further enhance the value of white pine lumber. Mill culls are now held at from $9 to $10 at the mill, and in no instance is stock being sacrificed to effect a sale, as American buyers are willing to purchase wherever any quantity can be secured.

Hardwoods are in the ascendancy, and it is generally believed that they will sell materially higher when the shortage in stocks becomes more generally known. Implement and furniture factories report that millmen are running short in their contracts, the reason being that they were unable to secure sufficient logs last winter to keep their mills in operation.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The scarcity of clapboards is still commented upon. The demand from the Eastern States has absorbed almost the entire supply of dry stock, and prices have receded but little from the high point reached last spring. Spruce lath are also in good request at firm prices. The cedar shingle market is, if anything, a trifle easier, although the large manufacturers are still holding their extras at $3.60 for Boston delivery.

Square and waney pine timber is steadily seeking a high level. A few sales are reported to have been made at prices higher than those recently quoted, but the stock was in most instances of exceptionally good quality. Birch timber shows a tendency to appreciate.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lumber is going actively into consumption throughout Manitoba and the Territories. The requirement at the present time is chiefly for building operations, which are being carried on extensively. The country demand will develop after the crops are harvested and will doubtless be of large proportions, as an abundant yield of grain is promised. Laborers are greatly in demand, it being almost impossible to secure a sufficient number of loggers to keep the camps in British Columbia in operation. Manufacturers there have large orders for lumber on their books and will be kept busy throughout the season. Five vessels are expected to arrive at Chemainus this week to load lumber for South America.

UNITED STATES.

The prospects for a very large yield of wheat and corn are having an effect upon the lumber market. When harvesting is over, there will no doubt be a heavy demand for lumber of all kinds and particularly for the class called for in the agricultural districts. Although white pine prices are high, influences are at work to bring about a further advance of about one dollar per thousand, as it is believed by many persons that such an advance could be put into effect without having any restrictive influence upon the demand. It is contended that the output of white pine this season will be inadequate to meet the demand, and that this is shown by the fact that up to the present time the mills have been unable to accumulate the usual quantity of stock. Our Buffalo list this week shows an advance in the price of 12 inch No. 1 barn boards. Chicago dealers last week put into effect an advance on several items of fifty cents and one dollar. Dealers state that they are finding a normal demand and are able to do business without as much effort as is customary. Albany advices state that good lumber is exceptionally firm, 3 and 4-inch uppers bringing from $78 to $80. There is more inquiry for hardwoods than at any previous time this season. An expansion in the demand for white ash has taken place, implement factories being reported as large buyers. Basswood continues scarce and birch is none too plentiful. Hemlock has advanced in the Chicago and Boston markets. In the former city it is sellling on the basis of $14 for 2x4, 2x6, 2x8 and 2x10, 12 to 16-foot, which is the highest price ever obtained for hemlock in that market. At Buffalo and Tonawanda the base price is still $14. There is no change in the shingle situation, but a heavy movement is looked for during the fall months, with possibly a rise in values.

GREAT BRITAIN.

While there has been some improvement in the tone of the British timber trade, the outlook for the future is still surrounded by uncertainty. The pessimist is predicting that prices have now reached the point where they are likely to react unless there should be an increased demand. On the other hand, the import this year is considerably behind that for the same period of last year. This has permitted stocks to become reduced in many instances. Building operations, which suffered from wet weather, are now more active and are assisting consumption. Importers seem to be surprised that shippers hold stocks so firmly and refuse to accept orders except at their own prices. It must be said that the foundation of the lumber business is on a better footing than it has been for some time. There have been no important failures and little tendency towards risky speculation. At recent auction sales prices were well maintained, fourth quality Quebec spruce bringing £8 10s. The London market is slightly overstocked with the common grades of red pine, but as the import this season will be light, the situation is likely to improve.

At Liverpool the stock of good spruce is comparatively low. Prices have shown an upward tendency, based upon £7 7s 6d to £7 10s per standard, according to specification, with about 60 per cent. of 7 and 8 inch. Other New Brunswick spruce, with a good proportion of 3x9 and 3x11, is being sold at extreme prices.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

M. Hyatt, of Revelstoke, is getting out 3,000,000 feet of logs, which will be used for bridges on the Canadian Northern Railway.

The steamer Kong Haaken is completing a cargo of deals at Montreal for the United Kingdom. The steamer Avona is expected to arrive in Montreal this week to load a cargo of deals for the U. K.

E. T. Carrington, Secretary of the Spanish River Boom Company, states that there are 185,000,000 feet of logs to be hauled by the Spanish River Boom Company this season, of which over 80,000,000 feet has been rafted.

White pine shingles are being offered in Chicago by rail at $3.20 for extras, $2.60 for standards and $1.50 for No. 1. Lath are in good request and bring $3.70 to $3.75 for No. 1 mixed by rail and about $3.50 by water. No. 2 lath are quoted at $3 by rail.

A report from Boston, Mass., says that the predominant feature of the hardwood market is the difficulty of securing the class of quartered oak needed, and this, of course, limits actual business. For the very highest grade quartered oak as high as $70 is asked.

J. & T. Charlton, of Collingwood, Ont., last week loaded the barge Carpenter and her consort the Tyson with lumber, consigned to Bradley, Miller & Company, of Bay City, Mich. The combined cargoes contained over 1,000,000 feet, entirely of this year's cut.

The lumber receipts at the Saginaw river during the week ending July 19th were as follows: Schooner J. B. Donaldson, from Midland, Ont., 440,547 feet, consigned to Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Company; schooner A. W. Wright, from Midland, 674,366 feet, same consignees; steamer Benton, from Spanish River, Ont., 307,117 feet to E. B. Foss & Company; schooner David Ferguson, from Spanish River, 47,785 feet lumber and 779,450 pieces lath, to Foss & Company; schooner C. J. Filmore, from Spanish River, 548,948 feet lumber and 68,000 pieces lath, to Foss & Company.

A Liverpool report says: The Quebec and Montreal season is now in full swing, but imports are chiefly by the liners. The chief exporters of pine goods are filling their contracts to other ports and are not sending here at present any larger quantity than they can help, except under their considerations for their positive engagements. For instance, Robert Cox & Co. have by the "Parisian" only 170 standards of deals and boards, and by the "Lake Ontario" only 15 standards of pine sidings; whilst Watson & Todd's importations per "New England" and "Roman" are only 200 standards of third pine deals, red pine deals, pine sidings, strips, etc.

THE SITUATION ON THE UPPER LAKES.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 23.—In local lumber circles there is already a sentiment in favor of making further advances in the list prices on white pine in the near future. It is improbable that these advances will occur before the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, which is to be held August 20, but so firm are some of the local firms in their views that they want the advance to go into effect at that time and are beginning the agitation in favor of higher prices for the purpose of bringing it about at that time.

There are elements in the white pine situation which make it look much stronger than it has before this season. Owing to the favorable crop conditions in the spring wheat belt and in the states to the southwest, demand has kept up remarkably well during July thus far and has showed some gains over June. It was anticipated that the volume of business this month would be about normal on the June basis. An increased demand was therefore unexpected and is a source of surprise and is giving the market a firmer tone. And judging by the business that has been transacted the past three weeks and the outlook for the future August will also show a heavy consumption of white pine. At that time the crop movement in the winter wheat states will be on in full force and southern lumber manufacturers will have more difficulty in securing cars than they have at present. Harvest will be commencing in this section, but the crop movement will not have begun and northern manufacturers will therefore be in a position to supply the demand. They will have plenty of cars until well into September and their business will show a large increase. This will help the situation and will make prices stronger than ever.

Another feature which is contributing to a strong market is the continued shortage of assortments. White pine manufacturers are producing at the maximum of their ability, but apparently they are unable to accumulate stocks for next fall and winter after the sawing season will close, and this is causing a strong feeling. Manufacturers would prefer carrying over sufficient stocks so that they can take care of their customers in good shape next season to selling it out at the present time.

Whether those who are in favor of advancing prices will be able to accomplish this at the August meeting remains to be seen. It is known that they will use all of their influence in this direction. On the other hand, many of the large manufacturers, conservative in their views, are inclined rather to favor a list which is too low than one which is too strong, in the belief that prices on a steady and satisfactory basis are better than where they are irregular and where the list is not observed by all of the factors. It is certain, however, that the price list will be revised to some extent at that time and in all probability there will be advances on some items.—American Lumberman.

Messrs. Charles Querengesser and John Bennewies, of Broadhagen, Ont., have purchased from Burton Bros., of Barrie, a valuable timber limit in the township of Chapman, Parry Sound district. The limit comprises 44½ square miles and is well covered with pine, birch, hemlock and other commercial woods.

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B. C. LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The lumber exports from the province of British Columbia during the first six months of this year were as follows:

From	For	Cargo—Ft.
Chemainus	South Africa	1,300,611
Chemainus	Melbourne	1,137,861
Hastings	China and Japan	142,516
Hastings	Yokohama	25,404
Hastings	Shanghai	653 09
Hastings	Wilmington, Del	875,843
Hastings	Ostend, Belguim	956,449
Chemainus	Sydney	1,166,082
Hastings	Sydney	1,251,030
Hastings	Fremantle	595,669
Hastings	Iquiqui	879 020
Hastings	Sydney	1,082,562
Hastings	Taku	1,380,414
Chemainus	Adelaide	1,378,381
Hastings	U. K.	1,080, 73
Hastings	Japan	57,612
Hastings	Taku	121,611
Hastings	Delagoa Bay	1,090,233
Chemainus	South Africa	1,665,061
Chemainus	Adelaide	1,508,402
Chemainus	Sydney	731,419
Chemainus	Sydney	849,427
Hastings	Cardiff	940,09
Hastings	Sydney	6,211
Hastings	Kobe	4,011
Hastings	Yokohama	7,796
Hastings	Sydney	32,976
Hastings	U. K.	1,413,650
Hastings	Melbourne	1,179,206
Chemainus	U. K.	1,162,839
Hastings	Fremantle	1,113,464
Chemainus	Sydney	1,072,534
Hastings	Hamburg	38,033
Hastings	Sydney	116,625
Chemainus	Delagoa Bay	
Hornby Isl, B. C.	Santa Rosalia	

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

Owing to a continuance of fine weather during the last few weeks a large number of logs have been placed in the water, consequently the scarcity which prevailed during May and June has been relieved to a large extent. The mills are running full time and the trade is somewhat brisk, but it is thought that all orders coming in will be filled within a reasonable time. Prices on all grades of lumber and shingles are firm, and there is every reason to think that they will remain so for the next three months.

Owing to the high prices of logs, the millmen have decided to discount, in future, all payments for same 2 per cent.

A large number of orders for heavy donkey engines for logging have been placed with the foundries and the day of the hand-logger and man of small capital is nearing its end. The smaller class of donkey engines are being largely discarded for a heavier type, which are found to be more economical.

The rush to secure timber limits has practically subsided, although there are a few cruisers still in the field. Very few sales have taken place, although a number of United States millmen have been here looking over the ground.

The fight between the millmen and loggers re the prohibition of the export of logs to the United States still continues, but nothing is likely to be done with the law until the next sitting of the Legislature.

VANCOUVER, July 21, 1902.

THE CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED
SARNIA, ONT
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Band-Sawed Timber and Lumber
White Pine Lath
Daily capacity 250,000 feet
Special bills cut to order in
WHITE PINE
RED PINE
HEMLOCK
and FIR
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

DOORS AND MOULDINGS.

A large buyer of Canadian white pine doors and mouldings is open to contract with a mill for their entire output of No. 3 and 4 qualities of doors and all their mouldings during 1902. Write in first instance to "Empire," CANADA LUMBERMAN.

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

From Vancouver, B.C.: July 14, Tug Dauntless, for United States, 334,000 ft. fir logs, 106,200 ft. cedar logs, value $2,568. Tug St. Clair, for United States, 430,000 ft. cedar logs, value $2,500.

From Shediac, N.B.: July 26, barque Eidsiba, for Great Britain, deals, etc., value $5,566, by George McKean.

From Parrsboro, N.S.: Str. Treasury, for Manchester, 2,244,424 ft. deals, 328,-307 ft. scantling, boards and ends, by George McKean.

From St. John, N.B.: Str. Louis, for Cardiff, 2,600,539 ft. deals, 157,705 ft. scantling, 86,320 ft. ends, 137,699 ft. boards, by W. M. Mackay. Schr. Priscilla, for New Haven, 655,000 laths, 300,000 cedar shingles, by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. Flash, for Boston, 11,833 ft. deal ends, 4,397 ft. boards, 3,697 ft. scantling, 29,059 ft. planks, 20,000 spruce shingles, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. William Jones, for New York, 904 pieces piling, by J. E. Moore. Schr. E. W. Perry, for City Island, 268,347 ft. plank, by E. W. Perry. Schr. Maggie Miller, for Salem, 112,088 ft. boards, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Winnie Lory, for New York, 115,423 ft. deals, by Stetson, Cutler & Co., 116,232 ft. boards, by Charles Miller. Schr. Wanola, for Vineyard Haven, 1,175,000 laths, by A. Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Co. Schr. Lotus, for Bridgeport, 21,938 ft. scantling, 128,-252 ft. plank, by A. Cushing & Co. Barque Vermont, for Valencia, Spain, 805,963 ft. deals, 36,432 ft. ends, by A. Cushing & Co.

From Montreal: Str. Lake Manitoba, sailed July 14, for Liverpool, 14,959 pieces lumber, by Charlemagne Lumber Co.: 40,934 pieces lumber, by Watson & Todd; 9,817 pieces lumber, by McLaurin Bros.; 2,869 pieces lumber, by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; 1,147 pieces lumber, by Montreal Lumber Co.; 18,152 pieces lumber, by R. Cox & Co.; 1,485 doors, 348 bundles mouldings, by C.P.R. Str. Ramore Head, sailed July 18, for Dublin, 13,422 pieces deals, boards and ends, by Watson & Todd. Str. Loughrigg Holme, sailed July 18, for Cardiff, 45,490 pieces deals, etc., by J. Burstall & Co.; 6,191 pieces deals, etc., by Watson & Todd. Str. Concordia, sailed July 23, for Glasgow, 11,-444 pieces deals and ends, by J. Burstall & Co.; 11,008 pieces deals and ends, by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; 1,141 pieces ends, by Watson & Todd. Str. Hong Haakon, sailed July 24, for Barcelona, 19,764 pieces deals and ends, by W. & J. Sharples. Str. Tunisian, sailed July 18, for Liverpool, 612 pieces maple lumber, by G.T.R.; 1,-117 pieces deals, by R. Cox & Co.; 12,-010 pieces deals and boards, by Watson & Todd; 17,326 pieces boards and ends, by W. & J. Sharples. Str. Manxman, sailed July 18, for Liverpool, 1,119 pieces oak lumber, by C.P.R.; 2,177 pieces deals, by McArthur Export Co.; 10,003 pieces deals and ends, by Watson & Todd; 34,-717 pieces deals and boards, by R. Cox & Co. Str. Orcadian, sailed July 22, for Glasgow, 3,041 pieces deals and boards, by G.T.R.; 1,288 pieces deals, by E. H. Lemay; 1,441 pieces deals, by R. Cox & Co.; 1,182 pieces deals by Watson & Todd; 14,687 pieces deals and boards, by W. & J. Sharples. Str. Huntcliff, sailed July 19, for London, 39,719 pieces deals, etc., 5 pieces timber, by Dobell, Beckett & Co.

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO. LIMITED
SAW AND PLANING MILLS, WARREN, ONT.
RED AND WHITE PINE DEALS
All Kinds of SAWN LUMBER By Carload or Cargo.
BRANCH OFFICE, MANCHESTER, ENG.
Head Office, TORONTO, CAN.
Registered Cable Address, "Pinewood." "American Lumberman" Telecode.

MASON, GORDON & CO.
WHOLESALE TIMBER
Montreal, Quebec
Eastern Agents The B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B. C.
DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

TELEGRAPH POLES
We are prepared to buy Telegraph Poles, all lengths, in any quantity.
J. B. FARWELL & SON
Orillia, Ont. Oswego, N.Y.

CACHE BAY LUMBER INDUSTRIES.
Geo. Gordon & Co.,
Manufacturers of RED and WHITE PINE
Band - Gang Circular
LUMBER AND LATH
CACHE BAY, Ont.
C P R. 26 miles West North Bay.

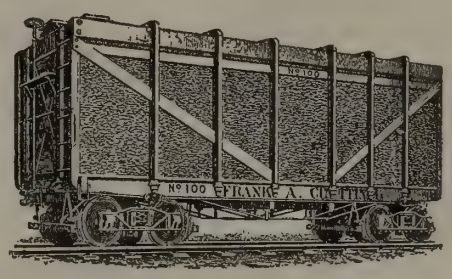
CACHE BAY PLANING MILL CO.
... MANUFACTURERS OF ...
Cross Arms Cross Arms
MOULDINGS
CEILING
FLOORING
WAINSCOTING
SHEETING
And all kinds of Dressed Pine Lumber.

Wanted for Export
ALL KINDS OF
LOGS AND LUMBER
PAYMENT BY MONTREAL BANKERS
DENNY, MOTT & DICKSON, LIMITD
LONDON, ENG.

FOR SALE.
A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to
P. McDERMETT,
Box 177, South River, Ont.

J. D. SHIER LUMBER CO., LIMITED,
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES
Pine, Hardwood and Hemlock Floorings and Ceilings. Sash and Doors, Wood Turnings, etc. All Dressed Lumber Kiln Dried if desired. End Matched Flooring a Specialty.
Planing Mill in connection.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA
THE NEW LINE
Through the Spruce Forests of the Laurentian Mountains—between Quebec and Hawkesbury.
WATER-POWERS, TIMBER LIMITS AND ELECTRIC POWER FOR SALE. IDEAL PULP-MILL SITES.
Unexcelled Export Facilities at Quebec.
J. G. SCOTT, Gen. Mgr. QUEBEC GUY TOMBS G. F. P & A.

= FRANK A. CUTTING =
BUYER OF
Hemlock Bark


And the only Dealer who can furnish Cutting Patent Bark Cars for Shippers.
116 BEDFORD ST., - - - BOSTON, MASS.

PINE LUMBER Get our Prices HARDWOOD LUMBER
THE ORILLIA EXPORT LUMBER CO.
High Grade Pine, Rough or Dressed
British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles a specialty
LATH ORILLIA. ONT. SHINGLES

KILN-DRIED BIRCH FLOORING SHEETING ..and.. CEILING
Flooring from $14.00
Ceiling " 12.00
SAMPLES BY MAIL
KNIGHT BROTHERS CO.
Burk's Falls, Ont.

HEMLOCK SOFT & ROCK ELM, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, WHITE, QUARTERED AND PLAIN SAWN MAPLE, BLACK ASH, CEDAR, PINE.
Keenan Bros.
WHOLESALE
HEMLOCK AND Hardwood Lumber.
"We are now cutting two million Hemlock 12 to 34 feet long, and we solicit your bill timber specifications."
Write for Quotations.
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

F. McGIBBON & SONS, PENETANGUISHENE ONT.
Manufacturers of Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber, and dealers in Cordwood Hemlock Bills cut on short notice.

O. Dufresne, Jr. & Frere
WHOLESALE LUMBER
Montreal - - Canada
have at present for sale at various points of shipment, by either rail or water route, on to Ottawa River, pine cuttings of different grades from seasons 1900 and 1901. Will quote upon small lots or heavy blocks
Correspondence Solicited

BRITI H TIMBER SALE.

The following prices were realized for Canadian deals, etc., at an auction sale held by Foy, Morgan & Company, London, England, on July 17th :

PINE.—Ex. Ovidia, from Quebec—13-19 ft. 3x11 in. unassorted red, £10 per std. ; 10-18 ft. 3x9, £10. Ex. Vera, from Montreal—12-24 ft. 3x11 in. second quality red, £9 15s. Ex. Huntcliff, from Quebec—12-13 ft. 3x11 in. fourth quality, £10 5s ; 14-16 ft. 3x11, £9 15s ; 8-11 ft. 3x11, £10 Ex. Mexican, from Quebec—13 ft. 2x6 in. unassorted red, £6 5s. Ex. Montenegro, from Montreal—17-18 ft. 1x11 in. dry first quality red, £11 ; 12-18 ft. 1½x11, £10 15s ; 12-18 ft. 1¾x9-11 in. dry second quality red, £9 10s ; 12-18 ft. 1½x9, £10s; 12-18 ft. 1¼x9, £9 15s. Ex. Montreal, from Quebec—13-14 ft. 3x11 in. first quality, £14 5s; 15-16 ft. 3x11, £14; 16 ft. 3x11, £14 10s.;

SPRUCE.—Ex Forest Holme, from Quebec—12 ft. 3x8 in. fourth quality, £7; 13 ft. 3x8, £7. Ex. Stratford, from Quebec—12 ft. 3x6 in. third quality, £7 5s; 12 ft. 3x6, £7 5s; 14-16 ft. 3x6, £7; 11 ft. 3x6, £6 17s 6d ; 12-16 ft. 3x7 in. third and fourth quality, £7 5s; 6-11ft. 3x7 in. fourth quality, £7; 12-15 ft. 3x8, £7. Ex. Marian, from Quebec— 10-16 ft. 3x9 in. third quality, £8 5s; 12-13 ft. 3x9 in. fourth quality, £8 10s. Ex. Hesleyside, from Quebec—12-13 ft. 3x11 in. fourth quality, £8; 12-13 ft. 3x10, £7 10s; 9-16 ft. 3x10, £7 10s. Ex. Etolia, from Montreal — 12-14 ft. 3x9 in. fourth quality, £6 15s. Ex. Fridtjof Nansen, from Quebec—9-17 ft. 3x9 in. fourth quality, £8 and £7 15s; 12 ft. 3x11, £7 15s.

The saw mill of Leblanc Bros. at Mattawa, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire on July 24th.

Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
Three Rivers

DOBELL, BECKETT & CO.,

TIMBER, DEAL and LUMBER EXPORTERS.

London, Eng. RICHARD R. DOBELL & CO., 110 Cannon Street, E. C.

H. D. WIGGIN BOSTON, MASS. 89 STATE ST

will inspect at mill and PAY CASH for

LOG RUN

Elm, Ash, Bass and other Hardwoods

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

For Sale

Cascapedia and Skimenac Rivers. Saw Mill, Timber Limits and Water Power. Price reasonable

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
189 St. James Street - MONTREAL

The Pearce Company

Limited

MARMORA - - ONTARIO

WRITE US FOR PRICES ON HEMLOCK BILL STUFF.

BOOTH & GORDON

—MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting, Car Sills, Car Flooring and Lath

AZILDA, - - ONT.

C. P. R., NEAR SUDBURY

A. F. BURY AUSTIN
WHOLESALE LUMBER and TIMBER
CANADA PINE

Room 507, Merchants Bank of Canada Building - MONTREAL, CANADA

SPECIALTIES : Railway Bridge Timber and all kinds of Hardwoods; Ship Decking, Norway and White Pine, Dimension Timber, Norway Car Sills, Car Flooring, Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Oak and Whitewood, Planed and Rough Lumber, British Columbia Pine, Southern Pine, &c.; Birch Flooring, hollow back, end butted.

Sole Eastern Agent for The North Pacific Lumber Company, Limited, Barnet, B. C.

Douglas Fir Timber in any size or length up to 90 feet long Timber Planers face up to 24 inch x 30 inch Dry Kilns of large capacity. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Douglas, Fir and Cedar.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND QUOTATIONS.

ALEXANDER MACLAREN
BUCKINGHAM, Que.
PRESIDENT

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BARNET, B. C.
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THE NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY
LIMITED

BARNET, B. C.

Mills on Burrard Inlet and Canadian Pacific Railroad

FIR AND CEDAR
Lumber and Timber
Rough and Dressed.
In all sizes and quantities.

DIMENSION TIMBER.

SHIP Decking, Timbers, Spars.

EXCLUSIVELY BAND SAWN LUMBER and TIMBER. Car and Cargo.

TIMBER PLANERS
FACE UP TO
24" x 30"

DRY KILNS of large capacity.

CAR Sills, Decking, Siding and Roofing.

HOUSE Flooring, Siding and Finish of all kinds.

EASTERN AGENT : *A. F. BURY AUSTIN, 507 Merchants' Bank of Canada Bldg., MONTREAL, Que.*

ONE DOLLAR

Will pay your Subscription to the Weekly and Monthly CANADA LUMBERMAN for

ONE YEAR

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OTTAWA & NEW YORK LUMBER LINE
OTTAWA & BOSTON LUMBER LINE
CANADA ATLANTIC TRANSIT COMPANY.

. . . . Shortest and Quickest Route from . . . . OTTAWA, ROCKLAND, HAWKESBURY, ARNPRIOR, PEMBROKE, PARRY SOUND and other Lumber Centres, TO BOSTON, PORTLAND, NEW YORK, DETROIT, TONAWANDA, ALBANY, &c., MONTREAL, TORONTO, QUEBEC, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, &c.

H. B. MUSSEN, Contracting Agent
M. A. OVEREND, Foreign Freight Agent, } 26 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

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H. R. GOODDAY & CO.,
SPRUCE AND RED PINE EXPORTERS

AGENT ... FOY, MORGAN & CO., 104 and 105 Bishopsgate St. W., E. C.

MAITLAND, RIXON & CO. OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

Manufacturers and Dealers

LUMBER, LATH, TIES, POLES, SHINGLES, ETC.

Make a Specialty of Long Pine, Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff.

WE SHIP BY C.P.R., G.T.R. AND BY WATER

Veneers, Hardwoods, Ash, Elm, Birch, Basswood—Clothboards—Cheese Box Bands and Rims.

THE PATENT CLOTHBOARD CO., of Parry Sound, Limited, Parry Sound, Ont

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AUGER & SON - Quebec

: : DIMENSION TIMBER : :

Sawn to Sizes—Telegraph Poles, Railway Ties, Spruce and Poplar Pulpwood.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO. LIMITED

MILLS: North Bay.
C.P.R. and G.T.R. Delivery.

MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE PINE LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

35 and 36 Home Life Building **TORONTO, Ont.**

MILLS: French River, Georgian Bay.
Water Shipment Only.

Scribner's Lumber and Log Book

A handy book for Lumbermen. Gives Correct Measurements of Scantlings, Boards and Planks ; Cubical Contents of Square and Round Timber ; Doyle's Rules, and much other practical information. . . . . .

Price 35 Cents

Address :

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO. LIMITED

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DIMENSION TIMBER A SPECIALTY. WRITE OR WIRE FOR QUOTATIONS. ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER IN ALL GRADES AND SIZES.

Car-Sills. Ship-planking. Pump-stock. Turning-squares, Etc.

DIMENSION TIMBER
Up to 60 feet in length

SASH and DOOR SKEWERS

JOHN HARRISON & SONS COMPANY LIMITED

SAW and PLANING MILLS

PINE and HARDWOOD
Lumber and Timber Manufacturers

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

WANTED --- 4 X 4 CEDAR FOR 1902 DELIVERY

We are open to make contracts for this class of stock 10 to 16 feet long to be cut and shipped through the year 1902 in from one to ten car lots; can take it dry or green.

Address, REID & CO., Esplanade St., Toronto.

We also want some 1 x 14 Soft Elm, 2 and 3 inch Rock Elm, 2, 3 and 4 inch White Oak for delivery any time between now and the 1st April.

When in the market for Pine or Hardwood **Lumber**

Write or telephone us

THE OLIVER LUMBER CO., OF TORONTO, LIMITED

34 Canada Life Building, Toronto. - Tel. Main 358.

RHODES, CURRY & CO., Limited

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

Yards at Amhers', L'ttle Forks, Sydney and Halifax.

BUILDING MATERIAL of all kinds carried in stock. We are buyers of Ontario Basswood, Elm and Pine.

Amherst, N.S.

SQUARE and Sawn Spruce and Pine Lumber, Dimension Timber, Birch, Ash, Tamarac, B.C. Fir and Cedar, Flooring, Shingles, &c.

JAMES J. MURPHY, 26 St. James St, Quebec

BOOTH & SHANNON, BISCOTASING, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Red and White Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

Shipments promptly attended to. Inquiries answered by return mail

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R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

WHOLESALE WHITE PINE LATH LUMBER

18 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

JAS. PLAYFAIR & CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

LUMBER • LATH • SHINGLES

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BILL TIMBER a Specialty . . .

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A. & P. WHITE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in.....

Sawn and Planed Lumber, Dimension Timber, Joisting Car Sills, Car Flooring, Shingles and Lath.

PEMBROKE, ONT.

A quantity of 6x6, 6x8, 8x8, 8x10 and 10x10x18 ft. and up White Pine Dimension Timber, for sale

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Robert Watt - Wiarton

MANUFACTURER OF AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LUMBER of all kinds, Pine Lath, Cedar Shingles and Posts. Dressed Pine and Hardwood Flooring, Lumber resawn into Dimension Stuff such as Crating, Table Legs, Chair Rungs, Etc. Cedar and Hemlock Bill Stuff Cut to Order

Shipment by Rail or Water. Correspondence Solicited.

The Siemon Bros.' Factories and Mills

Operated by
CANADA FURNITURE MFRS., Limited.

WIARTON, ONT.

LUMBER MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS

We manufacture and deal in Hard and Soft Wood Lumber and Timber, Ties, Cedar Posts and Shingles. Correspondence invited Shipping facilities, Rail and Water. . . . . .

WILLIAMSON & MORRISON

Mills at L'Orignal, Ont.

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LUMBER
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Turner Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS

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Shipments by Rail or Water. • Midland, Ont.

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Cable Address: GILMOUR, TRENTON
ESTABLISHED 1820

MAIN OFFICES: TRENTON, ONTARIO

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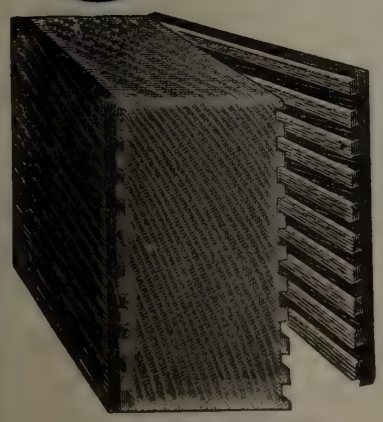
GILMOUR & CO., LTD.

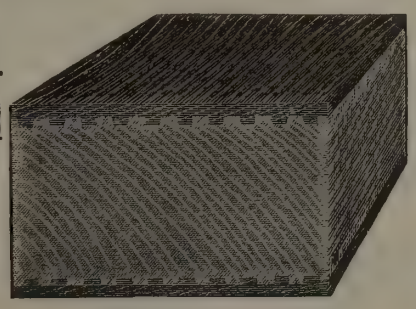
TRENTON, CANADA

BRANCH OFFICES IN: London, Eng. New York Chicago Glasgow Capetown, S. Africa Sydney, Australia



SECTION SHOWING PROCESS

PATENT LUMBER



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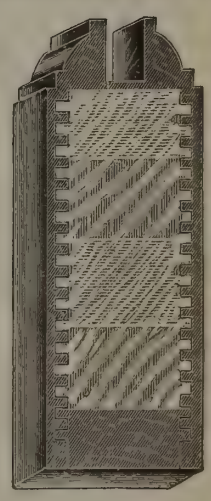
Saw Mills, Patent Lumber, Door, Sash, Box and Veneer Factories

Capacity of Mills and Factories 25,000,000 feet per year

OUTPUT: 300,000 DOORS Per Year.



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Manufacturers of—SASH, DOOR and BOX FACTORY GOODS, LATH, SHINGLES, RAILROAD TIES, TELEGRAPH POLES and POSTS, JOINERY, FINE INTERIOR FINISH, HARDWOOD FLOORING, Etc. EGG CASES, EGG FILLERS. Write or Wire for Samples and Price Lists.

Responsible Agents Wanted in all Parts of the World

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

GILMOUR & COMPANY, LIMITED
TRENTON, CANADA

THE BOSTON MARKET.

Spruce lumber is only fairly steady, with a quiet demand. Still, the arrivals of small randoms are pretty free, and these have to be sold under the market. Nominally quotations are unchanged: Ten and 12 inch dimensions, $20 to $22; 9-inch and under, $19 to $20; 10 and 12 inch, random lengths, 10 feet and up, $20.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, and 3x4, 10 feet and up, $17 to $17.50; all other randoms, 9-inch and under, 10 feet and up, $16.50 to $18; 5-inch and up, merchantable boards, $17; matched boards, $19 to $20; cut spruce boards, $13.50 to $14; bundle furring, $17 to $18.

Hemlock is in quiet demand at full prices: Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet stock, $15 to $15.50 for good eastern; Pennsylvania, No. 1, $16 to $17.50; No. 2, $13 to $13.50.

White pine does not lose one iota of the firmness noted all along, although trade is quiet. Uppers, 1-in., $75 to $80; 2½ to 3 in. $80 to $85; 4-in. $85 to $88; selects, 1 to 1½ in. $68; 2-in. $69 to $70; 2½ to 3 in. $74 to $76; 4-in. $79 to $80; fine common, 1-in. $60 to $63; 1¼ to 1½ in. $64 to $66; 2-in. $68 to $70; 2½ and 3 in. $69 to $71; 4-in. $80; barn boards, $23 to $33; coffin boards, $27 to $32.

Hardwood lumber is in a firm position, with the demand fair: Quartered oak, $6 to $66; plain oak, $41 to $45; common an rejects, $20 to $25; whitewood, $42 to $43; sap and common, $30 to $35; brown ash, $41 to $44; white ash, $43 to $46; maple $28 to $30; end-dried white maple, $38 to $42; birch, $27 to $30; birch, 75 per cent. red, $45 to $50; elm, $29 to $31.

Shingles are unchanged, with some unfilled orders: Extra cedar, $3.60; clear, $3; second clear, $2.50; extra No. 1, $1.90 to $2; British Columbia red cedar, 16-inch, five butts to 2 inches, $3.75 to $3.80; 18-inch, $4.25 to $4.50.

Clapboards continue scarce and firm. A few new are coming in, with the position very firm at: Clear, $38 to $40; second clear, $35 to $37; extra No. 1, $25 to $30.

Laths are about steady at $3.10 to $3.15 for 1⅝-inch 1½ inch, $2.95 to $3.

Henry Hunter, general store and lumber, Westchester Station, N. S., is advertising his property for sale.

The steamer Treasury sailed last week from West Bay, N. S., for Manchester, Eng., with 1,299 standard of deals.

The steamer Raymore Head sailed from Montreal last week for Dublin, with deals.

The La Ferriere Lumber Company, of Malbaie and Montreal, has been organized.

WANTED

MESSRS. JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also prime fresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.

Cable address, "Owen, Liverpool." A.B.C. Code used.

ARTHUR RUSHFORTH

Exporter of Mahogany Logs and Lumber

Veneer Logs and Crotches, English Brown and Pollard Oak.

A. B. C. Code used. Cable address "Veneering."

12 Derby Road, LIVERPOOL.

E. H. HEAPS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF . . .

Lumber, Lath, Shingles Doors, Mouldings, Etc.

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Our capacity is larger than any other manufacturer of B. C. Shingles.

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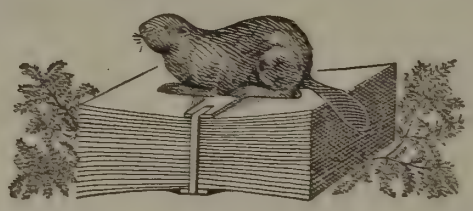

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Red . . Cedar Shingles

VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Shingle, - - - - Whatcom, Wash.
" - - - - - Sumas, Wash.
" - - - - Carroll Siding, Wash.
" - - - - - Nooksack, Wash.
" No. 1 - Vancouver, B. C.
" No. 2 - Vancouver, B. C.
Saw Mill - - - Vancouver, B. C.
Planing Mill - - Vancouver, B. C.

OUR SPECIALTY:

Dimension Shingles in Plain and Fancy Butts.

4 x 16	6/2	inch Butts	3 x 20	½	inch butts
5 x 16	6/2	" "	3½ x 20	½	" "
6 x 16	6/2	" "	4 x 20	½	" "
4 x 16	5/2	" "	4½ x 20	½	" "
5 x 16	5/2	" "	5 x 20	½	" "
6 x 16	5/2	" "	5½ x 20	½	" "
4 x 18	5/2	" "	6 x 20	½	" "
5 x 18	5/2	" "	7 x 20	½	" "
6 x 18	5/2	" "	5 x 24	½	" "
7 x 18	5/2	" "	6 x 24	½	" "
4 x 18	5/2¼	" "	7 x 24	½	" "
5 x 18	5/2¼	" "	5 x 24	9/16	" "
6 x 18	5/2¼	" "	6 x 24	9/16	" "
7 x 18	5/2¼	" "	7 x 24	9/16	" "

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To Purchase or Sell as quickly as possible

A PARTICULAR LOT OF LUMBER
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Will secure for you a Buyer or Seller, as the case may be. Address,

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Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Cars, Carriages, Furniture, Chairs, Coffins, Desks, Ladders, Mowers, Organs, Parlor Frames, Pianos, Plows, Reapers, Refrigerators, School and Sewing Machine Furniture, Show Cases, Store and Office Fixtures, Trunks, Veneers, Wagons, Wood Floors and Mantles, Wood Pumps, Woodenware, Wind Mills.

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TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch picks and uppers	36 00	38 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 inch No 2 cuts & better	$32 00	$34 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	26 00	28 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1 x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common		16 50
2x10 common		17 50
2x12 common		18 00
3x10 common		18 00
3x12 common		18 50
1x10 and 12 common	18 00	19 00
1 inch siding common		15 50
1 inch strips, common		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	18 00	19 00
1 inch siding mill run	17 00	18 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	17 00	18 00
1¼ and 1½ in. box		15 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 00	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		19 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		20 00
1½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 50
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		3 00
1⅜ inch Norway lath		2 85
X white pine shingles		1 10
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts		2 25
XXX white pine shingles		3 50
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 75
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 15
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toronto		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.

Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$ 0 00	$32 00	
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	22 00	24 00	
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00	25 00	
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00	
Birch, M. R. 1 in.	18 00	20 00	
" 1½ " 2	20 00	22 00	
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00	26 00	
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	21 00	24 00	
1½ to 2	23 00	26 00	
" m. r. 1 " 1¼ to 2	16 00	19 00	
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00	
" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00	
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00	2	00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4		60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 " 1½		16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run 2 " 3		17 00	19 00
Elm rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"		22 00	24 00
Elm rock, mill run 1¼" 3		24 00	26 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1¼" 2		32 00	35 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1 1½		19 00	20 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4		20 00	21 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½		31 00	33 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4		34 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½		32 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4		35 00	38 00
Oak, quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2		60 00	65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1 " 3		85 00	100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2		34 00	38 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings: 1 in. x 8 in. and up	$34 00	
1¼ in. and 1½ in. x 8 in. and up	42 00	48 00
2 in. x 8 in. and up	48 00	52 00
Pine, good strips: 1 in.	30 00	32 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	32 00	36 00
2 in.	34 00	38 00
Pine, good shorts: 1 in.	20 00	24 00
1¼ in and 1½ in.	22 00	26 00
2 in.	24 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, m.	20 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	16 00	2 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better stock	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better stock	15 00	16 00
Pine, 8 up s. c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s. c. strips	13 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00

1x8 & 9 No. 1 barn		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath, per M: No. 1 white pine	3 00	3 25
No. 2 white pine	2 00	2 25
Spruce	2 00	2 25
Red Pine	2 00	2 50
Cedar Shingles: Clear Butt	2 00	2 00
XXX	2 60	3 00
Pine Shingles: XX	1 25	1 50
Clear Butt	1 75	2 00
XXX	2 50	3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	45	53
" " 19 to 21 inch average " "	48	56
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	47	57

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	25
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	18
16 " "	24	29
17 " "	27	29
18 " "	30	32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$69 00	Selects, 11in., 8in. and up wide	$66 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	69 00	1¼, 1½ and in.	66 00
2½ and 3 in.	70 00	2½ and 3 in.	70 00
4 in.	75 00	4 in.	70 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	55 00	2½ and 3in., 8in. and up wide	60 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	55 00	4 in.	65 00
2in.	55 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1in., 7 in. and up wide	36 00	2½ and 3in., 7in. and up wide.	51 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	48 00	4 in.	55 00
2in.	5000		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	47 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 00
1¼x6 in. wide	47 00	6 in. wide	47 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	43 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	43 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	47 00	in., 6 in. wide	47 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	26 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	29 00	No. 2, 9 in.	21 00
10 in.	23 00	8 and 7 in.	21 00
9 in.	21 00	No. 3, 12 in.	19 50
8 and 7 in.	22 00	10 in.	18 50
No. 2, 12 in.	25 00	9 in.	18 50
10 in.	21 00	8 in.	18 50

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$18 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	17 00	1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 7 in. and up wide	19 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	17 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide	30 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	30 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	30 00	1¼, 1½ and 8 in. and up wide	30 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	4 00	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 50
Clear Butts	3 00	Clear Butts	2 50

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 65	No. 2. White Pine	3 10
		Hemlock	2 70

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$78	80	1x12 inch shippers $	$22
2½ in.	78	80	4/4 inch " 13" & up.	28
1 to 2 in.	73	75	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	13
4 inch uppers	70	03	10-in. dressing and better	28 30
Selects, 2½ in up	73	75	10-in. common	18 19
1 to 2 in.	65	70	12-in. dressing and better	35 37
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	65	70	Common, 1x12	19
1 to 2 in.	55	60	No. 1 barn, 1x12	27 29
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	48	50	1x10	24 26
No. 2	30	42	1x8	22 24
No. 3	22	25	No. 2 barn, 1x12	24 25
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	45	50	1x10	22 23
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	30	35	1x8	20 21
Stained saps	25	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	28 30
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch	30 32
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35	40	Dressing	26 32
Dressing boards, narrow		23	Common	20
1x10 inch shippers	20	21		

LATH.

Pine	$3 00	Spruce	$ $3 00

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 50	$4 75	Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25	5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock	2 20
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	Spruce	2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	70 00	1¼x10 and 12	35 00
2½ and 3 in.	75 00	1½ in.	34 50
4 in.	75 00	2 in	36 50
Selects, 1 to 2 in.	63 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.	38 50
2½ and 3 in.	65 00	No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 2 in	42 00	45 00
4 in.	67 00		
Fine common, 1 in.	54 00	No. 2 Moulding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	32 00
1¼ and 2½ in.	55 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	30 00
2 in	56 00	6, 8 and 10 in	24 00
3 in.	65 00	No. 2, 10 in.	23 00
4 in	65 00	No. 2, 12 in.	26 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	42 00	No. 3, 10 in.	19 00
1¼ and 1½ in	50 00	No. 3, 12 in.	22 00
No. 2, 1 in.	23 00	Box, 1 x 4	15 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	38 00	1 x 6 to 12 in.	17 00	17 50
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	25 00	1 x 13 in and up	18 00
Dressing 1¼ in.	34 00	1¼ and 1½ in.	18 00
		Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	14 50

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in.	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 in	35 00	37 00	Strips	19 00	21 00
			Com. and culls	13 00	15 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls	12 00	14 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6' & up,	22 00	24 00
			Com. & good culls	12 00	14 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in & up	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	20 00	22 00
Common and cull's	12 00	14 00	Common and culls	12 00	14 00

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd, hard	20 00	22 00	1st & 2nd, soft	18 00	20 00
Common and culls	11 00	14 00	Common and culls	9 00	11 00

THE NEWS

—Scott's saw mill at Springhill, N. S., has been equipped with an electric light plant.

—A. Jardine has sold his saw mill at Main Gut, Nfld., to the Cumberland Company.

—Austin Blaine has purchased the lumber business of Thomas Greenway at Crystal City, Man.

—Captain Clarke has purchased an interest in the saw mill owned by John Collins at Honora, Ont.

—Robinson & Company are installing considerable new machinery in their saw mill at Selkirk, Man.

—Henry F. Blair has sold his wood-working factory at Fredericton, N.B., to the J.C. Risteen Company.

—T. H. DeCew, of Fenelon Falls, Ont., is looking for a suitable place at which to build a stave factory.

—The Pigeon River Lumber Company, of Port Arthur, Ont., are opening a lumber yard at Fort William.

—The saw mill of the New Richmond Lumber Company at New Richmond, Que., is being removed to Mission Point.

—John Warren, of East Branch, N.B., has purchased the saw mill and farm property of R. N. Dougherty at South Branch, N.B.

—Efforts are being made by the people of Fallbrook, Ont., to induce Donaldson Bros. to rebuild their saw mill recently destroyed by fire.

—The largest raft of timber ever sent down the Mississippi river is now on its way to St. Louis. It contains 11,000,000 feet of logs.

—John Fenderson & Company, of Sayabec, Que., are building a new shingle mill at Salmon Lake to replace the Amqui mill recently burned.

—A. H. F. Randolph has been elected president and treasurer of the Fredericton Boom Company, as successor to the late Hon. A. F. Randolph.

—Wm. K. Ratz has sold out his lumber business at Lake Talon, Ont., and is about to re-establish himself about twelve miles north-east of North Bay.

—The Board of Examiners for Cullers of the Province of Quebec will meet in Quebec on August 12th, to examine candidates desirous of obtaining licenses to quality as lumber cullers.

—It is the intention of E. W. Tobin and F. N. McCrea, who recently purchased the lumber property of King Bros., of Quebec, to form a joint stock company and proceed at once to cut the timber on the limits.

—The Batiscan River Lumber Company, composed principally of American capitalists, has been incorporated with offices at St. Gabriel, Que., and Elizabeth, N.J. L. T. Champlain is manager of the Canadian branch.

—James Sheppard, of Sorel, Que., has installed in his saw mill a new dry kiln, manufactured by the McEachren Heating & Ventilating Company, of Galt, Ont. It has a capacity of 40,000 feet. He is also installing shaving and saw-dust exhaust blowers in his planing mill.

—A special summer meeting of the American Forestry Association will be held at Lansing, Mich., on August 27th and 28th, followed by an excursion through the hardwood forests of northern Michigan to Mackinac Island and return. The meeting will be devoted to a discussion of forest conditions and methods in Michigan.

—George Chew & Son, of Midland, Ont., claim to have the fastest two-band saw mill on the Georgian Bay shore. On June 28th, with James Patterson (foreman), Fred Tuer (filer), L. McMillan and J. McLaughlin (sawyers), A. Nolan and Geo. Snyder (setters), and Miles Coulson (edger), 170,500 feet of lumber and 66,000 bundles of laths were manufactured in a little over ten hours.

—An action has been instituted in the Superior Court at Quebec by O. W. Orgway, of Beaupre, against Charles Villeux, of Levis, to recover $37,500 claimed to be due as commission on a sale of timber limits. The defendant owned extensive timber limits on the Port Neuf river, Saguenay county, which were sold recently to C. P. Easton & Company, of Albany, N. Y., the purchase price being $112,500. The plaintiff claims $37,500 in virtue of a deed of transfer between both parties. The action will be contested, and it is reported that heavy damages will be claimed owing to the allegations contained in plaintiff's declaration.

—The new mill of the Pigeon River Lumber Company at Port Arthur, Ont., is now in operation. The main building is 180 feet long and 50 feet wide, with an annex in which the shingle and lath machines are installed. The perfection of machinery for handling lumber is reached in the mill, the only purpose for which human agency is required being the operating of levers to bring certain rolls or conveyors into play. The speed of handling is increased by the first band saw being only required to square the log, which is rapidly passed from it to the resaw, where it is automatically fed, and a man by the kick of a foot operates a lever which either switches it back to the saw or allows it to travel to the edger. The power is supplied from four 60-inch by 16-foot boilers, and one 68-inch by 14 feet, to a 14x32 cylinder engine. An electric plant of 400 lights capacity is being installed.

TRADE NOTES.

Dyment, Butterfield & Company, of Barrie, Ont., have secured the contract for supplying machinery for the new saw mills of the Imperial Lumber Company at Warren, Ont.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, have just issued blue book No. 4, containing illustrations, price list, testimonials, etc., of the Dodge standard wood split pulleys, also fac similes of diplomas awarded for these pulleys at various expositions.

A SCHOOL OF FORESTRY FOR ONTARIO.

By W. L. Goodwin.

In the April Quarterly, Dr. A. T. Drummond has given reasons for a more scientific treatment of our forest areas, and has shown that to this end we must provide for the education of foresters and forest engineers. He cites President Roosevelt's forcible allusions to forestry and irrigation in his recent message to Congress, and the expansion of the U. S. Division of Forestry into a Bureau of Forestry, with an appropriation this year of $185,440. Colleges of forestry have been established at Cornell and Yale universities, and forestry departments in several other universities. Lumbermen, pulp companies, and owners of forest areas in thirty-three states, from Maine to the Rocky mountains, have taken advantage of the offer of the Bureau of Forestry to make working plans of their forest lands. The Dominion has an equal interest in the subject. Private owners and provincial governments derive large revenues from forests, and the sources of these revenues should be conserved by scientific management. Problems of water supply for canals, lakes, and navigable rivers, and of drainage and irrigation, are also involved. Both Provincial and Dominion governments have made good beginnings by setting aside large areas as forest reserves, by inaugurating systems of tree planting and fire protection, and by popularizing the idea of forest conservation. Dr. Drummond also points out that there are thirty species of trees now being used in the United States for manufacturing, and that an investigation of our woods other than pine and spruce would probably show some with valuable qualities of an especial kind. He concludes that the time is ripe for the appearance in Canada of the forest engineer. Many companies in the United States now employ such college educated men, and the Forestry Bureau employs only skilled foresters. The forest engineer must be a highly educated engineer with an especial knowledge of forests. A suitable place for training such men would be a school of forestry connected with the school of mining, where practical experience could be obtained by utilizing the Ontario government reserves to the north of Kingston.

Dr. Drummond has clearly shown the necessity of forest engineers for Canada, and of a School of Forestry to educate them; but he has not indicated the way in which students for such a completely new profession might be brought to the school, nor the steps which might be taken to ensure their finding employment after graduation. It is quite plain that the mere opening of a School of Forestry in Canada would not cause fifty or a hundred young men to seek its walls the first session. There is no great thirst for forestry education yet. The very meaning of it is just beginning to be known throughout the land, and forestry as a profession would be looked upon as very problematical by our practical youth. The conditions are somewhat similar to those prevailing some ten or fifteen years ago in mining, when the men who were studying mining engineering could be counted on the fingers. Now there are some two hundred students of mining engineering in Canada. When the School of Mining was opened at Kingston nine years ago, the outlook for students was not more promising than it is now for forestry. To create the demand for such education was our problem. It was solved by three means: (1) Short courses for practical men (prospectors and others), held here in January and February. These attracted many students, some of whom entered upon and completed a four years' course and are now practising as mining engineers. (2) Summer mining classes in mining camps and other centres. These classes have been found so valuable and popular that they are still being carried on, an annual appropriation for that purpose being made by the Ontario government. Students have been attracted to longer courses in this way. (3) By exploring parties of students and others interested, under the guidance of professors. In all these ways education in mining has been popularized, and the supply of educated men has created a demand for them, so that, at this date, graduates have no difficulty in securing employment.

The Provincial and Dominion governments have helped on this movement by adopting in part a policy which they might well carry out in toto, viz., reserving for students of this class the minor positions on survey and exploring parties, and other scientific work carried on during the summer.

The educational problem in forestry is precisely like that just described, and a somewhat similar course will lead to the same results. There are large numbers of men now engaged in Canada in the care of forest areas. Some of these could be gathered to the school every winter for short courses of a simple and practical character but scientific enough to open their eyes to the larger fields beyond. The professor of forestry would spend part of each summer in visiting places where forest interests

are large. He would by lectures and class instruction spread the idea and arouse the interest of young men looking toward a scientific profession. Squads of men could be instructed every summer in the practical details of forestry, by assembling them on the forest reserve in charge of the school. Provincial and Dominion Governments would naturally adopt the policy now pursued in the United States of employing students in the summer on their forest reserves and survey parties. But it must be remembered that the great majority of ambitious and able young men in Canada are almost too poor to bear the expense of a scientific education. 'Earning their way' is undoubtedly a fine discipline, but it is often too severe a trial of endurance, and I have sometimes seen it fatal. There is another way—a ladder of learning. Great Britain is now pouring out her wealth in scholarships for this purpose, and in many counties in which these scholarships are awarded, there is a 'poverty limit.' A boy whose parents have an income above that limit cannot take a scholarship. The limit ranges in different counties from $750 to $2,000. Such limits might have to be considerably lowered to suit our case. The Dominion might well make an annual appropriation to defray in part the expenses, at the School of Forestry, of a certain number of students from each Province, the selection to be made by a matriculation examination, or in some other way which would secure the ablest students. Fellowships or scholarships could also be awarded to the best graduates, in the form of appointments to certain junior positions in the Departments of Forestry (Dominion and Provincial.) In this way two purposes would be served, (1) Graduates would be initiated into their profession, and (2) The country would secure in time a corps of finely educated and practically trained men to work out our problems in forestry, irrigation and drainage. Private owners would, as in the United States, soon see the advantage of employing such men as managers of their forests; and the profession would thus become an established one.

The first step was taken towards this at the School of Mining in January, 1901, thus appropriately marking the beginning of the new century. A conference was held on the subject of forestry education, opening with a most brilliant and suggestive lecture by Professor B. E. Fernow, of New York State College of Forestry. We were fortunate in having with us on that occasion the Minister of Education, who expressed himself as delighted to see that the question of forestry was receiving attention here, and thought it would be a grand thing for the country, if a school of forestry were established at Kingston; for Canada had reached the time when she must face the question of how her lands are to be re-timbered. A year has passed, and the interest then shown in the subject by the Minister of Education and many others gathered at the conference has become widespread. The growing interest was evident at the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association in Ottawa in March. The sessions were largely attended, and a noticeable feature was the presence of many prominent lumbermen, whose contributions to the discussions showed that they are ready for the coming of the forest engineer. His coming has now been assured by the announced intention of the Ontario Government to assist the School of Mining in establishing a Colloge of Forestry in Kingston. —Queen's Quarterly.

IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, NEAR LAKE LOUISE. SPRUCE AND LODGE POLE PINE ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDES.
[From the Annual Report of the Dominion Superintendent of Forestry.]

THE LATE J. W. MUNRO.

Recently the news were flashed throughout the province of the death of J. W. Munro, M.P.P., of Pembroke, Ont., who only two days previously had been re-elected as Liberal member for North Renfrew in the Ontario Legislature. His illness was the result of blood poisoning, which in the excitement of an election campaign, was probably neglected. In his native town and neighboring vicinity intense grief was caused by his death, but it was by no means confined to that locality. Hundreds of acquaintances and friends, Conservatives and Liberals alike, mourned, for Mr. Munro was a man of great energies and one of the largest lumbermen and contractors in Canada. He was a man who had done much for Pembroke, a true friend of the working man, for although a large employer, he always advocated that the working man should be paid his worth. He was of a kind and genial disposition, a man whose life it is said showed not a flaw. His death is a national loss.

Mr. Munro was born in Rossshire, Scotland, and came to Canada with his parents in 1854. They settled near Fitzroy Harbor, where Mr. Munro was brought up on a farm. Afterwards he learned the trade of stone mason. In 1873 he married Miss Martha Trail, of Lanark county. He afterwards moved to Renfrew, where he started in business as a builder and contractor. He removed to Pembroke in 1885 and soon became a prominent contractor, erecting many of the finest build-

ings in the town. His ability and thoroughness as a contractor could not be concealed and he shortly was called upon to execute important works in other places. He secured large contracts from the Canadian Pacific Railway, and just before his death had been awarded one of the most extensive contracts that had ever been given by that road. The building of pulp and paper mills at Webbwood, Ont., for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company had engaged his atttention for a year or more, and was nearing completion at the time of his death.

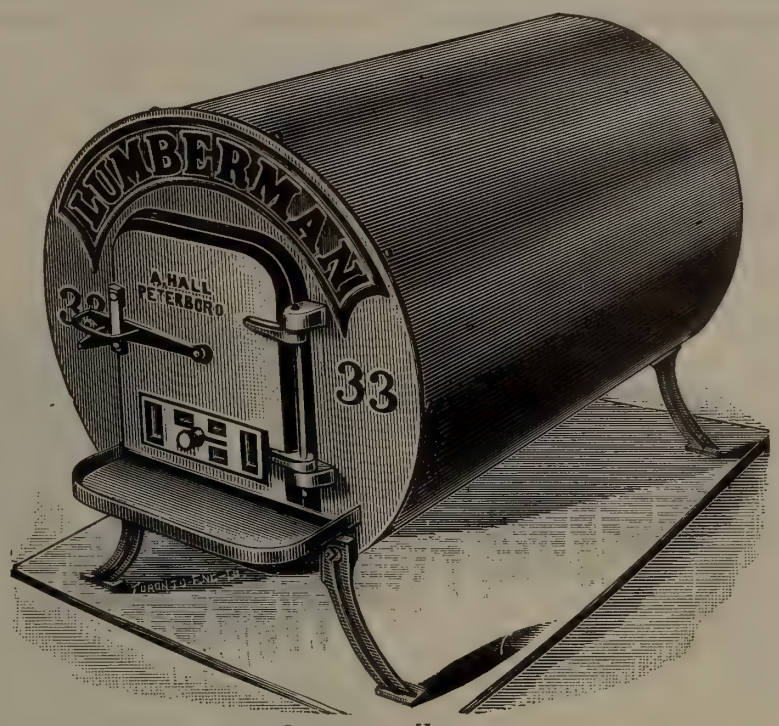
In 1900, on the death of Mr. A. T. White, Mr. Munro was elected to the Ontario Legislature by acclamation. He has served his constituents faithfully and well and obtained for them, it is said, more than did any other member in a similar time. His large business connections and parliamentary duties frequently called him to Toronto, where he was a familiar figure.

As a lumberman Mr. Munro was most successful. He was a large holder of Ontario pine timber limits, and his operations in the woods each winter were quite extensive. The firm ot Munro & Son are well known as operators in square and waney timber, the stock usually being sold to Quebec shippers. Mr. Munro was a shrewd buyer and a recognized authority on the value of timber limits.

Individuality in journalism has attained its most surprising results in trade papers. People are seeking more technical information, and while they skim hurriedly over the great dailies for the press news of the world, they study the technical paper for the more vital references to their own immediate business and concerns.—Charles H. Bergstresser.

THE LUMBERMAN'S HEATER.

The accompanying illustration represents a type of stove familiar to many lumbermen. It is manufactured by Adam Hall, of Peterborough, Ont., and is commonly termed the Lumberman's Heater. It is manufactured for the special purpose of heating lumbermen's camps and boarding houses, for which service it has given excellent satisfaction. The standard sizes are 36, 42 and 48 inches. The body of the heater is made of heavy boiler plate and the ends of heavy cast metal, with a large fire door. The construction is such as to make the heater very durable.



LUMBERMAN HEATER.

Mr. Hall has been engaged in the manufacture of steel ranges for 24 years, being the oldest manufacturer in the business. His goods are well known to lumbermen throughout the Dominion and his sales are constantly increasing. He is prominent in commercial circles in Peterborough, being president of the Canadian Cordage Company and vice-president of the Otonabee Power Company.

Any lumberman who is not acquainted with the Lumbermen's heater should ask Mr. Hall to send him one of his latest catalogues.

The Price-Porritt Pulp & Paper Company has been organized at Quebec, with a capital of $250,000. The promoters include William, Edward and Arthur John Prcie, all of Quebec.

An ad in a trade journal will do what travelling men as a rule do not do. It will go to towns off from the railroad where there are no hotels. It will work nights, Sundays and holidays, in wet weather or dry, hot weather or cold. It will talk to a merchant before some of the boys are out of bed in the morning and after they have gone to bed at night. It's one of the few things that has not yet struck for eight hours.—Construction and Supply Review.

To Purchasing Agents:

Corner 22nd and Centre Avenue,

GENTLEMEN: CHICAGO, October 12th, 1901.

Preparatory to increasing our manufacturing interests at Vicksburg, Miss., we have decided to close out and wind up a number of our scattered yards in Mississippi and Arkansas. The stock consists of several million feet of all kinds of Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, well seasoned and in good condition for immediate use. We propose to put a price on the above named material that will move it, and make a grade that will be an inducement to the purchaser.

Owing to the rapid wholesale manner in which we move and handle lumber we do not consider it practicable to issue a stock sheet or make standing quotations, for which reason we solicit your inquiries for any material that you are in the market to buy or will use in the future, and if you will take the time to furnish us the above information, we will make you some interesting quotations.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO.

Lumber and Mining Supplies

Our Specialty

Our particular business is the supplying of the Lumber and Mining Trade with anything and everything they require.

Ask for our Price List on your requirements, and we will be pleased to quote you We will merit your trade.

THE T. LONG & BRO. CO., Limited. Collingwood, Ontario

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THE SAULT STE. MARIE PULP MILLS.

The pulp mills of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., are capable of turning out 170 tons of dry pulp every twenty-four hours, the operators working in two shifts. The mills are exceedingly handsome buildings, of mottled sandstone blasted out in the construction of the power canal. Mill No. 1 is 600 x 80 feet, and Mill No. 2 300 x 100 feet. Somewhere around $2,000,000 was expended in the construction of the two buildings and in equipment. A view of the grinder room is shown on this page, and below is given some particulars of the process of manufacturing mechanical pulp there adopted.

The wood is cut along the line of the Algoma Central Railway, brought to the Soo on cars and thrown into the bay beside the mill. Here it is ready for the sawyers, who drag it out of the water, saw it into lengths of twenty-four inches, which are thrown into a tank that extends half the length of the mill, and from this the men who run the barking machines pick out the blocks. They strip the wood of its covering, which is immediately blown by an ingenious device to the boiler room. The stripped blocks are then thrown into endless carrying channels and these convey the blocks to the floor above, where they are piled on little cars which run to all parts of the building. From these cars the men running the grinding machines help themselves.

The grinder is an iron case containing an ordinary grindstone fifty-four inches in diameter and twenty-six inches wide. On each side of the grindstone is an iron wheel clamped to the stone to keep it from flying to pieces when it gets hot. To overcome this difficulty a stream of water is also kept going on the stone. Hydraulic cylinders, adjusted in position about the circumference of the grindstone, press the blocks of wood against the surface of the stone, which is revolved at the rate of 2,300 revolutions a minute by a turbine wheel. Each grinder requires the enormous power of 350 horses. A grinder will produce about five tons of pulp per day. There are thirty-two now in operation, and preparations are now being made to double the capacity of No. 2 mill, which has a dozen at the present time. From the grinders the pulp passes over a series of screens, from which it emerges free from all impurities. Up to this period the process has been by gravity, but as the screens are situated on the ground floor it becomes necessary to pump it back to the pulp machines, which are situated upstairs. To this end huge pumps are brought into requisition. The pumps convey the pulp to the pulp machines, of which there are twenty-four in operation, each having a capacity of six tons per day.

These machine are the acme of perfection, and were invented and manufactured in the company's works. The wet pulp passes into a metal receptacle, and is in turn caught up and evenly distributed on a revolving blanket, from which it passes between huge metal rollers, which subject it to a pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch. After emerging from the rollers it is 50 per cent. water and 50 per cent. pulp. It then passes over a large steam heated metal drum, and is in turn rolled on a spindle, a continuous sheet of thin, dry, pressed pulp, resembling a grade of coarse wrapping paper. The pulp dryer is considered the ne plus ultra of pulp machinery. It solved the water problem, and made the manufacture of dry pulp a possibility.

GRINDER ROOM OF THE SAULT STE. MARIE PULP AND PAPER COMPANY.

THE SHAWINIGAN PULP MILL.

Some particulars have been furnished the CANADA LUMBERMAN of the pulp mill of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company at Shawinigan Falls, Que. The ground wood pulp mill was designed to produce 100 net tons per day of twenty-four hours; 50 tons of this to be dried on a drying machine to 88 per cent. dry, and 50 tons from the wet machine 45 per cent. dry. The mill started and made its first pulp January 13, 1902, and ran without any delays whatever until May 28, 1902, when they were obliged to stop for the want of wood.

On June 9th they got wood down the river and started again. On June 13th they made 100 tons, June 26th 104 tons, July 2nd 113 tons, and are now making over 100 tons every day.

The greater part of this product is shipped to Belgium, and the mill is advised that it is the finest grade of ground wood pulp, and commands the highest price of any pulp ever shipped into the Belgium markets, and when it is considered that this mill was started with only eight experienced operatives, and educating the balance from common laborers, we think the results exceed any ever before produced in Canada, if not in the United States.

The mill was designed by the well known engineer, A. C. Rice, State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass., and was built under the personal supervision of Mr. C. A. Ring, who is also general superintendent.

JOSEPH H. WALLACE, C. E.
MILL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER
PULP AND PAPER MILLS.

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PULP NOTES.

The death is recorded of Mr. John Cassils, vice-president of the Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand Mere, Quebec. Mr. Cassils was born at Renton, near Glasgow.

The Bagley and Sewell Company, of Watertown, N.Y., have secured the contract for paper and pulp machines for the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company at Sturgeon Falls, Ont. The S. Morgan Smith Company, of York, Pa., will supply the turbines.

During the five months ended May 31st last the British imports of pulp wood amounted to 177,136 tons, of the value of £816,552, a heavy falling off compared with the corresponding period of last year, when the quantity was 180,044 tons, of the value of £1,011,185.

The Tacoma Steel Company is reported to have obtained 150 square miles of timber at Quatsino Sound for the purpose of commencing immediately the construction of a large pulp mill. The timber will be hauled out by cable to the coast. It is expected that markets for the pulp will be found in Japan, China and Australia.

Concerning the market for mechanical wood pulp the World's Paper Trade Review says: "The market continues dull. From various sources, however, it seems pretty clear that stocks on the other side are only small, and as there is a good British enquiry, especially for early delivery, no further reduction in prices is anticipated. On the other hand, whilst no big advance is likely, sellers are inclined to believe that an advance of 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton will rule before long. The weakness of the market has largely been due to the anxiety of some mills to effect sales."

There is little change to report in the market, although there now seems to be a better inquiry for all classes of pulp, says the London Paper and Pulp. Prices, however, have not advanced, and, if anything, have dropped slightly. For mechanical pulp 40s. c. i. f. seems to be about the utmost paper-makers will pay for moist pulp. Low prices have been ruling for chemical pulps, especially for delivery this year, and sales have been made at from £7 upwards, according to quality. As the American Sulphite Association has collapsed, it is more than likely that makers will dump their surplus in this country again at the best prices obtainable, and, if so, this will prevent any advance for some time to come at any rate.

The capitalists interested in the St. George Pulp & Paper Company, which has commenced the construction of a pulp mill at St. George, N.B., include James Goodfellow, of Fort Edward, N.Y., president; E. G. Murphy, of Sandy Hill, N.Y., vice-president and manager; E. W. Murphy, of Albany, N.Y., secretary and treasurer. A dam 15 feet high and 120 feet long is nearing completion. The mill will be located on the property formerly owned by Messrs. Gilmour and will be 65 x 120 feet, one story high. It is planned for eight grinders, with a daily capacity of 50 tons of pulp. The water wheels and steel tubes are being manufactured by the Jenckes Machine Company, of Sherbrooke, Que., but the pulp machinery, it is understood, has not yet been ordered. The electric light and power equipment will be furnished by John Starr, Son & Company, of Halifax, N.S.

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of PURE CANADA CORUNDUM.
Quick, Cool, Strong, Durable.
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CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
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FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
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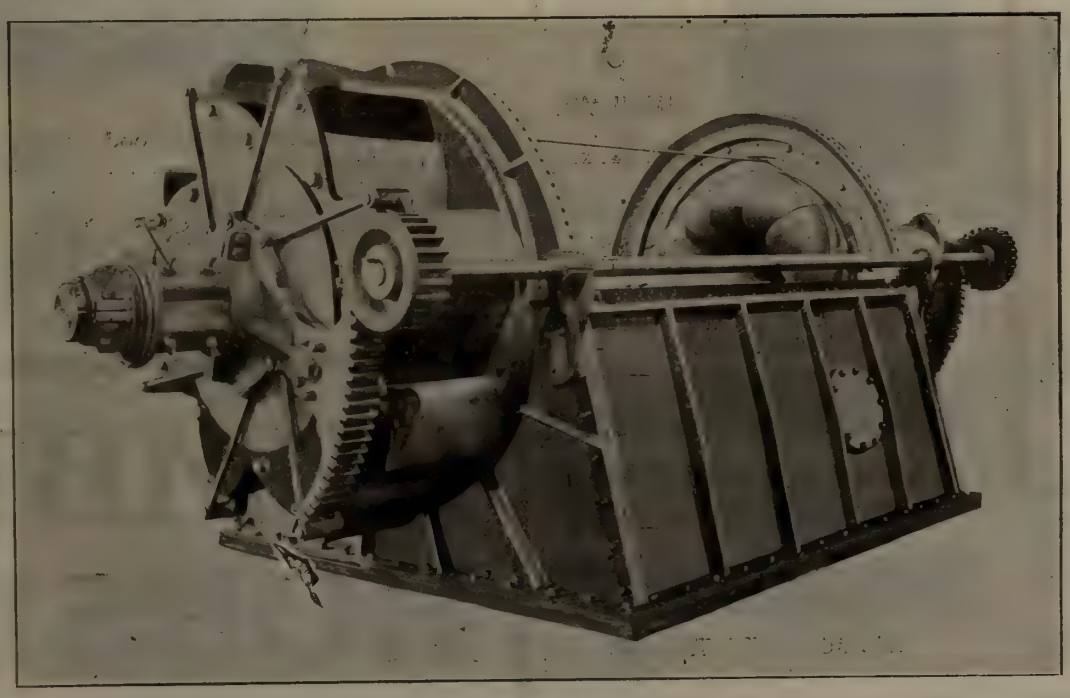
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

OPEN FLUME TURBINE PLANTS

For use under moderate heads where local conditions permit its adoption, there is probably no more satisfactory setting for horizontal wheels in pairs than the draft chest with central discharge, placed in an open flume.

The first cost is moderate.

The flow of water is unobstructed and ample, and as a result speed regulation is easy.



Pair of 35 Inch Wheels, Mounted on Draft Chest with Top Removed.

Direct connection to Pulp Grinders or other machinery may be arranged with facility.

Wheels are readily removed and replaced.

We have several styles of cases for use in open flumes, either steel plate or cast iron construction as may be required, or cast iron sides with steel plate top as shown in the engraving.

We are now engaged in building a 10,000 H.P. Wheel Plant, each pair of wheels being of the general type shown above, arranged for direct connection to Wood Pulp Grinders. Send us particulars for estimate, or write for catalogue and information.

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MONTREAL, QUE. HALIFAX, N. S.
ROSSLAND AND GREENWOOD, B. C.
Winnipeg Machinery and Supply Co., Agents, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MESSRS. LUNNY & CO.'S NEW MILL AT HINTONBURG.

J. Lunney & Company have erected a new planing mill on Queen street, Hintonburg, the flourishing suburb to the west of Ottawa. It is a two-storey factory with modern equipment. The saws for rough work and the four planers are situated on the first floor. The shavings from each planer are carried to the furnace room through a special tube, power for the purpose being furnished by compressed air.

The light band saws, turning lathes and scroll saws are situated on the second floor.

The machinery is operated by a 120 h.p. engine steam driven. All sawdust and shavings carried by the tubes above described are used as fuel. There is thus absolutely no waste. On the right side of the mill are two large drying kilns, heated by coils. Transportation is facilitated by a C.P.R. switch connecting with the mill yards. A gang of 30 men is now employed.

P. PAYETTE & CO.
Manufacturers of Saw Mill and Engine Machinery, and all kinds of Marine Machinery.
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

THE "AA" GUMMER

10 inch Swing; $4.50 Net Cash, 14 inch Swing, $5.40 Net Cash.
Emery Wheel not included.
Grinding Machines, Saw Gummers, Diamond Tools, Knife Grinders, Emery, etc., etc.
THE TANITE CO.
Stroudsburg, Penna.

To Those Who Carry Insurance on Lumber

You are compelled to pay more for your insurance to-day than a year ago. This is particularly true in Canada where rates have been abnormally increased by Tarriff Association Companies. It is our business to insure nothing but lumber. We study the advantages offered by each risk submitted and accept only the best moral and physical hazards. Thus by carrying only selected risks we can offer lower rates. We are saving money for hundreds of lumber dealers. Why not let us take care of from $1,000 to $20,000 of your insurance?

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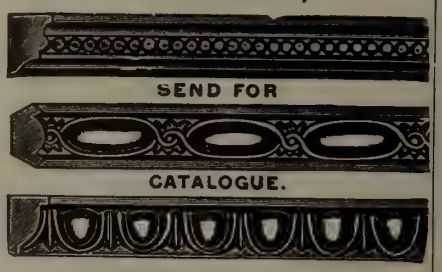

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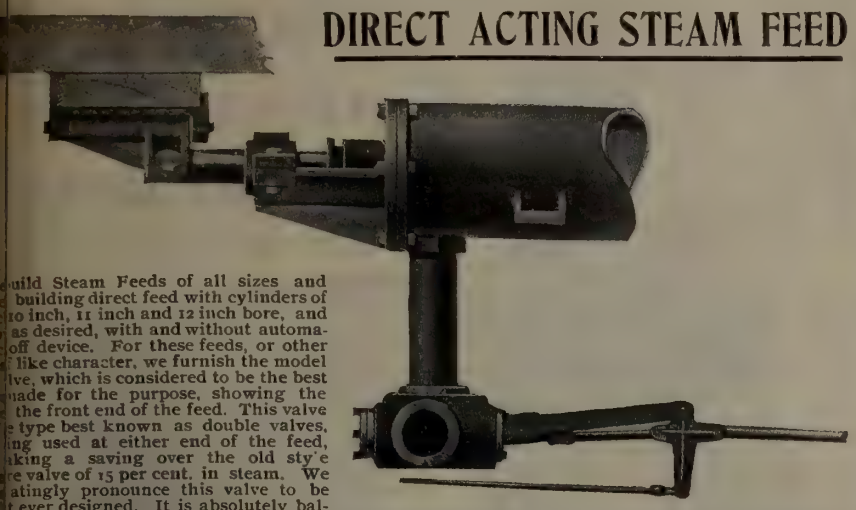
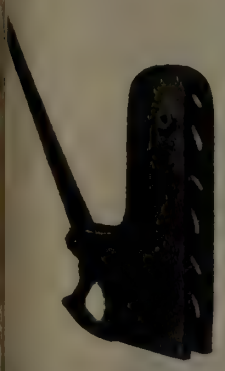


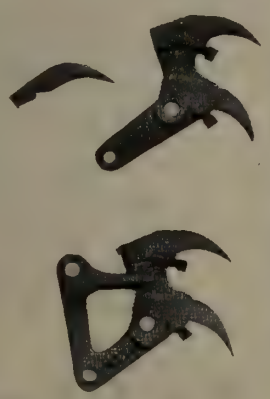
uild Steam Feeds of all sizes and building direct feed with cylinders of 10 inch, 11 inch and 12 inch bore, and as desired, with and without automa- off device. For these feeds, or other like character, we furnish the model lve, which is considered to be the best nade for the purpose, showing the the front end of the feed. This valve e type best known as double valves, ing used at either end of the feed, aking a saving over the old sty'e re valve of 15 per cent. in steam. We atingly pronounce this valve to be t ever designed. It is absolutely bal- does not stick or kick, has larger steam openings than any other valve made for correpond- es of pipe, is economical in the use of steam, and handles the largest and longest feeds, under any e, with perfect ease and accuracy. We have also designed a new style of stuffing box which is a wing in packing, and has an outer support, and is fitted with an oil well, filled with felt or waste keeps the piston thoroughly lubricated.

Improved Double-Tooth or Boss Dogs



The accompanying cuts fully illustrate our Improved Double-Tooth Dogs with inserted teeth, making the teeth themselves of the finest tool steel. This allows them to be drawn to a slender point that will penetrate without crowding the log or board away from the carriage The teeth in case of bending or breaking can be replaced in a few moments, and without having to take the whole dog case apart — an operation requiring an hour or more.

These Double-Tooth Dogs are controlled by a wrought iron lever that can be bent to suit the operator, and this lever is held by a spring, positively in or out, so that there is no danger of the Dogs pushing out toward the saw. This method of holding the dogs has the merit of being permanent, the ordinary light pawls and connections commonly furnished for this purpose generally lasting but for a few days. Our latest improved carriages are fitted with these dogs.



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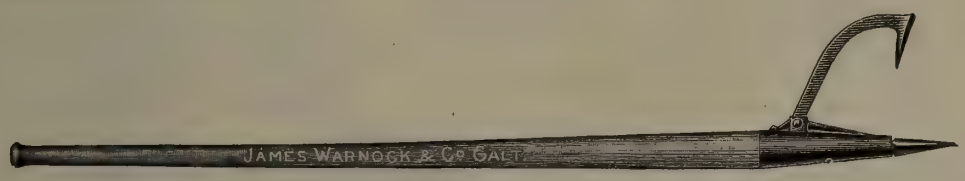

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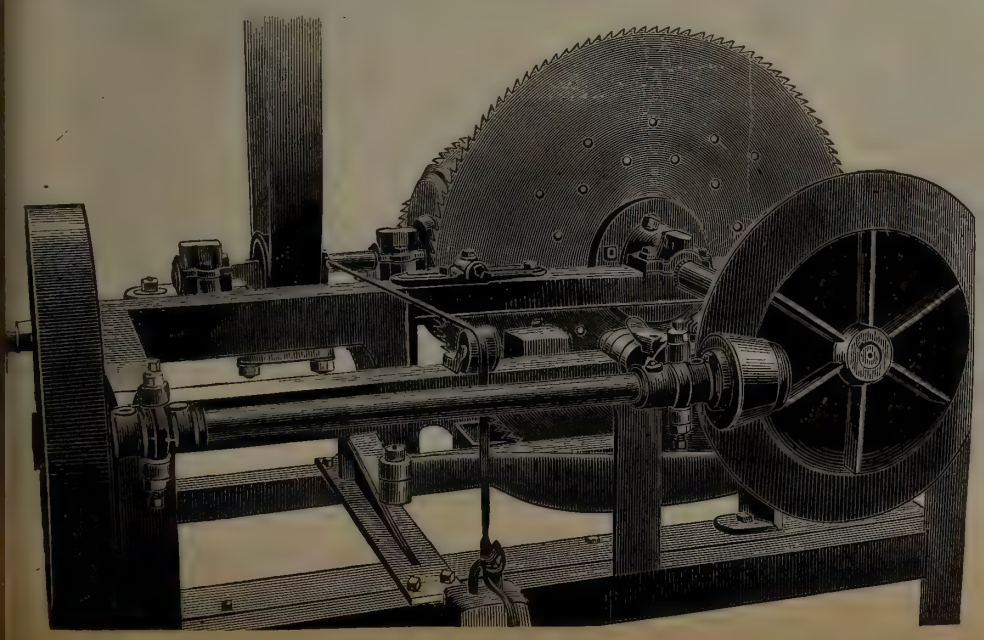

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The accompanying cut shows one of our improved automatic Regrinding machines for regrinding saws that are too heavy to a lighter guage. It is so constructed that it will grind them to a perfectly true taper from the collar to the teeth, which is not always done with the old style of regrinding machines. We manufacture everything required in a saw or shingle mill. Repairing a specialty. Write for Catalogue.

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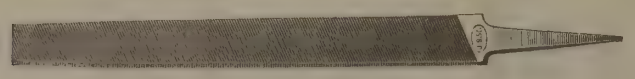

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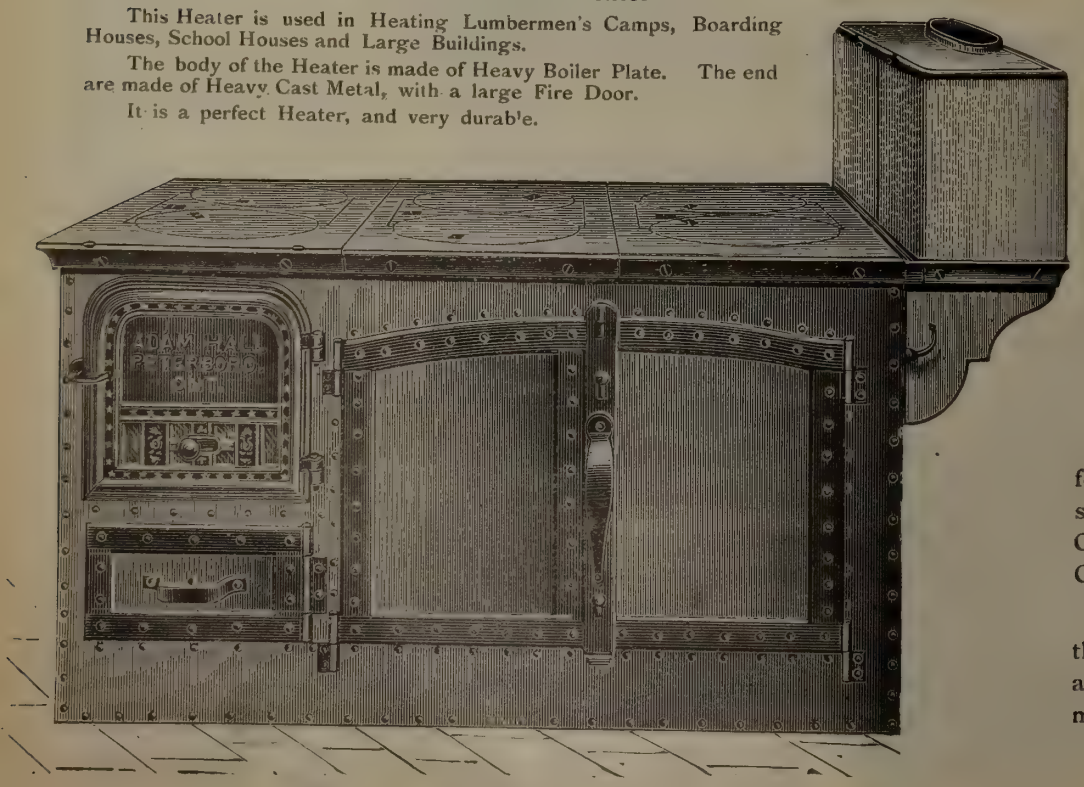
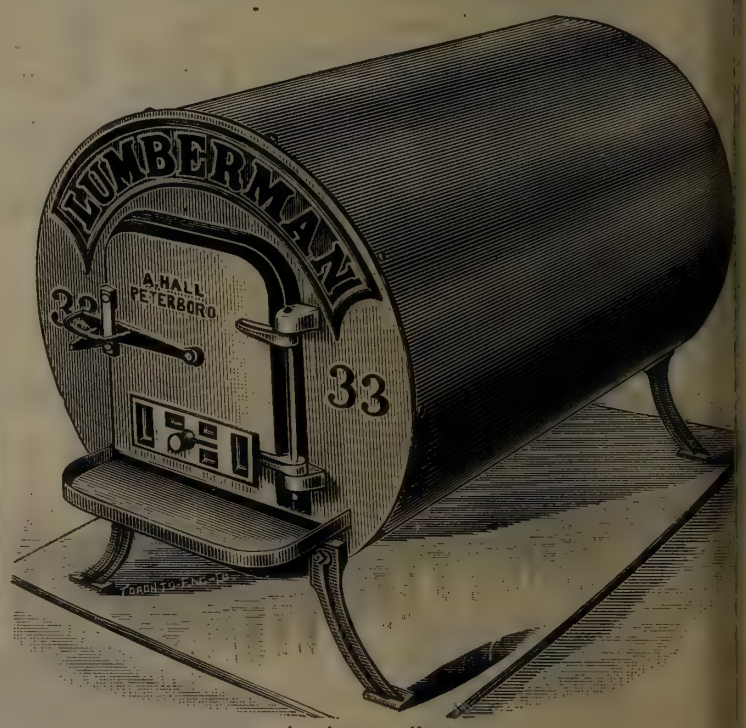
This Heater is used in Heating Lumbermen's Camps, Boarding Houses, School Houses and Large Buildings.

The body of the Heater is made of Heavy Boiler Plate. The end are made of Heavy Cast Metal, with a large Fire Door.

It is a perfect Heater, and very durable.



Lumbermen's Six Pot Hole Range with Reservoir.



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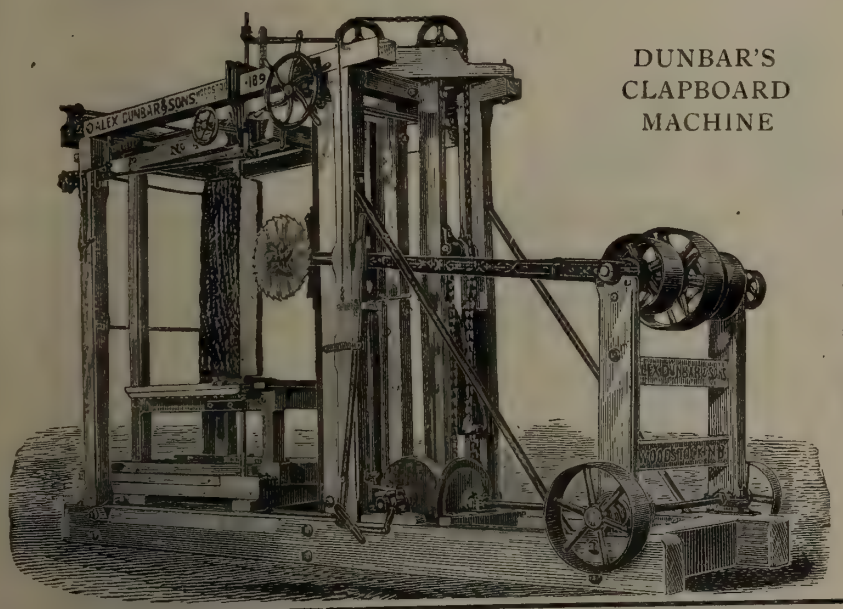

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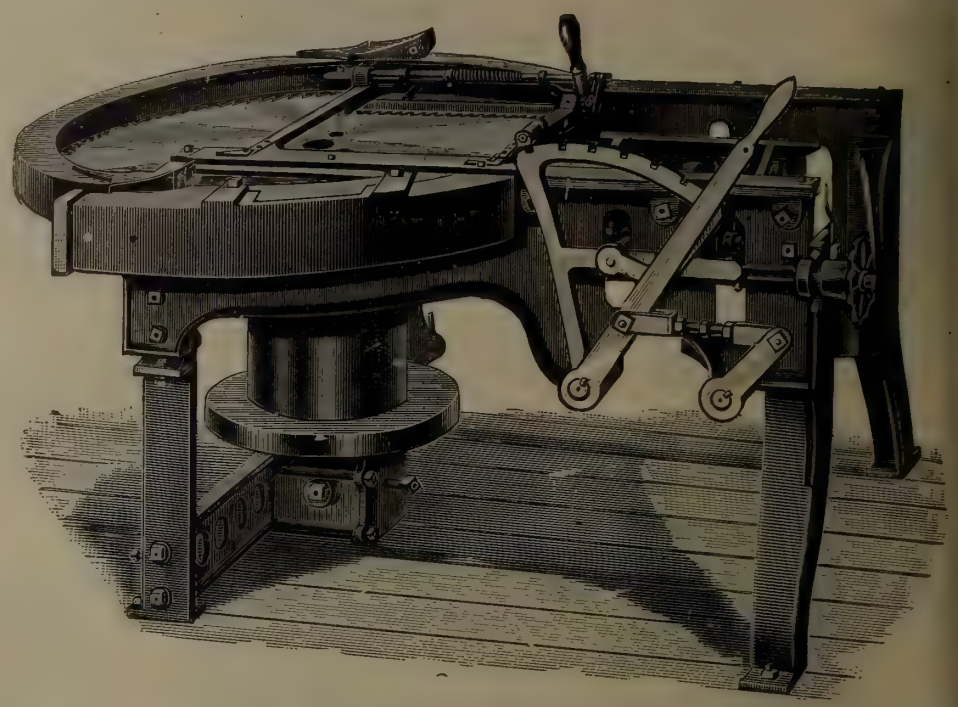

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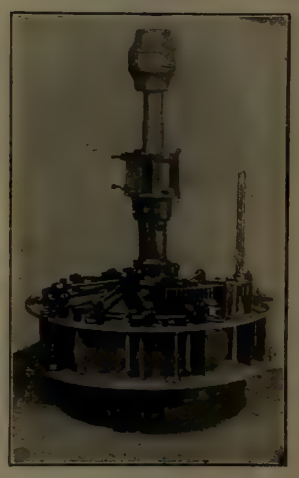

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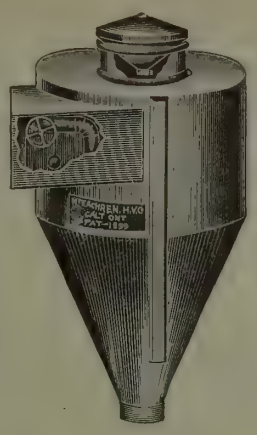

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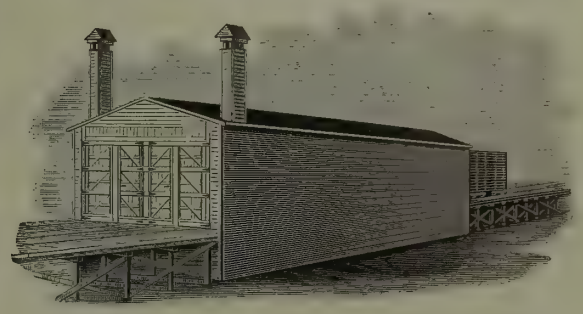

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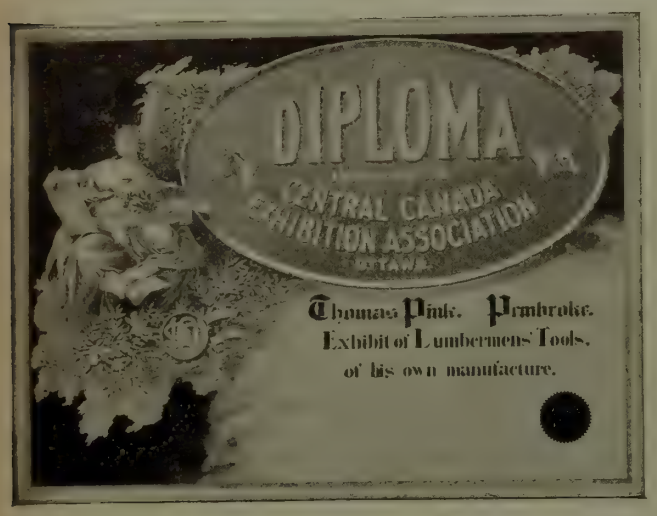

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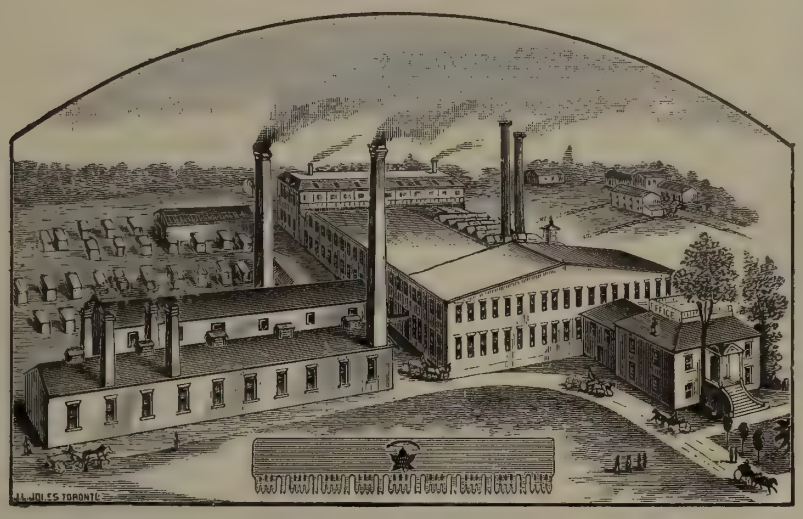

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Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

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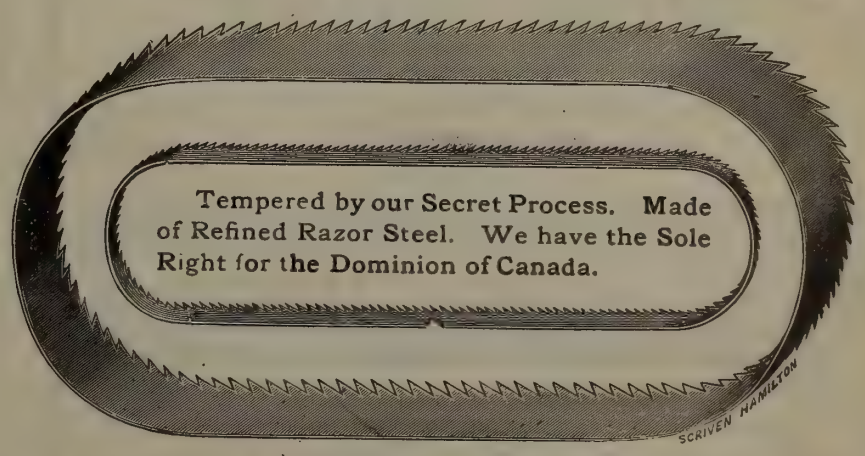
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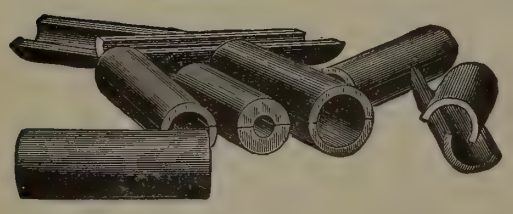

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THE WOLVERHAMPTON ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

At the Art and Industrial Exhibition now in progress at Wolverhampton, England, the Dominion of Canada is the only Colony that is represented. Through the efforts of Mr. W. D. Scott, the Canadian Commissioner, a creditable display of the products of Canada is made. The Canadian pavilion, shown on the following page, is one of the most notable features of the Exhibition. It is classical in design, rectangular in plan, surmounted by a lofty gilded dome, and covers an area of 8,000 square feet.

A large portion of the space is devoted to a display of forestry products. Specimens both in the log and square are shown, also polished and unpolished sections. Amongst these are cedar and blue oak from Manitoba, red oak from Western Ontario, black ash, white oak, black walnut, rock elm, white pine, white birch, red birch, soft maple, cherry, spruce, western cedar, balsalm poplar, tamarac, etc. Splendid samples of hardwoods are shown by Messrs. John Harrison & Sons, Owen Sound, J. H. Grant & Company, The Sutherland - Innes Company, of Chatham, and others. Gilmour & Company, of Trenton, show two specimens of their patent doors.

VIEW OF PORTION OF FORESTRY EXHIBIT, WOLVERHAMPTON EXHIBITION.

Photographs of many varieties of Canadian trees are displayed in frames made from the wood which they represent. This method of display is highly commendable, as it enables visitors to recognize more easily the many species of timber which are displayed. A few pieces of furniture are also shown illustrating the manufactured products, such as tables, chairs, desks, etc.

The forestry section includes splend d specimens of some of the noble animals in which sportsmen take great interest and in which Canadian forests abound.

E. H. Matthias has opened out in the lumber business at Morningside, Alta.

The Manitoba Free Press last month issued a special supplement dealing with the crop prospects in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Illustrations were shown of the actual crops, which this year promise to give a yield larger than any in the history of the country.

HOW TO KEEP LUMBER FROM STAINING.

During the warm months of the summer, and especially of those summers when there is a considerable amount of moisture in the air and lumber does not dry quickly, the manufacturers of pine have a considerable amount of difficulty drying their upper grades of lumber so that they will not stain. By the regular methods of piling and drying in the open air it is practically impossible to keep out all traces of stain. The sap will show, if not at other places, at least where the cross pieces come in the pile and wherever else the green stock comes in contact with other lumber. As every evidence of stain means a lowering of the value of the lumber, it can readily be seen that any method of getting the sap out without a resultant stain will be of great value to the manufacturer.

Care in piling will do a great deal. By using narrow strips between the courses; piling the boards so they do not touch at the edges, and leaving a vacant place or chimney up through the center of the pile where the air can circulate freely, much can be accomplished along the desired line. But in the most favorable drying weather and with the greatest possible care in piling stain will still show to some extent, and the lumber will be just that much less in value. Other processes have been tried. A favorite one over in Michigan for a number of years has been sprinkling the lumber with salt. At a great many points in that state, salt blocks and lumber mills make up the same plant. Here the various courses of lumber in pile have been covered with a thin sprinkling of salt, and the effect is said to be good, though too much salt, or too little, have been found to have a harmful effect rather than otherwise.

The Yawkey Lumber Company, of Hazelhurst, Wis., have recently been experimenting with a system that appears to be the most successful yet tried. They have built a tank that will hold from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet of lumber. In this the stock is piled with thin strips between the courses. The tank is then filled with water and the exhaust steam turned into it. The sap is literally boiled out. The first lot of lumber that came out of the tank was covered with a green substance, and at first sight it appeared that the lumber was spoiled. However, it was found that the green coating brushed off readily, leaving the lumber perfectly white. After the water dried out, it was free from stain. The experiment has proved so successful that the Yawkey Company expect to enlarge their capacity for removing the staining sap from their upper grades of stock.

Along this same line the experiments of a western manufacturer of Washington pine may be of interest. Most of the western mills have as a part of their equipment modern dry kilns, and the larger part of the upper grade lumber that comes from that section of the country has been through the kiln. Steam or hot air are the usual methods, but a concern at Chewelah has recently made experiments with smoke. According to the man who has made the experiment, the lumber takes on a brightness that the steam kilns do not impart. By actual estimates he also claims that the lumber that comes from the smoke kilns is much lighter even than the air dried stock. He does not know how they would work with other lumber, but believes they are the best thing for Washington pine.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

TO PRESERVE THE FORESTS OF SWEDEN.

It has been discovered by the Royal Commission appointed to examine into the condition of the national forests that about 5,500,000 cubic metres of wood is annually wasted in Sweden, while the timber export is only 6,500,000 cubic metres. Finding that the recuperative power of the forests is thus too severely taxed, parliament has pointed out that private enterprise has failed to use the forests economically, and has requested the government to formulate a scheme for their regulation.

An eastern firm wishes to find a market for nail keg staves and heading.

TIMBER LICENSES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In view of the increased interest which has reeently been aroused in the timber lands of British Columbia, we give below extracts from the Land Act governing the granting of timber licenses :

(1) Leases of surveyed, unpre-empted Crown timber lands, which have been previously offered to public competition, may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for a period not to exceed twenty-one years to any person, for the purpose of cutting spars, timber, or lumber, who has tendered the highest cash bonus, subject to the payment of a royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet on the scale measurement of the logs cut on the leased premises, and to the payment in advance of an annual rental of fifteen cents per acre; arrears of rental to bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum : Subject also to the condition that, when the royalty so chargeable, together with the said rent, amounts to less than fifty cents per acre of the leased lands in any one year, the lessee shall pay such additional amount as will make up the revenue from such leased lands, including the said rent of fifteen cents per acre, to the total amount of fifty cents per acre : Provided, further, that the holder of any such leased lands shall have a properly equipped saw-mill appurtenant to such leasehold, capable of cutting not less than one thousand feet of lumber, in inch boards, per day of twelve hours for each and every four hundred acres of land included in such lease. And such saw-mill shall be kept running for at least six months in every year, cutting not less than the said capacity, unless the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on account of poor markets or other good reasons to be specified, excuse the said lessee from running the said mill for the whole or any part of the said period of six months in each year. If this proviso is not complied with, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to cancel such lease, but such cancellation shall not affect the right of the Crown to collect all royalties and rent payable up to the time of such cancellation.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to provide that any specified unsurveyed lands may be leased in the same manner as is in this section provided with regard to surveyed lands, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make such regulations with regard to the staking of such unsurveyed lands, and the giving notice thereof, and having the same surveyed, as may be thought advisable.

(3) All leases of unsurveyed and unpre-empted Crown timber lands, which have been granted for a period of twenty-one years, may be renewed for consecutive and successive periods of twenty-one years, subject to such terms, conditions, royalties and ground rents as may be in force by Statute at the time of the expiration of such respective leases : Provided that such renewal is applied for within one year previous to the expiration of the then existing lease; and provided that all arrears of royalties, ground rents and other charges are first fully paid :

All existing leases of Crown timber limits which have been granted previous to the passage of this section of the "Land Act," and now in force, may be renewed for consecutive and successive periods of twenty-one years, provided that such existing leases shall be surrendered within one year from the date of the enactment of this section :

And it is further enacted that such leases may be renewed for the unexpired portion of the term mentioned in the leases to be surrendered, on the same terms, conditions, rents and royalties as so specified in the said leases to be surrendered ; the remainder of the term of twenty-one years for which the said leases shall be renewed on surrender shall be subject to such terms, conditions, royalties and ground rents as may be in force by Statute at the same time the existing leases, surrendered under the conditions of this section, would expire :

All timber cut from Provincial lands must be manufactured within the confines of the Province of British Columbia, otherwise the timber so cut may be seized and forfeited to the Crown and the lease cancelled.

Section 43. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to grant leases of unpre-empted Crown lands for a term not to exceed thirty years, for the purpose of stripping hemlock trees of bark, subject to such rent and conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may see fit to impose.

Section 48. It shall be unlawful for any person, without a license in that behalf, to be granted as hereinafter mentioned, to cut, fell, or carry away any trees or timber upon or from any of the Crown or patented lands of this Province.

Section 50. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may grant licenses, to be called special licenses, to cut timber on Crown Lands and patented lands at the rates by this Act imposed, and subject to such conditions, regulations and restrictions as may from time to time be established by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and of which notice may be given in the British Columbia Gazette.

Section 53. A special timber license shall not be granted for a larger area than six hundred and forty acres (640) of land, which shall be in one block, of retangular form bounded by straight lines drawn to the cardinal points and measuring either 80 chains by 80 chains or 40 chains by 160 chains, nor shall the license be granted for a longer period than one year. The license shall not be transferable, and may be surrendered at any time. No person shall be entitled to more than two special licenses at the same time. The licensee shall pay to the Commissioner, for the use of His Majesty, the sum of one hundred dollars for each license, payment to be made upon the granting of the license. In default of payment, the license shall not issue. Such license may be granted or renewed at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

CANADIAN PAVILION, WOLVERHAMPTON EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Section 54. The special license shall vest in the holder thereof all rights of property whatsoever in all trees, timber, and lumber cut within the limits of the license during the term thereof, whether the trees, timber and lumber are cut by authority of the licensee, or by any other person with or without his consent, and such license shall entitle the holder thereof to seize, in re-vindication or otherwise, such trees, timber, or lumber, where the same are found in the possession of any unauthorized person, and also to institute any action against any wrongful possessor or trespasser, and to prosecute all trespassers and other offenders to punishment, and to recover damages, if any ; and all proceedings pending at the expiration of any license may be continued to final termination, as if the license had not expired.

Section 55. In addition to the special license authorised by section 50 of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may, upon payment of the sum of ten dollars therefor, grant a general license to any person to cut timber upon Crown lands, not being timber limits, without any reservation as to area ; but such license shall be personal, and shall only grant authority to the person named therein to cut timber as a hand logger, and such license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof and no longer.

Section 57. In addition to the royalty hereinafter reserved on all timber cut on timber leaseholds, there

MR. D. MCNAUGHT,
Retail Lumber Dealer, Rapid City, Man.

shall be paid annually, as ground rent, the sum of five cents per acre for each acre included in any timber lease which has been granted since the 31st day of December, 1879, and prior to the 28th day of April, 1888.

Section 58. There is reserved to and for the use of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, a royalty of fifty cents for every thousand feet, board measure, upon and in respect of all timber suitable for spars, piles, saw logs, or railroad ties, props for mining purposes, shingle or other bolts of cedar, fir or spruce, and a royalty of twenty-five cents for every cord of other wood, cut upon Crown lands, patented lands, timber leaseholds, or timber limits, and upon any lands hereafter granted. Piles shall be measured by the running foot, and railway ties and props shall be measured by the cord ; and for the purposes of this Act two hundred running feet of piles, or one cord of ties or props, shall be taken respectively as equal to one thousand feet board measure.

Section 70. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may allow, on the exporation beyond the limits of the Province of any piles and spars, or of any timber manufactured at any mill in British Columbia upon which the royalty of this Act imposed has been paid, a drawback or rebate equal to one-half of the royalty paid upon such timber.

In addition to the provisions contained in the Land Act, an Order-in-Council was passed in July of this year providing that "all timber cut under authority of special licenses heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, shall be manufactured within the confines of the Province of British Columbia ; otherwise the timber so cut shall be seized and forfeited to the Crown and the license cancelled."

It is rumored that the Sheppard & Morse Lumber Company have purchased the Mason saw-mill at Hintonburg, Ont.

The sales of the Pembroke Lumber Company for the month of July last amounted to $26,000. Lumber was shipped to Great Britain, United States and elsewhere.

Cuts or engravings should be used freely in advertising tools and machinery, always bearing in mind that a poor cut is like a caricature, and the best engravings are none too good and are the cheapest in the end.—Printers' Ink.

MAKING VENEERED DOORS.

The subject of veneered doors has often been touched upon in these columns, and yet it will not suffer, if repeated, inasmuch as the various factories have particular ways of their own of producing this rapidly-growing popularity in the door line. Instead of trying to lay down any fixed rule, saying thus and so shall they be made, let us consider some of the essential points which may be adapted to suit each condition as the manufacturer finds it.

I.—EQUIPMENT.—Aside from the usual door-making machinery, this consists of larger facilities for preparing and applying glue, veneer press, resaw for veneers and panels (unless they are purchased from a dealer in veneers), a warm room where the glue may be applied and material gotten ready for the press. Unless the factory is already supplied with a large kettle for preparing glue, it will be found of advantage to make a large copper kettle that will fit the holes in the heater, but large enough to hold three or four ordinary-sized kettles of liquid glue. This can be done by making it higher and wider about the flange, as shown in Fig. 1. In this way sufficient glue may be made ready for a good-sized batch of doors without fear of running out.

Of course, these remarks do not apply to the factory having modern glue-spreaders, hand or power-feed, which are very essential in strictly veneer establishments. Our remarks apply only to the shop where veneered doors are one of the many by-products, so to speak, which accompany the usual line of mill work.

For spreading the glue by hand, procure a 4-inch flat wall brush and prepare it by pouring alcohol gum-shellac into the roots of the bristles, and driving blind staples into the butt end, as close together as possible, thus preventing the bristles from coming out. Have a pair of "horses" about 3 feet high, strongly made, and having an angular piece on the top, to prevent waste of the glue, and squeezing it off the work at the bearing point—see Fig. 2.

Make the veneer press wide enough between the upright to permit of veneering a table top or wide panel if needed, and have two rows of screws, so that two stacks of cores may be pressed at one time. A strong press can be made with 6x6-inch maple crosspieces and ⅞-inch round iron rods, with jambnuts to hold the upper piece in place, having regular veneer press scews at least 1⅜ inches diameter. The bed-piece should be lagged up and trued, so that it will be straight and out of wind. To prevent the work from sticking to the bed, it should be covered on the top with zinc or tin—see fig. 3.

For resawing veneers and panels, where there is no band resaw, a gage (fig. 4.) and pressure roller (fig. 5.) used on the band saw table, and 1½-inch saw in proper trim, with right management, should turn three or four veneers out of inch stock, which may be applied direct to the coring without dressing, as described later on.

To do a good job of gluing to advantage it is necessary to have a warm room, so that a large batch of material may be worked at one time. There are various other purposes to which this room may be put, but to make a veneered door properly, without waste material or loss of time, a warming room is very essential. First, the parts of wood to be glued must be thoroughly warm, also the temperature of the room where the work is to be done must be such as not to chill the glue and hinder its spreading and makeing good joints.

II.—MATERIALS.—Dry coring is the first thing that is required to make good doors. It is usual to cut up the material and put it in the dry (or warm) room referred to above, or in a dry-kiln, properly stacked, and leave it there as long as possible to drive out every particle of dampness. All waste material of suitable size and too poor to be used for any other purpose may be used for coring. It is preferable to have the strips wide enough so that when glued up they may be split through the center to make two stiles or rails—see Fig. 6—thereby saving much labor in gluing, which item cuts quite a figure in veneered door work. The stock sawyer can lay aside such material from time to time and have it stored as mentioned, so that there is a supply of dry stuff to draw on when a batch of doors is wanted.

The glue for coring need not be of high grade, and where quick preparation is desired, a ground or pulverized bone glue will answer the purpose admirably. The men soon become accustomed to handling the glue and it needs no soaking, as the flake or noodle glue does. For veneering a medium grade of hide-stock glue is to be preferred; one that is free from acid, clear in color, and not too quick-setting. It will pay to follow up the glue question more closely than we usually have done to obtain good results with economy. The glue for veneering does not want to be too thick. Practice in the work makes the workman proficient in its preparation. It should flow freely from the brush without being "tacky," as the painter would say.

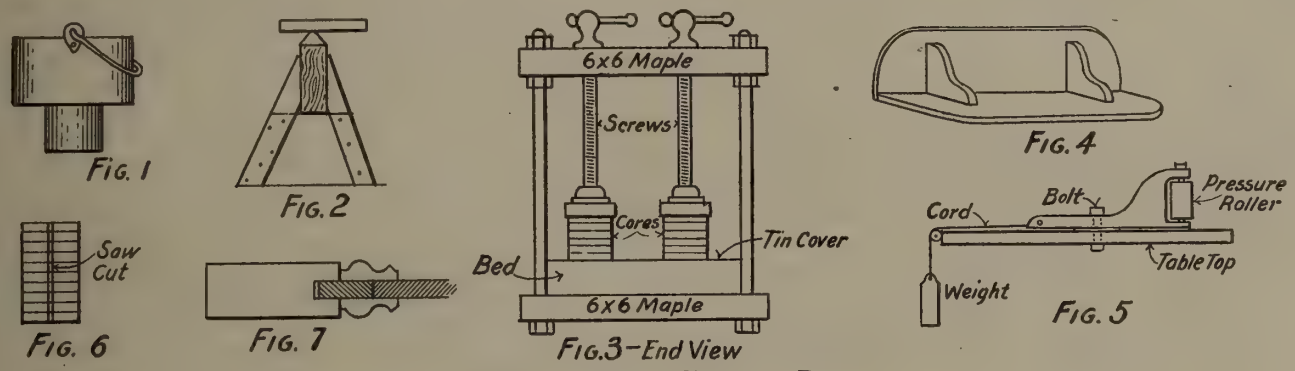
The veneers and panels should be cut up and resawed before they are kiln-dried. The ends should be glue-sized, and they should be stacked straight and even in the kiln. Those who have tried resawing kiln-dried hardwoods, are aware of what a sorry job it makes; and how the veneers buckle, spring out of shape, pinch the saw or make it run crooked. When the saw has not too much set, the veneers may be glued onto the cores without planing, provided the sawing is a good, smooth job. Care must be taken in dressing veneers or panels not to chip them out, as that is ruinous in this work.

III.—CONSTRUCTION.—The man who is doing this work needs to be familiar with the work and its methods to do it well and economically. Filling the doors is the first work towards the desired end. A list of the size, style, thickness of doors and kinds of wood should be on each working bill, and follow the material in its progress out of chaos into stiles, rails, panels, and finally the finished product. This bill should include the edge strips, the width, length and thickness of each bundle of cores, the finished size of the parts they are in fact, all machine work on veneered doors must be carefully done to have true work and tight joints.

Instead of putting the panels in when the doors are put in the clamps, the frame work is glued together with open panels, the stiles and rails being grooved, and after the doors are polished and put on the finishing bench, a panel strip is put in all around the edge of each panel, to which the panel mold is glued and nailed. The molding is put in one side first, panels laid in, and molded the other side, as shown in Fig. 7. This arrangement prevents the molding from pulling away from the stiles, should the panels shrink, and allows enough play for the panels to keep straight with natural working of the wood in the changes of the atmosphere. There is advantage, too, in gluing up the frame work without the panels. This cannot be done in the case of solid molded doors.

The finish of a veneered door should be first-class; the panels, molds and frame work well sandpapered, and flat surfaces scraped smooth, as every defect seems magnified when the filler and varnish are applied.

Special care should be taken not to scrape, scratch or mar the face of the doors in shipping. Many a good door has been injured by careless packing or handling in shipping, after the cabinetmaker has finished his job. They should be crated, if shipped on a railroad or by boat, or they will not be worth much on arrival at their destination.—H. T. Gates, in the Wood-Worker.



APPLIANCES FOR MAKING VENEERED DOORS.

A VISITOR FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. G. W. Hudson, of the firm of G. Hudson & Son, timber merchants and lumbermen, Sydney, Australia, has been visiting in Canada, looking into the lumber market for Australian hardwoods and also with a view of placing orders with the mills on the Pacific Coast for the export to Australia of some British Columbia pine, fir and cedar.

Speaking of his visit, Mr. Hudson stated that in some respects the Canadian lumbermen appeared to be ahead of the Australian millmen in the style and efficiency of their machinery.

The different conditions ruling in the two countries necessitate different methods of handling logs, and whereas in Canada the logs are cut on the limits and floated down, often a hundred miles or more to a mill, in Australia the mill itself is usually located right in the limit, and it is the sawn lumber and finished product mainly that is shipped out of the woods. Again, the skid road in the timber limits or woods is almost unknown in Australia, as is also the portable engine and cable for this purpose. The method of hauling logs most generally in operation there is on a "junker," which is a two-wheeled vehicle, very strongly built, and consisting only of an axle and long tongue or pole in addition to the two wheels. To the tongue a pair of bullocks are harnessed, and often from 14 to 24 head of oxen constitute a logging team. The average Australian log being shorter, enables this method of haulage to be adopted, the log being rested upon the wheels, and but a very slight portion upon the trailing end. The weight of the logs necessitates, apparently, an excessively numerous number of bullocks to handle them. It also necessitates this method, and transportation and the establishment of the timber mill either in the limits or in close proximity thereto.

Although rivers are not lacking in the timber districts, booms of logs cannot be made up in the Australian forest and floated down to the mill, as is done here; the weight of the wood prohibits this, as the majority of the Australian hardwoods sink very quickly after being submerged in water. Water transportation is, however, used where the mills are situate at some distance from the standing timber. In this case steam punts are used. These are stern-wheel steamers with all their machinery, etc., placed well aft, the tow being built with almost a flat bottom. The weight of the machinery being aft, causes the bow to be raised up out of water, consequently when reaching the place where the logs are to be loaded, the nose of the punt is easily run ashore; two sticks are then run out from the bank on the side of the boat, and the logs are rolled on board, and it does not matter if the logs project on either side 8 or 10 feet. Logs from 25 to 35 or 40 feet are easily carried by these craft. As a rule, however, the logs are sawn up at mills in or near the limits, and the planks, flooring and other classes of manufactured lumber only shipped out according to order. The finished lumber is shipped in ketches or sailing vessels capable of handling from 20,000 to 90,000 feet of lumber each trip. A few small steamers are also employed in the trade.

Speaking of the Australian hardwoods, some of which, Mr. Hudson thinks, should find a ready market throughout Canada, he remarked that Vancouver business men would very probably have an excellent opportunity of judging their quality shortly, as Messrs. C. Woodward and W. Murgatroyd had secured some thirteen or sixteen samples, which arrived on the Moana. They included the sample of the noted turpentine wood which is used extensively for wharf and dock piles, being teredo proof and very strong. Only a few months ago a turpentine wood pile was removed from the old Piermont Bridge, Sydney, which had been in the water for 55 years, and was yet found to be as good as new. There are also pieces of iron bark, blackbutt, tallow wood, box, mahogany, blue gum, spotted gum, grey gum and ti-tree. The iron bark wood is used extensively in New Zealand for the planking of wharves and also for piling, and for the spokes of wheels; it is also regarded as one of the most serviceable woods in existence.

The ti-tree wood is used very largely in boat and ship-building, for knees or ribs of boats, etc., and Mr. Hudson's firm supply large quantities of this wood to the Fitzroy dock, Sydney, for Government boat-building purposes. The spotted gum is also used extensively in coach and boat building, as it will bend readily when steamed, and is a very strong wood. The tallow wood is used largely for flooring, especially of dancing rooms, etc., the boards being slippery and tallowy as the name indicates.

A wood of which no sample was apparently sent over is the Australian rosewood, which is hard and very prettily grained, and is much in demand for furniture and similar class of work.

GRADING OF LATH.

There are no recognized rules either in the United States or Canada for the grading of lath, this branch of the lumber business being unique in this respect. None of the large lumber associations have considered the subject, although the lumber section of the Toronto Board of Trade, in 1890, adopted two lath grades, as follows:

No. 1 lath shall be 4 feet long and shall be when cut 1 1-8, 1⅜ and 1⅝ inches in width, cut out of good, sound, live timber, free from wane, rot or knots, well manufactured and trimmed square at the ends.

No. 2 lath shall be of the same width and length as No. 1 lath and shall admit of a small portion of wane and also will admit of lath sap stained, and of small, sound knots; must otherwise be well manufactured.

It is claimed that lumber seasons much better when piled each width by itself, and that the difference in results pays for the expense of careful sorting. This also applies to piling in kilns. The ideal method of drying hardwoods is on end, the next best, for hard or soft woods, to give the piles as much pitch as they will stand.

PLANS FOR THE HOUSE OF HOO-HOO.

So much has been said and written about the House of Hoo-Hoo, the lumbermen's club building to be erected on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, that it has brought out a perfect volume of inquiry as to what this building will look like, the size of it, what will be attempted in the way of privileges for the members, and the general scheme of the exterior and interior arrangement and decorations. The illustrations on opposite page will partially answer these questions and will give a clearer idea of the intentions of the Board of Governors than anything that could be written.

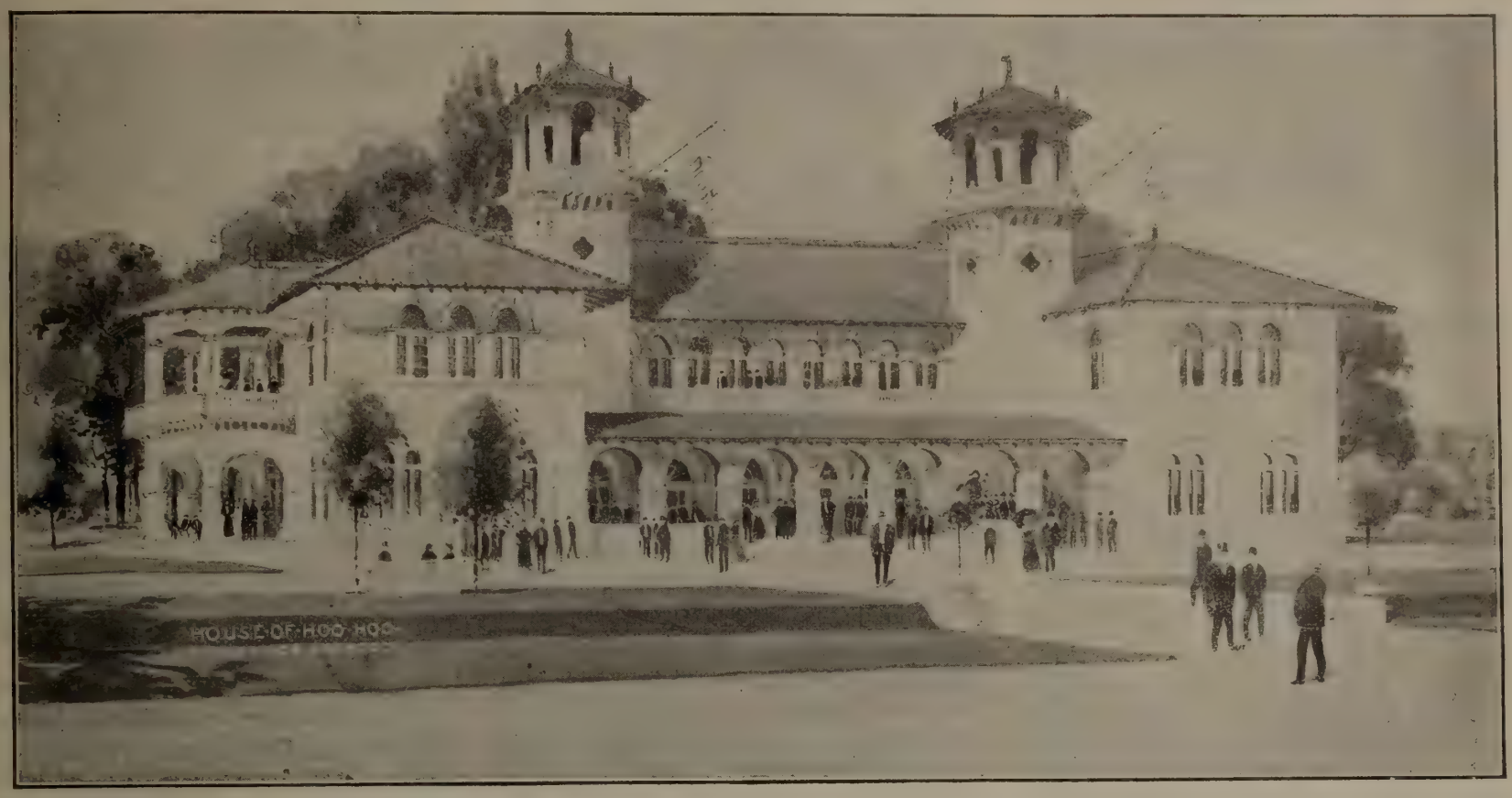
The selection of these plans involved considerable time and labor on the part of the Board of Governors. Architectural competition was invited about three months ago, and, from the plans submitted the board selected the design of F. C. Bonsack, the well-known St. Louis architect, which, with the slight changes that have been made, is deemed perfect for a building of this character.

The general plan, in form, is that of the letter 'H,' the central court on the front forming the principal entrances, veranda and approaches to the terraces, while that of the rear is surrounded by a peristyle connecting the different parts of the main building with the service building, which, because of the heat of the kitchen, will be detached. Within this peristyle will be arranged a cozy flower garden, with space for tables and chairs, affording a quiet, cool and private place for refreshments.

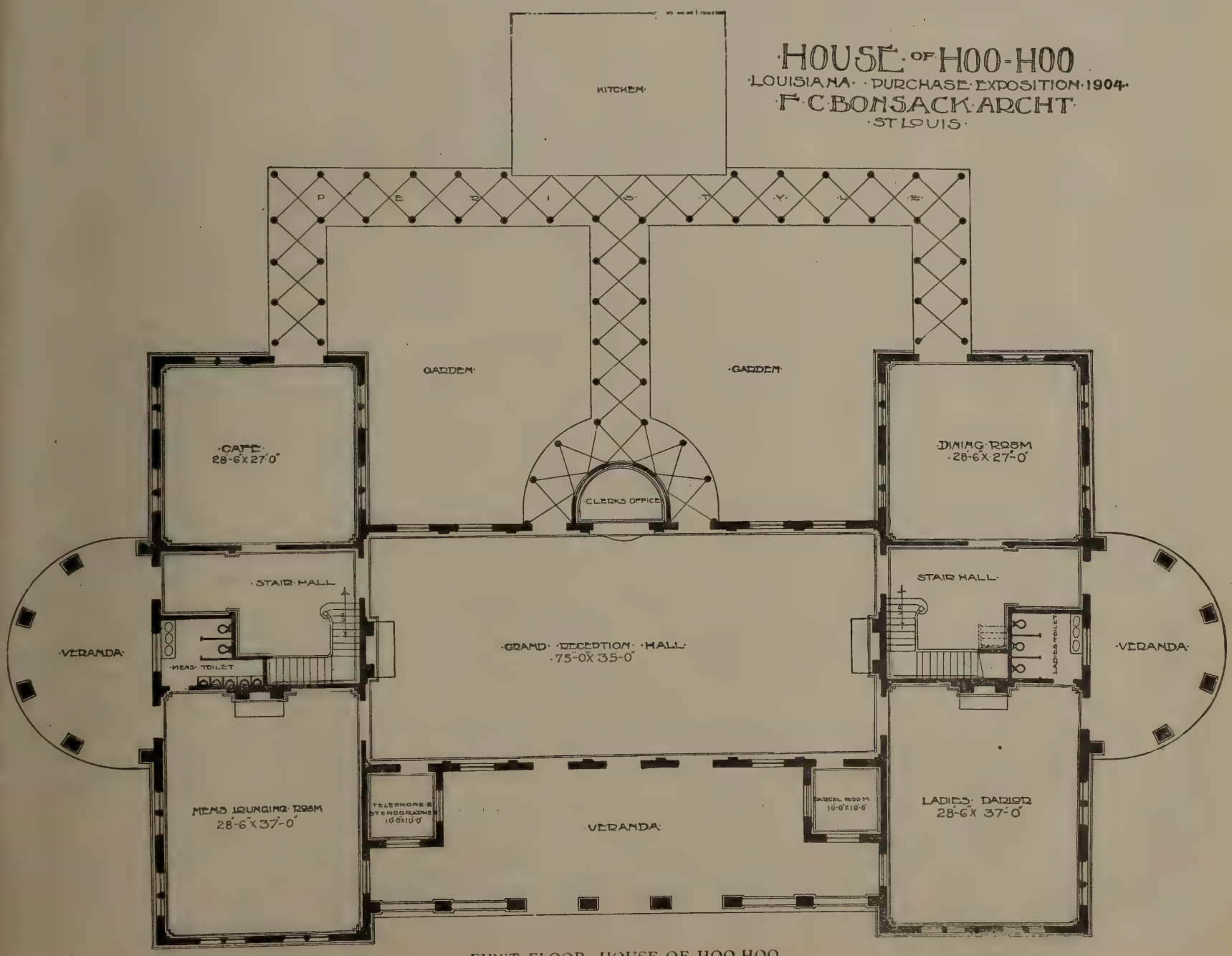
The various lumber associations throughout the country will each take a room to finish in each of their special lumber commodities, the whole being made to harmonize and comply with the general design of the architect. In this way the building will show the results and effects obtained by a proper handling of the various woods and will be a beautiful exploitation of the commercial woods of the United States. It will be noticed that the ladies are taken care of in the plans, practically the whole of one wing of the building having been reserved for their use. The assembly hall on the second floor will have a seating capacity of 700 and will be used for all special occasions such as lumber conventions, receptions of various sorts, lectures on forestry and lumber topics, Hoo-Hoo concatenations, the Hoo-Hoo annual and various other events which will be a feature of the Exposition and this club. It is intended that the members may receive and handle their mail at the building and every convenience of this sort that will be beneficial will be adopted.

As has been stated in the foregoing, the House of Hoo-Hoo is a club for lumbermen which will have its doors open during the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis in 1904. Broader than this, it is a club for lumbermen, lumber newspaper men, saw mill supply men and railroad traffic officials. Although it derives its name from the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, a man need not be a member of that order to be a member of this club. The membership fee is $9.99, payable with the application, and this includes all dues to the club so long as it may exist, which will be until the close of the exposition. The benefits to be derived by members need not be explained to those who have visited other World's Fairs and been at a loss for some home-like place where they could rest, be comfortably taken care of, eat their meals away from the crowded restaurants and meet their friends. Even broader plans than these are gradually being evolved which will make the club wonderfully complete and attractive.

From the office of the secretary of the club, 1200 Fullerton Building, St. Louis, comes the information that the lumbermen throughout the country are taking to the idea with great enthusiasm. While the membership books have been open but a short time, there are already members in 26 states and territories and the daily additions to the roll are very gratifying. The point is also brought out by him that the fact that the fair has been posponed until 1904 does not in the least lessen the necessity for prompt action in securing the full quota of members, 9,999, as the detailed planning and construction of the building will take a least a year, and it is important to have the work completed several months before the opening of the fair because of the labor troubles and rush which will exist during the beginning of 1904.



HOUSE OF HOO-HOO, LOUISIANA PURCHACE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, MO.



FIRST FLOOR, HOUSE OF HOO-HOO.

THE Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information in which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is in dispensa ble for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

RETALIATION AGAINST DIFFERENTIAL STUMPAGE TAX.

About one year ago the Quebec Government passed a law allowing a rebate of 25 cents a cord on pulp wood taken from Crown lands and manufactured into pulp in Canada. According to report, the Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury has decided to increase the duty on Canadian pulp to the amount of this rebate. The increased duty is 25 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds of ground wood pulp and 40 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds of sulphite pulp. The above amounts are equal to 25 cents per cord of wood, as a cord of wood will make about a ton of ground wood pulp or 1,400 pounds of sulphite pulp. This countervailing duty went into force on July 25th, since which time Canadian manufacturers have been obliged to pay the extra charge upon shipments to the United States.

Section 393 of the Dingley tariff provides as follows : "That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty on wood pulp exported to the United States, the amount of such export duty shall be added as an additional duty to the duties herein imposed upon wood pulp, when imported from such country or dependency."

We fail to see how the differential stumpage tax can be construed as an export duty; indeed, it is not within the power of the Provincial Governments to impose an export duty. Such power rests with the Dominion Government alone. But even if the provincial bounty on home manufacture called for the retaliation provided for by the Dingley bill, the increased duty should not apply to pulp shipped from other provinces of the Dominion.

It is understood that the question is receiving consideration at Washington, and we feel certain that the authorities will decide to abolish the duty and refund the amounts collected. Should the duty be allowed to stand, however, it will not seriously affect the export of pulp from Canada to the United States.

The circumstances above referred to prove one point very clearly, namely, that the Quebec Government, instead of imposing differential dues, should have followed the example of Ontario and British Columbia and absolutely prohibited the export of all kinds of timber and pulp wood from the Province. This would have settled the matter at once and for all time.

EMBARGO ON HEMLOCK.

THE Ontario Government is gradually perfecting its timber policy. At a meeting of the Cabinet on July 29th, an Order-in-Council was passed prohibiting the export of hemlock logs from the province after April 30th next, the end of the license year. Thus hemlock is placed in the same category as pine, spruce and pulp wood.

Owing to the greater value of hemlock the export has greatly increased within the past year or two. According to the figures given in the Statistical Year Book, the quantity exported from Canada last year was over 20,000,000 feet, as compared with less than 2,000,000 feet in the previous year. The figures in detail for the last five years are as follows :

1897	1,956,000 feet.
1898	1,121,000 feet.
1899	961,000 feet.
1900	1,824,000 feet.
1901	20,217,000 feet.

This remarkable expansion in the export of hemlock timber is doubtless largely the result of the law prohibiting the export of pine. The value of hemlock has gradually increased of late, until to-day its selling price is within a few dollars of that of pine. The Ontario Government has wisely recognized the changed conditions and taken measures to confine the manufacture of the timber to the province.

It is a question what effect the legislation will have upon the tanning industry. It may result in curtailing the cut of hemlock timber and consequently the supply of hemlock bark for export. On the other hand, it may stimulate the hemlock trade, as was the case when the legislation affecting white pine was put into force.

Statistics show that while there was a large increase in the export of hemlock timber last year, a corresponding increase was not made in the export of tan-bark, as will be seen by the figures for the past five years as given below :

1897	24,888 cords.
1898	26,493 cords.
1899	13,879 cords.
1900	16,124 cords.
1901	17,037 cords.

For the past ten years there has been a gradual decline in the export of tan-bark. It might be supposed that the use of tan-bark is on the decrease owing to the various substitutes that are now employed to some extent for tanning purposes. Notwithstanding these discoveries, however, hemlock and oak bark still furnish the great bulk of the material upon which the manufacturers of leather rely for their tannin. In the United States there were used for tanning purposes in the year 1900, 1,170,131 cords of hemlock bark, of a value of $7,347,242, and 445,934 cords of oak bark, of a value of $3,174,995. This was in addition to other extracts. For sole leather hemlock bark is used very largely.

THE TIMBER SITUATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A GREAT deal has been heard of late regarding the lumber industry of British Columbia, the reason being the putting into effect of legislation prohibiting the export of the timber from the province. It is quite evident, however, from the number of questions propounded and the statements—or rather misstatements—which appear in the press, that the exact situation is not understood even by the inhabitants of British Columbia. On another page we publish extracts from the British Columbia Land Act as amended to the end of last year, and shall endeavor to make an explanation which, in conjunction with this act, will assist to a better understanding of the law.

The first misapprehension in the minds of some, and one which we ourselves must confess, was that the law passed last year prohibiting the export of timber applied to cedar only. This was not the case, as it included all varieties of timber.

It was supposed that the law in the first instance covered all the lands in the province over which the Government has supervision. This was doubtless the intention of the Government, but it was found that timber taken from certain Crown lands could still be exported legally. Three methods for the disposal of timber are adopted in British Columbia, namely, first, by lease ; second, special license ; and third, hand-loggers' license. It is claimed that nearly one-half of the logging operations are carried on under lease, and one-half under special permit, the operations of hand-loggers being of small account and chiefly by Indians. The law as first passed prohibited the exportation of timber taken off lands held under lease, not making any reference to timber cut from licensed lands. The clause reads as follows :

"All timber cut from Provincial lands must be manufactured within the confines of the Province of British Columbia, otherwise the timber so cut may be seized and forfeited to the Crown and the lease cancelled."

Therefore, parties cutting under authority on special licenses could, according to law, export their timber. When the Government saw this omission it was considered necessary to pass an Order-in-Council prohibiting the export of logs cut under license. This was done in July last and is intended to cover what the previous law did not provide for.

This recent Order-in-Council seems to have confused not only the public but the lumbermen also, as it was understood that the law in the first instance covered all the lands in the province.

The order, we understand, has no reference to land-loggers' licenses, presumably for the reason that the Government considered it too primitive a method of taking out logs to demand any consideration.

The statement has frequently been made

that the Government is considering the repeal of the export law. This is not the case. After thoroughly investigating the conditions prevailing in logging and lumbering operations since the enactment of the legislation, Hon. Mr. Wells, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, stated that the most satisfactory conditions existed throughout the province as a result of the law, and in the absence of any pronounced injustice to the loggers it would be unwise to interfere with the operation of the act as it stands. He promised, however, to provide relief if possible where apparent injustice was inflicted in individual cases.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SINCE the publication of the special Western Canada Number of THE LUMBERMAN, we have received a large number of new subcribers from the Northwest and British Columbia, which may be taken as conclusive evidence of the appreciation of this number by manufacturers and dealers in the West in whose interest it was specially prepared.

"BE sure you are right, then go ahead," is evidently the motto of Mr. L. H. Maxwell, who recently visited THE LUMBERMAN sanctum. Mr. Maxwell is the inventor of a boot calk, and had come from Eureka, California, to obtain the opinion of Canadian lumbermen as to the merits of his invention. The opinion of the American lumbermen had been favorable, but to this he wished to add the assurance of a favorable reception by the Canadian woodsmen.

ACCORDING to the laws of the United States, a rebate of duty is given on imported materials used in the manufacture of goods exported from the country. This provision is particularly appliable to lumber, a percentage of the imports of which is used in the manufacture of boxes, doors and other goods for export. The regulations to be followed in order to secure the rebate are of interest. In the case of a recent shipment of doors the instructions were as follows:

"The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping packages and the number of doors of each size and grade contained therein respectively. When shipped loose in quantities, the edge of each door must be stenciled to show its size and its identifying mark and number, which also must appear in the preliminary entry. The drawback entry must show the number of doors of each size and grade exported and the quantities of lumber of the several sizes and thicknesses, board measure, contained therein, separately and in the aggregate. The said entry must further show, in addition to the usual averments, that the exported doors of the several sizes and grades were manufactured of materials and in the manner set forth in the manufacturer's sworn statement dated June 18, 1902, now on file in the office of the collector. In the liquidation of entries, the quantities of lumber, board measure, in condition as imported, which may be taken as basis for allowance of drawback, may equal the quantities declared in the drawback entry, after official verification of exported quantities and measurements, provided that in no case shall they exceed the quantities for each size and grade of door, as figured for the corresponding size and grade in a tabulated statement attached to the manufacturer's sworn statement, and provided further that 9.6 per cent. of such quantities may be added thereto to compensate for loss incurred in manufacture."

The execution of the above details called for a rebate of about eight cents a door, a small item in comparison with the amount of red tape.

CANADIAN lumbermen might extend their trade in partially manufactured timber products. The British consumer is willing to buy, and the Canadian manufacturer wants to sell. Of this we are convinced by numerous requests from parties to be placed in communication with business firms. One just to hand reads: "We have on our limits a large quantity of small wood, both spruce and hardwood, for which we are anxious to find a market. We think there must surely be some more profitable way of manufacturing this wood than simply selling it in the rough for pulp wood; for example, we thought the hardwood might be worked up into such small articles as circular covers for bottle corks provided a market could be found for them. There must also be numerous other small articles that might be profitably manufactured from both the spruce and hardwood." The same mail brings a letter from a British importer who wishes to buy chair and broom handle stock, mouldings, etc. The manufacture of wooden specialties is a branch of the lumber industry as yet little developed in this country, but which offers excellent opportunities. Some of the lines for which there is a demand in Great Britain are pine and spruce box shooks, mouldings, wagon and furniture stock, spruce sheathing, birch squares, tool handles, mangle rollers, veneers, wooden chimney pieces, flooring blocks, wooden screws, birch and maple dowels, panels for piano key makers, etc.

A MAHOGANY LOG.

The London Timber Trades Journal tells of a remarkable Cuban mahogany log recently purchased in the London market by an American buyer, who in turn is said to have dispnsed of it to a Cincinnatti, O., veneer factory. The log is practically 20 feet long and 31 inches deep by 29 inches broad. It is perfectly straight from end to end and of the most beautiful texture and color. It may be said to be a perfect piece in all respects, there being practically no faults of any kind on either of the four sides or two ends. The log contains about 1,670 superficial feet of extreme measurement and weighs 3 tons 10 cwt. It is beautifully figured in every part and is unique in the fact that the figure is apparently as strong on one side as it is on the other—highly figured wood being strongest on one side of the tree. This log is an exception, as it appears to be equally fine in every part. This mahogany tree will become a much-traveled one, for it grew in Cuba, was shipped to Liverpool and then conveyed to London. It will now be carried back to the western hemisphere for conversion, and will thus have been conveyed between 8,000 and 9,000 miles over land and water since it was felled. It is also quite within the range of probability that some of the veneers manufactured from it will eventually find their way back to Europe.

OUR BRITISH OFFICE.

Owing to increased British business, the publishers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN have established a branch office at 22 Great St. Helen's, London, E.C. Persons interested in Canadian lumber are requested to avail themselves of the facilities thus afforded for securing information regarding the lumber industry of Canada. Our representative will be pleased to call personally upon timber merchants in response to a request. Address, The C. H. Mortimer Publishing Company, 22 Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

THE LATE GEORGE J. COOK.

After scarcely two week's illness, Mr. George J. Cook, president of the Cook & Bros. Lumber Company of Ontario, passed away at his late residence, "Englefield," 208 Spadina avenue, Toronto, on August 21st. Up till a fortnight before his death he had been in excellent health. At that time he was stricken with an affection of the heart, to which he succumbed.

Mr. Cook was one of the oldest and most respected business men of Toronto, and was widely known throughout the Dominion. He was born on August 22nd, 1824, in the Township of Williamsburg, Dundas County. His father was the late George Cook, of Dundas county. From the time of his youth he was actively engaged in the lumber business. His first operations, early in the forties, were on the Nation river. He then removed to Belleville and subsequently went further west. He was one of the first lumbermen to take out board pine between Toronto and Barrie.

The Cook & Bros. Lumber Company, of which he was president, has a capital stock of $1,200,000, all paid up. The mills are located at Spragge, in the Algoma district. Extensive timber limits are owned by the company, and Mr. Cook was at the time of his death very wealthy. He was also president of the Cook Land Company, owners of large mining lands in Marmora township.

Kindness and generosity were two of Mr. Cook's most striking characteristics. Owing to his reserved disposition, few of his many generous acts ever became public knowledge. He took an active interest in church work and for years had been a prominent member of St. Philip's church.

Mr. Cook leaves one brother, Mr. H. H. Cook, of the Ontario Lumber Company, and two nephews, Mr. George W. Cook, vice-president of the Cook & Bros. Lumber Company, and Dr. G. E. Cook, of Chicago. Mr. George W. Cook will doubtless succeed him as president of the company, and the business will be continued as heretofore.

The funeral was the occasion of many tokens of respect, one of which was a beautiful wreath from the employees of the mills at Spragge.

A maker of loose pulleys recently received an order for one pulley 9 inches diameter with a face 10½ inches, 9 inches of the face being for the belt to travel on, and the other 1½ inches to be 10 inches in diameter, to be run next to the tight pulley, for the belt to shift on. While the idea is by no means a new one, the width of the shifting edge of the pulley is rather unusual. It is said to be very successful in practice, however, and to materially reduce the trouble of shifting the belt, which is one of the faults of this method of construction of loose pulleys.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LAW.

VANCOUVER, B. C., 15th August, 1902.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN :

Dear Sir,—Allow me to correct the second item under the heading "Editorial Notes" on page 10 of the August number. The legal opinion referred to was to the effect that the change in the law did not prevent the export of timber cut on special licenses. To rectify this, an order-in-council was passed in July last.

Although the loggers were aware of this defect in the law, they saw that it was clearly the intention of the government that it should refer to licenses as well as to leases, and made no attempt to make any shipments to the American side, which they might have done.

Thanking you for inserting this correction, I remain,

Yours truly,

H. G. Ross,

Secretary B. C. Lumberman's Association.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

Letters patent have just been issued for a new lumber company to be known as the Read Lumber Company. It will have headquarters at Ottawa. The members are Charles Edwin Read, George Halsley Perley, Frederick Wells Avery and James Adam Laing, of Ottawa, and Walter Gillespie White, of New York City. The total capital stock is $500,000.

The company asks the usual extensive privileges covering the purchase of limits, operation of mills, building of roads, wharves, movement of boats, etc. The letters patent cover sawmill, furniture, planing mill and pulp wood branches.

The personnel of the firm is practically that of the Hull Lumber Company, which is now operating the Mason mill in the suburbs of Ottawa, and which before the fire of April, 1900, operated the Hurdman mill at the Chaudiere. Mr. Perley was accepted in partnership a year ago. He operates under his own name a mill at Calumet, Que., at the juncture of the Rouge and Ottawa Rivers, formerly operated by the Ottawa Lumber Company. It is understood the company will engage in the manufacture of California sugar pine.

Ald. Desmarais, of Hull, recently secured an order for 1500 telegraph poles from an electric company in Sydney, Cape Breton, which is establishing a new line.

In all probability the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, which has charge of the movement of all saw logs on the Ottawa River between Des Joachims above Pembroke and Ottawa City, will extend its sphere of operations and erect booms and place tugs on Lake Temiscamingue and the upper reaches of the Ottawa River in that district. Mr. Alex. Lumsden, Ex. M. L. A., has at present full charge of the business on that section of the far reaching river. He works in conjunction with the above company.

VENEER-CUT STAVES.

I no not believe there is a machine made that will inspire as much enthusiasm and cause a man to see such enormous profits as a veneer machine when cutting 3/8-inch stock and geared up to full capacity, says a correspondent of Packages.

If a back roller is employed to cut the staves to ramdom widths, and an apron conveyor carries the staves from the machine, 50,000 staves can be cut in ten hours. The way the staves roll off the end of the conveyor reminds one of the way straw is discharged from the elevator of a thresher. You will at once commence to figure on the output and the sight of the cost of finishing the staves, which is the most expensive part of the process.

After seven years experimenting in cutting veneer staves, the writer has learned that the following facts cannot be ignored if one succeeds :

First. The stave must be bone dry before it is jointed. Well air-dried will not do. Staves that have been air-dried until they weighed only 700 pounds per thousand changed after being jointed so much that they could not be used They would swell and shrink like a sponge, and seemed never to settle to any one bilge, the change ranging from 7/16 to 1 inch, the bilge originally put on the staves being 11/16. After numerous tests we came to the conclusion that on account of the position of the grain of the wood, it was impossible, at any stage of air-drying, to secure a joint that could be relied upin to remain unchanged, and abondoned it as a failure.

Second. If the staves were joined as soon as they were cut and put through the kiln green, the joint was so bad the staves were ruined. One experiment was ample to settle the matter.

Third. We next air-dried the staves thirty days, put them through the kiln and jointed them after being dried. This was a great improvement, and we felt encouraged, but the nice circle the staves had when cut was destroyed, and they were flat boards instead of staves. We supposed, as they were cut in random widths, varying but a little above and under 4 inches, they would make just as good barrels. We were led into this error by the argument that the more uniform the stave the better the barrel, but the report we got from the cooper who tried them did not warrant us in continuing this method, nor were they a howling success. It would take too much valuable space to enumerate the defects that the cooper heaped on those staves.

Fourth. We now decided to cut the veneer in sheets wide enough to make four staves when dry. This was done by putting one knife in the back roller which cut the sheets 20½ inches wide. The sheets were passed through the kiln and ripped at random widths by a gang edger. Here we encountered another serious obstacle. In cutting in sheets, we lost all the circle in the stave. They were simply slats, flat and stiff. In fact, they were so stiff the cooper could not work them, and both sides of the stave looked so near alike that no one but an expert veneer cutter could tell which was the outside, and, if jointed on the wrong side they would cup in and cause the barrel to fall.

Fifth. Our faith was still strong and we continued to experiment. We were informed that if the slats could be steamed after they were bone dry they could be jointed and rolled to proper circle and bent to any desired curvature, and that they would dry out afterward, without changing the joint. We did this and secured the most perfect stave that has ever been produced ; but the moisture did not leave the stave and they were a failure also. If we dried the stave in the kiln again it spoiled the joint, and we decided to let some other fellow solve the problem.

It will be observed that we come out just where we started—simply that the veneer staves will not remain as they are jointed. They will, on account of the way they are cut, take up moisture more easily than the ordinary stave, and it is impossible to get them dry without ruining the joint. That staves can be cut smoother, more solid, more even in thickness, length and width, than by the old method, is a fact that cannot be disputed, but when the enormous amount of waste, the extra cost of drying and jointing, the uncertainty of the stock being right, are considered, they so greatly overbalance the advantages that the old method still remains the better process.

If the output of the veneer machine could be passed through the complete process as perfectly in every detail as it comes from the machine, there would be no question about its being much the better method, but to finish the stave after it is cut is where all the trouble is encountered. If the stock is cut to width by the back roller and dried before being jointed, there will be a loss of fully 50 per cent. in stock that cannot be jointed, and those that are jointed will be so stiff that the cooper cannot work them. If the staves are jointed before they are dried, the joint will be ruined.

This is equally true with veneer staves cut in sheets and clipped to random widths. The shrinkage of veneer while drying is over 10 per cent. If the sheet is dried before it is clipped to widths, it becomes so warped and buckled that good staves cannot be made from it. It makes no difference how successfully the kiln does its work ; the shrinkage will be uneven, on account of the laps drying slower than the balance of the sheet or stave.

What we have stated above are facts secured from experience, and these results must be expected by every one who attempts it. On the other hand, if a system of drying is employed that will dry the veneer flat and smooth, soft and free from checks, without making the sheets as hard as a bone, the process will be a success, because more staves can be made from same amount of timber by the veneer process, and they can be made much cheaper.

WHAT BECOMES OF TIMBER.

Some interesting figures are quoted in a contemporary on the subject of the consumption of timber by various industries. Over 4,000,000,000 feet of pine are used annually for matches, the equivalent of the product of 400 acres of virgin forest. On American railways about 620,000,000 cross ties are laid, and 90,000,000 new ties for renewals are required annually. The amount of timber used every year for ties is equal to 3,000,000,000 feet. There are now standing nearly 7,500,000 telegraph poles. The average life of a pole is ten years, so that about 750,000 are required every year for renewals. These figures do not include telephone poles or railway telegraph poles. The amount of timber consumed annually for poles and ties is equivalent to the timber grown on 100,000 acres of virgin forest. For making shoe pegs every year the amount of timber used is equal to the second growth on 3,500 acres of hardwood land. Lasts and boot trees require about 500,000 cords of wood. Although the making of paper from wood pulp is a comparatively new process, the annual consumption of wood for this purpose is equal to over 800,000,000 board feet of timber, or which it would be necessary, were the trees all growing together, to cut about 80,000 acres of forests. America is now using for the lumber and paper trade about 40,000,000,000 feet of lumber a year, which is equivalent to about 4,000,000 acres of virgin forest—an area equal to Rhode Island and Connecticut. These figures do not include the wood used for fuel, which is four and one-half times as much. With these statistics in view, it is easy to appreciate the need for scientific forestry.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

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THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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22 Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday. Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly A 24-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

LUMBERMAN'S

VEST-POCKET

INSPECTION BOOK

Containing Rules for the Inspection and Measuring of Pine and Hardwood Lumber in the leading markets of Canada and the United States. Embracing also many useful tables and calculations of everyday service to lumbermen.

Prepared by the Editor of the "Canada Lumberman."

Toronto, Canada
C H. MORTIMER, Publisher
1895

THE above is a fac simile of the title page of the latest and most complete Lumber and Inspection Book published.

We shall be pleased to send you a copy on receipt of six 2 cent Canadian postage stamps

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN,
Toronto, Canada.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

WANT TO CORRESPOND WITH PARTIES that wish to open up a trade in all kinds of Hardwood Blocks for the English market. Specifications, prices, etc., obtained from E. D. G. PIDGEON, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.

THE ENTIRE CUT OF 190 OF SEVERAL mills on the Ottawa Valley of all number one white pine mill culls, strips and sidings, 1" to 3" thick, and also other grades. Shipments by water or rail. Write for particulars and quotations to A. F. BURY AUSTIN, Wholesale Lumber & Timber, Room 507 Merchants Bank Bldg., Montreal. Also spruce lumber of all grades.

Wanted at Once

ONE CAR CULL SOFT ELM, BASS, PINE or Hemlock for making packing cases, any thickness from ½ inch up to 1 inch. dead culls out; 2 cars No. 1 and 2 Dry Soft Elm, 1½ inch thick; also 1 car No. 1 and 2 White Birch or Maple, thoroughly dry, with a large percentage 10 inch and up in width. Quote best price f.o.b. shipping point or Markham. Address TAYLOR & LOUNT, Markham, Ont.

STANDING TIMBER FOR SALE.

600 ACRES OF CHESTNUT, WHITE-WOOD, Hard and Soft Maple, Red and White Oak, Black and White Ash, Basswood, Soft Elm, Beech; a little Hickory, Butternut and Cherry; two railroads running through property; 10M per day mill, 40x100 ft., planer and matcher, shingle machine and other machinery; large dwelling house and house for men; barn and sheds; large bearing orchard; plenty of water; splendid market for wood; best lot of hardwood in this western Ontario; good investment for enterprising man. Bismarck Station, M. C. R., West Lorne, P. O. I. C. SCHLEIHAUF.

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CAPACITY OF MILL 40 M. PER 10 HRS. Will fit up mill with band or circular saw, long timber or lumber mill, will cut from 5 to 6 ft. long, with large edger, slash table and lumber trimmer and jump-up saws, endless log chain and bull-wheel and drag-saw for sawing logs in water, also lath machines and trimmers and live rollers, turn tables, lumber cars and some track iron, with large powerful boiler and engine. Will erect mill for anyone wishing to buy or would go partner with person who has a large pine or hardwood limit and convenient place for shipping. For further particulars apply to XAVIER BAECHLER, Sarnia, Ont., Box 117.

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SAW MILL AND FLOUR MILL

FOR SALE AT VERNER, IN THE DISTRICT of Nipissing, Ont., on the C. P R. line and located on the banks of the river Veuve, the following properties in first-class running order in every respect:

1. A Saw-mill, two stories high, 84x48 feet, well built and having a sawing capacity of 25,000 feet of wood per day. A 100 horse power engine works the mill. A planing machine is also attached to the above, with a capacity of 8000 feet per day. There is also a shingle mill capable of turning out 40,000 shingles a day.
2. A six miles square pine wood limit, located two miles from the saw-mill.
3. Two large houses in perfect order, sheds, etc.
4. A flour mill capable of preparing 300 bushels of bran per day and 150 bushels of flour.
5. 18 acres of land under cultivation.

Good reasons for selling. For terms apply to
W. LALONDE & CO.,
Verner, Ont.

WANTED—2, 3 and 4 inch White Oak. A. BRYCE & CO., 2 Toronto Street, Toronto.

WANTED—MACHINERY SUITABLE FOR A good circular mill that would have a capacity of 30,000 feet per day. Apply at once to Box 20, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

FOR SALE — First-Class Portable Saw and Shingle Mill; good locality; plenty of timber. For further particulars apply to GEO. A. PATRICK, Emo P.O., Rainy River District.

SITUATION WANTED AS BOOK-KEEPER in lumber office by man experienced in Canadian and British trade. State salary given. Answers to "BOOK-KEEPER," CANADA LUMBERMAN office, Toronto.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET AND WILL pay highest cash price for immediate shipment of Birch, Black Ash, Basswood, Red Oak and Soft Elm, any thickness; will inspect at mill LONDON LUMBER COMPANY, London, Ont.

WANTED.

LUMBER SALESMAN—YOUNG MAN WITH knowledge of Tonawanda grades preferred. Apply by letter to Box 34, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

INSPECTOR OF WHITE PINE AND NORWAY Deals for the English market—Resident Midland district preferred; state age, experience salary, Box 105, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

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A LARGE QUANTITY OF 9/16 AND 11/16 Wire, B B. grade, Cable Chain at second-hand. Lengths 10 to 16 feet. In quantities as desired. Write for prices. DETROIT LUMBER Co., Detroit, Mich.

DRY PINE.

WE HAVE ABOUT 1,500,000 FEET DRY PINE in 1, 2 and 3 inch common and better, prefer selling in bulk. Will quote freight rate to Buffalo, Chicago or Toronto on application. Correspondence solicited. N.B.—Would like to correspond with consumers of hardwoods. ST. JOE ISLAND LUMBER CO., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

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ANY person able to supply us with from 10 to 25 carloads hard Maple logs, 50% to be large enough to turn 22" in diameter and 5 % large enough to turn 27" in diameter, 10 to 12 ft. in length, not over 25% under 12 ft., to be free of knots, shake and seam, for immediate shipment, write us at once, quoting price and naming point of shipment. OTTAWA LUMBER COMPANY, Ottawa, Can.

Lumber Specialties Wanted

A BRITISH IMPORTER DESIRES TO communicate with Canadian manufacturers of wooden specialties, such as broom and tool handles, picture mouldings, back boards for pictures, etc. The party has been established in business for twelve years, and offers as references several of the leading banks of Europe. Representation upon a commission business is preferred. For particulars address, "T.M.W.", care CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Octave Blier, sash and door manufacturer, Fraserville, Que., is reported to have assigned.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The lumber trade has been influenced by the assurance of good crops, and prices in one or two instances have further appreciated. While the better grades of pine lumber have been out of the market for some time, the same condition is now being experienced in respect to some of the lower grades. Such a situation at this season of the year, when stocks usually accumulate, is almost unprecedented, and has created a very general opinion that lower prices will not be witnessed this year at least. Wholesale and retail dealers are buying for requirements and are not waiting in the expectation of obtaining better terms. It is said that preparations are being made for extensive operations in the woods this winter, but the excessive cost of labor and supplies is likely to prevent a large increase over the production of last season.

Manufacturers of flooring have advanced prices from $1 to $2 per thousand, to correspond with the higher values ruling in the United States. In Toronto retail trade is quite active, but prices on the best grades are lower accordingly than in any other market.

Among the hardwoods oak and basswood lead. Both kinds are in short supply and likely to advance in price. Shingles and lath are steady, with some manufacturers asking $1.85 for XX pine shingles at the mill.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Weather conditions are most favorable for harvesting operations in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the prediction of an abundant yield of grain is certain to be realized. This will mean much to the lumber business. The demand is gradually expanding and promises to be exceptionally large. The prosperity of the surrounding country is indicated by the volume of building operations in Winnipeg, where buildings representing a value of over $2,500,000 have been erected this year. Almost each day the announcement is made of the proposed erection of a large structure. Lumber and shingles are advancing in British Columbia, the mills being behind with orders. For Ontario delivery 6 to 2-inch cedar shingles are quoted at $2.90, and 5 to 2-inch at $3.30.

UNITED STATES.

Prospects are good for an immense demand for lumber in the United States.

The present movement indicates an active trade later in the season, to meet which retail dealers are now stocking up quite heavily. Green lumber is being shipped from Duluth, not only of the best grades, but of the poorer qualities also. The features of the past week have been an increased scarcity of piece stuff and an improved demand for low grade boards. At Buffalo cuts, barn boards and box are strong and moving in considerable quantities, with prospects of an advance in price before long. Dealers in Norway say that they are getting fully one dollar more than a month ago, and believe that the demand will be good enough to maintain it. Wholesale and retail dealers are stocking up for fall and winter and are contracting wherever they can find suitable stock almost regardless of price.

At a meeting of the price list committee of the North-western Hemlock Manufacturers' Association, held at Marshfield, Wisconsin, last week, all items of short piece stuff were advanced from fifty cents to $1 per thousand, 3 inch hemlock plank $1, and timbers 50 cents. A price of $3 was established on No. hemlock lath f.o.b. Wausau.

The hardwood trade continues steady. White ash is quiet temporarily, while on the other hand oak and birch are quick sellers at firm prices. A considerable quantity of timber is being used at Buffalo for piling.

Shingle prices have improved. The Duluth price for red cedar shingles is $2.50. There is a heavy call for white pine shingles, XXXX being quoted at $3.60 at Buffalo, where the stock is very light. Eighteen-inch hemlock shingles are selling at Pittsburg at $3.10. Pine lath are not so firm.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The tone of the British market is decidedly firm, and while all classes of Canadian lumber are in good demand, exceptionally favorable reports are heard regarding spruce deals. At a recent auction sale 3 x 9 third quality brought £9 15s per standard, and 3 x 6 unassorted £7 10s. A large firm of Irish importers recently made inquiry for a cargo of New Brunswick spruce deals and were asked £8 f.o.b. for 11-inch, 18 to 20 feet average. With freight added, the price delivered at a British port would be at least £10 per standard, an unusually high figure. Owing to the light import this season, higher prices are predicted for the fall months, with possibly a still higher range of values next year. First quality Quebec waney pine is almost unobtainable, and importers having any stock are asking fancy prices. It is probable that the production of square and waney timber in Canada during the coming winter will show an increase over last season, although on this point nothing definite is yet known. Should the production be greatly increased, it would prevent the advance which will otherwise take place.

It is reported that Hon. John Charlton, M. P., recently purchased from Hale & Booth, of Pembroke, extensive timber limits in the Wahnipitae district, paying therefor a price in the neighborhood of $300,000.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

A raft of 3,000,000 feet of hemlock logs left Parry Sound last week for Detroit, consigned to the Detroit Lumber Company.

A raft of 2,000,000 feet of pine logs, cut from deeded lands, has arrived at Saginaw, Mich., for the Palmerton Wooden-ware Works.

The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company last week sold to Detroit parties 1,000,000 feet of common lumber cut at the Sandwich mill.

The New Brunswick Government will offer for sale on September 3rd two miles of timber lands on Rider's Brook, a branch of the Canaan River.

The steamer Holmlea sailed last week from Montreal for Hull, with a cargo of deals. The steamer Petunia is loading a cargo of deals for London.

Bucknam Bros., of Severn Bridge, Ont., have purchased a timber limit at Rock Lake from the Canada Land Company and are about to build a saw mill there.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

Interest in local lumber circles is divided between the limits and the mills; perhaps the former obtain a shade the better of the situation. It is now a settled fact that the operations on the different limits during the coming autumn and winter will be more extensive than for several years past. It does not need a search-light to locate the reason for this. Stocks standing in the yards are sold close to the saws, and a study of economic conditions indicates a continued prosperity. Lumbermen have not been compelled to wander far from their offices in search of customers, indeed it has been but a question of making the supply meet the demand. A local dealer who recently returned from a trip through Ottawa Valley towns, remarked yesterday that he never before saw such active and extensive preparations for operations on the limits. A. & P. White, the Pembroke Lumber Company, and the Munro Estate, of Pembroke, Chas. McCool, M. P., Nipissing, McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, and Gillies Bros., Braeside, will all reinforce their gangs on the limits. Extra territory will in several cases be cut over. The Ottawa firms are following the aame lead and the probabilities in short point with satisfactory natural conditions to an increased log output.

Another feature is the increased attention being paid the production of square timber. On reliable authority it is estimated that fully 2,000,000 cubic feet of square timber will be taken out during the season just opened. This will be an increase of over 500,000 feet on last season's cut, the largest in years.

The following firms, amongst others, will engage in the square timber business: Robert Hurdman, Rideau Lumber Company, Chas. McCool, M.P., Hull Lumber Company, Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, Fraser & Company, J. R. Booth and Edward Moore, of Ottawa, and R. H. Klock, Mattawa. Several of these firms will enter the square timber line after an absence of several seasons from that business.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing men capable of working on square timber. The decline in the demand in recent years has caused the bush and axe men to neglect the fine points of scoring, marking and hewing, and now that the services of experienced men are again in demand the number is reduced and wages have advanced accordingly.

While opinions conflict in some degree as to the state of the local lumber markets, it is agreed that prices have suffered no change with the exception mentioned in the last letter of hardwood. Ash and basswood have gained additional favor and prices have advanced a degree.

Although some of the dealers complain of vacation slackness, officials of both the Canadian Pacific and Canada Atlantic Railways report business good, the movement of lumber, lath and shingles from all mill points being large. The New York market is drawing heavily on the mills of the Ottawa district, and almost the entire output of lath is finding its way to points in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The prospects for the fall business are good.

Over $300,000 was involved in a recent deal whereby the W.C. Edwards Company purchased limits in the Temiscamingue country, previously owned by the Arthur Hill Company. The Edwards Company will conduct operations on the newly purchased limits this season. The limits are said to contain valuable timber, including large areas of pine, maple and spruce. The Edwards Company have an output for its hardwoods in its factory in Ottawa, where the finest lines of office furnishings are turned out.

As was predicted in a recent Ottawa letter in the CANADA LUMBERMAN, the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company has decided to extend its territory of operations from Des Joachims, above Pembroke, to the head of Lake Temiscamingue.

Heretofore this work has been done exclusively by the line of steamers owned and operated by Alexander Lumsden, ex. M.P.P., and run in connection with the Upper Ottawa Company's boats. If the latter concern cannot secure control of the Lumsden line, it will purchase and operate boats on a new line. It was at the request of the lumbermen that the company decided to extend its operations. Hereafter the work of handling the logs and supplies will be conducted with greater expediency.

Ald. Chas. D. Amour, of Hull, recently secured a large contract of supplying timber for use as "piling" in the Montreal harbor improvement work. He has disposed of over 6,000 telephone and telegraph poles this season. His latest sale was made to the Sydney, C.B., Electric Company, to whom he sold 1,500 poles.

OTTAWA, August 23rd, 1902.

DOORS AND MOULDINGS.

A large buyer of Canadian white pine doors and mouldings is open to contract with a mill for their entire output of No. 3 and 4 qualities of doors and all their mouldings during 1902. Write in first instance to "Empire," CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Orillia Planing Mills
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Near G. T. R. Station.
PLANING, MATCHING AND RE-SAWING
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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

During the past six months a number of American lumbermen have had their cruisers in the unoccupied timber lands of British Columbia, presumably for the purpose of securing limits to supply the mills which they contemplated building on this side of the line or to provide a supply for their mills in Washington should the Provincial Government revoke the act prohibiting the exportation of logs from British Columbia. Although these cruisers found considerable areas of timber lands accessible to the water, very few limits were taken up or purchased, as there was no likelihood of the act above spoken of being revoked, and the mills now in operation in British Columbia are more than sufficient to supply the Canadian market. If new mills were built their product would for the most part have to find a market in the United States, and the tariff, now almost prohibitory, might in the future be raised and the mills would then be thrown out of business. If British Columbia manufacturers had free entry into the United States markets it is safe to venture the assertion that the number of mills in operation here would be quadrupled within two years, and plenty of accessible cedar would be found to supply them for many years.

By "accessible cedar" is meant that now adjacent to salt water and which can be put in the water under the present system of logging and the prices prevailing for logs. Under present prices which mill men are able to pay for logs, the latter must be so near the water that donkey engines and horses are sufficient plant to put them in at a profit. As prices advance railroads will be added to the plant and large areas of timber inaccessible under present conditions will become accessible. A large portion, in fact the greater portion of the best timber areas now accessible to the water, is held by the large mill companies here, and although there is a large amount of timber lands not taken up, they are individually of small area and scattered.

The statement recently published that American lumbermen were unable to find any quantity of accessible cedar in British Columbia is largely incorrect. The real

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Band-Sawed Timber and Lumber
White Pine Lath
Daily capacity 250,000 feet
Special bills cut to order in
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cause of their not erecting mills here was a lack of market for the Canadian product. It is true that at present Canadian mills cannot supply the immediate demand for shingles in Ontario and Manitoba, but they were unprepared for such a large demand and consequently had little stock on hand when the rush came, and many of them had made provision for a supply of cedar timber sufficient to run ten hours per day only. The mills here will likely stock heavily during the winter, and it is not probable that there will be a scarcity next year. If the crops had been a failure in the North-west Territories and Manitoba, it is doubtful if the mills now in operation would have had sufficient orders to keep them running more than ten hours per day.

The fishing season has almost closed, and labor will be more plentiful and at reduced prices for Oriental labor. Prices of lumber are firm and likely to advance still further within the next few weeks. The demand for logs is good, and prices high for this province, with no likelihood of weakening, owing to the increased cost of putting them in the water. Foreign shipments are brisk at fair prices.

VANCOUVER, August 20th, 1902.

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

From Halifax, N. S.: August 19, barque Conte Geza Syapary, for Port Talbot, Eng., 536,250 ft. deals, etc. value $5,754. Str. Peruvian, for Liverpool, 615,291 ft. deals, etc., value $6,632. Barque Cora, for Barry Dock, Eng., 1,220,400 ft. lumber, value $12,028. Barque Aarvak, for Garston, Eng., 887,000 ft. deals, value $8,874. Schr. Scylla, for St. Pierre, 71,000 ft. lumber, value $710. August 15, str. Briardene, for Bordeaux, France, 1,899,554 ft. lumber, value $22,396. August 11, barque Courant, for Londonderry, Ireland, 880,025ft. deals, etc., value $8,808. Barque Nino Fravega, for Swansea, Eng., 717,428 ft. deals, value $7,626.

From Vancouver, B. C.: August 15, Tug St. Claire, for United States, 537,090 ft. cedar logs, value $3,490, by J. G. Woods.

From Shediac, N.B.: August 16, barque Veromea, for Sharpness, Eng., lumber, value $5,107, by M. Wood & Sons, of Sackville.

From St. John, N. B.: Barque Avenire, for Cork, Ired, 632,108 ft. deals, 29,423 ft. ends, by W. M. Mackay. Barque Zippara, for Bantry, 779,587 ft. deals, 21,448 ft. ends, by J. M. Driscoll. Str. Mantinea, for Brow Head, 2,107,970 ft. deals, 150,150 ft. scantling, 152,744 ft. boards, 77,144 ft. ends, by George McKean.

From Montreal: Str. Belgian, sailed August 12th, for London, 9255 pcs. pine deals, by J. Burstall & Co.; 9509 pcs. pine deals, 2,728 pcs. birch planks, 11,403 pcs. spruce deals, by McArthur Export Co.; 2,361 pcs. pine deals, 1,010 pcs. pine ends, 118 pcs. deals, 7,617 pcs. spruce deals, 2,971 pcs. pine boards, 1,552 pcs. pine ends, 1,557 pcs. pine deals, 1,208 pcs. pine ends, by Watson & Todd; 38,161 pcs. deals, 142 logs ash timber, by W. & J. Sharples. Str. Lycia, sailed August 8th, for London, 30 pcs. hardwood lumber, by M. & L. Samuel Benjamin; 11,121 pcs. lumber, by Charlemagne Lumber Co.; 32,743 pcs. lumber, by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; 1,128 bundles lumber, by C.P.R.; 482 pcs. birch lumber, 446 pcs. birch, by G.T.R. Str. Tuetonia, sailed August 13th, for Hamburg, 4,585 pcs. deals, by Watson & Todd. Str. Dunmore Head, sailed August 14th, for Portsmouth, 3,132 pcs. deals, etc., by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Ceylon, sailed August 14th, for Hull, 27,899 pcs. deals, by Watson & Todd. Str. Potomac, sailed August 14th, for Antwerp, 222 pcs. deals, 3,920 pcs.

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FOR SALE.

A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to

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BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.
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Pine, Hardwood and Hemlock Floorings and Ceilings. Sash and Doors, Wood Turnings, etc. All Dressed Lumber Kiln Dried if desired. End Matched Flooring a Specialty.
Planing Mill in connection.

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DOUGLAS FIR Timber in any size or length supplied
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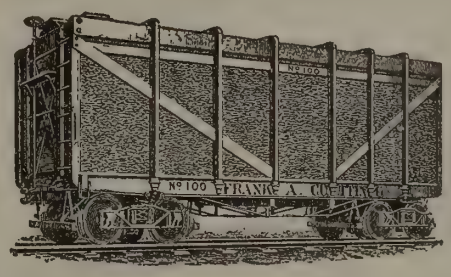

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High Grade Pine, Rough or Dressed
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WHITE, QUARTERED AND PLAIN SAWN MAPLE.
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Manufacturers of Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber, and dealers in Cordwood Hemlock Bills cut on short notice.

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have at present for sale at various points of shipment, by either rail or water route, on to Ottawa River, pine cuttings of different grades from seasons 1900 and 1901. Will quote upon small lots or heavy blocks
Correspondence Solicited

boards, by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; 959 pcs. deals, 7,457 pcs. boards, by Watson & Todd. Str. Mongolian, sailed August 15th, for Liverpool, 2,442 pcs. deals and boards, by W. & J. Sharples; 6,27 pcs. deals and boards, by E. H. Lemay; 4,699 pcs. deals and boards, by Watson & Todd; 4,747 bales pulp, by J. McLaren & Co. Bark "Achille F.," sailed August 20th, for Galway, 16,493 pcs. deals, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Mexican, sailed August 16th, for Antwerp, 2,457 pcs. deals, 22,766 pcs. boards, by Watson & Todd. Str. Kastaliaa, sailed August 20th, for Glasgow, 2,489 pcs. deals and boards, by J. Burstall & Co.; 14,959 pcs. deals and ends, by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; 41 pcs. timber, 886 pcs. lumber, by C.P.R.; 96 pcs. timber, by G.T.R.

J. Atkinson has sold his stave mill at Cowal, Ont., to J. B. Coates.

TRADE OPENINGS.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the Canadian Government Office in London during the week ending 15th August, 1902 The names of the parties may be obtained from the publishers of this journal.

A firm of importers and merchants at Lourenco Marques, East Africa, is proposing to open a sample show room at that port and wish to hear from Canadian manufacturers who would be likely to exhibit.

An important firm of hotel and house furnishers and decorators is prepared to purchase quantities of wood mouldings and structural steel work from Canadian manufacturers.

Inquiry is made by a firm in the north of England for names of Canadian shippers of packing cases in a knock-down condition.

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TIMBER, DEAL and LUMBER EXPORTERS.

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H. D. WIGGIN BOSTON, MASS. 89 STATE ST
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Elm, Ash, Bass and other Hardwoods
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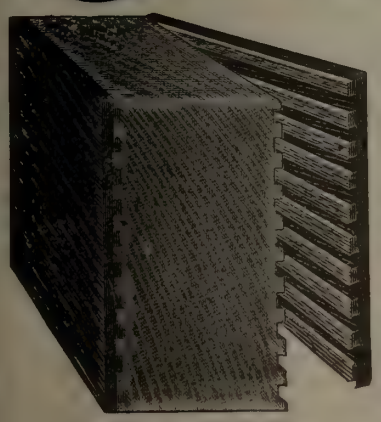

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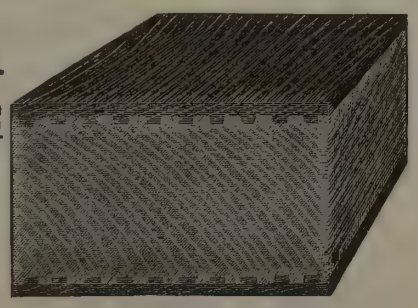

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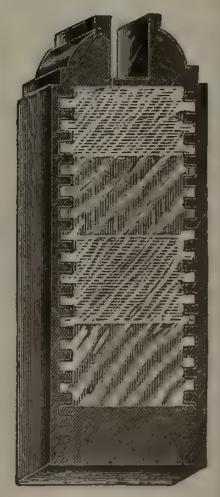

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TIMBER STATEMENT.

Following is a comparative statement for three years of the timber, etc., measured and culled at the port of Quebec up to 26th August, 1902, as reported by the Supervisor of Cullers:

	Cu. ft. 1900	Cu. ft. 1901	Cu. ft. 1902
Waney white pine	1,366,183	953,431	1,519,699
White pine	565,666	394,847	297,570
Red pine	60,796	06,435	59,947
Oak	429,302	371,305	505,742
Elm	586,031	828,137	527,884
Ash	81,227	127,565	68,438
Basswood	241	464	....
Butternut	142	850	....
Tamarac	71	22	....
Birch and Maple	392,149	298,193	9,410

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The demand for spruce lumber at Boston shows considerable improvement, with more inquiry. Prices are well sustained to firmer: Ten and 12-inch dimensions, $20 to $21; 9-inch and under, $18.50 to $19; 10 and 12 inch, random lengths, 10 feet and up, $20 to $20.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, and 3x4, 10 feet and up, $18 to $18.50; all other randoms, 9-inch and under, 10 feet and up, $16.50 to $18; 5-inch and up, merchantable boards, $17; matched boards, $18 to $20; out spruce boards, $13 to $14; bundle furring, $17.

Hemlock lumber is steady, with offerings small: Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet stock, $15 to $15.50 for good eastern; random eastern, $14 to $14.50; Pennsylvania, No. 1, $16 to $17.50; No. 2, $15 to $15.50.

White pine continues very firm, with higher quotations the rule: Uppers, 1 to 2 in. $82.50 to $85; 2½ to 3 in. $87 to $88; 4-in. $90; selects, 1 in. $68; 1¼ to 1¾ in. $70; 2 in. $72; 2½ to 3 in. $80; 4 in. $82; fine common, 1-in. $62 to $63; 1¼ to 1½ in. $65; 2-in. $67.50; 2½ and 3 in. $72.50; 4-in. $82.50; barn boards, $23 to $33; coffin boards, $28 to $32.

Hardwood lumber is in steady request and unchanged: Quartered oak, $64 to $66; plain oak, $41 to $45; common and rejects, $20 to $25; whitewood, $42 to $43; sap and common, $30 to $35; brown ash, $41 to $44; white ash, $43 to $46; maple, $28 to $30; end-dried white maple, $38 to $42; birch, $27 to $30; birch, 75 per cent. red, $45 to $50; elm, $29 to $31.

Shingles are firm and unchanged: Extra cedar, $3.50 to $3.60; clear, $3 to $3.10; second clear, $2.50; extra No. 1, $1.90 to $2; British Columbia red cedar, 16-inch, five butts to 2 inches, $2.75 to $3.80; 18-inch, $4.25 to $4.50.

Clapboards are scarce and high: Clear, $38 to $40; second clear, $35 to $37; extra No. 1, $25 to $30.

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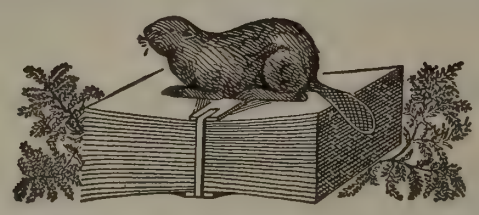

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4 x 16	5/2	" "	4½ x 20	½	" "
5 x 16	5/2	" "	5 x 20	½	" "
6 x 16	5/2	" "	5½ x 20	½	" "
4 x 18	5/2	" "	6 x 20	½	" "
5 x 18	5/2	" "	7 x 20	½	" "
6 x 18	5/2	" "	5 x 24	½	" "
7 x 18	5/2	" "	6 x 24	½	" "
4 x 18	5/2¼	" "	7 x 24	½	" "
5 x 18	5/2¼	" "	5 x 24	9/16	" "
6 x 18	5/2¼	" "	6 x 24	9/16	" "
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The Waterous Co., Brantford.

PAPER AND PULP MILL ENGINEERS

Drewsen Company, Wallace, Jos. H., C.E. } New York and Webbwood, Ont.
Vogel, Chas. H., Ottawa.

SAW MANUFACTURERS

Burns, E. R., Saw Co., Toronto, Ont.
Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont.
Hoe & Co., R., New York.
The James Robertson Co., Montreal, Que.
The Ottawa Saw Co., Ottawa, Ont.

WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS

Houston, G. T. & Co., Chicago, Ill, U.S.A

WIRE ROPE

Dominion Wire Rope Company, Montreal.
Mussen & Co., Montreal, Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alexander Engraving Co.
Babbitt Metal, Syracuse Smelting Works, Montreal, Que.
Cordage, Independent Cordage Co., Toronto.
Can. Office and School Furniture Co., Preston, Ont.
Cableways, N. P. Macmullan & Co., Montreal
Embossed Mouldings, Boynton & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Files and Rasps, Nicholson File Co., Port Hope.
Lumber Hoists, Telfer & Climie Co., Montreal.
Lumber Underwriters, New York.
Legal, Denton, Dunn & Boultbee, Toronto, Ont.
Lumbering Tools, Thos. Pink, Pembroke, Ont.
Machine Knives, Peter Hay, Galt, Ont.
Saw Sharpening Wheels, Hart Emery Wheel Co., Hamilton, Ont.
The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, New York and Toronto.
Turbines, Madison Williams, Port Perry, Ont.
Tool Handles, Blyth Handle Works.
Wire Mats, B. Greening Wire Co., Hamilton, Ont.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES--WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch No 2 cuts & better	$35 00	$40 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	26 00	28 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common.	16 50	
2x10 common	17 50	
2x12 common	18 00	
3x10 common	18 00	
3x12 common	18 50	
1x10 and 12 common.	18 00	19 00
1 inch siding common	15 50	
1 inch strips, common	15 50	
1x10 and 12 mill run	19 00	2 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	18 00	19 00
1 inch siding mill run	18 00	19 00
1¼ and 1½ in. box		16 co
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 00	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		20 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		21 00
1½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 50
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		3 00
1⅜ inch Norway lath.		2 85
X white pine shingles		1 10
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts.		2 35
XXX white pine shingles		3 25
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 90
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 30
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toronto		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.

Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds		$30 00	$32 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in		22 00	24 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in		23 00	25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2		17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R., 1 in.		18 00	20 00
" 1½ "	2	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8		24 00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in		21 00	24 00
" 1½ to 2		23 00	26 00
" m. r. 1 "	1¼	18 00	19 00
Butternut 1 "	1½	23 00	25 00
" 2 "	3	25 00	2 .0
Chestnut 1 "	2	24 00	2 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run	1 " 1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run	2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm, rock, mill run	1 to 1¼"	22 00	4 00
Elm rock, mill run	1½"	3 24 00	26 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds	1½"	2 32 00	35 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds	1 1½	19 00	20 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds	2 " 4	20 00	21 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds	1 " 1½	31 00	33 00
Oak; red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds	2 " 4	34 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds	1 " 1½	32 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds	2 " 4	35 00	38 00
Oak, quart'd, 1sts & 2nds	1 " 2	60 00	65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds	1 " 3	85 00	100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds	1 " 2	34 00	38 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings: 1 in. x 8 in. and up.	$34 00	
1¼ in. and 1½ in. x 8 in. and up	42 00	48 00
2 in. x 8 in. and up.	48 00	52 00
Pine, good strips: 1 in.	30 co	32 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	32 co	36 00
2 in.	34 00	38 00
Pine, good shorts: 1 in.	20 00	24 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	22 00	26 00
2 in.	24 00	30 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, m.	20 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	16 00	2 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	14 co	16 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better stock	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better stock	15 00	16 00
Pine, 8 up s. c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s. c. strips	13 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	15 00
Pine, box culls	12 50	14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 barn		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath, per M: No. 1 white pine	3 00	3 25
No. 2 white pine	2 00	2 25
Spruce	2 00	2 25
Red Pine	2 00	2 50
Cedar Shingles: Clear Butt	2 00	2 00
XXX	2 60	3 00
Pine Shingles: XX	1 25	1 50
Clear Butt	1 75	2 00
XXX	2 50	3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average,	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	45	53
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	48	56
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	47	57

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	3[illegible]

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	5o

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	25
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	12
16 " "	24	29
17 " "	27	29
18 " "	30	32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 n., 10 n. and up wide	$69 co	Selects, 1in., 8in. and up wide	$66 co
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	69 co	1¼, 1½ and in.	66 co
2½ and 3 in.	70 co	2½ and 3 in.	70 co
4 in.	75 co	4 in.	70 co

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	55 co	2½ and 3in., 8in. and up wide	60 co
1¼ and 1½ in.	55 co	4 in.	66 co
2in.	55 co		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1in., 7 in. and up wide	36 co	2½ and 3in., 7in. and up wide.	55 co
1¼ and 1½ in.	50 co	4 in.	58 co
2in.	5000		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	47 co	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	43 co
1¼ x6 in. wide	47 co	6 in. wide	47 co

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide.	43 co	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	43 co
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	47 co	in., 6 in. wide	47 co

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 co	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	26 co

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	28 co	No. 2, 9 in.	21 co
10 in.	23 co	8 and 7 in.	21 co
9 in.	21 co	No. 3, 12 in.	21 50
8 and 7 in.	22 co	10 in.	18 50
No. 2, 12 in.	25 co	9 in.	18 50
10 in.	21 co	8 in.	18 50

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 co	1 in., 13 in. and up wide.	$18 co
1 in., 6 in. wide	17 co	1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 7 in. and up wide	19 co
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	17 co		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide	30 co	1 in., 10 in. and up wide.	33 co
1 in., 6 in. wide	30 co	1¼, 1½ and 8 in. and up wide.	33 co

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	4 co	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 75
Clear Butts	3 co	Clear Butts	2 75

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 65	No. 2. White Pine	3 10
		Hemlock	2 70

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$78	80	1x12 inch shippers	$22	$23
2½ in.	78	80	4/4 inch " 13" & up.		23
1 to 2 in.	73	75	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up		18
4 inch uppers	70	80	10-in. dressing and better	28	30
Selects, 2½ in up	73	75	10-in. common	18	19
1 to 2 in.	65	70	12-in. dressing and better	35	37
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	65	70	Common, 1x12	19	20
1 to 2 in.	55	60	No. 1 barn, 1x12	27	29
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	48	50	1x10	24	26
No. 2	30	42	1x8	22	24
No. 3	22	25	No. 2 barn, 1x12	24	25
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	45	50	1x10	22	23
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	30	35	1x8	20	21
Stained saps	25	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	32	35
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch	35	40
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35	40	Dressing	26	32
Dressing boards, narrow		23	Common		20
1x10 inch shippers	20	21			

LATH.

Pine	$3 00	Spruce	$	$3 00

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 50	$4 75	Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25	5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock		2 20
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	Spruce		2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	70 00	1¼x10 and 12	35 00
2½ and 3 in.	75 co	1½ in.	34 50
4 in.	75 co	2 in.	36 50
Selects, 1 to 2 in.	63 co	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.	38 50
2½ and 3 in.	65 co	No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 2 in.	42 co 45 00
4 in.	67 co	No. 2 Moulding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	32 co
Fine common, 1 in.	54 co	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	30 00
1¼ and 2½ in.	55 co	6, 8 and 10 in.	24 00
2 in.	56 co	No. 2, 10 in.	23 00
3 in.	65 co	No. 2, 12 in.	26 00
4 in.	65 co	No. 3, 10 in.	19 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	42 co	No. 3, 12 in.	22 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	50 co	Box, 1 x 4	15 00
No. 2, 1 in.	23 co	1 x 6 to 12 in.	17 co 17 50
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	38 co	1 x 13 in and up	18 00
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	25 co	1¼ and 1½ in.	18 00
Dressing 1¼ in.	34 co	Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	14 50

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in.	40 00	42 00
1¼ to 2 in	35 00	37 00	Strips	19 00	21 00
			Com. and culls	13 00	15 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls	12 00	14 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st &2nd, white, 6" & up,	22 00	24 00
			Com. & good culls	12 00	14 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in & up	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	20 00	22 00
Common and culls	12 00	14 00	Common and culls	12 00	14 00

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd, hard	20 00	22 00	1st & 2nd, soft	18 00	20 00
Common and culls	11 co	14 00	Common and culls	9 00	11 00

THE NEWS

—McMillan Bros. are building a saw mill adjacent to Fort Francis, Ont.

—C. L. Vicary has purchased a new engine for his mill at Port Perry, Ont.

—J. W. Hughes has purchased the lumber business of D. E. Fraser at Methven, Man.

—James Yorke, of Chesterville, will start a sash and door factory at Thornloe, in New Ontario.

—G. H. Knowlimg, lumber dealer, Frobyshire, N.W.T., has sold out to Riddell & Company.

—J. H. Marshall is offering for sale his planing mill and sash and door factory at North Bay, Ont.

—The new saw mill of the Firstbrook Box Company at Penetanguishene, Ont., has been completed.

—F. H. Ringwood has purchased the retail lumber business of Ringwood & Wilson, Lenore, Manitoba.

—M. Brennan & Sons, of Hamilton, Ont., have not yet decided to rebuild their planing mill, destroyed by fire recently.

—Cushing Bros. have recently made extensive improvements to their sash and door factory at Edmonton, N.W.T.

—The new electric light plant in Moore's saw mill at Pleasant Point, near St. John, N.B., was put into operation last month.

—The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company, of Sarnia, Ont., recently completed their mill No. 2 for sawing long timber.

—The Hazelmere Mills Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with head office at Blaine, Wash., and branch office at Hazelmere, B.C.

—The Read Lumber Company, which was recently organized in Ottawa, with a capital of $500,000, will operate in the state of California.

—Gibbs & Liscum, sash and door manufacturers, Winnipeg, Man., have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by C. Liscum.

—The dissolution is announced of Smith & McDonald, sawmillers, Langley Prairie, B.C. The business will be continued by William McDonald.

—Tne Shuswap Shingle and Lumber Company, of Sicamouse, B.C., has been incorporated, with a capital of $25,000, to take over the lumber business of J. C. Shields.

—While engaged in oiling some machinery in the Peter saw mill at Parry Sound, Ont., Colin McDonald, a lad of sixteen years, was caught by a shaft and drawn into the machinery, receiving such injuries as to cause death.

—W. Cruse, of the firm of Ritchie, Cruse & Company, sawmillers, Emo., Ont., recently had his left hand caught in the knives of a planer and badly mangled.

—The Savanne Lumber Company, of Savanne, Ont., have just installed a new engine in their planing mill, purchased from the Arbuthnot Machinery Company, of Winnipeg.

—The saw mill of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company at Waubaushene, Ont., was damaged by fire recently to the extent of $5,000. A fire engine from Midland extinguished the flames.

—F. McGibbon & Sons, of Sarnia, Ont., are making improvements to their mill. They have installed a new planer and matcher, purchased from the Goldie & McCulloch Company, of Galt.

—A. Haslam, of Nanaimo, B C., recently suffered the loss of one scow and the lumber carried by two scows while on the way from Nanaimo to Vancouver. The scows were in tow of his tug, the Alert.

—The Palmerston Woodenware Company, of Saginaw, Mich., are large users of pine and basswood. They will probably make purchases in Ontario next year, as they are now investigating this market.

—The Lotbiniere Lumber Company was organized recently, to operate a lumber business and the Lotbiniere and Megantic Railway. J. A. Begin, M.P., of Windsor Mills, is secretary-treasurer of the company.

—The Gilmour & Hughson Lumber Company deny the report that they have disposed of their water power at Chelsea. There nave been several proposals for the acquirement of the power, but so far no sale has resulted.

—M. Hyatt, of Revelstoke, B.C., has recently purchased a steam logger. He is about to take out 3,000,000 feet of logs on the Canoe river, which will be manufactured by the Revelstoke Lumber Company's mill at Big Eddy.

—The Harrison River Mills, Timber & Trading Company, of Harrison River, B.C., have applied to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to make improvements on Chehalis Creek to facilitate the floating of logs.

—A syndicate has been formed to erect a saw mill at Slocan, B.C. There is a timber limit in the vicinity containing about 20,000,000 feet. It is owned by local people, principal among whom is Mayor York, and it is proposed to put the timber in the syndicate as their share of the capital.

—Thomas McCallum, foreman of one of the lumber camps of Vigars & Company, Port Arthur, Ont., holds the record for the longest sojourn among the pines, having put in two years at the camps without coming into civilization. At present he is on a visit to his old home in New Brunswick.

—Incorporation has been granted to the Canadian Wood Specialty Company, Limited, with a capital of $500,000. The head office will be in Toronto and the factory at Bracebridge, Ont. The promoters include J. D. Shier and Angus McLeod, of Bracebridge, and George McCormick, of Orillia.

—The directors of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company vave decided to extend the territory of their operations from Des Joachims up to the head of Lake Temiscaming. The towing of rafts in this additional territory has heretofore been done by a line of steamers owned by Alexander Lumsden, ex-M.P.

—It is practically decided that several schooners will be built in one of the ports of British Columbia, most likely Vancouver, for the carrying of lumber. Not only will these vessels require a considerable amount of lumber for their construction, but they will be a valuable addition to the lumber industry in facilitating shipments.

—British Columbia lumbermen have recently suffered much inconvenience and loss owing to workmen not putting in an appearance after having had money advanced to them. One of these loggers was recently arrested at the instance of W. L. Tait, of Vancouver, and ordered by the court to refund the money or serve a term in jail.

—J. A. Ansley, of Thessalon, Ont., has constructed a machine for giving lumber a quarter turn after leaving the trimmers for the sorting table. The apparatus was tried this spring in a mill at Spragge and said to have worked admirably. By it the work of handling the lumber is greatly reduced and the expense of labor is lessened about one-half.

—The old Dickson mill at Peterborough, Ont., was demolished last month, and on the site is to be erected large buildings for the American Cereal Company. This mill was for years a centre of activity, especially in the days when Peterborough was prominent in the lumber trade. It was regarded as one of the best mills in the country and held the record for a large cut.

—Within a few weeks the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Chemainus, B.C., will have completed the railroad between their logging camp and their saw mill. The company are making extensive improvements, including the erection of two new dry kilns, with a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber per day, and a shingle mill. It is the intention of the company to enter the Manitoba and eastern trade.

—J. B. Giroux, of Lefevbre, Ont., was recently arrested in Ottawa charged with defacing, concealing and stealing saw logs For years saw logs have been stolen from the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, Gilmour & Comany and other lumber firms. Joseph Belanger, owner of a saw mill at Lefevbre, was also arrested in connection with the charge, but was released on his own recognizance to appear for trial. He is alleged to have shared the profits of the thefts and to have sawn the stolen logs in his mill.

To Purchasing Agents:

Corner 22nd and Centre Avenue,

GENTLEMEN: CHICAGO, October 12th, 1901.

Preparatory to increasing our manufacturing interests at Vicksburg, Miss., we have decided to close out and wind up a number of our scattered yards in Mississippi and Arkansas. The stock consists of several million feet of all kinds of Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, well seasoned and in good condition for immediate use. We propose to put a price on the above named material that will move it, and make a grade that will be an inducement to the purchaser.

Owing to the rapid wholesale manner in which we move and handle lumber we do not consider it practicable to issue a stock sheet or make standing quotations, for which reason we solicit your inquiries for any material that you are in the market to buy or will use in the future, and if you will take the time to furnish us the above information, we will make you some interesting quotations.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO.

Lumber and Mining Supplies

Our Specialty

Our particular business is the supplying of the Lumber and Mining Trade with anything and everything they require.

Ask for our Price List on your requirements, and we will be pleased to quote you. We will merit your trade.

THE T. LONG & BRO. CO., Limited, Collingwood, Ontario

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

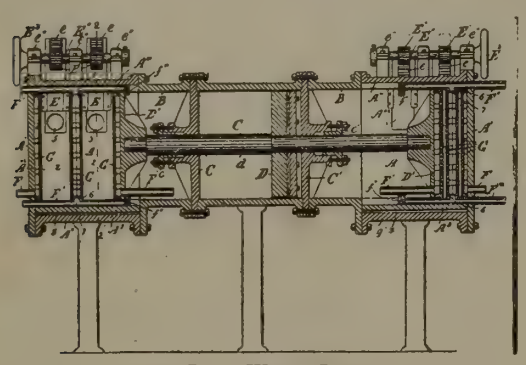
NEW WOOD PULP PRESS.

Mr. Joseph Stuart Hughes, of New Germany, Nova Scotia, has been granted a patent for a wood pulp press, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The claim is as follows :

The object of this invention is a machine having confined spaces into which the fluid pulp can be run intermittently and the water and air pressed out automatically, so as to leave a solid sheet of pulp in each space, a machine that can be handled with ease and facility and will do the work rapidly and with as little hand-labour as possible.

With this object in view the improved machine is made double-ended and double-acting, the pulp is forced under pressure, special facilities are provided for the escape of water and air, and special facilities for loosening the pressed sheets in the press after pressing prior to their removal.

The machine operates as follows : Assuming the



NEW PULP WOOD PRESS.

chamber at the left hand of figure 1 to be empty, the inner bottom A^3 lifted up tight, the door A^4 closed, the nozzle A^5 connected to the delivery pipes of a force pump supplying the fluid pulp, the drain pipes, F, F^1, F^{11}, connected with a suction-pipe, and the valves E open, as shown, the spaces 2 are being filled with the fluid pump under pressure. Immediately upon the entrance of the latter, and owing to the pressure on one side and the suction within the strainers on the other, water and air commence to be abstracted from it at once. When the spaces 2 are full of pulp, the valves E are closed by turning the wheel E^3. Pressure is allowed to act on the averted face of the piston D, and it moves, pushing the plunger D^1 in the chamber now under consideration toward the head. The pressure thus exerted upon the pulp within the spaces 2 causes the water and air therein to pass through the strainer sheets G^{11} and perforated plates G into the cavities of the strainer, thence through the drain pipes F, F^1 and F^{11}, until the piston D and the plunger D^1 have gone as far as the solid pulp remaining between the strainers will allow, and thus have arrived at the end of their stroke, and all water bas been abstracted from the pulp that is capable of being expelled by pressure. During the movement of the plunger, with its strainer, the central strainers, with its drainage pipes F^{11}, have slid along the chamber until the strainers, with the sheets of pulp between them, have been pushed against the head A^1 and have finally arrived in the position shown on the right hand of Figure 1. While this was taking place the chamber on the right hand gradually assumed the condition shown in the other chamber, the plunger D^1 making part of its return stroke and then engaging the lugs f^{11} of the drain pipes F^{11} and drawing them along, together with the central strainer. The door of this chamber having been closed, the valves E opened, and the spaces filled with pulp, the piston D and plunger D^1 are caused to commence the stroke toward the right, restoring the left-hand chamber again to the condition shown. In the meantime the door A^4 on the left was opened, the hinged bottom dropped, the strainers and sheets eased, and the pressed sheets removed. The same operation is then repeated. While pressing is going on in one chamber the other is opened, the hinged bottom dropped, the pressed sheets removed, closed again, the valves opened, and the chamber refilled.

THE OUIATCHOUAN PULP COMPANY.

The new pulp mill of the Ouiatchouan Pulp Company at Ouiatchouan, Lake St. John region, Quebec, was put into operation for the first time on August 17th. Upwards of three hundred persons from Quebec, Roberval, Chicoutimi and other points were present to witness the event. Mr. Etienne Paradias, of Quebec, is president of the company, and Mr. J. R. Lavery, secretary. The company is capitalized at $150,000. The initial output will be about 50 tons of wood pulp per day, although no doubt this quantity will be increased later.

The mill, which is situated at the foot of the famous Ouiatchouan Falls, consists of one main building about 200x100 feet, and others which contain the barkers, heating apparatus, etc. Among the machines are six grinders and eight wet machines, and all are of the highest grade and the most modern type. The power is derived from a dam on the Ouiatchouan river, situated some 600 to 700 feet from the falls. From a short distance above the top of the cataract to the bottom stretches a steel flume 475 feet long and seven feet in diameter. Its weight is 200,000 lbs., or about 100 tons, and the railroad has been engaged in hauling this and other materials for the mill for about a year. From the top of this flume to the dam runs a canal, with walls five feet in thickness, its diameter being 15x15 feet and its length from 500 to 600 feet. Inside it is a pipe, fed by its water, down which the pulp wood will be carried to the mill, for the company has 150 square miles of pulp wood limits in the vicinity of Lake Bouchette and Lac des Commissaires. This supply, it is calculated, should last for 100 years.

PULP MAKING IN JAPAN.

A correspondent of the Paper Trade Journal recently visited Nagasaki and other important seaport towns of Japan, and relates his impressions of the progress made in pulp manufacture as follows :

"As is well known to the trade, the Japanese have had access to the proper wood fibres for making pulp for many years, but for lack of proper machinery have failed to accomplish very much. Recently, however, both the Chinese and the Japanese manufacturers have adopted American and other patterns of pulp making apparatus, and have accomplished considerable. In Nagaski I found that there were several concerns representing the pulp making interests of the country. Not only are the poplar and other woods of the Empire used for this work, but there are processes of grinding cotton, linen, woolen, silk and other fibres of rags into a combination for boiling and reducing to pulp form. The logs are cut by the coolies and hauled to the mills. Spruce logs are brought in and the bark removed. I saw no effectual barking machines in use, although there were some of a home made pattern, fitted with revolving radial knives. These knives were not true or well sharpened in most cases, and the work progressed slowly and unsatisfactorily. The Japanese have ingeniously arranged stones for grinding the spruce or other woods. In some places American devices have been purchased for this work. The home made pattern is constructed on the same principle, but is smaller and less effective.

"Sulphite pulp is also manufactured. The timber is cut into suitably sized pieces, and the chips, after a careful sorting, are deposited in digesters, cylindrical in shape, and not at all like those in use in American mills.

"Then there is the cleaning operation, which is done much as in America, and by which foreign particles are removed. Chloride of lime is used in considerable quantities for bleaching. Screening is done on a novel plan. Compressed air or steam forcing devices are not used. In one place they had a sort of a spiral screw-press device, and the pulp was placed beneath the platen in a cylinder, the bottom of the cylinder being fitted with perforated portions through which the pulp was forced by screwing the platen down on the mass. The water in the pulp is evaporated as a rule, although in some places the workmen squeeze the moisture out by passing the pulp through the ordinary cylinders. The pressing into sheets is effected by means of steel rollers.

A large consignment of wood pulp was recently shipped from Canada to Appleton, Wis.

JOSEPH H. WALLACE, C. E.
MILL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER
PULP AND PAPER MILLS.
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PULP NOTES.

The Canada Paper Company, of Windsor Mills, Que., have placed an order with the Pusey & Jones Company, of Wilmington, Del., for a 156-inch Fourdrinier paper machine.

The Price-Porritt Pulp & Paper Company has secured a Quebec charter, with a capital of $250,000. The principal place of business will be Rimouski, Que. Price Bros. and O. A. Porritt, of Quebec, are the promoters.

J. Barber, who is interested in the Nepigon Pulp & Paper Company, recently returned from Nepigon, and states that the site is being cleared for the proposed mills. Three thousand horse-power will be developed at first.

The North Shore Power, Railway & Navigation Company are making rapid progress with the construction of their works at Seven Islands, Que. The Marguerite Falls are being harnessed and a railway from Point Moir to the site of proposed pulp mill is under construction, also a wharf 1,500 feet wide. Cold and wet weather has delayed the work somewhat.

It has been rumored that the International Paper Company were about to build large pulp and paper mills at Three Rivers, Que., to utilize the large tracts of timber which they possess on the St. Maurice river. The report, however, is denied by President H. J. Chisholm.

It is understood that Minneapolis capitalists, including E. W. Backus, lumber operator, F. H. Nutter, civil engineer, and Hon. C. J. Rockwood, have made a proposition to the Ontario Government to establish large pulp and paper mills at Fort Frances, Ont. The erection of a saw-mill is also spoken of.

Mr. M. F. Mooney, manager of the St. John Sulphite Fibre Company, St. John, N.B., recently returned from a visit to England, where he met Captain Partington. The latter would not accept Mr. Mooney's resignation as manager of the Mispec mills, so the latter promised to retain the position at least for the present.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian High Commissioner in London, recently received a deputation of representatives of firms engaged in the manufacture of paper and wood pulp making machinery, who asked the assistance of the Canadian government in removing the prejudice which exists in Canada in favor of American as against British machinery of this class. The deputation asked that Canada suspend for three years the present duty on British machinery. Lord Strathcona promised to employ his utmost efforts in favor of the British article.

Reference was made in last issue to the successful operations of the ground wood pulp mill of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company at Shawinigan Falls, Que. It is since learned that the Waterous Company, of Brantford, Ont., supplied this company with two Butterfield cutting-off saws, twelve 52-inch barkers, two splitters, pulp wood carrier for bringing the pulp wood into the mill, and storage conveyor something over one thousand feet long. For the pulp mill they supplied twenty-four 16-inch grinders, thirteen 72-inch wet machines, with rubber couch rolls, and twenty-six ten-plate screens, all made after the patterns of the celebrated machines of the Friction Pulley & Machine Company, of Sandy Hill, N.Y., whose machinery the Waterous Company build in Canada.

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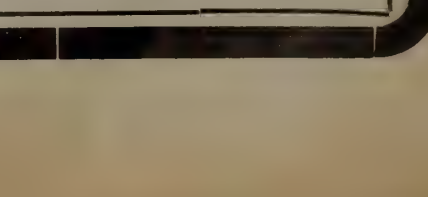
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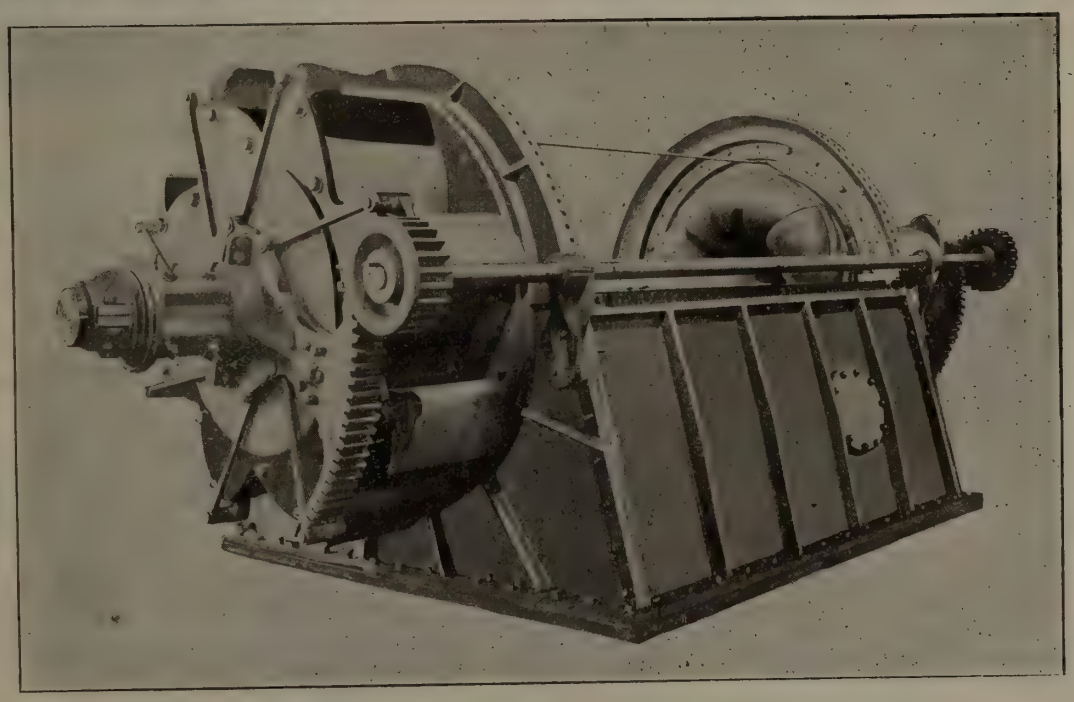
The first cost is moderate.

The flow of water is unobstructed and ample, and as a result speed regulation is easy.



Pair of 35 Inch Wheels, Mounted on Draft Chest with Top Removed.

Direct connection to Pulp Grinders or other machinery may be arranged with facility.

Wheels are readily removed and replaced.

We have several styles of cases for use in open flumes, either steel plate or cast iron construction as may be required, or cast iron sides with steel plate top as shown in the engraving.

We are now engaged in building a 10,000 H.P. Wheel Plant, each pair of wheels being of the general type shown above, arranged for direct connection to Wood Pulp Grinders. Send us particulars for estimate, or write for catalogue and information.

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LEGAL.

SOUTHAMPTON LUMBER CO. v. AUSTIN.—An action in the High Court at Toronto. Judgment in action to recover balance due on a contract for the supply of cedar railway ties and 5 to 6 inch face pole cedar ties, f. o. b. at Pine Tree Harbor, and also 15,000 unburnt posts and pavements. Held, that the defendant had not at any time inspected,accepted or received the ties, nor was there any selection or appropriation of them by him, nor were they at any time unconditionally appropriated to the contract either by plaintiffs with defendant's assent or by defendants with plaintiffs' assent. The contract is for the sale of unascertained or future goods by description, an executory contract, and the rule in such cases is that the property does not pass until goods in a state in which the buyer is bound to accept them are unconditionally appropriated to the contract either by the seller with the assent of the buyer or by the latter with the assent of the former; Chalmes 4th ed., p. 43, Blackburn 2nd ed., p. 128; Heilbutt v. Hickson, L. R. 7 C. P., at p. 449; Wilson v. Shaver, 3 O.L.R., at pp. 114-5. The property in the ties never passed. The plaintiffs were always in possession. As to the claim for the posts, however, the plaintiffs should recover. After the posts had been got out the defendant requested the plaintiffs to peel them and agreed to pay one cent per post. The plaintiffs peeled 10,000 and the defendant paid $200 on account, and on these facts there was a plain acceptance and waiver of inspection.

PERSONAL.

The death is announced of Mr. T. B. Folliott, of the firm of Folliott & McMillan, planing mill owners, Sandon, B.C.

Mr. E. Stewart, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, has recently been on a trip through Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Mr. O. G. Anderson, formerly head of the Anderson Furniture Company, of Woodstock, Ont., is about to leave Canada to become a director and general manager of the Angus Furniture Company, of London and Glasgow, one of the oldest established companies in England.

We are called upon to record the death,on July 24th, of Mr. Francis D. Mott, vice-president of Denny, Mott & Dickson, Limited, timber merchants, London, England. The late Mr. Mott was for about twenty-five years a partner in the firm of Denny, Mott & Dickson, which a short time ago was changed to a limited liability company.

TRADE NOTES.

The Brandon Machine Works Company, of Brandon, Man., has applied for authority to increase its capital from $40,000 to $125,000.

Alexander Dunbar & Sons, of Woodstock, N. B., have shipped about 50 Dunbar shingle machines this year, some of them going to the United States.

The plant of the Meaford Manufacturing Company, of Meaford, Ont., is being improved by the installation of a new two-room "Standard" moist air dry kiln. After proper investigation of the merits of the best known lumber drying systems, the Meaford Company decided to install the "Standard", owing to its simplicity of construction and ease of operation. The Standard Dry Kiln Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., appears to be steadily increasing the number of its kilns in this country.

P. PAYETTE & CO.

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10 inch Swing; $4.50 Net Cash, 14 inch Swing, $5.40 Net Cash.

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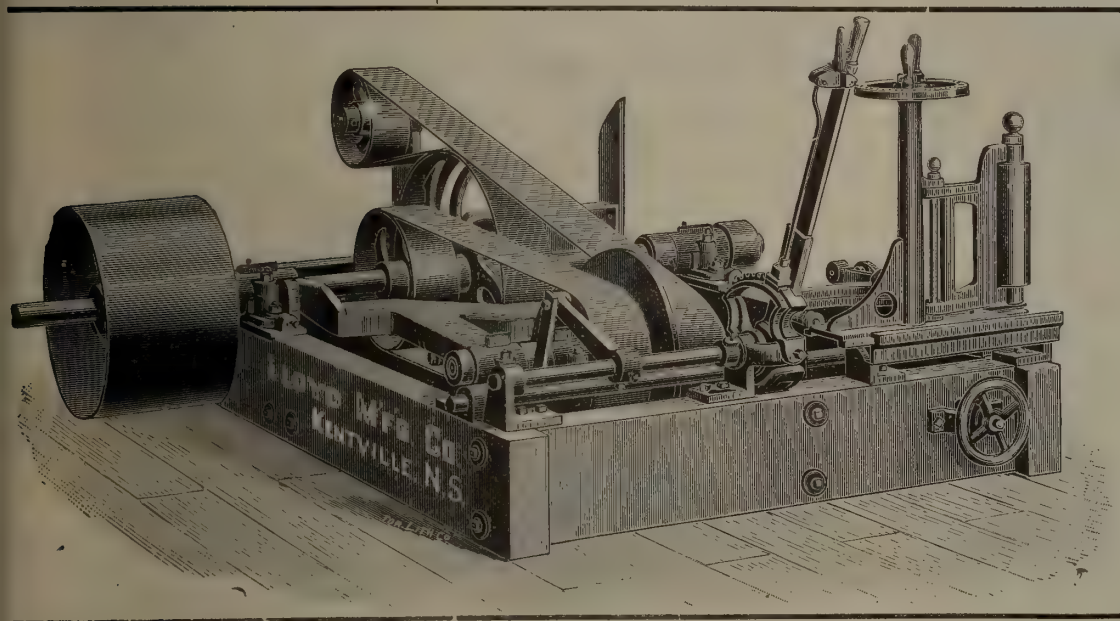

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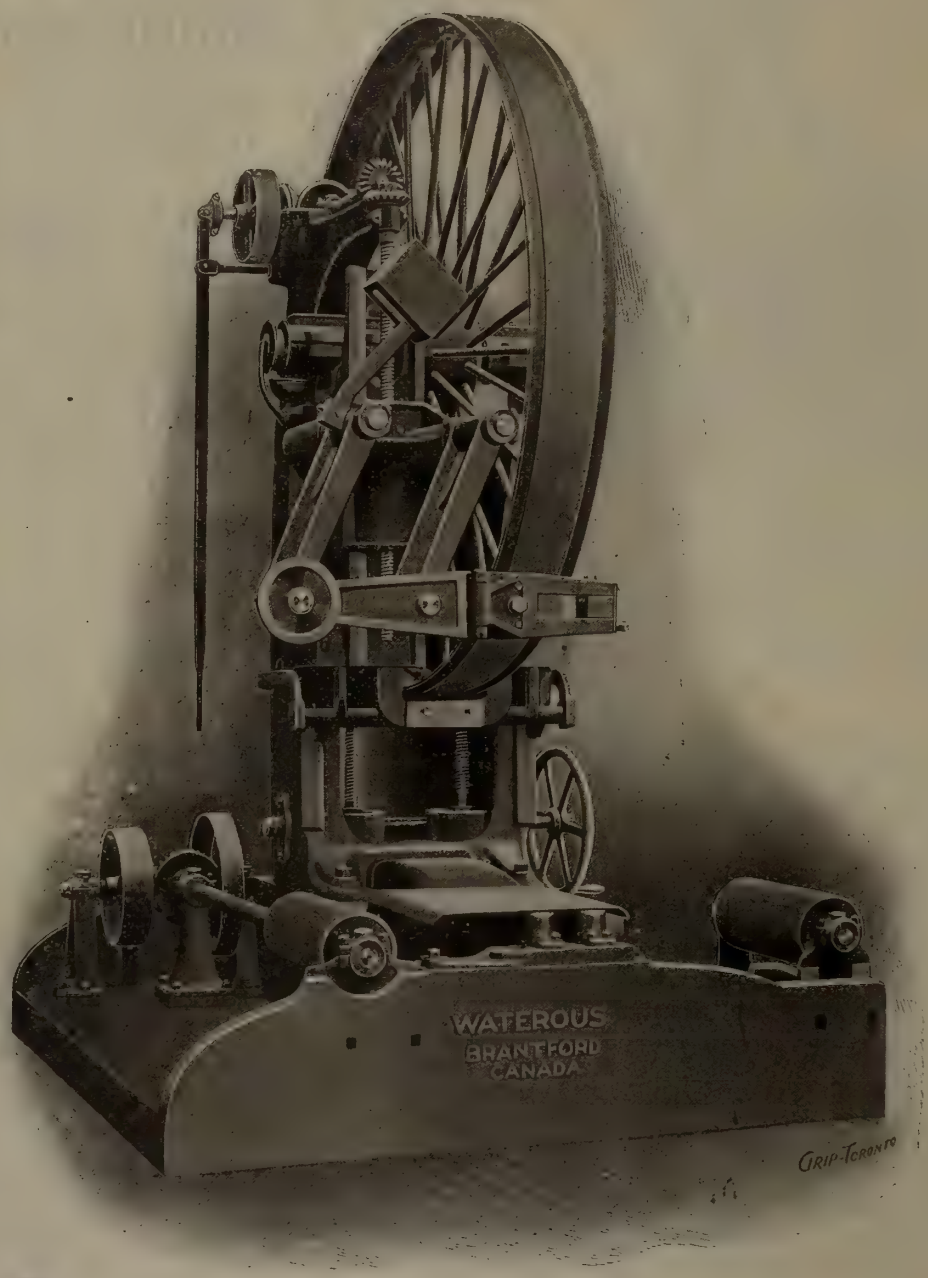

Neither can you afford to let your competitor have an enormous advantage over you in a business way.

Each day that you neglect to put in an Allis Double Cutting Band Mill or a double cutting addition to your . llis Band Mill you are literally throwing money away. You are also letting your competitor get a serious business advantage over you.

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1st. The Allis Double Cutting addition increases the output of your Allis mill from 30 to 40 per cent. without any increase in the cost of operation, thus increasing your profits fully one-third.

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The answer is easy ; get an Allis Double Band It's cost is trival compared to its accomplishments. You can figure for yourself how long it will take an Allis to pay for itself.

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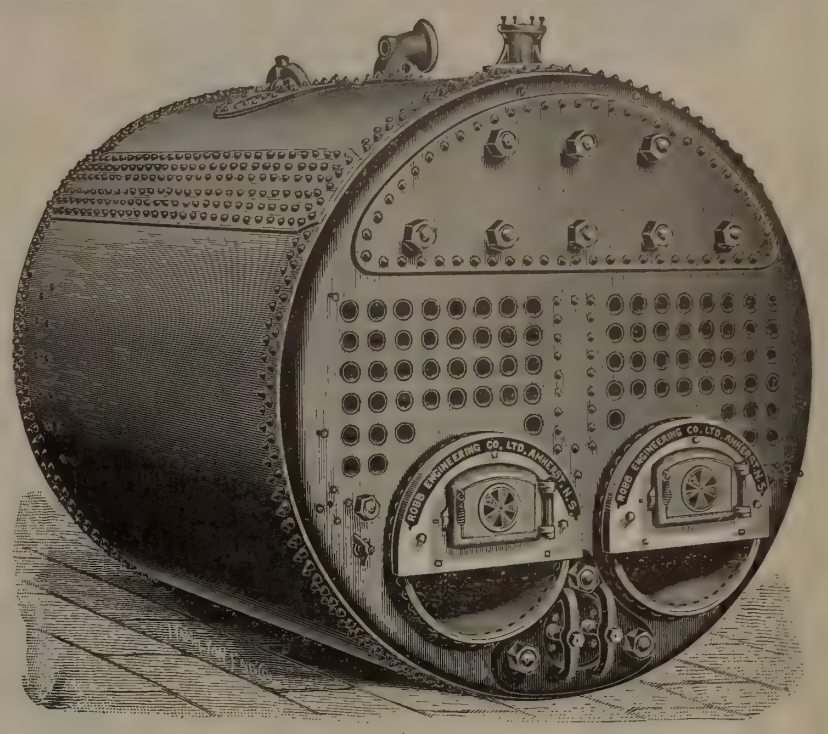

We have built a large number of Scotch Marine Boilers similar to the one shown above, and can guarantee a satisfactory job on this class of work.

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The body of the Heater is made of Heavy Boiler Plate. The ends are made of Heavy Cast Metal, with a large Fire Door.

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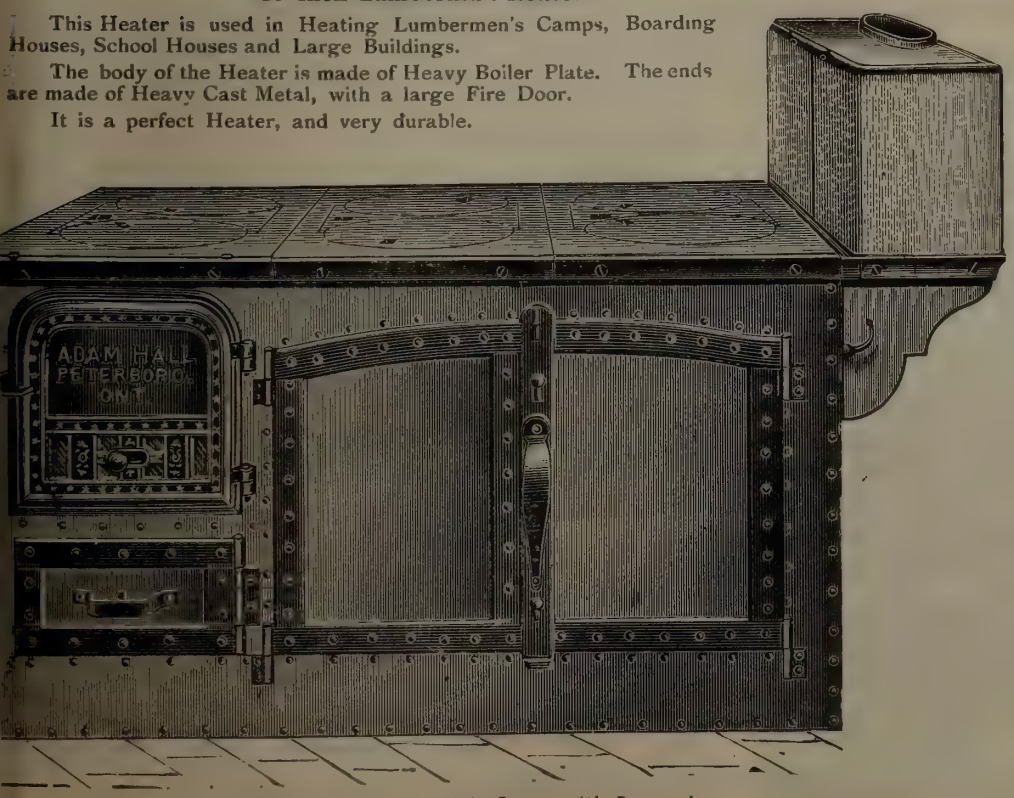
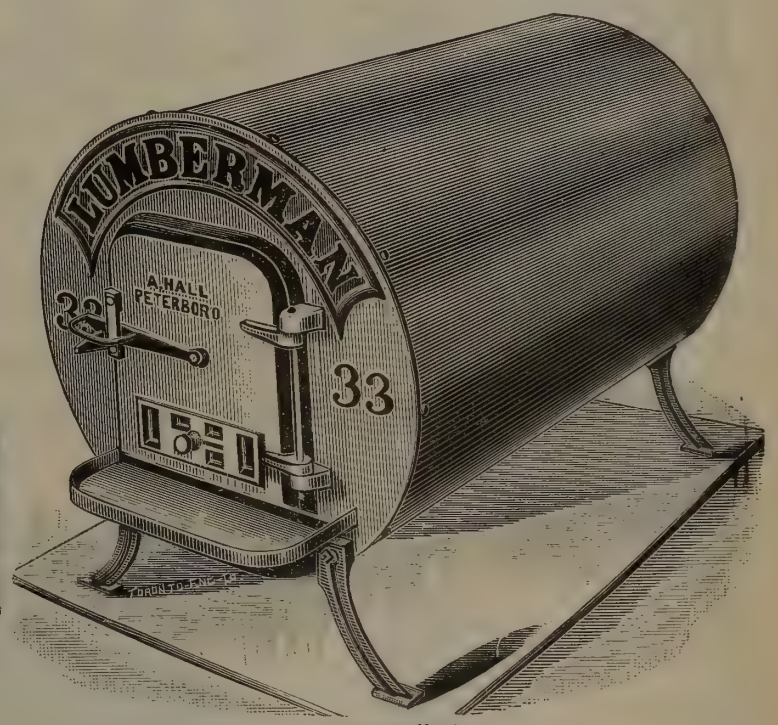


Lumbermen's Six Pot Hole Range with Reservoir.



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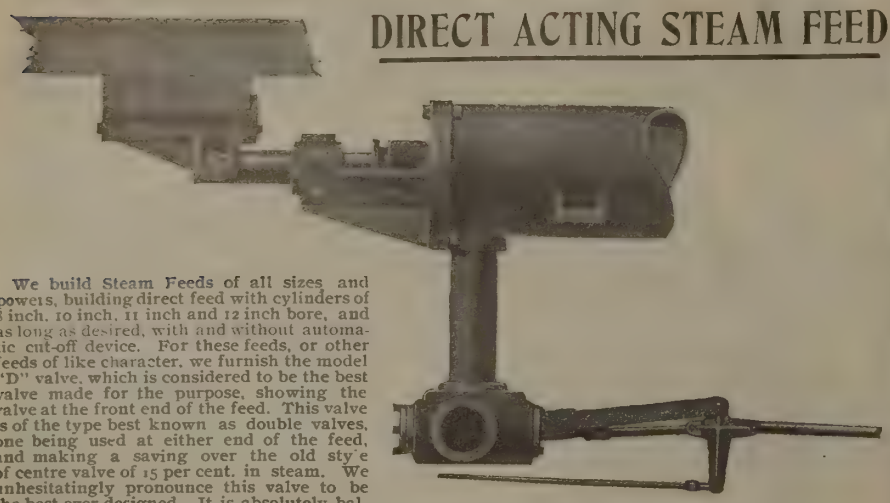
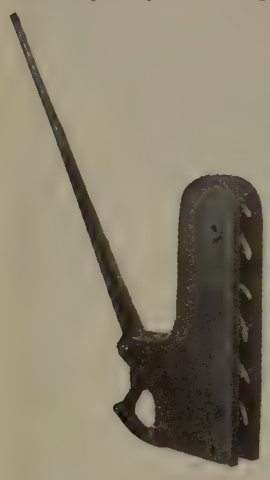
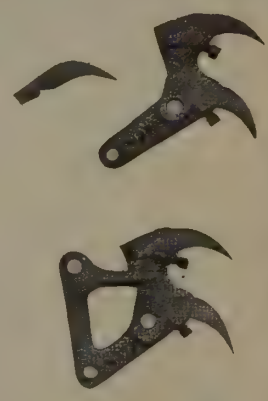


We build Steam Feeds of all sizes and powers, building direct feed with cylinders of 8 inch, 10 inch, 11 inch and 12 inch bore, and as long as desired, with and without automatic cut-off device. For these feeds, or other feeds of like character, we furnish the model "D" valve, which is considered to be the best valve made for the purpose, showing the valve at the front end of the feed. This valve is of the type best known as double valves, one being used at either end of the feed, and making a saving over the old style of centre valve of 15 per cent. in steam. We unhesitatingly pronounce this valve to be the best ever designed. It is absolutely balanced, does not stick or kick, has larger steam openings than any other valve made for corresponding sizes of pipe, is economical in the use of steam, and handles the largest and longest feeds, under any pressure, with pertect ease and accuracy. We have also designed a new style of stuffing box which is a great saving in packing, and has an outer support, and is fitted with an oil well, filled with felt or waste which keeps the piston thoroughly lubricated.

Improved Double-Tooth or Boss Dogs



The accompanying cuts fully illustrate our Improved Double-Tooth Dogs with inserted teeth, making the teeth themselves of the finest tool steel. This allows them to be drawn to a slender point that will penetrate without crowding the log or board away from the carriage The teeth in case of bending or breaking can be replaced in a few moments, and without having to take the whole dog case apart — an operation requiring an hour or more.



These Double-Tooth Dogs are controlled by a wrought iron lever that can be bent to suit the operator, and this lever is held by a spring, positively in or out, so that there is no danger of the Dogs pushing out toward the saw. This method of holding the dogs has the merit of being permanent, the ordinary light pawls and connections commonly furnished for this purpose generally lasting but for a few days Our latest improved carriages are fitted with these dogs.

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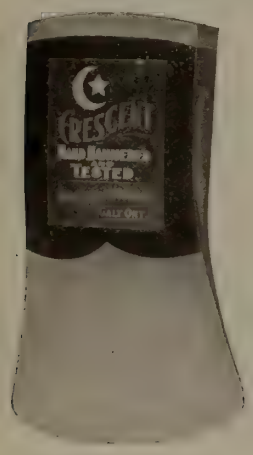

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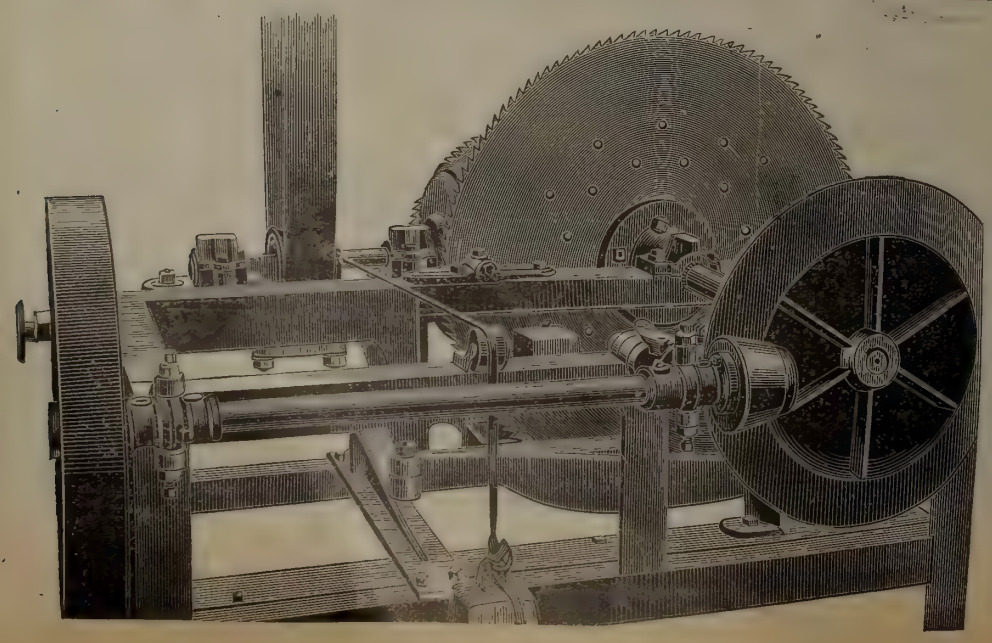

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The accompanying cut shows one of our improved automatic Regrinding machines for regrinding saws that are too heavy to a lighter guage. It is so constructed that it will grind them to a perfectly true taper from the collar to the teeth, which is not always done with the old style of regrinding machines. We manufacture everything required in a saw or shingle mill. Repairing a specialty. Write for Catalogue.

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"	Taylor & Crate, Meadow Lawn, Ind.,	775.00
February	Malvern Lumber Company, Perla, Ark.,	6.60
March	C. Crane & Company, Cincinnatti, Ohio,	684.58
April	Cypress Lumber Co., Apalachicola, Fla.,	4.33
"	Gernert Bros. Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky.,	96.02
"	J. D. Cameron & Sons Co., Mobile, Ala.,	67.51
"	Hilton & Dodge Lumber Co., Ochwalkee, Georgia,	63.22
May	E. W. Rathbun & Co., Oswego, New York,	151.36
"	E. W. Rathbun & Co., Oswego, New York,	151.37
"	C. Crane & Company, Cincinnatti, Ohio,	18.75
July	Advance Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio,	4,900.00
"	Advance Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio,	2,450.00
"	One loss in process of adjustment (estimated)	800.00

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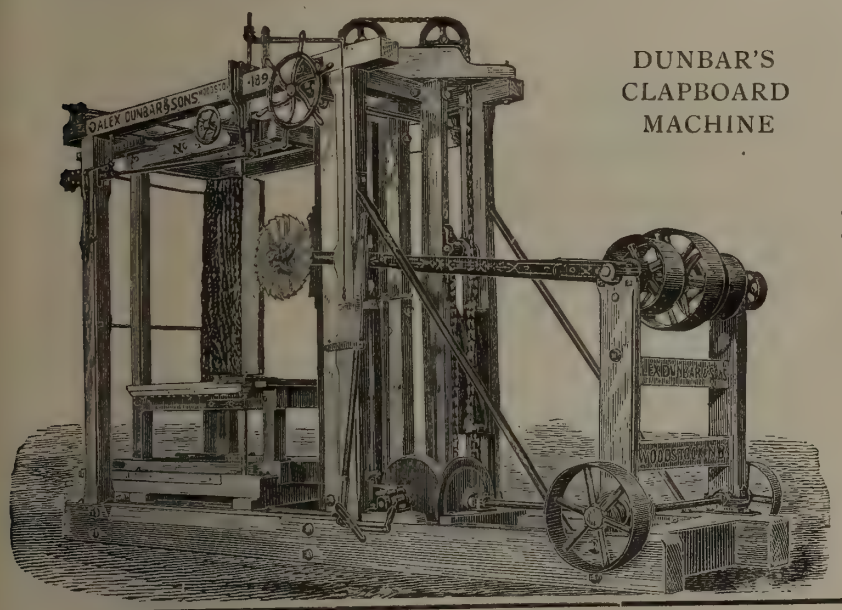

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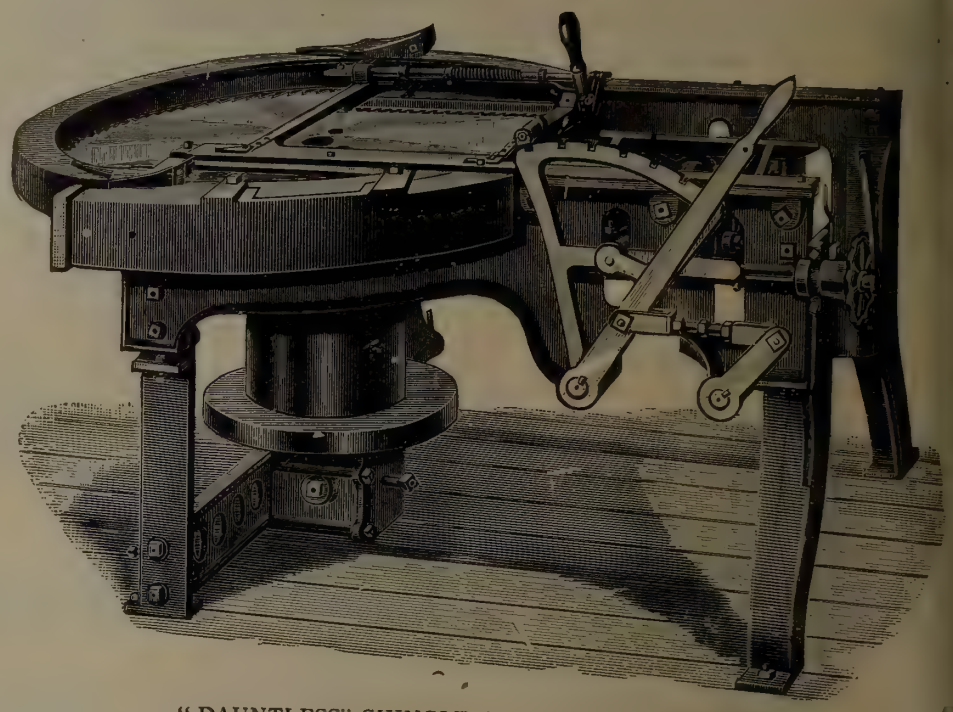

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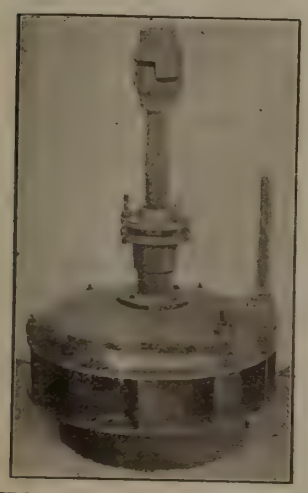

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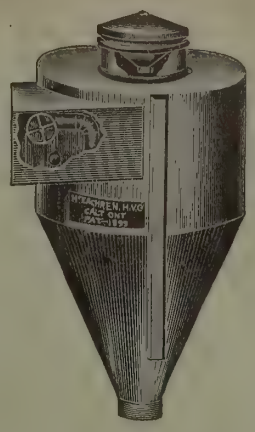

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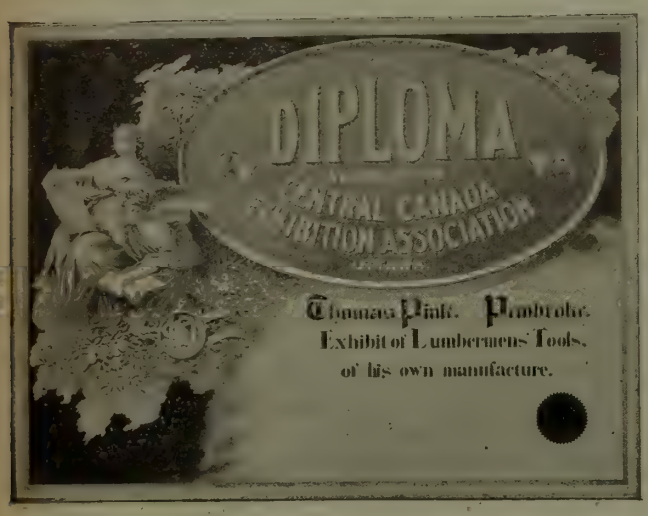

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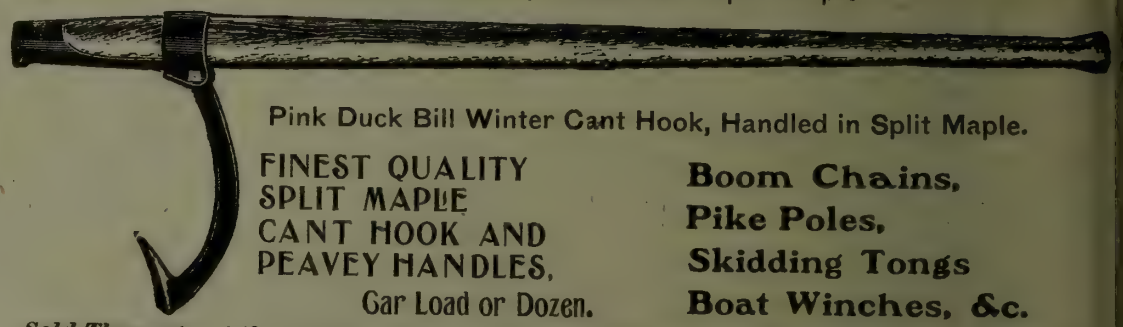

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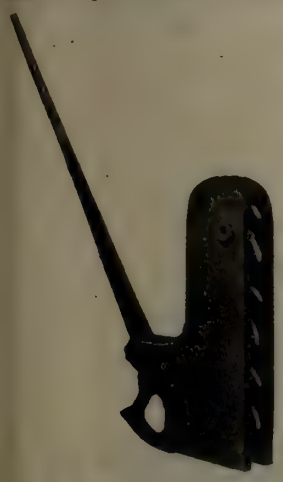

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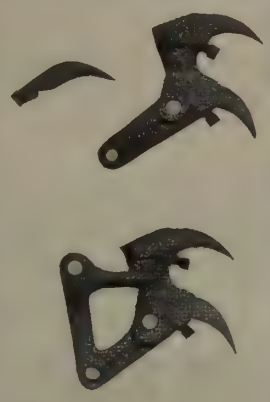

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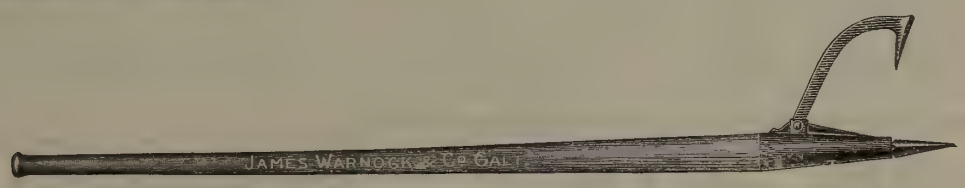

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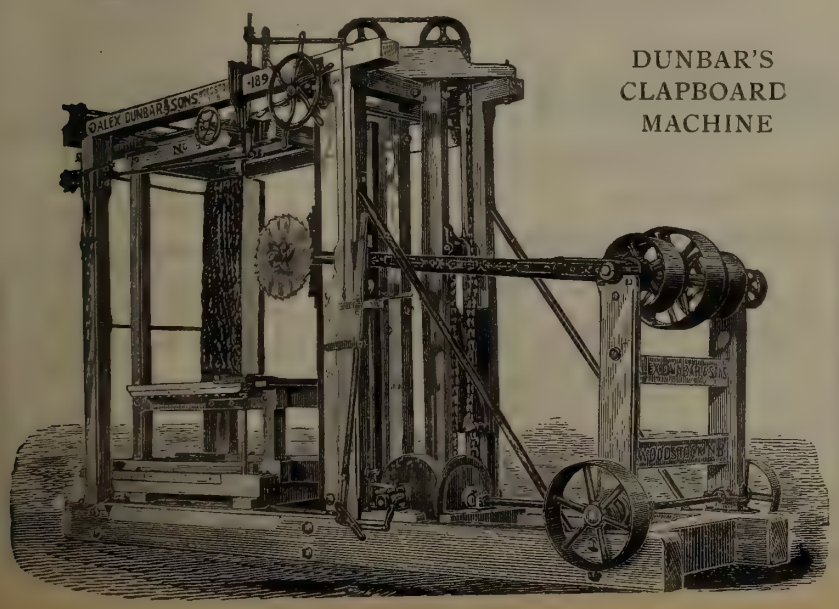

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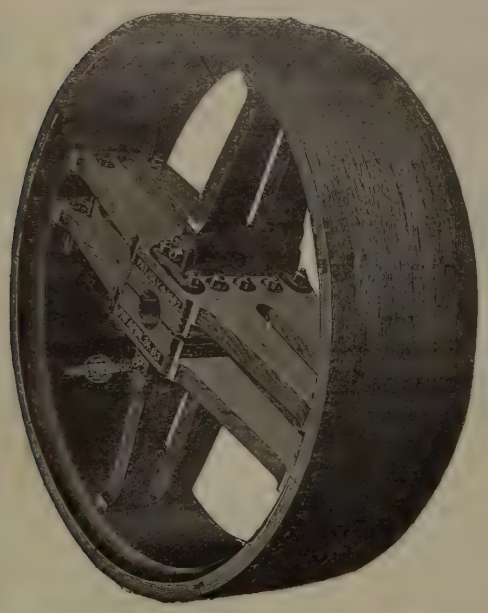

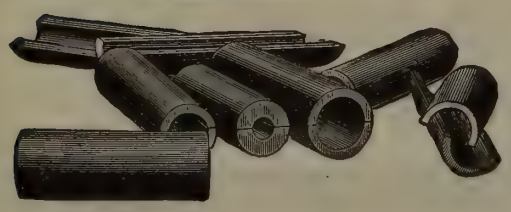

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 10. } TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1902 { TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

A SAW MILL ON THE NORTH SHORE.

One of the first important saw mills to be built on the north shore of Lake Huron is illustrated on this page. It was erected in the year 1883 by the Cook & Bros. Lumber Company and is located at Spragge, in the Algoma district. At the time of its erection it was considered second to none, while it has since been remodelled in keeping with the advance that has been made in saw mill appliances.

The annual product of the mill is about 23,000,000 feet of lumber and 5,000,000 lath, the annual capacity per day of ten hours being 140,000 feet. It is a steam power mill, having a battery of seven boilers. The equipment includes two band saws, a gang, two edgers, and two trimmers, as well as lath machines, and machinery for making pickets is now being installed, when it will be possible to utilize much of the waste product which is now disposed of by a burner.

The company have two yards, of a capacity of fifteen million feet of lumber. Each yard is equipped with high trams and cars and all facilities for handling lumber expeditiously. Most of the mill product is shipped by water, vessels being able to load very advantageously.

Around the mill are employed over one hundred men, not including boat loaders and shippers.

The Cook & Bros. Lumber Company own extensive timber limits on the Serpent, Spanish, Blind and Mississauga rivers, capable of supplying the raw material for the mill for at least fifteen years. The timber is almost exclusively red and white pine. Mr. Geo. W. Cook is president, and Mr. H. W. Welch secretary of the company. Mr. C. E. Smith is superintendent of the mill.

SAW MILL OF THE COOK & BROS. LUMBER COMPANY, SPRAGGE, ONT.

UTILIZING WASTE.

According to the advanced bulletin of the 12th United States Census on the utilization of waste and by-products, nearly all of what was considered waste products of lumber and timber can be turned to some good use, and some of the new products thus formed are of considerable value. Of this latter class may be mentioned sawdust, which was formerly considered an absolute waste material, and was allowed to float down stream or was thrown into a heap where it could be most conveniently disposed of. French cabinetmakers have found a way of preparing this material which gives it a value far above that of solid timber by a process that has been in vogue for at least twenty-five or thirty years, combining the use of the hydraulic press and the application of intense heat. By this process the particles of sawdust are formed into a solid mass capable of being molded into any shape and of receiving a brilliant polish, and possessing a durability and a beauty of appearance not found in ebony, rosewood, or mahogany. This product is known as "Bois durci." Artificial woodwork, therefore, seems to have a promising future. Alum, glue and sawdust, kneaded with boiling water into a dough, and pressed into molds when dried, is hard and capable of taking on a fine polish. Ornaments of great beauty can be made from it.

The production of acetic acid, wood naphtha and tar from sawdust is one of the latest enterprises in Norway. A factory has been started at Fredrikstad capable of distilling 10,000 tons of sawdust in a year. It also manufactures charcoal briquettes, which are exported to the Netherlands. The acids are chiefly placed on the German market, while the tar is mostly consumed at home. The factory is said to be the first of its kind erected in that country. According to an English patent of 1897, sawdust may be so prepared as to be non-inflammable, and then applied to jacketing of boilers and other purposes.

In the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry for 1898 is described a series of experiments for obtaining alcohol from either coarse or fine sawdust, without affecting the yield. It was found that pine sawdust as compared with fir sawdust was superior as yielding a purer alcohol. It was also found that a high yield of sugar was obtained from birch sawdust, the yield of sugar being about 30.8 per cent. of the quantity of birch wood used. The quantity of alcohol obtained from 220 pounds of air-dried sawdust (20 per cent. water) was 7 to 8 quarts. The quality of the alcohol distilled from the fermented liquid was said to have been excellent, and the perliminary experiments indicated that the trifling impurities found in it could be readily removed.

A patent taken out in England in 1896 for utilizing certain waste products of wood describes a process of constructing or manufacturing a product resembling wood from a mixture of sawdust or wood refuse and certain quantities of gums, resins, or other suitable agglutinants, either in a dry state or dissolved, the compound being subjected to pressure at a temperature sufficiently high to soften or melt the gums or resins.

LUMBER INSPECTION BOOK.

Six two-cent Canadian stamps buys the Lumberman's Vest-Pocket Inspection Book, containing rules for the inspection of lumber in the leading markets of Canada and the United States. Every lumberman should have a copy. The C. H. Mortimer Publishing Company, of Toronto, Limited, Toronto, Canada.

MR. M. P. KINSELLA.

Mr. M. P. Kinsella, of Trenton, Ont., has been appointed travelling representative in Canada for the Skilling, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Company, of Boston, Mass., and Ogdensburg, N.Y. Mr. Kinsella was born in Trenton, and as a boy entered the employ of the well known firm of Messrs. Gilmour & Company, Limited, of that town, remaining in their service for twenty-five years and until accepting his present position. He worked in many capacities connected with the lumber business, and gradually gained the confidence of his employers, and for the past ten years has been salesman and travelling representative for the products of their saw mill and sash and door factory.

During his term on the road Mr. Kinsella has become favorably known to the lumber trade of this country and is most popular. He is now thirty-eight years of age, just in the prime of life, of good physique and commanding appearance, and is known as a temperate and conscientious man. Always pleasant and possessed of considerable humor, he at once gains the respect of anyone he comes in contact with, which is shown by the feeling address and worthy presentation that was tendered him when severing his connection with Messrs. Gilmour & Company and their large staff of employers.

The Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Company, with which Mr. Kinsella has connected himself, are among the largest buyers of white pine lumber in this country, with large stocks in the Ottawa Valley and Georgian Bay districts and at their Ogdensburg yards. With such a large connection, and a wide experience, we bespeak a bright future for Mr. Kinsella, and the CANADA LUMBERMAN wishes him every success.

The address presented to Mr. Kinsella by the members of the office staff of Gilmour & Company was as follows:

Esteemed Friend and Fellow Worker:

It is with a very great regret that we have learned of your intention to depart from our midst (wherein for so long you have enjoyed the utmost confidence and respect of all) to enfuse into other atmosphere the sunlight of the many good qualities of a genial, generous, whole-souled man. We appreciate the fact that, looking at the matter as you do, the course you are about to pursue is undoubtedly for the best, and for your personal welfare will be much more advantageous; but nevertheless we cannot help wishing that such a severance of good-fellowship, in labor and in recreation, had not taken place. In the whirl of mightier events we hope that you will not consign entirely to oblivion the memories of the lively little town, the circle of friends and co-workers, and the beautiful scenery, among and in which you have lived, and which you have enjoyed, for almost a lifetime.

As a slight token of the admiration with which you are regarded by us, and of the respect which we entertain for you, and as a trifling reminder of the many pleasant days we have spent together, and of the drummers' stories with which at times you were wont to regale us, we desire that you accept of this ring, and that in the wearing thereof you will occasionally bestow a fond remembrance upon the old firm that disciplined you for the battle of life and of business, and for the many fellow-employees who now look with such regret upon your departure from their midst.

Trenton, Canada, August 23rd, 1902.

The Columbia River Lumber Company, of Golden, B.C., are increasing the capacity of their saw mill and installing two boilers.

THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the official statements of the Census Department covering the year 1900, some interesting data has been compiled regarding the lumbering industry of the United States. As the conditions existing in Canada and the United States are somewhat similar, the figures given are interesting.

The lumber industry was in 1900 the fourth among the great manufacturing industries of the United States. There were 33,035 establishments, with a total capacity of $611,611,524. The cost of materials used was $317,923,548, and the value of products $566,832,984.

Of the total product of the lumber industry, sawed lumber formed in value 81.2 per cent., or nearly five-sixths of all products. Shingles formed 3.9 per cent., cooperage materials 3.6 per cent., piles, telegraph poles, railway ties, charcoal, etc., 3.3 per cent., and all other products 8 per cent. Of the sawed lumber

MR. M. P. KINSELLA.

75.2 per cent. consisted of conifers and 24.8 per cent. of hardwoods. The cut of yellow pine was 27.8 per cent. of all lumber, white pine 21.5 per cent., hemlock 9.8 per cent., and spruce 4.2 per cent.

Wisconsin furnished 10 per cent. of the product of the country; Michigan, 9.6 per cent.; Minnesota, 7.10 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 7.3 per cent.; Washington, 5.3 per cent. These five states collectively furnished nearly two-fifths of all the lumber produced.

The average stumpage in the United States had a value of $2.18 per thousand. The figures differ widely in different parts of the country, owing to the different conditions of labor and the species of lumber. In the white pine region of the Great Lakes the average value of white pine stumpage was $3.30 per thousand feet, and the average value of saw logs $7.63, leaving $4.33 for logging operations. In the Southern pine states the average cost of stumpage was $1.20, while the average cost of saw-logs was $4.77, leaving $3.57 to represent logging operations. In Washington, where the timber consists mainly of fir, the stumpage is given as 80 cents per thousand and the value of saw logs $5.14, leaving $4.34 as the value of logging operations. This latter item is considerably larger in relation to the cost of stumpage and saw logs than in the Eastern States.

Eastern white pine had, on the whole, the highest stumpage value of any of the species, ranging between $3.50 and $4. Hemlock, which is becoming an important timber in the east, reached a stumpage value of from $2 to $3. The range for eastern spruce is given as $2 to $3, elm $3.30, ash $3.03, maple $2.66, basswood $1.50.

During the year there were produced 12,102,017,000 shingles, with a value of $18,869,705, or $1.56 per thousand. Shingles were made mainly from cedars, the various species furnishing not less than 52.6 per cent. of all the shingles made, which was more than three times as much as was made from any other wood. Next to cedar, white pine and cypress were most largely used for shingles. Hardwoods were little used, the quantity being less than 2 per cent. of the total production. Washington produced 35.8 per cent. of the total shingle product, followed by Michigan with 16 per cent.

THE CONTENTS OF LOGS.

Mr. Thomas Gibson, of Wroxeter, writes to the American Lumberman: "Do you publish anything showing a mathematical process for reducing the contents of saw logs to the extent of the defects that are visible before logs are sawn into lumber? These defects may be rot in the end, shakes, splinters, offsides, etc. Is a log scaler supposed to use his judgment as to the probable amount to be "culled," or has he to figure the amount mathematically?

The reply is as follows: Broadly speaking, a merchantable log is any log that will pay for transportation and manufacture and leave a profit to the mill man. There is no mathematical process or rule by which they can be measured. The scaler has nothing to do with the grade of logs, unless it be specially included in the agreement with him. He measures the log, allowing, as best he can, and as his own judgment would dictate, for defects which will lessen the quality or the product. That is to say, he states in his tally how much lumber the log will produce. As to the grade of lumber he does not concern himself, or as to the grade of the log. No two inspectors may agree on a given log and any selected log may turn out a product entirely different from that estimated by the scalers, but in a day's work the result will be practically correct, and two scalers, although they may not agree on any one log, would come out substantially the same in thei results.

A CONTEMPORARY'S OPINION.

Lack of space last month prevented us from extending our congratulations to our esteemed contemporary, the CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont., upon the excellent appearance of their July number, which was designed as a Western edition of their up-to-date paper. It contained 64 pages, the contents being of special interest to the lumber trade of Western Canada. In addition to descriptions and illustrations of many of the leading saw and shingle mills of the west, there appear nearly 100 portraits of members of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, the headquarters of which are at Winnipeg; also several articles bearing upon the conduct of a retail lumber yard.—National Cooper's Journal.

THE MANUFACTURE OF DOWELS.

The layman will scarcely think that dowels—the little round wooden pins used by the furniture and carriage trade and a few other industries—would require the output of several large factories; but such is the case. The demand for dowels runs into the millions. The modern finished dowel is a round hardwood pin, of various sizes of mathematical accuracy of diameter, with rounded or pointed ends, and is usually made with a series of parallel grooves to permit the escape of air and surplus glue in the joint made by its use.

For years dowels have been turned from square stock sawed out for the purpose. According to the American Lumberman, a new dowel-making institution recently put in operation resorts to a new process of making, which provides for the utilization of what would otherwise be waste material left in the woods after the logs are taken out or at best used for firewood.

Comparatively straight grained sections of bodies or branches of maple, birch and beech are sawed into

Sawing the Butts to Length.

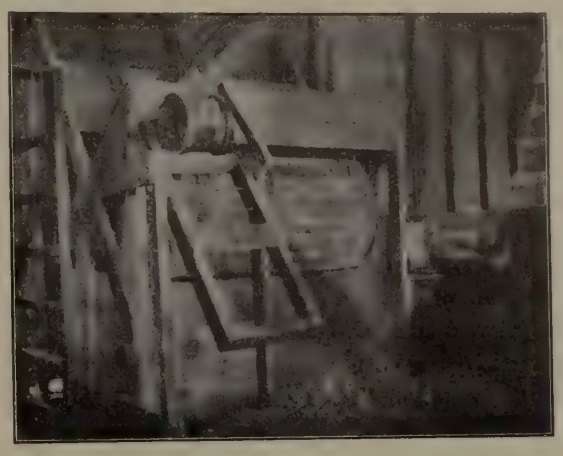
bolts about two feet in length in the woods, following the logging operations, and transported to the factory. The bolts are split to convenient sizes and cross-cut on an ordinary saw table to the length of dowels desired. A machine chopper then reduces the blocks to vertical strips, eliminating the defective and cross-grained wood. These strips are then fed to an automatic machine of recent invention, which chips off a section of sufficient size to form a dowel and drives the piece of wood through a hollow knife-edged die, at the astonishing rate of 6,000 pieces an hour. Thus the blank for the dowel is made.

These blanks are dumped from the barrels into which the machine drops them into trays, which are slid into a rack, carrying corresponding trays, and then are wheeled into the dry kiln, where they are thoroughly seasoned. The next process consists in grooving the

Grooving the Pins.

blanks, and this is accomplished by another ingenious little machine which works with wonder-speed and accuracy. The next and corresponding machine rounds the ends of the pins into perfect dowels. Lastly the dowels are dumped into a revolving tumbling box, where they are polished, and then are ready for shipment. Views are shown of some of the operations.

This new departure in dowel-making illustrates the fact that many economies in woods and saw mill waste can be accomplished if a little thought and experiment be brought to bear on the subject. In the case in point the addition of a modicum of low-priced labor to a mechanical outfit that cost but a few thousand dollars—probably not to exceed $3,500—has made a



Polishing the Dowels.

high-class commercial commodity out of material that would at best have produced only firewood.

THE HARDWOOD INDUSTRY.

The use of hardwood has increased enormously for building purposes in Canada during the past few years. In England the demand is constantly growing for Canadian hardwood products required to take the place of oak. The fact that there is a scarcity of hardwood in the United States and other countries is well known.

Some persons claim that in the near future the great bulk of our lumber will consist of hardwood, as the white pine is gradually disappearing. In the Muskoka district large quantities of hardwood have been left standing, owing to its being of too great specific gravity to float.

The Canadian Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited, has just been organized, with a capital of half a million dollars. Among those upon the Board are Messrs. R. S. Wood, Vice-President Imperial Loan Company, Angus McLeod, M.P., and Geo. McCormick, M.P., Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, M.P.P., President of the C. H. Hubbard Co., and J. D. Shier, Mayor of Bracebridge.

The company has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing hardwood flooring, blocks, veneers, broom handles, dowels and wooden novelties. The town of Bracebridge, which is situated in the heart of a large hardwood district, has voted a bonus of $20,000 without interest as an inducement to the company to establish its factory and mills at that place, and building operations are already well under way. Some of the stock is now being offered for sale by Messrs. J. H. Jewell & Co., 5 King street west, Toronto, who are the promoters of the company.

EMBARGO ON HEMLOCK.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1902.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Dear Sir,—I notice in your September edition that under the heading "Embargo on Hemlock," you give the comparisons of shipments of hemlock bark.

I would say that the shipments of hemlock bark have decreased from the Province of Ontario very largely since the Ontario Government passed a law prohibiting the exportation of hemlock bark to the United States from Crown lands. As there are only very small quantities of land that are actually owned by farmers and lumbermen, very little can be exported.

The bark on Crown lands must all be sold to local tanners or left to decay. This embargo on hemlock bark was put on for the protection of sole leather tanners in that locality. If it should be removed there would be a market in New England for all the bark that might be produced.

Yours truly,

Frank A. Cutting.

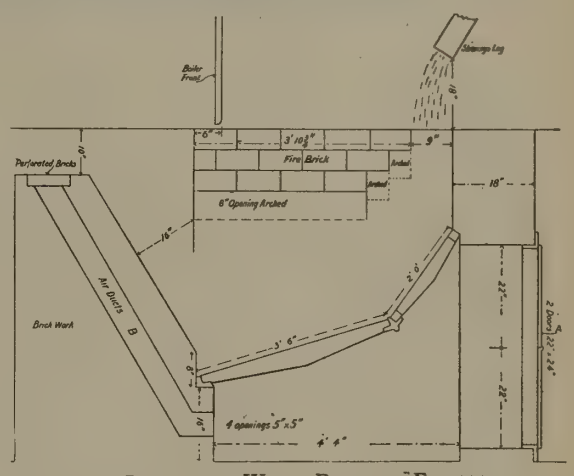
THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Recent inquiries and replies regarding this subject that have appeared in these columns recall that there are several so-called "smoke consumers," which can no doubt be found by consulting a good engineering journal.

Two such systems have come under the observation of the writer, one of which was nothing more than a perforated pipe injecting live steam over the fire near the front of the firebox, and operated with a valve in the boiler room, being used only immediately after a fresh firing. The effect of the steam was to precipitate the soot and thus cause it to burn, instead of passing out of the chimney.

The other system consists of the peculiar manner of constructing the bridgewall and setting the grate-bars. It is particularly adapted to a wood-burning furnace. The enclosed sketch will explain the principle and the construction better than words can do. This system has some advantages not found in other styles of firing.

It will be noted that the floor of the boiler room is above the level of the grates. This permits of firing by dropping the fuel into the fire without the exertion of raising it, as is required in shoveling into an ordinary firebox. If the shavings exhaust is convenient, one or two legs may be dropped from the discharge pipe to about 18 inches to 2 feet above the floor of the boiler room, and the shavings may be dropped directly into the fire, giving an even heat as well as a saving of labor. The fire can not get up into the exhaust system, as there is no back suction, the only force being the attraction of gravity causing the shavings to drop, and it is never cut off, if the engine does shut



Smoke Consuming Wood Burning Furnace.

down. A closely-shutting valve for regulating the feed should be arranged up near the junction with the separator, so that when not required on the fire the shavings may be run into the vault.

The draft may be regulated by opening or closing the feed hole in the floor above, or by manipulating the draft doors under the floor, as shown. Note that the bridgewall is built with several flues, which admit air into the smoke chamber though the centre of this wall. The oxygen coming in direct contact with the dense, hot smoke, combines with the carbon in it, adding to the heat of the direct fire, at the same time purifying the smoke. Another advantage is the ease with which the grates may be gotten at, to be cleaned or repaired, or the ashes removed.—The Wood-worker.

A NEW LUMBERING CENTRE.

Midway between Shawville and Waltham, on the Pontiac line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is located the new town of Davidson, established by the well known lumber firm of Davidson & Thackray, of Ottawa, and so named by the railway company. The new town, or village rather, has an ideal location at the junction of the Coulonge and Ottawa rivers and Coulonge lake.

Last season a dimension mill was erected, which has been in operation since May 1st and is shown on this page. It has the orthodox equipment, including trimmers, butters, steam feed, circular saw, double edgers, steam nigger and shingle machines. It is operated by steam power, and this season two dutch ovens were erected, permitting of the use of saw-dust as fuel, serving a two fold purpose, the disposal of the refuse and the reduction of the fuel bill. These ovens were erected at a cost of $1,000 apiece. Since the mill was started it has cut 3,500,000 feet of dimension timber and 2,500,000 feet of shingles. This summer a shingle mill was built and made ready for operations, and will be started shortly.

At the close of next season the company's two mills on the Quyon river, in Bristol township, near the Pontiac line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be closed down and all sawing concentrated at Davidson. For this purpose the erection of a double cutting band mill, with all other necessary machinery, is under contemplation. This mill will practically start in on the cutting where the Bristol township mills leave off.

A word as to the auxiliary work already completed at Davidson might not be amiss. The firm has erected the following buildings—substantial and commodious office, blacksmith shop, boarding houses, sleeping camp, detached five room cottages for the married men, railway station and stables. The station was erected by the railway company, and is an attractive looking building, as are the office, residences and other quarters, all finished in wood.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has laid nearly a mile of sidings through the yards, enabling the lumber company to load direct from the pile to the car. A haul of a mile had to be made at the Bristol township mills, entailing a considerable expense, which will be avoided at Davidson. Streets have been laid out and raised platforms erected. Last winter 650 cords of stone were placed in the piers in the river, and during the coming winter 700 cords will be secured. The object of the work being carried on in this direction is to increase the capacity of the log pond.

The company is conducting extensive operations on the limits and a large supply of logs is assured. Two camps have been established, each with 37 men and 16 teams. The company also has seven jobbers at work, each with a camp of about 15 men and five teams.

Altogether fully 200 men are employed at the mills and on the limits. When the new mill is completed next year, employment will be given to 60 more. Ald. James Davidson and ex.-Ald. Robert Davidson, of Ottawa, members of the firm, have ambitious plans for the new town of Davidson. It promises to become in a few years one of the most prosperous in the direction.

OFFICE ERECTED BY DAVIDSON & THACKRAY AT NEW TOWN OF DAVIDSON, QUE.

PARTIAL VIEW OF DIMENSION SAW MILL ERECTED BY DAVIDSON & THACKRAY AT NEW TOWN OF DAVIDSON, QUE.

HOOPS AND THEIR MANUFACTURE.

The great majority of hoops for slack barrels are made according to the sizes required by either sugar barrels or flour barrels. There are hoops made both longer and shorter than these, but these represent the bulk of the trade, and the others are generally made on individual specifications. The Slack Cooperage Stock Manufacturers' Association has outlined the following as specifications for the two classes of hoops most generally used :

Sugar barrel hoops shall be 6ft. 4in., 6ft. 6in. and 6ft. 9in. long, cut so as to be not less than 5/16 in. and 3/16 in. in thickness when finished and seasoned, and not less than 1⅜-in. wide when seasoned.

Flour barrel hoops shall be 5½ ft. and 6 ft. long, and shall measure, when seasoned, not less than 5/16-in. to 3/16-in. in thickness, and not less than 1⅜-in. wide.

There has been some effort to separate hoops into grades, for it is pretty generally recognized that there is a wide distinction in the quality of hoops, but no distinct classes have so far been pointed out, the only action by the association being to specify that No. 1 hoops shall be of good, sound timber, fully up to specifications, free from broken hoops in the coils and well finished.

TIMBER REQUIRED FOR HOOPS.

When you want to start a hoop factory, the first point is, obviously, to secure a supply of timber that will make hoops. It is not the purpose of this discourse to deal with that end of the subject to any length, but the prevailing scarcity of timber that will turn out hoops to advantage calls for at least a few words on the subject before taking up the matter of building a hoop factory.

Elm is the timber generally used for hoops; in fact, its use so greatly exceeds that of all other woods combined to-day that hardly anything else is thought of for making coiled hoops. But elm of a quality to make hoops is getting so scarce and high in price that to find a good location for a hoop plant—where there is a timber supply—has already become one of the serious problems of the trade. Not only must it be a good class of elm timber to begin with, but it is practically only the butt cuts that will work up to advantage.

Of course, any clear piece of good elm plank long enough for hoops is all right, and where one is operating a sawmill in elm there is an opportunity to get more or less of this plank, even from the top cuts, and, where there is not a sawmill or something of that nature to help the cause along, it is pretty generally necessary now to make staves or something else along with hoops in order to get a reasonable close clean-up of the stumpage.

The manufacturer of hoops is not entirely confined to elm, but it seems that the trade prefer elm, and do not take kindly to substitutes, even of oak. Still oak is being used to quite an extent, and there is really nothing to prevent it being used more, and being accepted right along with elm, except that in many instances the timber is too valuable for other purposes to be made into hoops to advantage. Others substitutes have been tried more or less, but while any wood that is reasonably tough and can be bent into a hoop should answer the purpose, there does not seem to be any that has come into use to any great extent. That is not saying they will not, however, and the near future may bring several kinds of wood into notice in this connection. But whatever the wood may be, the first step towards starting a hoop factory is to secure timber from which to make the hoops.

The first point to be decided when you make up your mind to build a hoop factory is the process of manufacture that will answer your purpose best — cut or sawed. There is some variety and choice of machines in carrying out the work in either cutting or sawing hoops, but the first question is : " Will you cut or saw your hoops ? " Nor is this question as easy

to answer as you might think. Cutting is the process most generally used, and, taking all things into consideration, it is probably the best, generally speaking, but what you want is not a general idea, but a specific idea of what is best in your individual case.

WHAT 1,000 FEET OF LUMBER WILL MAKE.

It is generally conceded that 1,000 feet of timber, board measure, will make, on an average, 4,000 hoops if cut, and about 3,000 if sawed. With such an estimate as this, one may wonder what excuse there can be for ever making hoops by the sawing process when it involves a waste of 25 per cent. of timber as compared to cutting hoops, but the system can and does exist. In the first place, it is cheaper to equip a factory for making sawed hoops, and then the hoops are better, and are supposed to bring a better price, though this is not always a fact. Probably the deciding factor that puts in most of the sawing systems comes from the fact that a system of this kind is particularly adaptable for operation in connection with a sawmill, where it is not the desire to make hoops on a large scale. One can equip a complete system for sawing hoops with a capacity of from 10,000 to 20,000 hoops a day, while if you buy a good hoop cutting machine it has a capacity of near 60,000 a day, and it would look like a waste of time and money to hire a skilled operator to operate such a machine if local conditions only called for an output of from 10,000 to 20,000. There are a number of other points here and there to be taken into consideration, together with local conditions, in deciding on what system to use, but the object here is to point out how to equip and operate a plant, rather than present arguments to and for the different systems, so, as the cutting system is the one most generally used, it is in order to outline briefly the equipment of a plant of this kind.

EQUIPPING A CUT-HOOP PLANT.

The average hoop plant on the cut system is built to manufacture something like an average of 40,000 hoops a day. Some of the machines have a higher capacity than this, and some plants are so equipped as to turn out more than that amount, but this is the figure that is usually taken as the basis for equipping a plant of this kind.

The first step in the manufacture of hoops by this system is to produce planks of the thickness to make the width of the hoops desired and the cross cut of the length desired. This work may be done as a part of the work in any sawmill, or a special short-log mill for this purpose can be provided. The plank is not necessarily edged down to the square edge, but cut with a view of getting as many good hoops as possible out of the log.

THE CUTTING MACHINE.

The next step is the boiling in vats for a few hours, depending much on the timber and the heat supplied from the vat. The first step proper in manufacturing is when you start to make these boiled planks into hoop strips with a cutting or slicing machine, which is usually so located as to cut from the edge of the plank hoops with alternate thick and thin edges automatically. The capacity of a good machine of this kind is usually given by manufacturers as 60,000 hoops in ten hours, but, for general purposes, it is only called on to make about 40,000 good hoops a day, for that represents, in fact, a fraction above the average output, as will be seen further along. It may be well to mention here, however, that the limit of capacity usually comes from other machines than the cutters.

PLACING THE PLANERS.

The next step is to get the hoops to the planers and finish them up smoothly to exact specified sizes. There is a variety of machines of this kind, which carry from one to three cutter heads, and of course their capacity is governed accordingly.

The usual practice is to have two planers with two or three heads, which should handle the output of one cutter. In setting these planers in the factory, they should be set up with two points in view to get the hoops to the planer from the cutter, and to get them from the planer to the pointer and lapper with the least possible amount of handling. Probably the best arrangement that can be made, ordinarily, is to set them with the feeding-in end toward the back of the cutter and just far enough away so that the men taking away from the cutter and the planer feeders will not interfere with each other in their work.

THE POINTER AND LAPPER.

From the planer the next step is to the pointer and lapper, and the same idea of getting there with the least possible amount of handling should be kept in mind. Usually the pointer and lapper is made to handle as many hoops as the cutter will make, so while they generally have two planers we come back to one machine again to do the lapping.

In placing this machine one must be guided somewhat by local conditions, and take into consideration that the material goes from the lapper to the coilers, with the steam box intervening, and as the coiler is the last step in the process, it is necessarily placed so as to discharge into the storage sheds or yard.

Where it can be done a good arrangement is to have the material go sidewise from the discharge end of the planers to the pointer and lapper, and from it direct into the steam box to prepare it for coiling. Local conditions may determine which side to work from, and may even call for the material being worked straight along instead of sidewise at this point.

A POINT OF IMPORTANCE—THE COILERS.

The wind up of the process is at the coiler, and, strange as it may seem, this machine and its operator frequently make up the most important part of the work. In the first place, it is a general practice to have two of these machines to a plant built for approximately 40,000 hoops a day, and as the machines are only rated at a capacity of 15,000 to 18,000 hoops, it is obvious that they may either have to be worked overtime or else they are likely to limit the capacity of the plant.

It is at this point that the final grading of the hoops is done; they are graded to a certain extent as they are put into the steam box, but the final culling out depends on the coiler. The careless man may not only break the hoops in coiling, but may be so careless in selecting or throwing out poor stock that the cooper using the hoops will have just cause for complaint. There is not much chance to examine the hoops thoroughly after they are once in the coil, and it involves trouble and expense to get one out when found and reconstruct the coil. It is, therefore, very important to give close attention to the selecting and coiling of hoops, and there should be a good man at this point of the factory, even if you have but indifferent help at all other points, if you expect to make a success of the hoop business.

It seems that it would be advisable to have more coiling machines; say, for example, three machines for a hoop plant of 40,000 capacity, so that there would be no unusual rush to furnish an excuse for not properly grading the stock. This may seem like adding expense to the process of manufacture, as it also calls for another man to operate the extra machine, but this good care is what counts in getting a price for hoops, and sometimes a little additional expense here will bring more than its equivalent in the better price you will be able to obtain for your product.

A chute is usually made from the coiler to the storing shed with an incline in it, so that the hoops will roll down this way with being touched by the operator.—Barrel and Box.

REGARDING A LOGGING CONTRACT.

In the case of Royle vs. Musser-Sauntry Land, Logging and Manufacturing Company, decided by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, it appeared that a logging contract provided that the contractor should have the option of adopting the official scale at Lake St. Croix as the final basis for settlement instead of the scale where the logs were banked—a place distant more than 100 miles up the St. Croix river and its tributaries. For the first three years' operations the contractor accepted the bank scale as the basis of settlement, and during those years the bank scale exceeded the official scale by 1,760,000 feet. During operations for each of the subsequent years the contractor adopted the official scale. The court held that the option provided for should be exercised each year with reference to the work annually accomplished; that from the terms of the contract, in view of the nature of the business, the parties contemplated not only that some of the logs cut and banked each year would fail to arrive in time for the annual official scaling, and would come in during subsequent drives, but also that some of them might be lost, stolen or detained and never reach their destination; that the annual official scale established prima facie the number of feet cut per annum and was the proper basis upon which to estimate compensation, and that the contract provided for annual settlement and interest upon unpaid balances, to be computed from the date fixed in each year for final settlement.

Buyers and sellers are daily brought together by means of advertisements in the "Wanted and For Sale Department" of the weekly edition of the Canada Lumberman. No lumberman should lose sight of the advantages it offers in this direction.

THE
Canada Lumberman
MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS
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The C. H. Mortimer Publishing Company
of Toronto, Limited,
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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information in which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is in dispensa ble for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

THE PROSPERITY OF CANADA.

The publication of figures showing the value of imports and exports for the fiscal year ending June 30th last has drawn attention with renewed emphasis to the wonderful prosperity now prevailing throughout the Dominion of Canada. The total value of the import and export trade of the country amounted to $414,517,358, exceeding the previous year by $36,827,673. The value of imports was $202,791,595, and of exports $211,639,286. The statistics show a remarkable growth of Canadian manufactures during the past six years, the iron aud steel production alone increasing from $10,000,000 in 1896 to over $28,000,000 last year. The cement industry expanded from $252,882 to $784,747 during the period mentioned.

The commercial and industrial development of the country is expanding at a rapid rate. Manufacturing industries of all kinds are taxed to their utmost capacity to meet the demand for goods, and notwithstanding large extensions during the past few years, orders are now on the books of manufacturers which will keep the mills and factories running for months to come.

The abundant harvest in Manitoba and the Territories assures a continuance of this prosperity throughout Western Canada for another year at least. Returns for their crops will enable the farmers of the west to erect needed buildings and to carry out the many improvements which are required in the development of new territory. The mining and timber resources of Canada are being developed in a manner as never before. The railways have this year found their supply of rolling stock more inadequate than ever to move the merchandise of the country, and are building new equipment as speedily as possible.

The question suggests itself, are the prosperous conditions of the present near an end, and we are reminded that periods of prosperity and depression have occurred in the past at regular cycles. But Canadians need little fear anything in the nature of serious depression, particularly for the reason that the development of Canada is yet in its infancy. With a territory large enough to accommodate ten times as many people, and with an abundance of natural resources, all predictions of a yet wonderful nation seem warranted. We may have a temporary lull in trade, but the future of Canada is likely to be gradual growth and expansion. With the greater development of the country ample scope will be provided for the labors of our young men, many of whom now migrate to the United States in search of a larger field.

Indicative of future development are the investments that are now being made by United States capitalists in Canadian timber limits. The International Paper Company own an immense area of timber land in Canada and are constantly adding to their resources. More recently C. P. Easton & Company, of Albany, have invaded Canadian territory by the purchase of timber limits in the Province of Quebec estimated to contain over 300,000,000 feet of pine and spruce. A similar step has been taken by Stetson, Cutler & Company, of Boston. Capitalists such as these are not concerned about tariff questions, but recognize that the country in which the raw material is located holds the whip hand.

COST OF LABOR AND SUPPLIES.

The extraordinary wave of prosperity referred to in the above article is responsible in part for an increased demand for human labor. From all parts of the Dominion an urgent call for laborers is heard. This condition has affected lumbermen seriously, for it has been impossible to secure all the men required for work in the woods this winter. When work is plentiful, as at present, the laborer who in other times has been compelled to be idle in the summer months while working in the woods in winter, gives up the charm of the woods and seeks steady employment in other branches of industry. It has been found necessary, as a result thereof, to employ many inexperienced men who, until they become accustomed to methods of lumbering, do not render very efficient service.

In British Columbia, where logging operations are carried on to some extent throughout the year, the scarcity of men for logging operations has handicapped the mills all summer, some of them being obliged to close down for lack of a supply of timber. The wages offered there to white men range from $2.50 to $3.50 a day, but even the maximum figure has failed to command the services of a sufficient number. The wages offered in Ontario and the eastern provinces are unusually high—for some classes of workmen higher than they have ever been in the past.

The supplies required by lumbermen for logging operations are relatively higher than last year. Canned goods, especially tomatoes and corn, and raisins are higher, whereas sugar, currants and apples are cheaper. There has been a considerable advance in beef and pork, the former being $2 and the latter $5 per barrel higher than last year. Taking lumbering supplies as a whole, the advance in prices is probably equal to ten per cent.

The scarcity of labor and cost of logging operations is certain to affect the log production of the coming winter. Of course, when the mills cease operations and the harvest in the North-West is gathered, the supply of labor will be more abundant, but it will not be possible to make up entirely for the decreased operations consequent upon the present stringency in the labor market. Although the lumber market is proverbially strong and likely to continue so for some time, we do not anticipate that the cut this winter will be unsually large.

DISPOSAL OF WASTE PRODUCT.

What is known as the waste product of saw and shingle mills has always been a source of expense to lumbermen. In steam mills it is possible to utilize a portion of the sawdust and other waste as fuel, but the balance must be disposed of in some other manner. With water power mills the refuse is not required for fuel and is usually consumed by large burners erected for the purpose at a considerable cost. To find some method of profitably utilizing the waste product is a question to which much consideration has been given, but which has not as yet been satisfactorily solved.

Some progress has been made in the direction of reducing the quantity of waste material. The saws used to-day are much thinner than those used ten years ago. Caution is exercised in sawing the logs, making the lumber no thicker than is actually required; and the sawyer who knows how to handle a log so as to get the most out of it is always in demand.

Occasionally is heard the complaint of the theorist as to the wasteful methods of lumbering. A little investigation would convince such persons that the waste around saw mills has been reduced to the minimum, and that so far as is commercially practicable all material is utilized. It should not be forgotten that material can only be worked up to the extent that the returns therefrom are equal to or greater than the expenditure for machinery and labor. Unless there is a profit as a result of the work the lumberman is not likely to devote his time to working up bi-products. That he disposes of his refuse at some expense by means of a burner is a condition over which he has no control, as the amount of sawdust and other waste material around a mill is so great as to render its disposal in some manner an absolute necessity.

Lumbermen are not entirely hopeless that some method will yet be found of profitably working up the waste of their mills. Gradually they seem to be getting nearer to a solution of the problem. A few years ago Messrs. Edwards, Booth and Egan, of Ottawa, started a manufactory for this purpose under the auspices of Mr. Emerson, a chemist, and while it was not altogether successful, enough was accomplished to show

plainly that it is possible to produce a great many valuable products from sawdust and waste material. At the present time the high cost of labor is an obstacle in utilizing such material. We know that some manufacturers have investigated the prospects for a factory to utilize short blocks cut off the lumber by the trimmers and pieces of slabs and edgings that are too small for lath, but when the expense incurred in picking out the material and curing it was considered, it was difficult to show a margin of profit in the present condition of the labor market. Other manufacturers have put in machinery to manufacture piece stock out of hardwood slabs, but as the highest price for clear piece stuff is about $10 per thousand feet at the mill, little encouragement is offered and the manufacturer feels inclined to burn the material.

The waste is proportionately greater in the manufacture of hardwoods than of the coniferous woods, but there seems to be a larger field for disposing of bi-products of hardwood waste. Many hardwood specialties find a ready market both at home and abroad. In Michigan hardwood slabs are converted into slack barrel staves and heading to advantage. The slabs are dropped over a slasher, which cuts them into lengths corresponding to the desired length of staves, which is from 30 to 35 inches. The short slabs are then bored, and by means of a conveyor are forwarded to the stave machine, which works automatically and makes staves any width from 1½ to 3 inches, depending upon the width of the bolt. The heading for these barrels is also a slab product; the slabs are sawed to the proper length, and an ordinary slab resaw makes the heading.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In compiling statistics concerning the lumber industry the United Government has evidently been no more successful than has the Dominion Government. Many of the statistical tables issued from the Government bureau are of a misleading character. The United States census of 1900 undertakes to give figures representing the value of the timber stumpage of the country. The highest average given to white pine is $4 per thousand. This is somewhat below the actual value, but fancy a price of $5 per thousand being placed on walnut stumpage. Reliable statistics are doubtless valuable, but it seems almost impossible to make correct estimates by means of any system that has yet been adopted. The consumer of lumber who perchance glances at the figures representing the stumpage values of the different woods, as given in the census returns, will indeed conclude that he has contributed too much to the prosperity of lumbermen.

The news comes from Berlin that the German customs authorities will in future require certificates of origin in the case of American grain. This is regarded as a retaliatory slap at Canada for having granted preferential duty on British goods coming into this country. The Dominion should now demand a certificate of origin in the case of all imports from Great Britain. This would have the effect of shutting out large quantities of German goods which now find their way into Canada as British imports and get the benefit of the preference which was intended to apply only to British manufactures. The statement is made on what appears to be good authority, that many German manufactured goods are shipped into England, where the assembling of the parts is done, after which the goods are exported to Canada and receive the benefit of the preference. At present there is nothing to prevent such a practice either by Germany or other countries. Means should be adopted to prevent the preference being accorded to any but bona fide British goods.

The insurance companies have contended for some time that the premiums paid for fire insurance by the lumber and shingle mills of British Columbia were too low in comparison to the risks. Several prominent European and American companies, unable to secure unanimity in raising the rates, recently refused to renew their risks. The remaining companies have issued a new schedule, under which well-constructed and properly-protected mills will be accepted at the old rate and higher premiums charged for faulty construction. It is said that the increase will in some cases be equal to 50 per cent. The mill men are not opposed to the proposed method of grading the risks, but they claim that the average premium is excessively high. It is not improbable that some of the mills will either carry their own insurance or take out a policy with one of the lumber mutual insurance companies in the Eastern States. The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association some time ago made an investigation regarding the ratio of losses to premiums paid on lumber risks, and they were shown to be only about 17 per cent. Lumbermen in the United States have also encountered higher rates of insurance. The question was discussed at a meeting of the Box and Box Shook Manufacturers' Association in Milwaukee last month, when it was pointed out that the rates had been advanced so that for a risk taken last year at $3.50 a rate of $5.10 was now demanded. Reference was made to the Lumber Underwriters, of New York, and the Lumbermen's Mutual, of Boston, which have paid large dividends to their stockholders, sentiment being in favor of taking insurance with these companies.

RULES FOR LUMBER CAMPS.

The regulations to govern employers of labor and employees in unorganized districts of Ontario, with a view to preventing another smallpox epidemic, have been issued by Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health. The regulations follows :

Shantymen, miners and other employees of lumbering camps, mining camps, saw-mills, smelting works and other industries or any railway construction camp, are hereby notified and cautioned by the Provincial Board of Health, under the Act respecting the sanitary regulations in unorganized territories. It is required :

1. That all owners, managers, agents or foremen, or other persons in charge, employ only vaccinated persons ; that all employees are equally required to comply with the regulations.

2. That all employers of labor shall contract with a medical practitioner for their emloyees and works and are authorized to deduct from the pay due to any employee a sum not less than 50 cents and not exceeding $1.00 per month.

3. That a hospital for the care of the sick must be provided by every employer, and that the men are entitled not only to regular treatment therein, but also to have the camps and surroundings inspected regularly and maintained in good sanitary condition.

That failure on the part of any person to comply with any regulation of the Provincial Board of Health renders him liable to the penalties provided in the Act.

THE TRUE SITUATION.

Unless the signs fail the mill men of British Columbia may confidently look forward to no distant time when the local demand and the demand from the eastern portions of Canada will take from them all their output. One who looks over the great areas yet undeveloped in Canada cannot fail to be impressed with their promise for the future. With a population of less than six millions, but with a country capable of sustaining ten times as many, nothing but rapid growth can be anticipated. These vast unsettled areas will be peopled by a class of heavy timber consumers. It is in the northern latitudes that lumber is a necessity. In the warmer climates it is more of a luxury. The great timber belts of British Columbia and Eastern Canada will prove valuable preserves for their owners. The legislation that now prevents the logger in British Columbia from exporting his logs—though instigated by selfishness—will by time be proven to be wise and beneficent. The restrictive laws in the United States will doubtless be continued and will be offset in a great degree by kindred laws in Canada. The spirit of independence in Canada is growing and the desire for annexation dying out. A future day may develop a more liberal policy in the exchange of trade, but now trade seems to set toward selfishness in national law. In the growth of the cargo trade of this coast the British Columbia lumberman must always share. It is probable that an over-production will soon be felt and some time may be needed to re-adjust the demand to the supply, but that condition is always to be anticipated and is, perhaps, in a measure wholesome and curative. The British Columbia mill man is, as a rule, more conservative than his competitor south of the great international divide. He is not slow to invest, as many large plants attest. He is loth to adopt new methods until they are no longer new. The logging engine and the band mill he accepts after mature and lengthy consideration. But the leaven in the lump is at work, and the spirit of the new century is permeating the land from the Crow's Nest to Comox.—West Coast and Puget Sound Lumberman.

A buyer can always be found for your lumber product, second hand machinery, or logging equipment by offering it for sale through the Canada Lumberman. The Wanted and For Sale Department is for this purpose.

NEW METHOD OF TOWING LOGS.

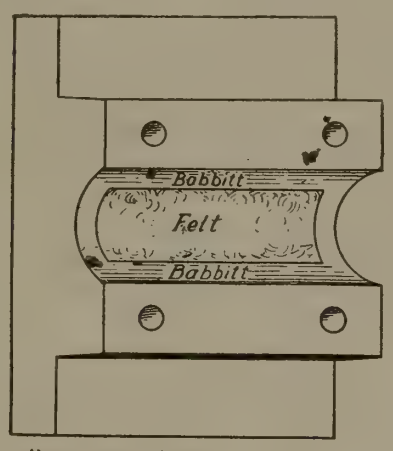
It is claimed that at last a new method of towing logs has been found which reduces to a minimum the chances of the loss of the logs during rough weather. The new idea received a test recently.

The Vancouver tug Albion towed a boom of 215,000 feet of logs from San Juan Harbor to Port Ludlow, Washington, through a heavy westerly sea without the loss of a single stick. The boom was made up according to the new method by which the logs are individually attached, by means of short chains, to the central cable which runs to the towing bits of the tug. During the trip the seas ran quite high, but not the slightest difficulty was experienced in taking the boom through.

In contrast to the success of the Albion's method, was the failure of the tug Rabboni to tow a boom made up in the old way with boom sticks and chains from Port Crescent to Port Ludlow on the same day that the Vancouver made the run. The Rabboni enconntered the same sea met by the Albion, and she lost every log in her boom.

BABBITTING BAND RESAW BOXES.

I have had considerable experience with band resaws and band rip saws, says "G.A.P" in The Wood-Worker. At present have three



BABBITTING BAND RESAW BOXES.

band resaws under my charge, but can't say I have the same trouble as some readers of this journal. I use 18-gage saws, 6 inches wide, 32 feet long. The wheels on my machines are 5 feet 6 inches diameter and make 490 revolutions per minute. I use nothing but engine oil.

To babbitt the boxes on these machines, I wrap the journals with writing paper and pour cap and lower half of box at same time, using wooden liners. On lower (or driving) wheel I babbitt only a strip an inch wide around edges and ends of box—see sketch. The cap I babbitt full. The wear is on the cap. In lower half I use thick felt, usually cut from the top of a felt boot. In the top box I babbitt the lower part full and use felt in the upper half. I scrape all boxes to a good fit.

To pack my boxes I use two pairs of cardboards for top and bottom on each side of box, using writing paper for rest of packing. I screw bolts down until there is no play of shaft and just so it can be turned by hand. I babbitted these machines sixteen months ago and have only taken out one liner on each side. My machines will run five minutes after the belt is thrown off the tight pulley.

Our stock is mostly cull cottonwood for boxes. The average daily run for the three machines is 49,000 feet, working ten hours. The machines run every day, as our mill never shuts down except for Sundays and legal holidays.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. J. G. Jardine, Canadian Trade Commissioner for South Africa, in a recent communication, refers to the British and Colonial Industrial Exhibition which will be held at Cape Town during the months of November, December, January and February, 1903-4, under the patronage of His Excellency Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for South Africa. Mr. Jardine is of the opinion that the time fixed for the Exhibition is certainly an opportune one for Canadian manufacturers desirous of doing business in that country, giving them as it does ample time to enter exhibits. Mr. Jardine states that such a Canadian exhibit should embrace samples of the forest wealth of Canada and industries in which large quantities of wood are required, all descriptions of canned goods, dairy and food products, apples, agricultural implements, furniture, boots and shoes, leather, trunks and valises, cotton and woollen textures, models of railway and tramcars, locomotives and traction engines, carriages, stoves and heating apparatus, tin and enamelled ware, axes and mechanics' tools generally, and musical instruments, including cabinet organs.

The cost of such an exhibit, he says, need hardly be considered, as every article of the kind mentioned could be sold at a reasonable advance on cost of manufacture and transportation, etc., besides such an exhibit from Canada, side by side with industries from all parts of the Empire, cannot but lead to extensive and profitable business and the opening up of new and permanent trade outlets to Canadian industries generally.

THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The success which this year attended the Toronto Industrial Exhibition shows that its usefulness is still generally recognized and that it will continue to grow in importance in proportion to the efforts that are put forth by the management to improve it. Inducements should be offered to secure a greater representation of manufactured products from all parts of the Dominion. This year there was really no exhibit of sawmilling machinery, an omission which must have been disappointing to lumbermen visitors.

The Northey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, had their usual interesting display of gas and gasoline engines and pumping machinery, including their triplex power pumps, for which they report a great demand.

A full line of shafting and power transmission machinery in operation was exhibited by the Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Toronto. The exhibit included wood split pulleys, friction clutch pulleys and couplings, Dodge system of rope driving, etc.

The exhibition of the Bradley, Levy & Weston Machinery Company, of 102 Front street west, Toronto, attracted the attention of lumbermen and persons interested in power and machinery. They exhibited the Hardill engine in two sizes, 50 and 25 h.p. This engine, for which they are agents, is worthy the notice of any one interested in power. There were shown a self-feed rip saw, manufactured by the Goldie & McCulloch Company, calculated to decrease labor and increase the manufacturer's output, two sizes moulding machines of entirely new design, with the latest devices for time and labor saving, and a complete line of wood-working tools. This firm are gradually extending their business and are in a position to supply machinery of all kinds, including engines, boilers, planers, matchers, etc.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, of Galt, Ont., exhibited two engines in operation, and several wood-working machines.

A splended exhibit of canoes and rowboats was made by the Peterborough Canoe Company. One of the collection was a canoe weighing only fifteen pounds which they claimed to be capable of carrying two men.

R. Bell, of Seaforth, Ont., exhibited traction and stationary engines.

The only belting concern represented was D. K. McLaren, of Montreal and Toronto. The exhibit comprised English oak tanned belting, card clothing and cotton mill supplies, Lancashire, balata and cotton belting, and belt hooks and appliances in all sizes.

STAVES WANTED IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Commissioner at Sydney, Aus., in his last report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, says: "I have again had applications for oak staves for wine casks. Nothing so far has been done in direct shipments from Canada. The requirements have been, so far, too small to warrant full car lots being sent through, and purchases for Australia are, therefore, made in New York. There are considerable shipments each month from New York of pine, oak and basswood for Australia and New Zealand, which can be supplied direct by Canada upon the establishment of direct ships. A vessel recently brought a quarter of a million feet.

The tendency to a wider and slightly heavier saw for use on resawing machinery of the band saw type has been very rapid, and to many operators who have had charge of the saws with 3, 4, and even 5-inch blades, the change to a 7 or as much as an 8-inch blade for a resaw will explain much of the reason for the rapid feeds that have been reported as having been made with this class of machinery. A 20-gage blade taking a kerf of less than 1/16-inch with a width of 7 or 8 inches of well-tensioned steel behind it, is an entirely different proposition to that of the smaller saw with a slower running and spring-set blade. The band resaw of to-day is a stronger and better tool than was the band log saw of a very few years ago, both in the frame and in the width and strength of the blade. — The Wood-Worker.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 24 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

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Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly A 24-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

LUMBERMAN'S

VEST-POCKET

INSPECTION BOOK

Containing Rules for the Inspection and Measuring of Pine and Hardwood Lumber in the leading markets of Canada and the United States. Embracing also many useful tables and calculations of everyday service to lumbermen.

Prepared by the Editor of the "Canada Lumberman."

Toronto, Canada
C H. MORTIMER, Publisher
1895

THE above is a fac simile of the title page of the latest and most complete Lumber and Inspection Book published.

We shall be pleased to send you a copy on receipt of six 2 cent Canadian postage stamps

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN,
Toronto, Canada.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in he current week's issue.

WANTED—MACHINERY SUITABLE FOR A good circular mill that would have a capacity of 30,000 feet per day. Apply at once to Box 20, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

In the High Court of Justice.

In the Matter of the

McLAREN-ROSS LUMBER CO., Limited

In the Matter of the Winding up Act (Dominion) and of the Acts amending the same.

Pursuant to a winding up order of the Court dated 6th September, 1902, made in this matter, there will be sold by and with the approbation of William Louis Scott, Esquire, the Master of this Court at Ottawa, at his Chambers, in the Court House, at the City of Ottawa, at the hour of two o'clock p.m. on the 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1902, the following real and personal estate, the property of the said Company, all situate in the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

PARCEL NO. 1—Lot No. 55, comprising 23,600 acres more or less in the Seyward District, Vancouver Island, Title renewable leasehold.

PARCEL NO. 2—Lot No. 439 G 2, comprising 9,280 acres more or less, situate in the District of New Westminster.

Lot No. 50 C. comprising 6,720 acres more or less, in the Chilliwack District.

Lot No. 55, comprising 15,900 acres more or less in the Chilliwack District.

Lot No. 83, comprising 1,042 acres more or less in the Chilliwack District.

The above four lots are held under renewable annual licenses.

PARCEL NO. 3—A tract of land comprising about 400 acres more or less, held in fee simple, including a mill site and farm lands en bloc situated on the north bank of the Fraser River about three miles east of New Westminster, B.C. About 200 acres of this land is cleared, graded and drained and has been under cultivation a number of years. The mill located upon this site is a frame mill about 455 ft. by 72 ft. with T across tail end of main building, about 176 ft. by 60 ft. The whole structure from foundation up is built in a most substantial manner, well timbered and braced with knees, metal roof, contains three steam engines of three hundred horse power each, and is fitted throughout with special machinery for working up B.C. timber of all dimensions as well as for working out the refuse into laths, pickets, etc., etc., also planers and matchers, with a large assortment of tools, plant and equipment; also one large refuse burner, one large stone boiler house, metal roof, containing ten large tubular boilers, steam pumps with all necessary and proper attachments, good frame office, boarding house, cottages, horse stables, blacksmith shop and machine shop, with good efficient and complete plant of tools and machinery in each shop.

Each parcel will be offered for sale separately, without reserve. All persons other than the liquidator are to be at liberty to bid.

The property will be sold subject to all rents, taxes, dues and rates accruing due subsequent to the 31st December, 1902.

The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay a deposit of 10 per cent. of their purchase money and shall pay the balance within one month of the day of sale. The purchasers shall have the conveyances prepared at their own expense and tender the same for execution. All expenses of and incidental to the inventigation of titles, including the abstracts therof, shall be borne by the purchasers. The vendor will be bound to produce only such title deeds as are in his possession. In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale shall be the standing conditions of this Court.

Further particulars may be had on application to E. S. Leetham, Esq., the Liquidator, or to Messrs. Christie & Greene, his solicitors, No. 110 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Dated 11th day of September, 1902.

(Signed) W L. SCOTT,
Master at Ottawa.

WANTED—WHITE STRAIGHT GRAINED 1¼ Maple, both plain and quarter sawn, also 1¼ Red Birch. Box "Z," CANADA LUMBERMAN

WANTED AT ONCE,—ONE CAR LOAD OF 1" Spruce firsts and seconds. Reply with full particulars to THE NEWCOMBE PIANO CO., LTD., Toronto.

WANTED — TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto.

WANTED— WHITE OAK TIMBER, CAR Stuff and Plank. Large lot of Piling in any kind of wood. Hardwood Lumber, Pine and Hemlock sawn to order. G. ELIAS & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

DRY PINE.

WE HAVE ABOUT 1,500,000 FEET DRY PINE in 1, 2 and 3 inch common and better, prefer selling in bulk. Will quote freight rate to Buffalo, Chicago or Toronto on application. Correspondence solicited. N.B.—Would like to correspond with consumers of hardwoods. ST. JOE ISLAND LUMBER CO., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

SPECIAL TO LUMBERMEN.

WITH A THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED PLANING Mill at Orillia, we solicit orders for resawing and planing of lumber, in any quantity; can match 26 inches wide; all work guaranteed first-class; prices on application. Address, NATIONAL BOX CO., Orillia, Ont.

Hardwood Staves For Sale

THE UNDERSIGNED IS IN A POSITION to manufacture a large quantity of hardwood staves, and would be pleased to enter into correspondence with firms desiring to purchase such stock either in Canada or abroad. Address L. M. MAJOR, Bedford, Nova Scotia, Canada.

3/16 INCH BASSWOOD AND ELM

WE HAVE FOR SALE ABOUT 200,000 FEET 3/16 inch Rotary Cut Basswood, 35 to 42 inches long and 6 to 16 inches wide, a large percentage of which is clear; also about 300,000 feet 3/16 Elm, mostly 60 inches long, suitable for crating. Would sell this stock in bulk or would cut it to dimensions or strips ready for use. THE RIDER & KITCHENER CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ont.

Important to Lumbermen

AUCTION SALE

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE SOLD BY public auction at the Anderson Furniture Co.'s mill, Trout Creek, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

1. A timber limit containing about 11 square miles, on which is a lot of good hemlock, spruce, maple and birch timber. The G. T. R. runs through the centre of the limit.

2. A first-class Waterous band saw mill, (capacity 30,000 to 40,000 per day), complete with edger, trimmers, etc.

3. Shingle mill with saws, jointers, packers, etc.

4. Camp and mill chattels, consisting of horses, sleighs, wagons, chains, harness, trucks, saws, axes, cooking utensils and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms for chattels, cash.

Terms on mill and limit will be made known on day of sale.

For further particulars apply to the
ANDERSON FURNITURE CO.,
Trout Creek, Ont.

WANTED — A QUANTITY OF WHITE BASSWOOD. Box 6, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

RAILS AND CARS FOR SALE

FIFTEEN MILES 30 LB. STEEL RAILS IN good order, logging cars and locomotives; immediate shipment. For particulars apply to JOHN J. GARTSHORE, 83 Front Street W., Toronto.

SAWMILL MACHINERY FOR SALE

CAPACITY OF MILL 40 M. PER 10 HRS. Will fit up mill with band or circular saw, long timber or lumber mill, will cut from 5 to 60 ft. long, with large edger, slash table and lumber trimmer and jump-up saws, endless log chain and bull-wheel and drag-saw for sawing logs in water, also lath machines and trimmers and live rollers, turn tables, lumber cars and some track iron, with large powerful boiler and engine. Will erect mill for anyone wishing to buy or would go partner with person who has a large pine or hardwood limit and convenient place for shipping. For further particulars apply to XAVIER BAECHLER, Sarnia, Ont., Box 712.

Important Sale
—OF—
VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM WM. HENDRIE, ESQ., of Hamilton, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on WEDNESDAY, 17th DECEMBER, 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable Timber Berths, under license from the Crown, subject to the regulations of the Crown Lands Department of the Province of Quebec, namely Upper Ottawa Limits, Nos. 591, 592, 593, 594, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603 and 604, containing in all about 272 square miles. The limits will be sold in one lot.

Terms and conditions to be made known on the day of sale.

For further particulars, apply to
MacCRAKEN, HENDERSON & McDOUGAL,
Central Chambers, Ottawa,
Vendor's Solicitors.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The close of September finds lumber prices steady after the several advances that have been put into effect during the season. With almost the entire season's production manufactured and ready for the market, it would not be surprising if prices should show a tendency to recede from their high point; but the only tendency in this direction is confined to one locality and to one class of trade. In Western Ontario some shading of prices on the lower grades of white pine in carload lots is reported, but it has not been of such an extent as to cause the trade much concern. There is really no reason to cut prices at the present time, as the demand is of average volume and a good trade seems assured throughout the fall and winter months. Of course, there will be quiet periods. In Toronto it has not yet been possible to advance prices on good lumber to a basis corresponding with

other markets. This is probably due to the fact that the manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, and other woodwork have been working up their old stock and have not purchased much lumber at prevailing prices. They have, therefore, been in a position to sell their goods at a relatively low cost, but when they are compelled to replenish their stock of raw material it will be necessary to advance the prices of woodwork. Hardwood lumber has shown more strength of late than pine. Prices on all hardwood stock are strong, and in some kinds there will be a famine before next spring. Unless present indications are misleading higher prices will be the ultimate result.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Spruce lumber was never stronger than it is to-day. Any stocks for sale are rapidly picked up, the demand from the United States being so large as to consume almost the entire available supply for that market. Clapboards are entirely out of the market. Prices are fabulously high and promise to remain so throughout the winter. Most of the mills are still in operation. Every effort will be put forth to continue as late in the fall as possible, and it is probable that very few logs will be carried over until next spring. Operations in the woods this winter will be on an average scale—some operators may increase their output, but others, feeling that prices may not hold next season, will not operate as extensively as usual. A weakening in values would, in view of the excessive cost of logging operations, be a matter of serious consideration. Thus the more conservative lumbermen are disposed to proceed cautiously.

UNITED STATES.

The lumber market has lost none of its strength. Although in some districts trade has fallen off somewhat, stocks are so small that prices have not been affected, nor are they likely to be in the near future. East of Buffalo and Pittsburg there is an active demand for all kinds of lumber. Buffalo and Tonawanda dealers have advanced the price of barn boards 50 cents per thousand, while sales of No. 1 inch cuts are being made above $40, which was the price through the summer months. The high prices have met with some opposition from consumers, but as there seems no prospect of a break in the market it is anticipated that there will be active buying during the next two months. Chicago reports a steadily increasing volume of trade, much of the demand coming from the country. It would appear that farmers, having their crops safely housed, are now giving attention to farm improvements. Hemlock has shown wonderful strength of late. In the east the higher lists have been maintained and there is likely to be a still further advance. No doubt this class of lumber is being purchased for some purposes for which white pine would be used excepting for the abnormally high price. Hardwoods compare favorably in point of strength with pine and hemlock. Wisconsin reports a slow demand for inch soft elm and a scarcity of two inch rock elm, while at Buffalo good grades of hardwood lumber are in short supply and commanding high prices. The supply of basswood is still so short as to curtail the volume of trade. Fewer shingles are being received in the east from the Pacific coast. This has brought about a hardening of white pine shingle prices. Lath is about as scarce as ever, and brings $4.25 at Buffalo for first-class white pine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is a decided firmness in lumber prices throughout Great Britain. Trade is moderately active, stocks are not excessive, and it does not seem that anything is likely to occur to disturb the market. Spruce seems to be about the firmest class of lumber and c. i. f. quotations are now considerably higher than they were a few weeks ago. It is understood that shippers are asking £9 15s. c. i. f. London for regulars, 12 to 13 feet, 3x9 second quality, and £9 5s. for third quality. Spruce battens are quoted at £7 17s. 6d. c. i. f. for seconds and £7 7s. 6d. for thirds. Even at these prices shippers are refusing to contract excepting for immediate delivery, the tendency being towards a further advance. Some of the large importers of spruce at Liverpool are practically sold out for this season. Pine is almost as strong as spruce. First quality deals are exceptionally scarce. The complaint is again made that the grading of pine deals is not satisfactory to British buyers, and that much of what has been placed on the market as first quality is no better than second class. Third and fourth quality pine deals have been graded more satisfactorily, but the demand for them is only fair.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

In the Chicago market 8-inch extra white cedar shingles sell at $2.80, and 10 inch at $2.85 to $2.90 by water. Lath are holding up well. Sales of No. 1 mixed have recently been made by water at $3 and of No. 2 by rail at $3.75.

Prices of tight barrel cooperage stock have lately advanced. In Chicago lard tierces range from $1.15 to $1.17½ ; oak pork barrels, $1 ; ash pork barrels, 87½ cents ; tierce staves, $23 to $24 ; pork staves, $19 to $20 ; tierce heading, 16 to 16½ cents ; pork heading, 12½ cents.

The New Brunswick Government will sell by public auction on October 8th timber berths No. 21, south of Enoch Baker Lake, 3 miles; No. 22, Parishes of St. Francis and Clair, 7½ miles; No. 23, River St. Francis, 7½ miles ; No. 24, Cains river, 2 miles; and No. 25, head of Little River, 2 miles.

The Dominion Government is asking for tenders up to October 15th for a license to cut timber on Berth No. 309 in the Province of British Columbia, comprising two blocks. Block No. 1 was formerly known as Timber Berth No. 62 and contains an area of 3,638 acres. Block No. 2 contains an area of 2,080 acres. Offers will be received up to same date for a timber license on Berth No. 307, containing 80 acres.

A number of logs belonging to Hale & Murchie upon which the Boom Company's tolls had not been paid were sold by auction recently at Fredericton, N.B. There were first offered the logs now in the boom at Lincoln, and they were sold as follows : 79,036 feet of merchantable and 1,288 feet of batten spruce to J. R. McConnell at $11.05 per thousand ; 2,340 feet of pine to Hilyard Bros., at $7.75 per thousand. The next sold were those logs now at St. John, in the hands of James Holly & Sons, subject to their tolls, about 5 cents a thousand. The spruce, 16,248 feet of merchantable and 7,336 feet of battens, was bought by Hilyard Bros., at $11.75 a thousand, and the same firm bought 2,300 feet of pine at $7.50.

Messrs. S. P. Musson, Son & Company, under date of September 13th, say of the Barbadoes market : "We have placed for the Government 215,000 ft. white pine boards, about one half each shipping and seconds, at $24.25 and $18 respectively. The stock of shippers is moderate, but owing to the export demand being entirely checked, and that locally at this time of the year very small, there is no life whatever in the market. We confirm our previous valuation of $19 to $20 for a small cargo of spruce. No shingles have arrived, but a couple of cargoes of Gaspe are on the way. Stocks of Cedar Laying will be augmented, no doubt, by the lot in Government hands, some 1,500,000, for which tenders are invited.

BRITISH TIMBER SALE.

Only a small quantity of Canadian lumber was offered at the auction sale of Foy, Morgan & Company, London, on September 17th. The result was as follows:

PINE—Ex. Huelva, from Quebec—12-16 ft. 3x12-20 in. first quality, £15 10s per std. Ex. Forest Holme, from Botwoodville— 10 ft. 3x11 in. first quality, £19 5s; 9-11 ft. 3x12-16 in. second quality, £10.

SPRUCE—Ex. Belgian, from Quebec—12 ft. 3x9 in. third quality, £9 10s; 12-13 ft. 3x9, £9 10s. Ex. Norden, from St. John, N. B.—17-30 ft. 4x6 in. unassorted, £7 10s. Ex. Cresyl, from Quebec—6-22 ft. 2x8-12 in. unassorted, £7 10s.

BIRCH TIMBER—Ex. Carlisle City, from Miramichi, N.B.—9-7 ft. 4 1/5 5-15 inch, 1s 1d per cubic ft; 6-15 ft. 4x11-15, 1s 1d; 5-18 ft. 4x9-10, 1s 2d; 3-18 ft. 4x4-8, 1s ½d, 6-20 ft. 3x7-13, 1s 1d; 3-18 ft. 2x8-14, 1s 2d; 3-17 ft. 2x7, 1s ½d; 3-17 ft. 2x4-6, 1s.

OAK TIMBER—6 logs, 13-20 inch, 22-28 ft. second quality, 62s per load of 50 cubic ft.

TIMBER LIMIT TRANSACTIONS.

Several important sales of timber lands along the line of Lake St. John and Quebec Railway, in Quebec, have lately taken place. Harold Kennedy, of Quebec, has purchased for $20,000 the property of Colin Campbell on the Jacques Cartier river.

George Gordon & Company, of Pembroke, Ont., have purchased from J. & T. Conlon, of Thorold, 108 miles of timber limits in Hawley, Appleby and Jennings townships. Much of the timber is along the Veuve river and convenient to the Cache Bay mill of George Gordon & Company.

St. Paul and Spokane capitalists have secured large timber limits on the Columbia river, in British Columbia, from the G. B. Wright Estate. This timber is held in fee simple and can be exported to the United States.

Theo. P. Burgess, president and general manager of the Burgess Sulphite Pulp Company, of Berlin Falls, N. H., has closed a deal with the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, Quebec, for the purchase of six hundred square miles of timber limits on the Upper St. Maurice River. The Company intend bringing their pulpwood down the St. Maurice to the St. Lawrence, opposite Three Rivers, where they have secured two miles of deep-water beach, and will ship to their mills in Berlin Falls over the Grand Trunk Railway.

BIRCH SQUARES AND SEATS.

A large buyer of Birch chair seats and of Birch squares is open to contract with a mill for their output. Also open for Broom Handles and Dowels in large quantities. Write in first instance to "Finance," care of CANADA LUMBERMAN.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A postal note for one dollar, unaccompanied by any name, has been received at THE LUMBERMAN office. The envelope and order are both postmarked "Ottawa". If this should meet the eye of the sender, will he please forward his name and address, so that proper credit may be given.

A saw mill at Chester, N. S., owned by John Stamford, was destroyed by fire last week.

The Government saw mill on Mill street, Montreal, was almost totally destroyed by fire recently, the loss being $10,000.

John J. Gartshore, 83 Front Street West, Toronto, has purchased the logging railway formerly operated by Holland & Graves at Wahnapitae, Ont., and is prepared to dispose of the same in quantities to suit customers. The material is all in good condition.

Orillia Planing Mills
and Sash and Door Factory
Near G. T. R. Station.
PLANING, MATCHING AND RE-SAWING
Done in any quantity. We guarantee satisfaction. Write for prices. Address,
S. POMEROY, Box 428, Orillia.

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CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

From St. John, N.B. : Schr. James Barber, for Salem, 105,291 ft. boards, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Priscilla, for Bridgeport, 160,676 ft. plank, by A. Cushing & Co. Ship Charles, for Newport, 1,256,323 ft. deals and batens, 3,768 ft. ends, by A. Cushing & Co. Barque Two Brothers, for Londonderry, 808,515 ft. deals and batens, 25,417 ft. ends, by J. M. Driscoll. Schr. Michael B., for Lisbon, 572,943 ft. deals, 28,436 ft. ends, by George McKean. Schr. William K. Elkins, for Vineyard Haven, 1,238,000 laths, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. S. A. Fownes, for Vineyard Haven, 766,000 laths, by Randolph & Baker. Schr. Sower, for Boston, 132,363 ft. boards, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Str. Himera, for Brow Head, 2,726,225 ft. deals and battens, 123,780 ft. scantling, 161,092 ft. ends, 233,278 ft. boards, 38,326 ft. birch plank, 159 ft. birch scantling, 1,539 ft. birch ends, by A. Gibson Railway & Mfg. Co. Schr. Winnie Lowrie, for City Island, 231,937 ft. deals, 8,988 ft. scantling, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Clifford C., for Suictuate, 1,200,000 cedar shingles, by Stetson, Cutler & Co.

From Sackville, N.B. : Barque Lapwing, for England, 500,222 ft. deals and scantling, value $5,600, by J. & T. Hickman, of Port Elgin.

From Chatham, N.B. : September 20, Barque Seppiro, for Algiers, 547,000 ft. deals and ends, by J. B. Snowball & Co. Sept. 22, Schr. Schafner Bros., for New York, 940,000 laths, by A. F. Bentley. Sept. 20, Str. Falco, for Newry, Ireland, 1,753,364 ft. deals and ends, by F. E. Neale.

From Campbellton, N.B.: Str. Neva, for England, deals, etc.

From Quebec : Str. Iberian, for London, 24 stds. birch deals, 307 stds. spruce and pine deals, 632 bundles pulp wood, 625 stds. box shooks, 660 doors, 151 bundles mouldings.

From Montreal : Str. Cervana, sailed Sept. 19th, for London, 3,520 pcs. boards, by E. H. Lemay; 10,402 pieces deals by McArthur Export Co. Str. Montcalm, sailed Sept. 17th, for Bristol, 2,235 pcs. lumber by McLaurin Bros; 1,735 pcs. lumber by W. & J. Sharples; 10,688 pcs. lumber by Watson & Todd; 12,438 pcs. lumber by Price Bros. & Co.; 3,328 pcs. lumber by Dobell, Beckett & Co.; 583 pcs. lumber by E. H. Lemay; 3,028 pcs. lumber by McArthur Export Co. Str. Nordhavet, sailed Sept. 21, for London, 83,323 pcs. deals, boards and ends, 77 pcs. timber, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Sarmation, sailed Sept. 25, for Glasgow, 778 pcs. deals by R. Cox & Co.; 1,820 pcs. deals by E. H. Lemay; 5,249 pcs. deals by W. & J. Sharples; 6,183 pcs. deals, by J. Burstall & Co. Str. Carl, sailed Sept. 26th, for Bristol, 6,219 pcs. spruce deals by W. &. J. Sharples.

CANADIAN LUMBER IN ENGLAND.

Reviewing the market for Canadian lumber, the Timber Trades Journal, o London, Eng., makes the following significant remarks:

First quality pine deals have risen considerably in price during the season, and parcels have been disposed of at £30 c.i.f. to London for regulars; and on the Clyde we hear that for a shipment of broads £38 was recently paid. Second quality deals are just now rather dull of sale, and this is in some quarters attributed to the depreciated classification. Thirds are fetching good prices, say, £12 and over, but importers are purchasing with extreme caution. Fourth quality deals hold a better position, and sales are reported at £10 5s. c.i.f. London for regulars. It is stated that there is a good demand for third and fourth quality oddments, but these goods are unobtainable, the avilable stocks on the other side having been absorbed by the United States market.

Good pine sidings are in request, and during the last six months have advanced in price from £3 to £4 per standard in this market, which is also owing to the active demand from the States. For 2 in., 10/11 in. average, 12/16ft., £24 to £25 is quoted. Shipping cull sidings, 2in., are reported to have been sold at £12, and 1 in. at £10 10s. The latter is, however, for some reason not a favorite one in the English market. The increasing demand for good sidings of the shipping culls, and the increasing quantity of these goods manufactured year by year, would appear to indicate that they will have to replace to some extent the 3 in. deals. A tendency of the Canadian trade is the decrease of the manufacture

FOR SALE.

A number of very valuable pine and other timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron and elsewhere for sale. Also limits bought and sold on commission and estimates given. For particulars, apply to

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have at present for sale at various points of shipment, by either rail or water route, on to Ottawa River, pine cuttings of different grades from seasons 1900 and 1901. Will quote upon small lots or heavy blocks
Correspondence Solicited

of deals for the European markets in favour of the board sizes to fill the ever-expanding United States demand.

It may be safely said that Quebec oak is scarce and very dear, and it is expected that little will be lying at the St. Lawrence port for spring shipment. For ordinary specifications 3s. 2d. per cubic foot c.i.f. is now quoted. Rock elm has maintained its value, but so many bastard kinds of elm are now put forward in place of the favorite rock elm that the market has become somewhat demoralized.

HARDWOOD DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

That there is a pronounced scarcity of hardwoods throughout the country is no longer a theory, but an undisputed fact, which can be substantiated with little difficulty by anybody interested. Not only are the wholesalers running short on total supplies, but their assortments of almost every variety, according to the American Lumberman, are low and considerably broken. Manufacturers are in as bad shape regarding quantity of dry stock on hand as they have ever been. Many of them are shipping their lumber green as it comes from the saw, wholesalers being so anxious to get hold of it that they will stand the difference in freight. There is very little dry lumber of any kind available excepting in the hands of wholesalers, and their supplies are not sufficient to last over the winter; in fact, there are many whose supplies are already so greatly reduced that they are practically out of business and can see no hope of replenishment before next spring.

There is a genuine famine in firsts and seconds basswood, and not much available in any of the other grades. What users of this staple wood are going to do between now and next May is an insoluble problem.

Manufacturers of Michigan maple are securing about the best prices for their stock that have ever ruled. Quotations are pretty nearly uniform at $20 for inch firsts and seconds, $14 for common, and $8 for culls, and not much for sale at those figures.

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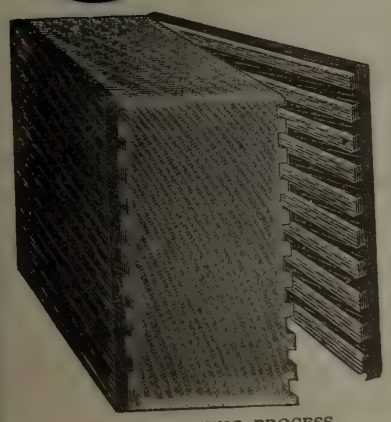

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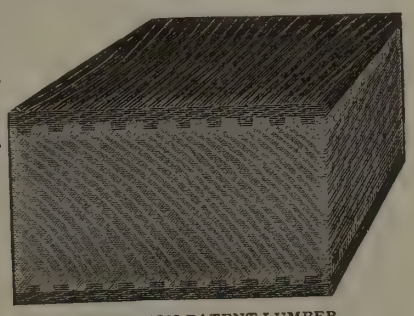

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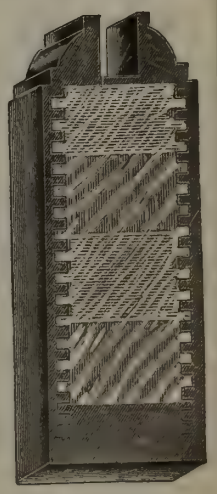

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TIMBER STATEMENT.

Following is a comparative statement for three years of the timber, etc., measured and culled at the port of Quebec up to 30th September, 1902, as reported by the Supervisor of Cullers:

	Cu. ft. 1900	Cu. ft. 1901	Cu. ft. 1902
Wanev white pine . .	1,440,083	1,253,666	1,815,920
White pine	564,444	558,595	388,600
Red pine	63,780	89,76	71,160
Oak	455,449	488,806	618,680
Elm	676,163	942,372	561,880
Ash	91,701	135,108	76,920
Basswood	241	464	. . . .
Butternut	142	944	. . . .
Tamarac	71	198	. . . .
Birch and Maple. . . .	459,333	307,039	164,300

THE BOSTON MARKET.

Spruce lumber in Boston is firm, with a very fair demand. The provincial mills do not want extensive orders ahead, for the reason that they have so few logs. Quotations are unchanged: Ten and 12-inch dimensions, $21; 9-inch and under, $19; 10 and 12 inch random lengths, 10 feet and up, $20.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, and 3x4, 10 feet and up, $17 to $17.50; all other randoms, 9-inch and under, 10 feet and up, $18 to $18.50; 5-inch and up, merchantable boards, $17; matched boards, $18 to $20; out spruce boards, $14; bundle furring, $17.

Hemlock lumber is very steady. The country boards have been pretty well picked up and prices are firmer: Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet stock, $14.50 to $15.50 for good eastern; Pennsylvania, No. 1, $16 to $17.50; No. 2, $15 to $15.50.

Western pine is still very firm, with the supply short, and tendency upwards, Uppers, 1 to 2 in. $82.50 to $85; 2½ to 3 in. $87 to $38; 4-in. $90; selects, 1 in. $68; 1¼ to 1¾ in. $70; 2-in. $72; 2½ to 3 in. $80; 4 in. $82; fine common, 1-in. $62 to $63; 1¼ to 1½ in. $65; 2-in. $67.50; 2½ to 3 in. $72.50; 4-in. $82.50; barn boards, $23 to $33; coffin boards, $28 to $32.

Hardwood lumber is well sustained, with the market pretty firm: Quartered oak, $66 to $68; plain oak, $42 to $45; common and rejects, $20 to $25; red oak, plain, $43; whitewood, $42 to $43; sap and common, $30 to $35; brown ash, $41 to $44; white ash, $43 to $46; maple, $28 to $30; end-dried white maple, $38 to $42; birch, $27 to $30; birch, 75 per cent. red, $45 to $50; elm, $29 to $31.

Shingles are well held on the best, but some of the makes could doubtless be shaded: Extra cedar, $3.60 to $3.65; clear, $3 to $3.10; second clear, $2.55; extra No. 1, $1.90 to $2; British Columbia red cedar, 16-inch, five butts to 2 inches, $2.75 to $3.80; 18-inch, $4.25 to $4.50.

Spruce clapboards are in very small supply, with the mills not making them. The market is nominally quoted at: Clear, $40 to $42; second clear, $37 to $39; extra No. 1, $22 to $32.

Laths are firmer, with the supply mainly going to New York and the Sound: One and five-eighths inch, $3.25 to $3.45; 1½ inch, $3 to $3.25.

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MESSRS JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also prime fresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.

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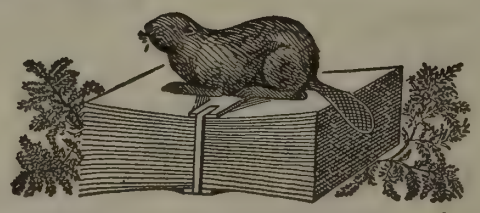

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4 x 16	6/2	inch Butts	3 x 20	½	inch butts
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6 x 16	6/2	" "	4 x 20	½	" "
4 x 16	5/2	" "	4½ x 20	½	" "
5 x 16	5/2	" "	5 x 20	½	" "
6 x 16	5/2	" "	5½ x 20	½	" "
4 x 18	5/2	" "	6 x 20	½	" "
5 x 18	5/2	" "	7 x 20	½	" "
6 x 18	5/2	" "	5 x 24	½	" "
7 x 18	5/2	" "	6 x 24	½	" "
4 x 18	5/2¼	" "	7 x 24	½	" "
5 x 18	5/2¼	" "	5 x 24	9/16	" "
6 x 18	5/2¼	" "	6 x 24	9/16	" "
7 x 18	5/2¼	" "	7 x 24	9/16	" "

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PAPER AND PULP MILL ENGINEERS

Drewsen Company, Wallace, Jos. H., C.E. } New York
Vogel, Chas. H., Ottawa.

SAW MANUFACTURERS

Burns, E. R., Saw Co., Toronto, Ont.
Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont.
Hoe & Co., R., New York.
The James Robertson Co., Montreal, Que.
The Ottawa Saw Co., Ottawa, Ont.

WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS

Houston, G. T. & Co., Chicago, Ill, U.S.A

WIRE ROPE

Dominion Wire Rope Company, Montreal.
Mussen & Co., Montreal, Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alexander Engraving Co.
Babbitt Metal, Syracuse Smelting Works, Montreal, Que.
Cordage, Independent Cordage Co., Toronto.
Can. Office and School Furniture Co., Preston, Ont.
Embossed Mouldings, Boynton & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Files and Rasps, Nicholson File Co., Port Hope.
Lumber Horses, Telfer & Climie Co., Montreal.
Lumber Underwriters, New York.
Legal, Denton, Dunn & Boultbee, Toronto, Ont.
Lumbering Tools, Thos. Pink, Pembroke, Ont.
Lumbermen's Stoves, Adam Hall, Peterboro, Ont.
Machine Knives, Peter Hay, Galt, Ont.
Saw Sharpening Wheels, Hart Emery Wheel Co., Hamilton, Ont.
The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, New York and Toronto.
Turbines, Madison Williams, Port Perry, Ont.
Tool Handles, Blyth Handle Works.
Wire Mats, B. Greening Wire Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Wagons, Walkerville Wagon Co.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES--WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1¼, 1½ and 2 inch No 2 cuts & better	$36 00 $42 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	26 00 28 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00 26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00 24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common.	16 50
2x10 common	17 50
2x12 common	18 00
3x10 common	18 00
3x12 common	18 50
1x10 and 12 common.	18 00 19 00
1 inch siding common	15 50
1 inch strips, common	15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	19 00 2 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	18 00 19 00
1 inch siding mill run	18 00 19 00
1¼ and 1½ in. box	16 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 00 14 00
Cull scantling	12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring	20 00
1 1-2 inch flooring	21 00
1½ inch No. 1 Lath	3 50
1½ inch No. 2 Lath	3 00
1⅜ inch Norway lath.	2 85
X white pine shingles	1 10
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts.	2 35
XXX white pine shingles	3 25
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.	2 90
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.	3 30
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toronto	12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.

Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$30 00 $32 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	22 00 24 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00 25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00 19 00
Birch, M. R., 1 in.	18 00 20 00
" 1½ "	20 00 22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00 26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	21 00 24 00
1½ to 2	23 00 26 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	18 00 19 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00 25 00
" 2 " 3	25 00 2 00
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00 2 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	1½ 50 00 60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds	2 " 4 60 00 65 00
Elm, soft, mill run	1 " 1½ 16 00 19 00
Elm, soft, mill run	2 " 3 17 00 19 00
Elm, rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"	22 00 4 00
Elm rock, mill run 1½"	3 24 00 26 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½"	2 32 00 35 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1	1½ 19 00 20 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 2	" 4 20 00 21 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1	" 1½ 31 00 33 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2	" 4 34 00 36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1	" 1½ 32 00 36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2	" 4 35 00 38 00
Oak, quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1	" 2 60 00 65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1	" 3 85 00 100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1	" 2 34 00 38 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings: 1 in. x 8 in. and up	$34 00 40 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in. x 8 in. and up	42 00 [illegible]00
2 in. x 8 in. and up	48 00 52 00
Pine, good strips: 1 in.	30 00 32 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	32 00 36 00
2 in.	38 00 40 00
Pine, good shorts: 1 in.	22 00 26 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	24 00 28 00
2 in.	27 00 32 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, m.	20 00 24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	16 00 2 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	14 00 16 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better stock	18 00 21 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better stock	16 00 17 00
Pine, 8 up s. c. sidings	16 50 18 00
Pine s. c. strips	13 50 16 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	12 00 15 50
Pine, box culls	12 50 14 50
Pine mill culls	11 50 14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn	21 00
1x10 No. 2 "	18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 barn	19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "	17 00
Lath, per M: No. 1 white pine	3 00 3 25
No. 2 white pine	2 00 2 25
Spruce	2 00 2 25
Red Pine	2 00 2 50
Cedar Shingles: Clear Butt	2 00 2 00
XXX	2 60 3 00
Pine Shingles: XX	1 25 1 50
Clear Butt	1 75 2 00
XXX	2 50 3 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	45	53
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	48	56
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	47	57

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	3

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	25
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	12
16 " "	24	29
17 " "	27	29
18 " "	30	32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$75 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	75 00
2½ and 3 in.	80 00
4 in.	80 00
Selects, 1 in., 8 in. and up wide	$70 00
1¼, 1½ and in.	70 00
2½ and 3 in.	75 00
4 in.	75 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	55 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	58 00
2 in.	60 00
2½ and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	70 00
4 in.	70 00

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1 in., 7 in. and up wide	38 00
1¼ and 1½ cutting	51 00
2 in.	52 00
2½ and 3 in., 7 in. and up wide.	60 00
4 in.	60 00

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	50 00
1¼ x 6 in. wide	52 00
1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	48 00
6 in. wide	50 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	45 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	50 00
1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	47 00
in., 6 in. wide	50 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00
1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	26 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	30 00
10 in.	25 00
9 in.	23 00
8 and 7 in.	24 00
No. 2, 12 in.	25 00
10 in.	22 00
No. 2, 9 in.	22 00
8 and 7 in.	22 00
No. 3, 12 in.	21 00
10 in.	19 00
9 in.	19 00
8 in.	19 00
1x6	19 00
1x4	17 00

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	16 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	17 00
1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$18 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 7 in. and up wide	19 00

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 in. wide	33 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	33 00
1 in., 10 in. and up wide	00
1¼, 1½ and 8 in. and up wide	35 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	4 00
Clear Butts	3 00
Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 75
Clear Butts	2 75

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 50
No. 2. White Pine	3 10
Hemlock	2 70

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$80 82
2½ in.	83 85
1 to 2 in.	73 75
4 inch uppers	83 85
Selects, 2½ in up	73 75
" to 2 in.	70 72
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	72 75
1 to 2 in.	59 62
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	52 56
No. 2	32 45
No. 3	32 34
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	47 52
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	35 40
Stained saps	30 40
Bracket plank	30 35
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35 40
Dressing boards, narrow	23
1x10 inch shippers	20 21
1x12 inch shippers	$
4/4 inch " 13" & up.	
4/4 B O x boards, 6" and up	
10-in. dressing and better	28
10-in. common	
12-in. dressing and better	35
Common, 1x12	
No. 1 barn, 1x12	
1x10	24
1x8	22
No. 2 barn, 1x12	25
1x10	
1x8	
Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in.	35
" " 2 inch	
Dressing	26
Common	

LATH.

Pine	$3 25
Spruce	$ $3

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 50 $4 75
Clear butts	3 50 3 75
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50 4 75
Bound butts, 6 x 18	$5 25 5
Hemlock	2
Spruce	2

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	70 00
2½ and 3 in.	75 00
4 in.	75 00
Selects, 1 to 2 in.	63 00
2½ and 3 in.	65 00
4 in.	67 00
Fine common, 1 in.	54 00
1¼ and 2½ in.	55 00
2 in.	56 00
3 in.	65 00
4 in.	65 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	42 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	50 00
No. 2, 1 in.	23 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	38 00
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	25 00
Dressing 1¼ in.	34 00
1½ x 10 and 12	35 00
1½ in.	34 00
2 in	36 00
Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.	38 50
No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 2 in	42 00 45 00
No. 2 Moulding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	32 00
Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	30 00
6, 8 and 10 in	24 00
No. 2, 10 in.	23 00
No. 2, 12 in.	26 00
No. 3, 10 in.	19 00
No. 3, 12 in.	22 00
Box, 1 x 4	15 00
1 x 6 to 12 in.	17 00 17 50
1 x 13 in and up	18 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	18 00
Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	14 50

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00 32 00
1¼ to 2 in	35 00 37 00
2½ to 4 in.	40 00 42 00
Strips	19 00 21 00
Com. and culls	13 00 15 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00 30 00
Com. & good culls	12 00 14 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00 35 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up,	22 00 24 00
Com. & good culls	12 00 14 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in & up	23 00 25 00
Common and culls	12 00 14 00
1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up,	20 00 22 00
Common and culls	12 00 14 00

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd, hard	20 00 22 00
Common and culls	11 00 14 00
1st & 2nd, soft	18 00 20 00
Common and culls	9 00 11 00

THE NEWS

—F.E. Griffin has established a lumber yard at Penhold, Alta.

—James Johnson, of Minto, Man., has sold out his lumber business.

—A. Slack & Co., planing mill proprietors, Ottawa, have gone out of business.

—It is the intention of Binkley Bros. to rebuild their saw mill at Neustadt, Ont.

—The Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, are preparing to manufacture box shooks.

—D. Larue, of Pointe aux Trembles, Que., is rebuilding his saw mill and butter factory.

—A. Tait, of Orillia, Ont., intends installing an electric motor in his mill for resawing purposes.

—The Shuswap Shingle and Lumber Company are building a shingle mill near Sicamous, B. C.

—Mr. Philips has commenced work on the building of a new planing mill at Toronto Junction, Ont.

—Goulet, Premont & Premont have registered a partnership as lumbermen at Chateau Richer, Que.

—The Brodhagen Lumber Company, of Brodhagen, Ont., has been incorporated, with a capital of $50,000.

—The new saw and shingle mill of D. & J. Haddon, of Cloverdale, B. C., commenced work last month.

—W. H. Hennings and C.P.D. Dundas have registered proprietors of the Victoria Cooperage, Victoria, B.C.

—It is reported that the South River Lumber Company are preparing to greatly increase the capacity of their saw mill at South River, Ont.

—Conroy Bros., of Aylmer, Que., are about to build a large saw mill at Deschenes. A bonus of $25,000 is being asked for from the town.

—It is the purpose of Trusler Bros., of Trout Creek, Ont., to build a new saw mill on Black Creek, in which they will cut hemlock and pine.

—The Kennedy & Davis Milling Company, of Lindsay, Ont., are building a large addition to their mill and installing a 125 h.p. boiler.

—The Ottawa Board of Works has decided that J.R. Booth must remove by November 1 the lumber piles which encroach on Spruce street.

—The Firstbrook Box Company have completed their new saw mill at Penetanguishene, Ont., which is equipped with a double-cutting band mill.

—C. Lloyd, Son & Company, of Wingham, Ont., have asked the council for a bonus of $6,000 to enable them to extend their plant for the manufacture of doors.

—The Lake of the Woods Milling Company are building a barrel factory at Keewatin, Ont., capable of turning out between 1,000 and 1,500 barrels per day.

—Fred H. Hale's mill at Plaster Rock, N.B., is turning out shingles at the rate of 150,000 a day, while the rotary is cutting 40,000 feet of spruce deals per day.

—The Turner Lumber Company, of Midland, Ont., are preparing to do a large business in the woods this winter. They are building a large warehouse at South River.

—The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company are actively at work on their new buildings at Bracebridge, Ont., and will shortly commence to install the machinery.

—John Gillies, lumber manufacturer, Braeside, Ont., has made a proposition to establish a new industry at Kingston, Ont., the nature of which has not been learned.

—The South River Lumber Company are improving and enlarging their mill. They are putting in a circular, band and gang saw, 400 h.p. in boilers and 300 h.p. in engines.

—Haley & Sons, of St. Stephen, N.B., have ordered a band re-saw and other machinery, so as to increase the output of box shooks, for which they find a growing demand.

—N. N. Wright & Company, a Saginaw concern operating in Ontario, with a mill at Cutler, have recently added something like 100,000,000 feet of stumpange to their holdings.

—Jacob Braun, of Ayton, Ont., has secured the contract of making the barrels required by the Wiarton Beet Sugar Company. About 40,000 barrels will be required annually.

—A subscriber asks for information as to the market for latchet blocks used by shoemakers. We would be glad to receive any information from persons familiar with this trade.

—A.H. Dale has purchased the saw mill of S. Stevens at Fort William, Ont. He will make extensive improvements and put in machinery for doing all kinds of sash and door work.

—The new factory of the Georgian Bay Box Shook Mills, of Midland, has been in operation for some time, turning out dressed lumber, box shooks, sash and door frames, mouldings, etc.

—The saw mill pioneer, William Powers, of Midway, B.C., has bought out Bernard Lequime's interest in the Midway Sash and Door Factory and will carry on the business on his own account.

—It is reported that the Hettinger saw mill at Prescott, Mich., which cuts 300,000 feet of pine daily, is to be removed to Georgian Bay district, Canadian side, as the timber in the present locality is nearly exhausted.

—Bay City, Mich., is to have a plant for the manufacture of wood alcohol by a new process, which will use up waste, such as sawdust, shavings and slabs, coming from mills where hardwood lumber is manufactured.

—The Ontario-Slocan Lumber Company, in which J.B. Tudhope, M.P.P., of Orillia, and George Chew, of Midland, are interested, expect to commence the building of their mill at an early date. It will likely be located at Slocan, B.C.

—Keenan Bros., of Owen, Sound, Ont., have secured from the C.P.R. an excellent dock frontage which they will use for receiving and shipping lumber by vessel. They are putting down a siding to accommodate rail shipments.

—It is reported that Theodore Ludgate has not yet given up the intention of building a saw mill at Vancouver, B.C. When in that city recently he inspected several sites, presumably for the purpose of building a mill thereon.

—C. F. Linkmark and C. B. Hume, of Revelstoke, are reported to have purchased a controlling interest in the Big Eddy saw mill on the Columbia river. Under the new management extensive improvements are contemplated.

—The Cedar Valley Improvement Company, of Fernie, B. C., expect to have their large mill completed this month. It will be the largest saw mill plant in the province east of Nelson, having a capacity of over 40,000 feet per day.

—Incorporation has been granted to the St. Gabriel Lumber Company, with a capital of $250,000. The promoters are H. M. Durant, V. E. Mitchell and E. F. Surveyor, of Montreal, and F. P. McManus and L. M. Garrison, of Jersey City.

—We have to acknowledge receipt of a sample bag of Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat from the publishers of the Winnipeg Free Press. This paper has always been a consistent advocate of the great resources of Manitoba and the Territories.

—It is reported that J. G. Woods and other capitalists purpose conducting extensive lumbering operations on the Capilano river in British Columbia. A flume eight miles in length will be constructed for the purpose of getting out the timber.

—The Huron Lumber Company, of Spanish River, Ont., intend installing a modern slash table system in their mill and erecting a burner. They are at present doing contract sawing only for the Spanish River Lumber Company and Pitts & Charlton.

—W. M. Drader, of Chatham, Ont., has been given a contract to supply barrels for the Dresden Sugar Company, at Dresden. The latter company are constructing a cooper shop and barrel plant, and next year will manufacture their own barrels.

—The Saskatchewan Lumber Company has received a Dominion charter. The capital stock is placed at $500,000. The head office is at Prince Albert, N.W.T., and the directors are W. Cowan, J. H. Sanderson and E. H. Moore, of Prince Albert, and Kenneth McDonald and Hector McDonald, of Ottawa.

—The Pigeon River Lumber Company, of Port Arthur, will add new machinery to double the capacity of their mill, making it about 25,000,000 feet, and will arrange to run the year arouud. The company has made contracts with the Duluth, Port Arthur and Western road to bring logs by rail, and the road will put on a daily logging train service from the Whitefish camps. A hot pond will be built and logs will be dumped into it for winter sawing. The company will also add to its equipment a wood-working factory and will go into the sash, door and blind business on a considerable scale.

CASUALTIES.

—A Japanese named Nishimua was seriously injured by being caught in the cog wheels in Heaps & Company's mill at Cedar Cove, B. C.

—A logger named Andrew Anderson was killed in a logging camp at Loughborough Inlet, B. C. He was caught in the chains and carried under the heavy rollers on the skidway, where he was crushed to death.

—George Bushey, an employee of the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company, of Sandwich, Ont., was seriously injured recently. In some manner the steam cylinder was blown out, a portion of the flying debris hitting him on the head. At last report his recovery was doubtful.

TRADE NOTES.

The Jenckes Machine Company, of Sherbrooke, Que., find that their business has increased to such an extent that larger works are required. They will probably build.

Messrs. Geo. T. Houston & Company, of Chicago, announce the removal of their main office to the Tribune Building, Suite 824 to 830, Eighth Floor, where communications will be received in connection with company business, including their branches, Houston Bros., Cairo, Ill., Memphis, Tenn., Bigbee, Miss., Columbus, Miss., and Vicksburg, Miss.

J. L. Neilson & Company, of Winnipeg, Man., have recently supplied two complete barrel factories for the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company and a barrel factory and two compartment dry kilns for the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Keewatin. The cooperage machinery was manufactured by the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company, of Buffalo, and the dry kiln by the American Blower Company, of Detroit.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles E. Hamilton, of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, is gradually recovering from the accident which befell him about two months ago. A piece of steel about one-half inch long lodged in one of his eyes while engaged at work on a band saw. An operation was performed in the Winnipeg General Hospital, the steel being extracted, and it is hoped that the sight of the eye may be retained.

Mr. J. E. Murphy, late of Hepworth, is now permanently located at Meaford, where he is connected with the Meaford Manufacturing Company, which manufactures special lines of furniture, tables, etc. It is probable that Mr. Murphy will build a saw mill at Meaford, although he still operates his mill at Murphy, near Owen Sound.

The Lumbermen's Credit Association, of Chicago, in their July Edition of the Red Book, have made several additions and revisions which mark the book as the best yet published. It is the recognized authority on lumber credits.

If you have lumber for sale, the CANADA LUMBERMAN reaches buyers everywhere. You will be convinced of this by placing an announcement in the "Wanted and For Sale Department" of the Weekly Edition. It has been found by many to be a most effective method of finding a buyer.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

EXPORT DUTY ON PULP WOOD.

A resolution was passed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Halifax last month in favor of an export duty of $4 per cord on pulp wood shipped from Canada. The resolution was adopted for the sole purpose of having our raw material manufactured in Canada. Mr. Eddy, of Hull, declared that Canada was rapidly being robbed of her forest wealth by the exportation of pulp wood to the United States.

It is difficult to secure accurate figures showing the quantity of pulp wood exported to the United States, but one of the best authorities gives it as his opinion that from 60 to 65 per cent. of the pulp used to manufacture paper in the United States is made from timber grown in Canada. Owing to the existing duty on pulp, this percentage is represented very largely by pulp wood, as the quantity of pulp shipped across the border is, in comparison, a mere bagatelle. In the last twelve years there have been exported from Canada between eight and ten million cords of pulp wood, which, when manufactured into pulp, would represent an outlay or an expenditure in cash of from twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars. It is not surprising, therefore, that there is a strong public sentiment in favor of applying to pulp wood a policy which would secure to Canadians the benefits of home manufacture of the raw material. Why should we allow pulp wood to go out of the country free of export duty and give the United States all the advantages accruing from its manufacture, in the place of having this money circulated in Canada?

A tax of $4 a cord would doubtless be prohibitive, as is intended. Pulp wood cannot now be exported from Ontario and British Columbia, but from the other provinces of the Dominion the business of exporting the wood goes on unhampered, except for a discrimination of twenty-five cents in the Province of Quebec, which is really of no effect in preventing exports. Should the Dominion Government fail in its duty to impose an export tax, it will be up to the Provincial Governments to pass a prohibitory law as was done by Ontario and British Columbia.

We are told that the Treasury Department proposes not to recede from its position in imposing an additional duty on pulp as the result of the discrimination by the Province of Quebec against the export of pulp wood to the United States. We were inclined to regard this action as a bluff, but this characteristic cannot fairly be attributed to the Treasury Department, and we must look upon the officials as sincere until evidence to the contrary is produced. It matters little, however, whether this additional duty is imposed or otherwise. If the relations between the two countries should become such that Canadian pulp and pulp wood could not be exported to the United States, one of the ideal conditions will have been reached, as by this means a wonderful stimulus would doubtless be given to the manufacture of paper, and thus the greatest possible benefit would come to Canadians from the manufacture of the raw material. But we do not expect that this condition will be experienced. If a prohibitory export duty should be placed on pulp wood, the paper makers of the United States would bring such pressure to bear upon their Government that no doubt the duty on wood pulp would be taken off entirely. Then capital would be freely invested in this country for the erection of pulp mills and there would be a demand for labor such as we have not yet seen.

With such an abundance of spruce timber admirably suited for the manufacture of pulp, our Government should disregard entirely all retaliatory measures which may be temporarily put into force by the United States, and should legislate solely with a view of building up manufacturing industries within our borders, which can never be accomplished so long as we allow our raw material to furnish the supply for pulp and paper manufacturers in other countries.

THE SEVEN ISLANDS PULP MILL.

The North Shore Power, Railway and Navigation Company, who are building a large pulp mill at Seven Islands, on the St. Lawrence River, have decided to increase the capacity of the mill from 150,000 tons to 250,000 tons, having satisfied themselves that there is a market for the larger output. Messrs. Ross & Holgate, consulting engineers, of Montreal, who were entrusted with the engineering work, have now been given entire charge of the construction work also, the company having found that sufficiently rapid progress was not being made. The engineers have, with much difficulty, secured several hundred workmen, principally Italians, who are living under canvass and have to be supplied not only with food but with every necessary of life, as there is no town or village within reach from which to obtain what is required. Supplies are brought down by boat from Quebec, but at the close of navigation operations must be suspended. It has been decided to locate the mill alongside the water power, which is situated seven miles from Seven Islands Bay, it having been found by calculation that it would be much cheaper to carry the product of the mill by railway to the shipping point than to locate the mill at the Bay and transmit electric power from the Falls with which to operate it. To do this would require a very large expenditure for copper, as a heavy current would be required.

One of the first undertakings, therefore, was the construction of a steam railroad seven miles in length, which pending the completion of the mill, will be used to carry in supplies and afterwards to convey the product of the mill to the shipping point. The company also own another water power, two or three miles farther distant from the water. These two water powers will have a capacity of about 80,000 h. p. It is proposed, at present, to develop 22,000 h. p. at the mill site. There are now under construction at the bay necessary wharves, and a sufficient number of houses will be built near the mill to accommodate 500 operatives and their families. These features of the undertaking are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The next to be commenced will be the construction of the dam, but this will probably not be started this year.

Seven Islands Bay is a natural harbor, being almost land-locked and about seven miles in diameter. It provides accommodation for vessels of 30 feet draught and is open all the year. A comparison last winter showed the temperature to be several degrees higher than at Peterboro, Ont.

This bay is 350 miles nearer Great Britain than is Quebec. It is therefore not improbable that it will, in the future, become an important ocean port.

The North Shore Power Company have purchased 1,000 miles of spruce limits in the neighborhood of the mill site. In the same locality are iron deposits giving by analysis 60 per cent. of pure iron. The whole of this northern section of the province of Quebec is believed to be rich in minerals, as well as in timber, and abounds with excellent water powers, so that a great development is looked for within the next decade.

In reporting on the wood pulp market in France, M. A. L. Grondal, of Paris, states that that the demand is slow and prices show a downward tendency.

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PULP NOTES.

The Acadia Pulp & Paper Mills Company, of Halifax, N.S., have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable September 15th.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company, of Chicoutimi, Que., are building a large addition to their mills, which will increase their capacity to 27 grinders, capable of turning out 60,000 tons of pulp per annum.

A report has been going the rounds of the press that J. C. Kelly, of Ottawa, has under way the organization of an immense paper combine, to include eleven of the largest paper mills in England, with over $25,000,000 capital. Rumor states that large pulp and paper mills will be erected on the Ottawa river.

Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, manager of the Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand Mere, Que., states that the exports of pulp from Canada will be smaller this year than for some time, owing to the fact that last year low water curtailed the production in Norway and Sweden, a condition which has not been experienced this year.

A new pulp company will probably locate at North Bay. Recently Messrs. Warren and Gray, of Toronto, and Labrocke, of Philadelphia, discussed the project with members of the town council. For certain privileges, including exemption from taxation, they promised to expend $250,000 within the next twelve months and pay out $200,000 yearly in wages.

A Swedish chemist is now in Canada superintending the erection of a plant to manufacture peat fuel. In working up the by-products he proposes to produce a fibre for paper making. From this fibre he says that he has made in England a paper that cost £2 10s. per ton and that sold at £6 a ton. He also says that using 80 per cent. of peat, with other paper making materials, he can produce news and writing papers.

The British market, says Paper and Pulp, continues depressed, and mechanical is now freely offered at 40s per ton c.i.f. U.K. ports (50 per cent. moist.) Papermakers would do well to contract at this price, as a rise in price during the winter and spring months is inevitable. Chemical pulps are also very low at present, and contracts have been closed for next year at prices very favorable to papermakers.

Mr. George Cahoon, jr., for many years a director of the Glen Falls Paper Company at Glen Falls, N. Y., and one of the division superintendents of the International Paper Company, has been appointed vice-president and managing-director of the Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand Mere, Que. It is understood that Mr. Cahoon will have entire control of the manufacturing end of the business. He is recognized as one of the ablest paper manufacturers on the continent, and is stated to have acquired a substantial interest in the stock of the Laurentide Pulp Company.

The Ottawa & Hull Power Company have decided to build their proposed paper and pulp mills on the Quebec side of the Chaudiere. William Kennedy, of Montreal, is now working on plans for the development of the power, and plans of buildings and machinery are in course of preparation. The J. R. Booth mill be erected about a quarter of a mile from the site of the Hull & Ottawa Company's mill. Mr. Booth has given the contract for water wheels and accessories to the Jenckes Machine Company, of Sherbrooke, Que. It will total 10,000 horse-power.

At the annual meeting of the French Papermakers, Association held at Paris last month, one of the members complained of the French customs authorities, who persisted in levying the tax of 20 francs per ton on all wood pulp imported, irrespective of whether it were dry or most. In the case of moist pulps the duty is of course levied on the contained water as well as on the pulp, so that the actual duty on the latter is 40 francs per ton. It was suggested that, even if no distinction were made in this direction, mechanical pulps should be taxed at a much lower rate, say 10 francs per ton for dry and 5 francs for moist.

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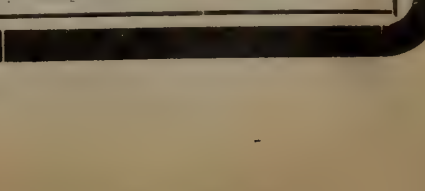
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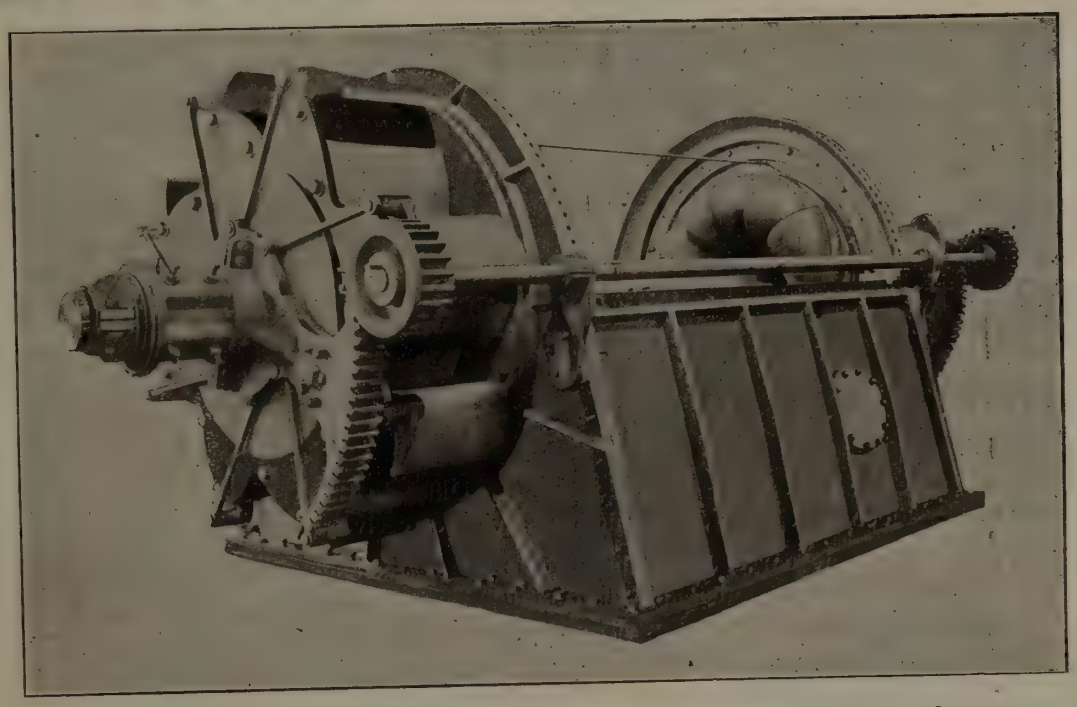

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THE DOUGLAS FIR.

What the white pine is to Eastern Canada the Douglas Fir is to the Province of British Columbia, where magnificent forests of this tree still tower in majestic grandeur, reaching a height of two hundred or even three hundred feet. In such a forest, as in the shadow of the mountains, man begins to realize the great forces of nature which are working around him, and in his breast there rises that feeling of awe and reverence which must have influenced the worshippers of an earlier day when they chose the forests as the temple of their gods. Look up, and still further up, and still the great tree towers till the eyes are strained in vain seeking to measure its height. Think of the power of unwearied effort by which little by little, from the diminutive seedling, such an immense column has been raised, and think of the pulsating life by force of which the water needful for its existence is carried through all that height of trunk and spread of branch; and man, be he Christian, or pagan or unbeliever, must recognize that he is here in the presence of one of the greatest manifestations of that mystery of power which he may designate life, but which he does not therefore any the more clearly understand.

This tree is known most generally in Canada as the Douglas Fir, though it is also designated as the Red Fir and the Oregon Pine. The botanical name is Pseudotsuga Douglasii, or Pseudotsuga taxifolia, though the uncertainty about its classification before this name was settled upon may be seen from the other scientific names which have been applied to it, namely, Pinus taxifolia, Pinus Douglasii, Abies mucronata, Abies Douglasii. The generic name is derived from pseudo, false, and tsuga, hemlock, and the first specific name from that of the man who first described it and introduced it into Europe, while the second is from taxus, yew, and folium, a leaf. The flat leaves are scattered over the twigs, but they have this special character which distinguishes this tree, that they are set with the edges up and down instead of with the flat side uppermost as usual. It reaches its best development in the coast district, though it is found all through the southern part of British Columbia up to a height of 6,000 feet, where it appears in a stunted form. It passes over the Rockies as far east as the vicinity of Calgary. Its northern range is irregular and still somewhat uncertain. The great size of the trees is shown by the fact that as much as 500,000 feet have been cut from one acre, while the average is from 30,000 feet to 50,000 feet, although only the trees between two and seven feet in diameter are usually cut. The bark is largely used for tanning, and the wood is suitable for a great variety of purposes, such as house building, ship building, bridges, wharves, piles, masts, furniture, fencing, etc. When excluded from the air it is very durable, and is therefore useful for piles, and the great length of the timbers which can be obtained makes it specially valuable for bride building and similar purposes.

In the districts of British Columbia, where the winter is like that of the East, the logging is somewhat similar, but in the part where lumbering in Douglas fir is most important snow is unknown and winter unheard of. The usual method of cutting is for the axeman to cut a deep notch on each side of the tree at a height which can be conveniently reached. In these notches pieces of board, long and wide enough for standing room, with an iron prong pointing upward, are inserted. The weight of the men on the boards drives the prong into the wood and makes everything firm. From this vantage place a cut is made by the axe in the side of the tree to which it is to fall and the remainder of the cutting is done with a crosscut saw. The object of leaving so high a stump is apparently to get above the swell of the root. It will be easily understood that the felling of a tree two hundred feet in height is a difficult operation, and if not carefully handled may result in great damage to the timber either from splitting or from the impact of the fall. If the tree is growing on a slope it is usually felled upward, and in other cases it is felled so as to have the force of the fall broken by trees of inferior value, and sometimes even an artificial bed of branches is prepared. If long timber is not required the log is cut in lengths from twenty-four to forty feet, the bark is cut off or "rossed" so that the pieces will slip easily, and they are drawn over a skidway prepared by laying across the road at distances of a few feet round logs of a diameter up to fourteen inches. The skidway is sometimes made more slippery by greasing the logs. The motive power may be oxen or horses in teams of a dozen or more, the oxen being now largely superseded by the quicker-stepping horses, or it may be by a stationary engine working a cable on a drum, or even a steam tramway may be run into the scene of operations. Logs of such great diameter are not easily sawn, and at first the work was done by two circular saws, one working from above and the other from below, a method which required a very nice adjustment of the saws. Since the introduction of the band saw it has taken the place of the older method. The proximity of the good timber to the coast gives great facilities for shipping.

With such magnificent forests it might easily be concluded that the lumber industry in British Columbia should be in a flourishing condition. The want of a market is, however, a great difficulty. The local population is small, the North-West Territories are not yet sufficiently populated to make a large demand, the market to the south is practically closed by a heavy duty on lumber, and the shipping facilities for Australia and the far East are not sufficient as yet to make the business very extensive in competition with the American West Coast timber. Within the last few years conditions have commenced to show signs of improvement, but the average price last year was only about $10 a thousand.

*Contributed by the Officers of the Canadian Forestry Association.

DOUBLE CUTTING BAND SAWS.

By N. E. Huff.

Commence with the band mill and line bottom wheel with track, no lead either way; then put top wheel in line with bottom, no crossline or overhang. The face of wheels shonld have a very slight and true crown from edge to edge. This done, commence with saws and see that they are straight, no long or short back. Commence in the extreme center of blade and open them just deep enough to fit nicely over the crown of wheels and have them hug the wheel the hardest, or the most strain, at the extreme edges of the face, with a gradual decrease in strain from each edge towards the center. This done, put saw on top of bench and level on inside of same that part of saw which is lying on leveling slab by going over it with straight edge reaching across full width of saw, and level it down so that the most light shows under straight edge in center of blade (where tension is deepest), with a gradual decrease towards the edges, until you come to the tires, which should not show any light under the straight edge. After which again go over this section with straight edge, first on one edge of saw, then on the other, by holding straight edge say ⅔ the way across the blade, looking for and hammering down any small

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lumps which may appear on the particular edge and which you were unable to locate when holding the straight edge across the entire width of saw. When holding the straight edge ⅔ the way across the blade, the light should not show as deep under it as when holding it across entire width of blade, because when holding it across entire width of blade, both ends or straight edge are resting on the two tires or thickest part of saw, and when holding only two-thirds the way across the blade only one end of straight edge is resting on the tension or thin part of saw. In like manner go over the entire inside of saw, after which put it down on the bench "on the bottom" and go over the outside of saw in the same manner as with the inside, always bearing in mind how much light showed under the straight edge when you were leveling the inside and trying to equalize same when leveling the outside of saw, being especially careful to have no light show under straight edge on either side of saw from where the tension terminates at the edges. If you are not satisfied that you have the saw sufficiently level to insure its doing good work after going over each side, repeat the operation until you are satisfied.

The most important part of bench work is to have saws level. For this work I have a cast iron leveling slab about 3x12 inches by 6 feet. This slab has a perfectly straight and level face, both lengthwise and crosswise, and forms a part of my bench. I use a 14-inch straight edge to level by, which I am very particular to see is straight at all times.

When do I put the tension in a saw, or go over it to equalize the tension? Answer, after leveling my saw on the inside the entire length and while leveling the outside. I level a section on the outside and then try the tension gauge on that section. If any tight places appear, I roll them out, after which I again try my straight edge to that particular part, to see if in putting in the tension my roller has punched through or pulled up that particular part of saw rolled on. If pulled up, I again level and try tension; if punched through, I mark saw with chalk on the other side at that place, so I may know the cause of lump when I come to level on the other side again, which I would certainly have to do.

I have had men tell me it was not the fault of the roller that the saw was punched through or pulled up. To others of the same opinion I would advise them to try a saw on a roller which has a top roller with a more crowning face than the bottom, and see if the saw is not pushed through, or with the rollers vice versa, and also notice if the saw is not pulled up. I have my saw lying perfectly flat on the bench (the bench is in perfect line with the top face of bottom roller) when rolling in tension

In sharpening, a single cut sharpener equipped R and L hand is preferable to use of two separate sharpeners, for by using the same machine for sharpening each edge of saw, you are certain to obtain the same shape and hook in the teeth on each edge, consequently both edges, if properly gone over on the bench, ought to stand the same amount of feed. Moreover, in such case your swage will swage alike the teeth on both edges of saw. Always go over a newly swaged saw with a set gauge, making sure that the teeth are all perfectly straight.—From Baldwin, Tuthill & Bolton's Catalogue.

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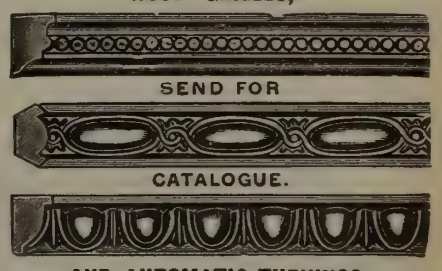

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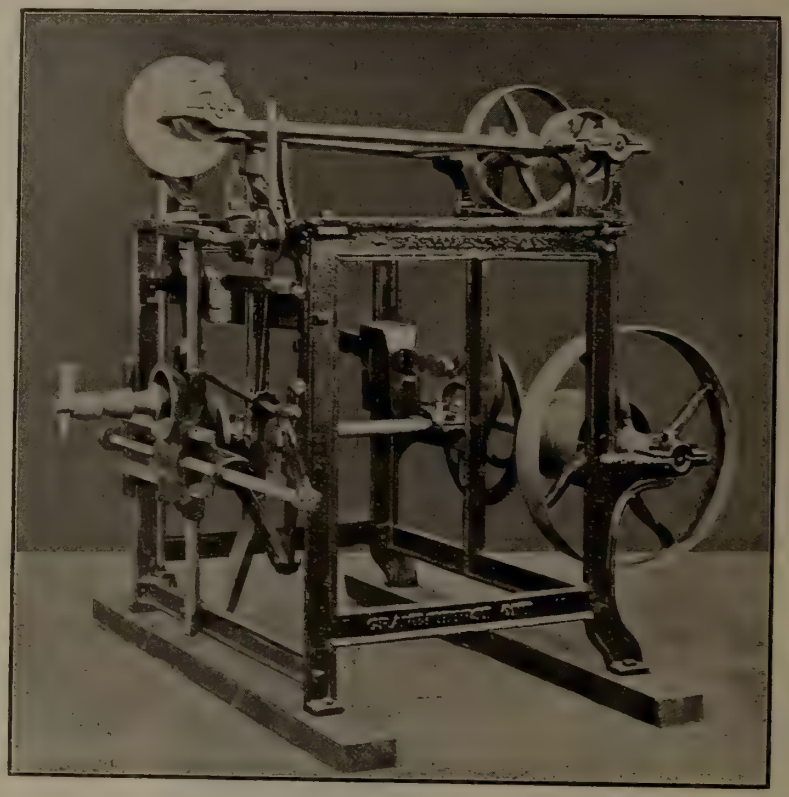

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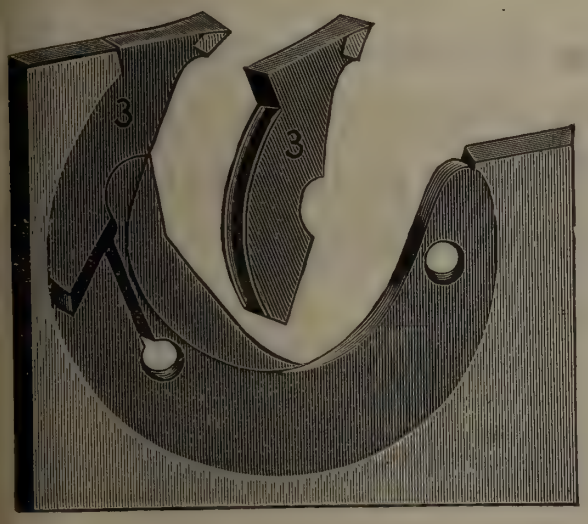

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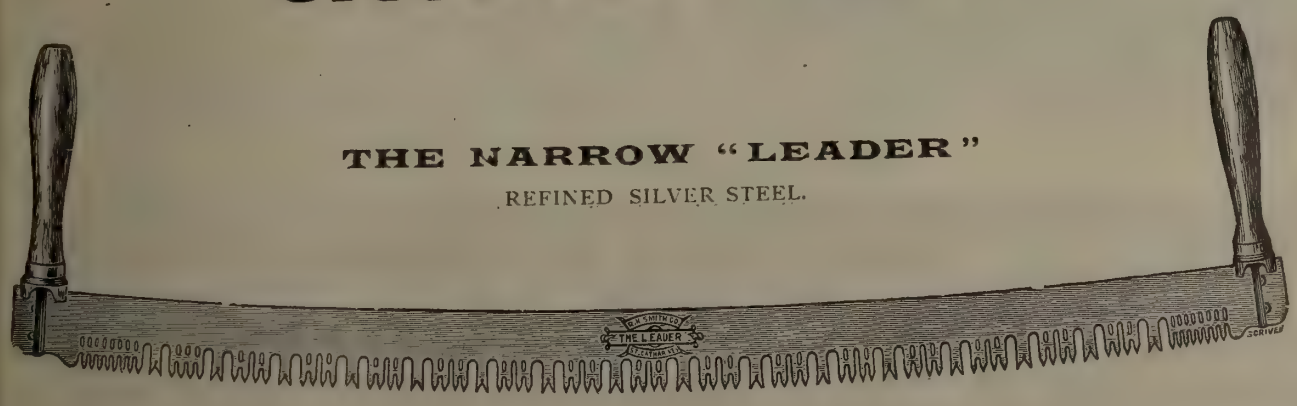
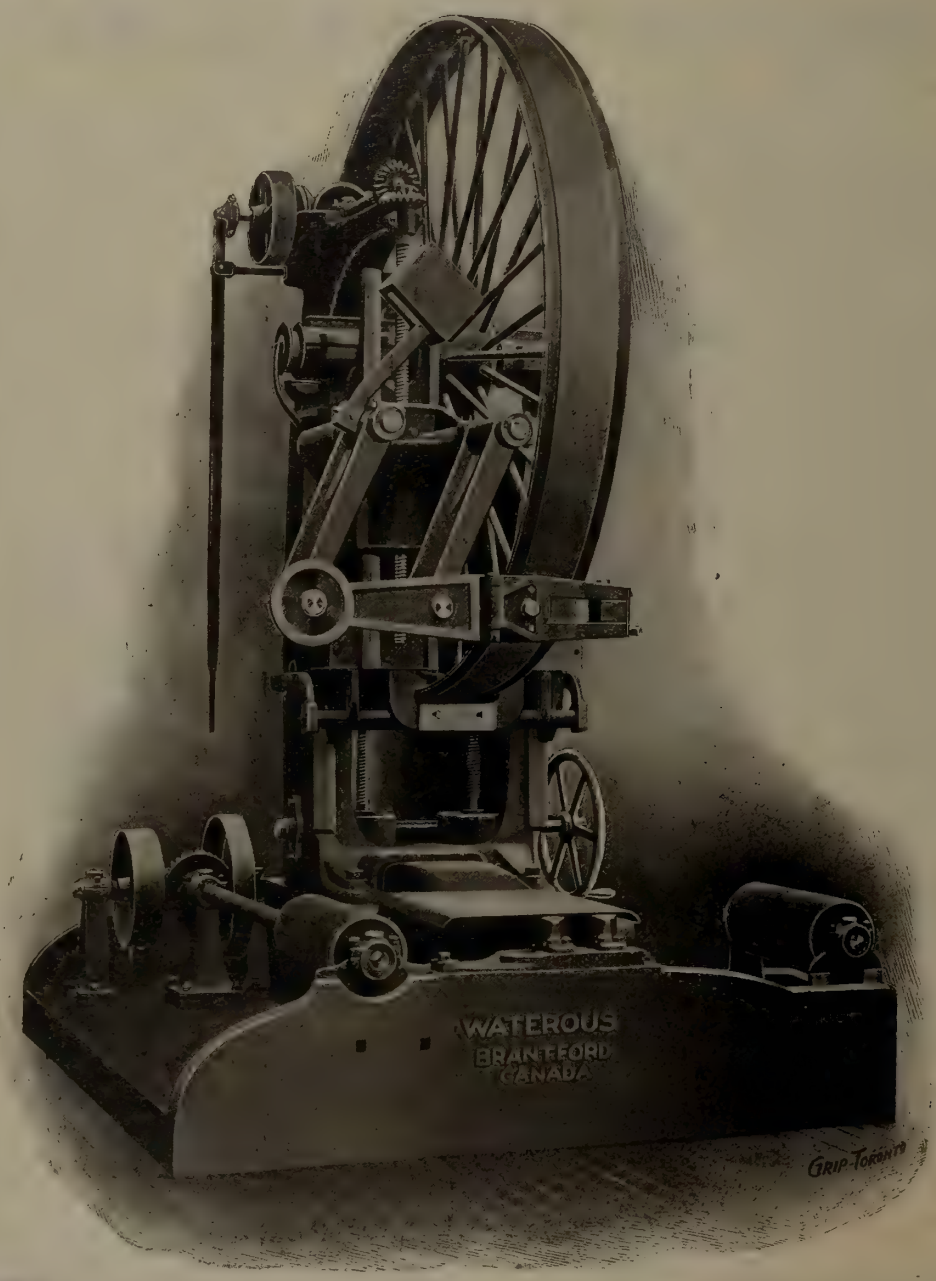


The Simond's temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

Write for prices.

R. H. SMITH CO., Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

OPEN YOUR VAULTS AND LET THE MONEY ROLL IN.



The Key to your Safe and a Steady Stream of Profits is the Allis Double Cutting Band Mill

That's because it will increase your output 30 to 40 per cent. without increasing your expenses of operation, thus furnishing a **net gain** in your **profits** of at least **one-third.**

The Allis Double Cutting Band Mill will actually put out from 30 to 40 per cent. **more** lumber than a single mill and will use **no more men** or require **no greater expense** of operation than a single mill.

For example—If your profits on your single band mill are $75 a day now, the Allis double cutting attachment will increase them to $100 a day. It requires no deep reasoning to see what a steady stream of profits the Allis Double Cutting Band Mill will turn your way. The double cutting attachment can be put on any Allis Single Band Mill without great expense and on new equipment it would be well for every mill proprietor to consider the actual net profits which will come from the use of the Allis Double Cutting Band.

We shall be pleased to take up the subject of the Allis Double Cutting Band with anyone wishing to increase their net profits either from its addition to an Allis Single Band or for new equipment.

Let us tell you too—about our Steam Set—how your profits can still be increased by 10 per cent. and save wear on men's lives.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. LIMITED

BRANCH OFFICES WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER.

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NICHOLSON FILE CO.

DOMINION WORKS — PORT HOPE, ONT.

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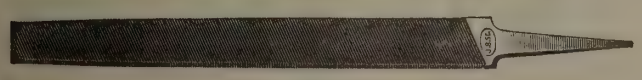

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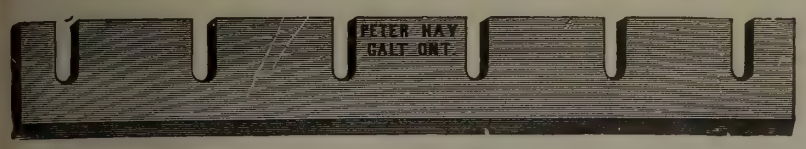
The largest manufacturers of Files in the World. For sale by all prominent Dealers

Galt Machine Knife Works



MACHINE KNIVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR **Woodworking Machines**

...Send for Price List...

PETER HAY - - - - - Galt, Ont.

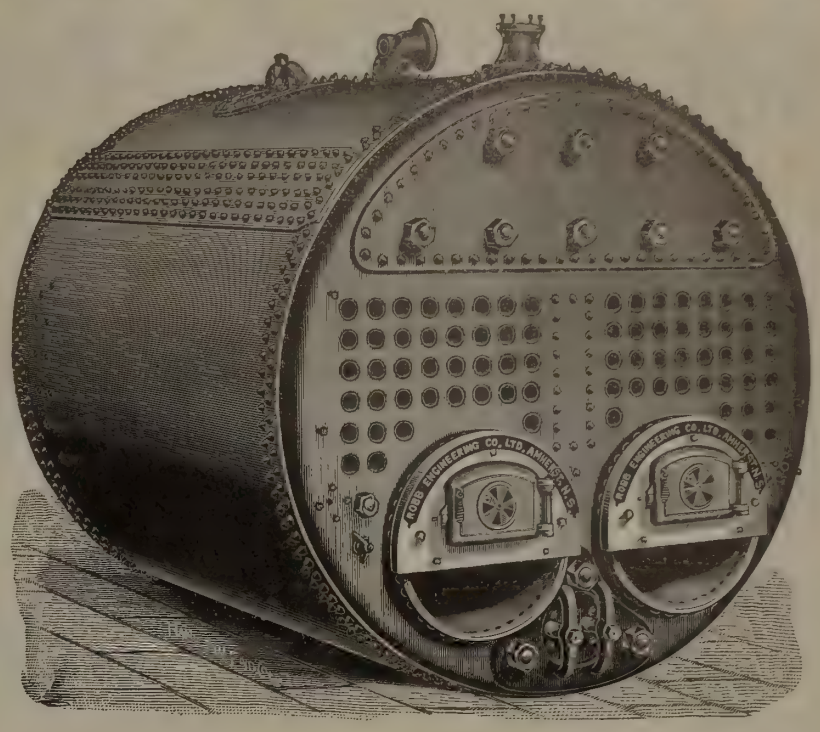
CAMP SUPPLIES...

We make a Specialty of Supplies for Lumber Camps.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS - Cor Front and Scott St., TOROTO

Marine Boilers



We have built a large number of Scotch Marine Boilers similar to the one shown above, and can guarantee a satisfactory job on this class of work.

If you require a Marine Boiler, we shall be pleased to submit specifications and prices.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited,

Amherst, N. S.

ADAM HALL, Peterboro, Ontario, Canada.

MANUFACTURER OF . . . . . **STEEL RANGES**

For Lumbermen's and Railway Camps, Boarding Houses and Hotels.

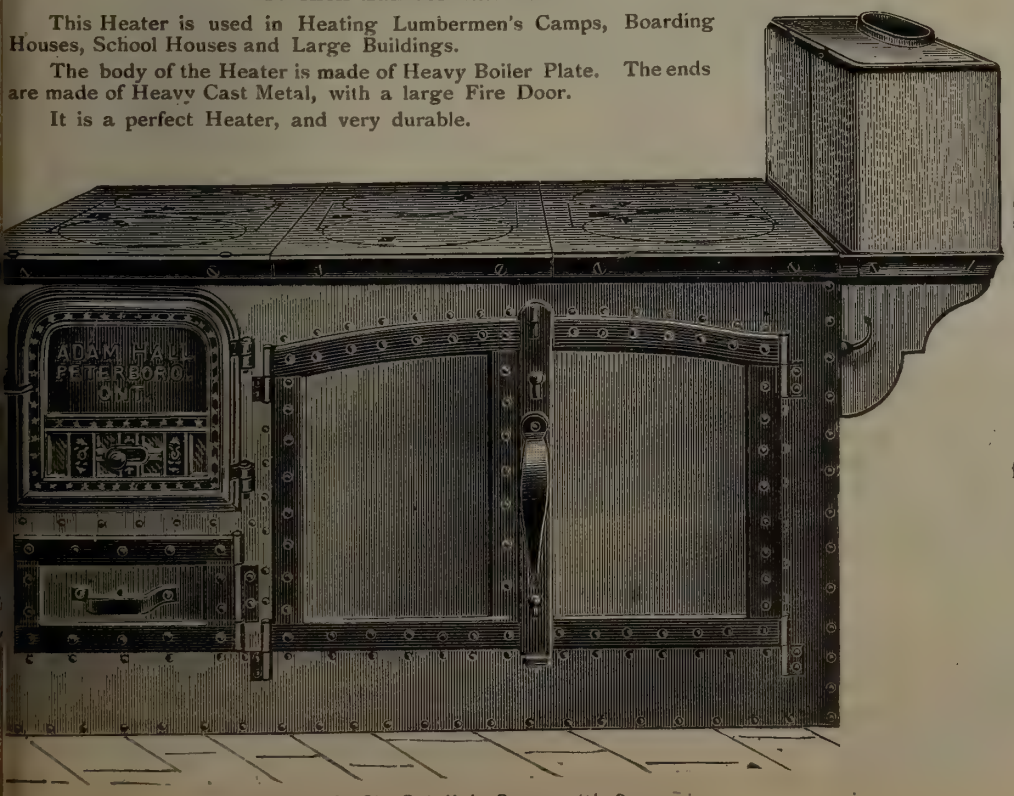
THE LUMBERMAN HEATER.

36 Inch Lumberman Heater.
42 Inch Lumberman Heater.
48 Inch Lumberman Heater.

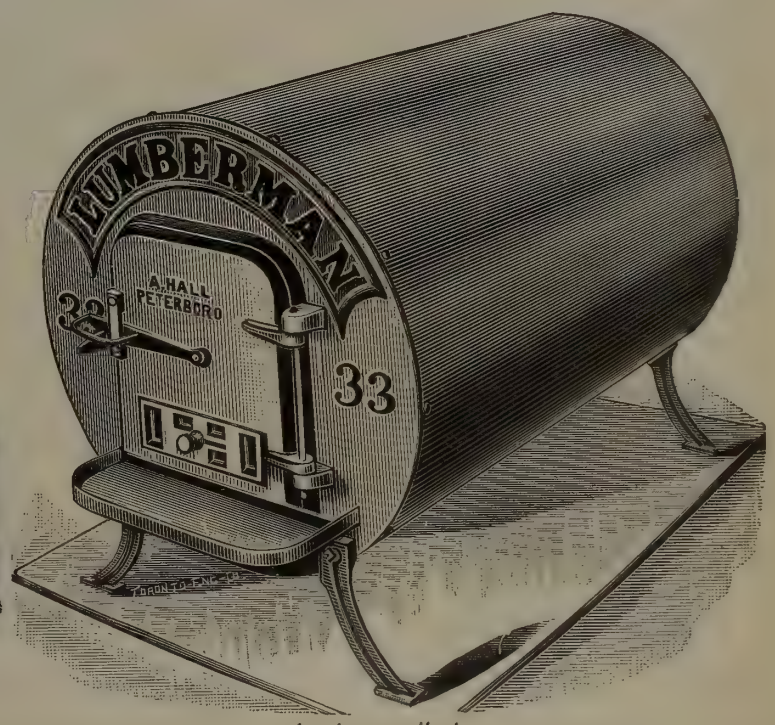
This Heater is used in Heating Lumbermen's Camps, Boarding Houses, School Houses and Large Buildings.

The body of the Heater is made of Heavy Boiler Plate. The ends are made of Heavy Cast Metal, with a large Fire Door.

It is a perfect Heater, and very durable.



Lumbermen's Six Pot Hole Range with Reservoir.



Lumberman Heater.

We have been manufacturing Steel Ranges and Heaters for Lumber Camps for the past Twenty-four Years, and have supplied the wants of nearly all the Lumbermen in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba—they are unexcelled for Baking and Cooking, and are strong and durable.

This No. 10-25 Range with 25 Gallon Copper Reservoir is the one we sell the most of, owing to the convenience of having a supply of hot water at all times. Will cook for 50 to 60 men. Weighs 450 pounds.

Write for Catalogue and Price List.

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Saw-Mill and Shingle Mill Machinery

Easiest and simplest adjustments.

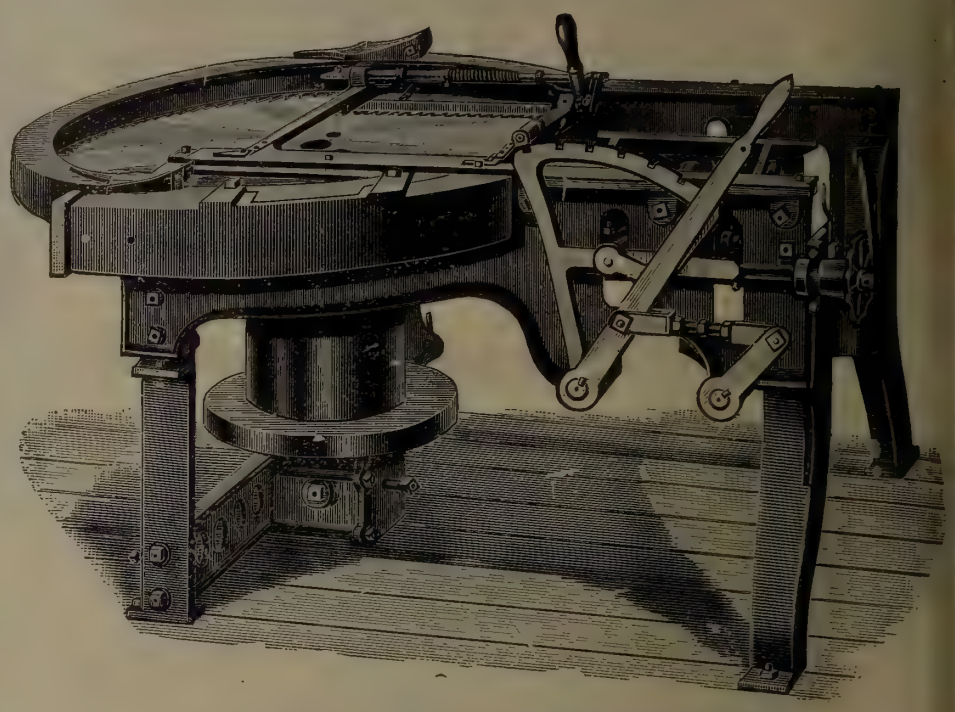
Fitted with 40 inch or 42 inch saws.

The lightest, strongest and easiest running carriage. Made of steel tubing. Takes in a block 18 inches wide and 20 inches long, or longer if ordered.

Will make Shingles, Heading or Box Boards without removal of any parts.

First cut from a Slab makes perfect Heading or Shingle.

I am selling complete outfits at reduced prices. Send for catalogue.



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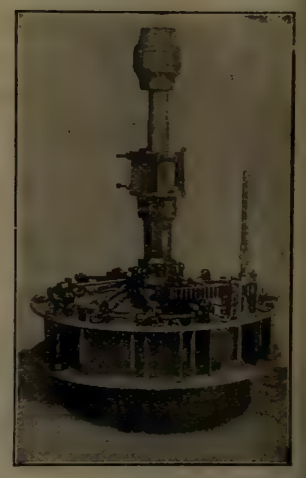
F. J. Drake, BELLEVILLE ONT.

Do You Need a Turbine?

Now is the best possible time for replacing your old, worn-out wheel with a new Turbine that will save Worry, save Time, and make Money for you. If you want a well built wheel, a wheel that will give you steady reliable power every day, a wheel that will save water, a wheel that will last you a lifetime, and that is sold at a reasonable price, then write us for catalogue and prices on the



Standard Leffel and Vulcan Turbines.

They are better developers to-day than ever before, and are growing in popularity, as our order books show.

We have now for distribution our new **SAW** and **SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY CATALOGUES,** with engravings and descriptions of our machines with their latest improvements. We will be glad to send you one on receipt of your address. You cannot buy a better Portable Mill than the "Lane Improved".

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SUCCESSOR TO
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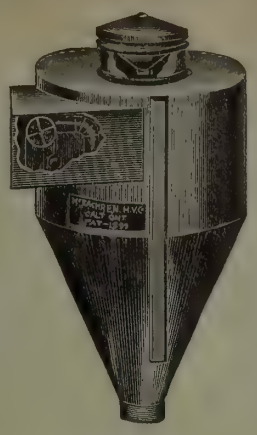

Have your machine room equipped with our **Shavings Exhaust System**. It saves time and money. Our Planing Mill Exhausters and Patent Dust and Shavings Separators are acknowledged by all the leading manufacturers to be the best obtainable. We are fully prepared to enter into contracts to remove refuse from woodworking machines, placing the system in running order and with guararanteed satisfaction.

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MOIST AIR DRY KILNS

are not the dryest subject you can study by any means.

There's money-saving interest in every line of our catalog 139-L. Can we send one?

We have had your kiln in operation only a few months, but so far it has given perfect satisfaction. We find it very simple to operate and it has more than met our requirements, thus far. As the capacity of the kiln is more than our requirements, we run it at a low temperature and our lumber comes out in excellent condition.

Yours very truly,
NEW ORLEANS FURNITURE MFG. CO.

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"ABC"
DETROIT, - - MICH.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. LONDON.

THE STANDARD DRY KILN

THE DRY KILN THAT DOES NOT Disappoint

THE DRY KILN THAT DOES NOT Disappoint

is at its best now with its brick and steel construction and with its ever-successful Moist Air System.

It possesses all the merits necessary to the perfect drying of lumber.

Users say so. Duplicate orders prove it.

Write to-day for our free Catalogue "D," which tells the whole story, with pictures to illustrate it.

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The Morton Moist Air Dry Kiln

There is no other Kiln like the Morton.
Send for Catalogue.

Many say they thought they had good kilns before they bought the Morton, but would be satisfied with nothing else now.

What Constitutes the Best Dry Kiln ?

The one that gives the most universal satisfaction, which, without question, is the **Morton.**

The A. H. Andrews Co.,

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Manufacturers of..... Saws of All Description

A Full line of Mill Supplies, including Rubber and Leather Belting, Babbit Metal, &c., always carried in stock.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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BOOM AND LOGGING **CHAINS** MADE TO ORDER

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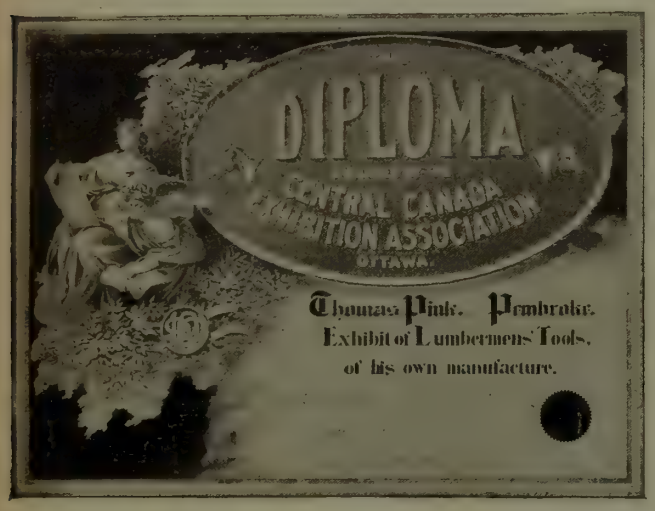

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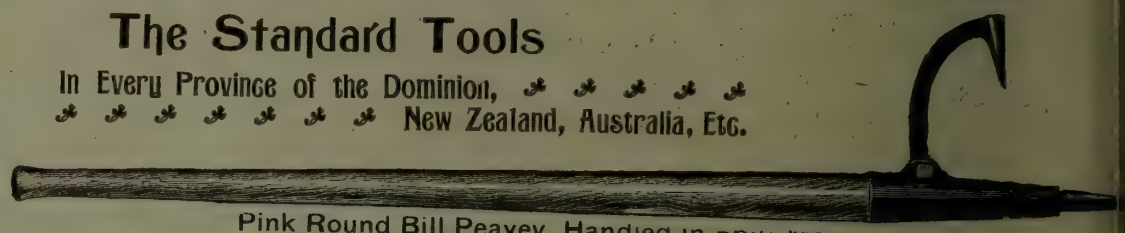
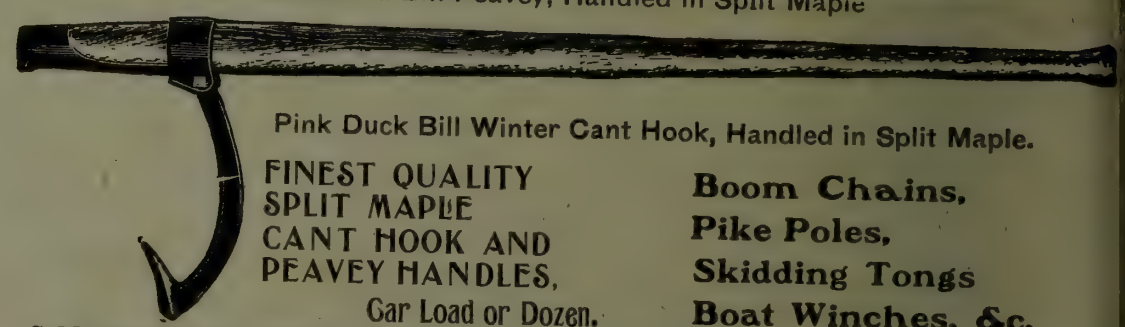
The Standard Tools

In Every Province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, Etc.



Pink Round Bill Peavey, Handled in Split Maple



Pink Duck Bill Winter Cant Hook, Handled in Split Maple.

THOMAS PINK
Pembroke, Ont.

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FINEST QUALITY SPLIT MAPLE CANT HOOK AND PEAVEY HANDLES, Car Load or Dozen.

Boom Chains,
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Skidding Tongs
Boat Winches, &c.

Sold Throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

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SAW MILLS.—Complete equipments, on either the Circular, Band or Gang systems, manufactured, erected and handed over under guarantee to produce a specified output. We have been doing this sort of thing for years.

PULP MILLS.—The most advanced type of Pulp Mill Machinery and Supplies.

MILL SUPPLIES.—Absolutely everything required in manufactories, engine rooms or workshops. We carry extensive lines and can fill orders promptly.

SPECIAL MACHINERY.—No other establishment has the facilities we enjoy for constructing machinery required for special purposes.

Your inquiries are requested.
Estimates prepared on application.

We make liberal allowances for old machinery replaced by our modern plants

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Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 11. | TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1902 | TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

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NOT AFFECTED BY DAMPNESS
MOST DURABLE.
THE BEST FOR MAIN DRIVES.

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THE OTTAWA SAW CO. LIMITED
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SANVIK SWEDISH STEEL
BAND, GANG AND CIRCULAR SAWS
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There is No Belt Made
That will wear longer, need less repairs, is cut out of better stock, or better able to stand hard work on high speed machinery than the belts made by . . . . .
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Tents and Tarpaulins made of our special non-absorbent duck. Overalls, Top Shirts, Driving Pants, Shoes and Hats, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, etc.
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All our Belting stamped with above trade mark.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
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Lumbermen's Tents, Waterproof Horse and Wagon Covers, Feed Bags, Coal Bags and Waterproof Clothing
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Specially recommended and guaranteed for Saw and Pulp Mills, Gasoline and Steam Engines, Dynamos, etc.
A trial order solicited.
J.T. WING'S HIGH SPEED GRAPHITE METAL, DETROIT, MICH
NOTHING USELESS PUT IN. NOTHING USEFUL LEFT OUT.

"ROSSENDALE" M. A. Y. WOVEN BELTING
Twice strength of leather. . . More durable. . . 30 per cent. cheaper. . . Largest stock in Canada.
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UNEXCELLED
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New and Modern Saw Mills and Machinery for same

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WE ALSO BUILD

Pulp Mill Machinery,
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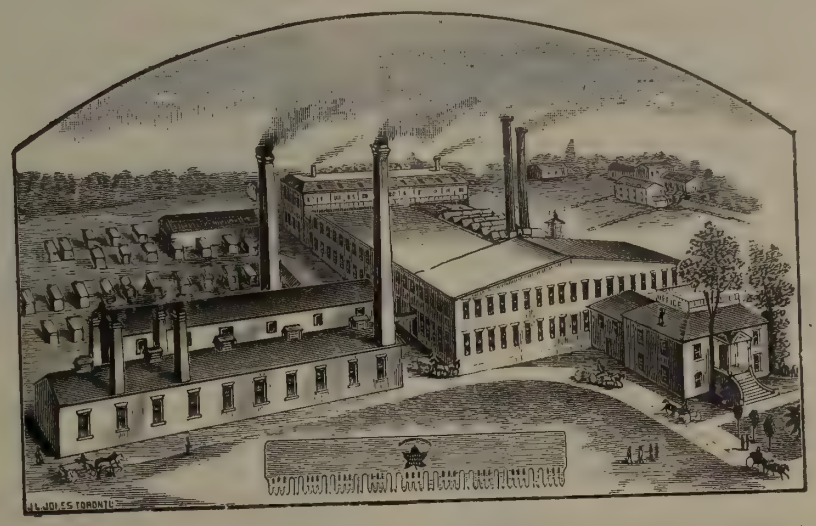

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GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor **Save Gumming**
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This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

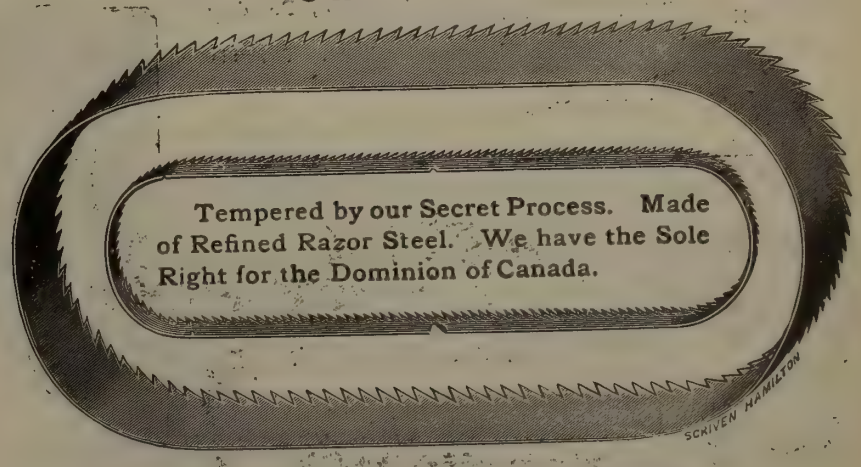
MANUFACTURED BY

SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. **On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.**

We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.


Tempered by our Secret Process. Made of Refined Razor Steel. We have the Sole Right for the Dominion of Canada.
SCRIVEN HAMILTON

We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Swedish Steel imported direct, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

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The largest manufacturers of Files in the World. For sale by all prominent Dealers

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MACHINE KNIVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR **Woodworking Machines**

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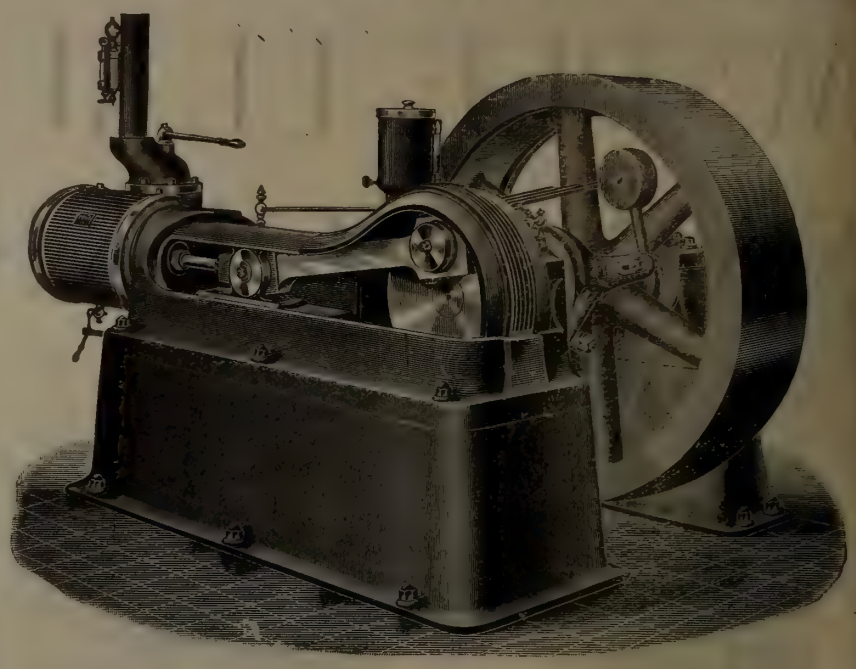
WHOLESALE GROCERS - Cor Front and Scott St., TORONTO

A Good Record



A Customer says :—

"Your engine has been running day and night for over three years (equal to seven years regular work) and during that time we have never lost a minute through any defect in the engine and have never expended a dollar in repairs. It is still running noiselessly and without vibration."

Robb Engineering Co., Limited,

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ADAM HALL, Peterboro, Ontario, Canada.

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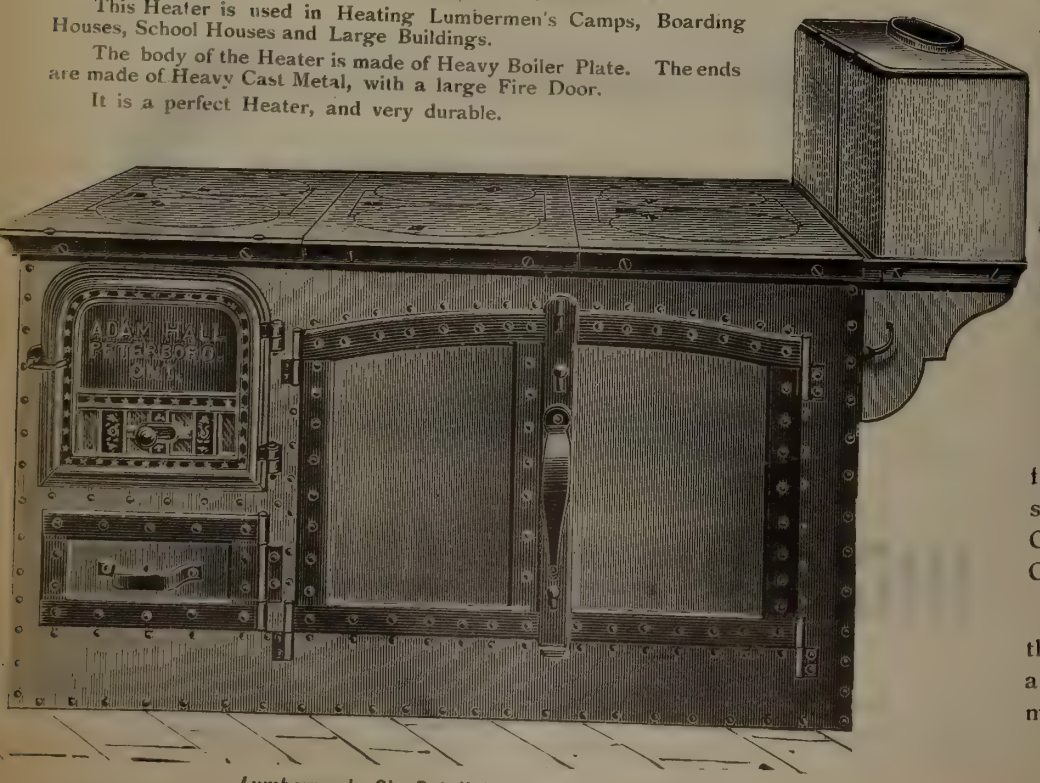
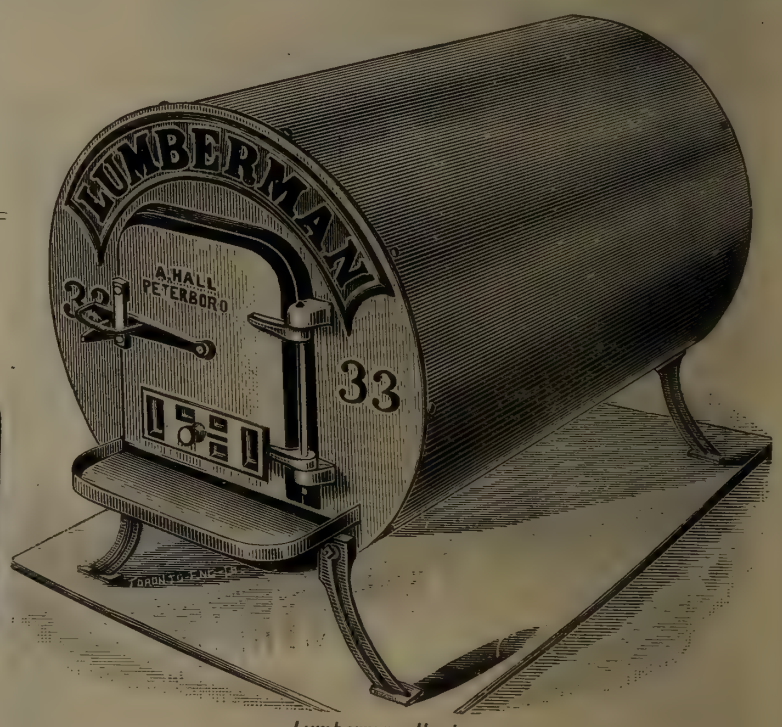


Lumbermen's Six Pot Hole Range with Reservoir.



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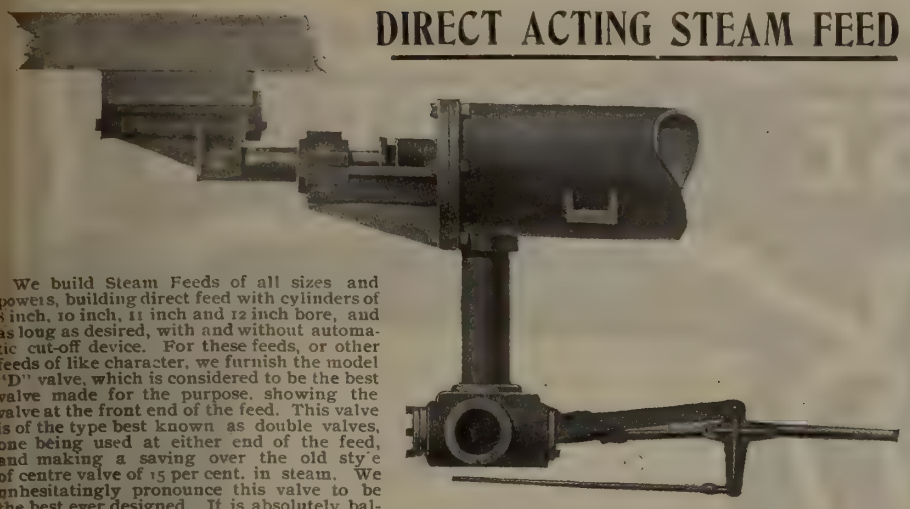
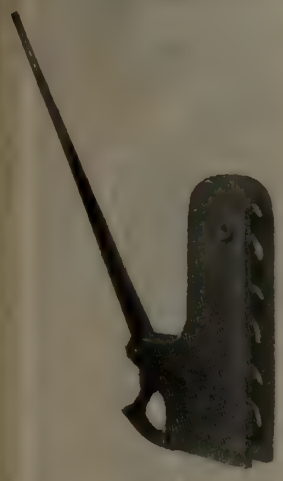
Write for Catalogue and Price List.

DIRECT ACTING STEAM FEED



We build Steam Feeds of all sizes and powers, building direct feed with cylinders of 8 inch, 10 inch, 11 inch and 12 inch bore, and as long as desired, with and without automatic cut-off device. For these feeds, or other feeds of like character, we furnish the model "D" valve, which is considered to be the best valve made for the purpose, showing the valve at the front end of the feed. This valve is of the type best known as double valves, one being used at either end of the feed, and making a saving over the old style of centre valve of 15 per cent. in steam. We unhesitatingly pronounce this valve to be the best ever designed. It is absolutely balanced, does not stick or kick, has larger steam openings than any other valve made for corresponding sizes of pipe, is economical in the use of steam, and handles the largest and longest feeds, under any pressure, with perfect ease and accuracy. We have also designed a new style of stuffing box which is a great saving in packing, and has an outer support, and is fitted with an oil well, filled with felt or waste which keeps the piston thoroughly lubricated.

Improved Double-Tooth or Boss Dogs



The accompanying cuts fully illustrate our Improved Double-Tooth Dogs with inserted teeth, making the teeth themselves of the finest tool steel. This allows them to be drawn to a slender point that will penetrate without crowding the log or board away from the carriage. The teeth in case of bending or breaking can be replaced in a few moments, and without having to take the whole dog case apart — an operation requiring an hour or more.

These Double-Tooth Dogs are controlled by a wrought iron lever that can be bent to suit the operator, and this lever is held by a spring, positively in or out, so that there is no danger of the Dogs pushing out toward the saw. This method of holding the dogs has the merit of being permanent, the ordinary light pawls and connections commonly furnished for this purpose generally lasting but for a few days. Our latest improved carriages are fitted with these dogs.

PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

THE E. LONG MFG. CO., Orillia, Ont.

"DURHAM"

is the Name of the

BEST RUBBER BELT

We Guarantee Satisfaction Under Hardest Kind of Work

If you use Belts, Hose or Packings we KNOW we can INTEREST YOU.

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LIMITED

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High Grade Lumbermen's Tools

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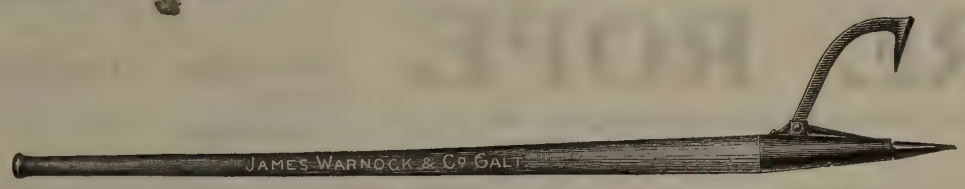

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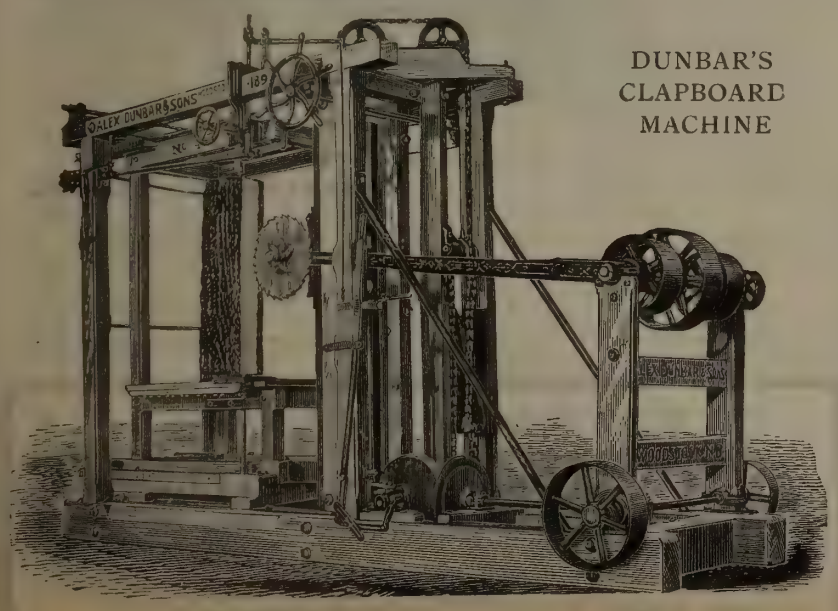

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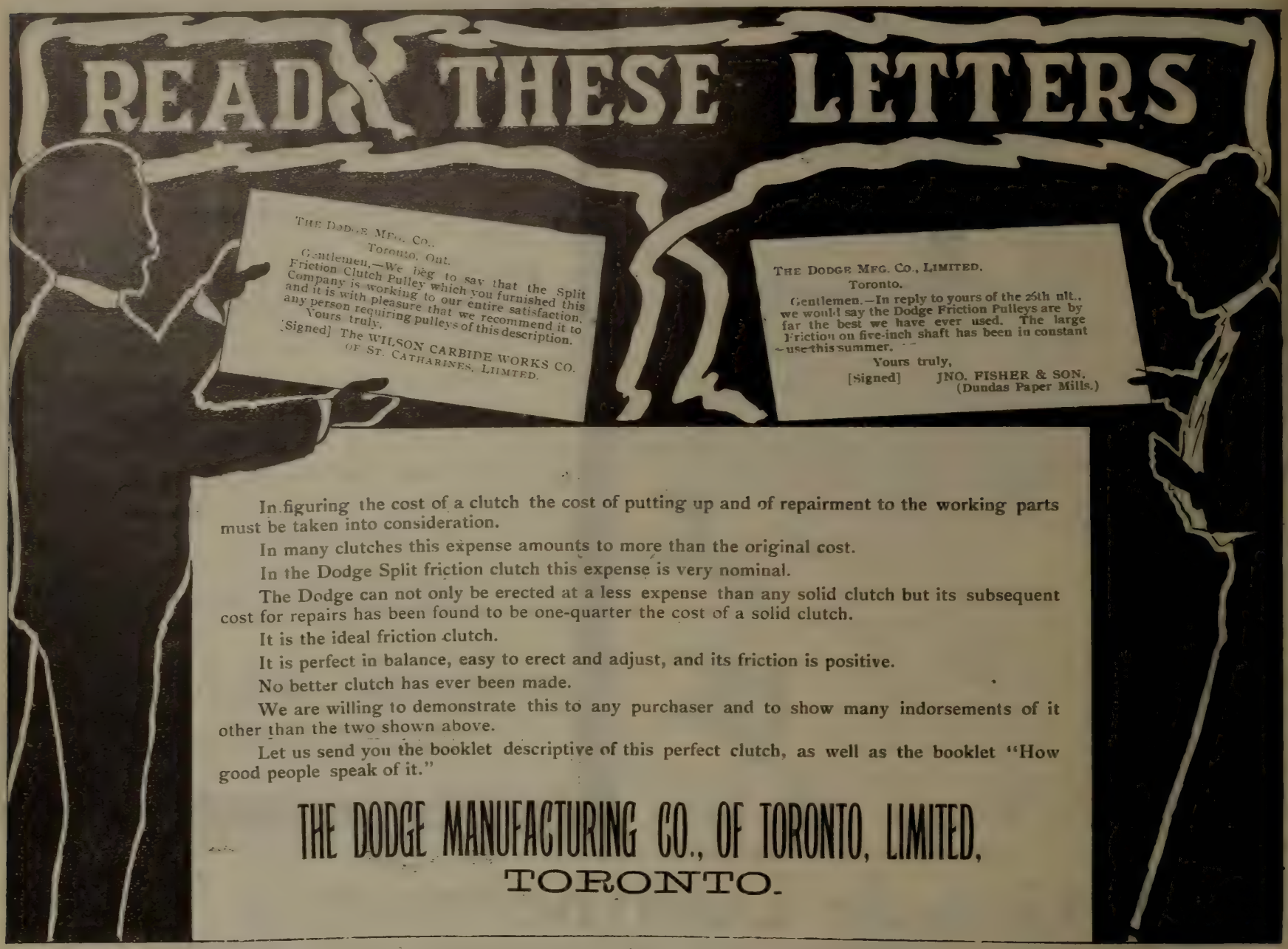
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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NUMBER 11.

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1902

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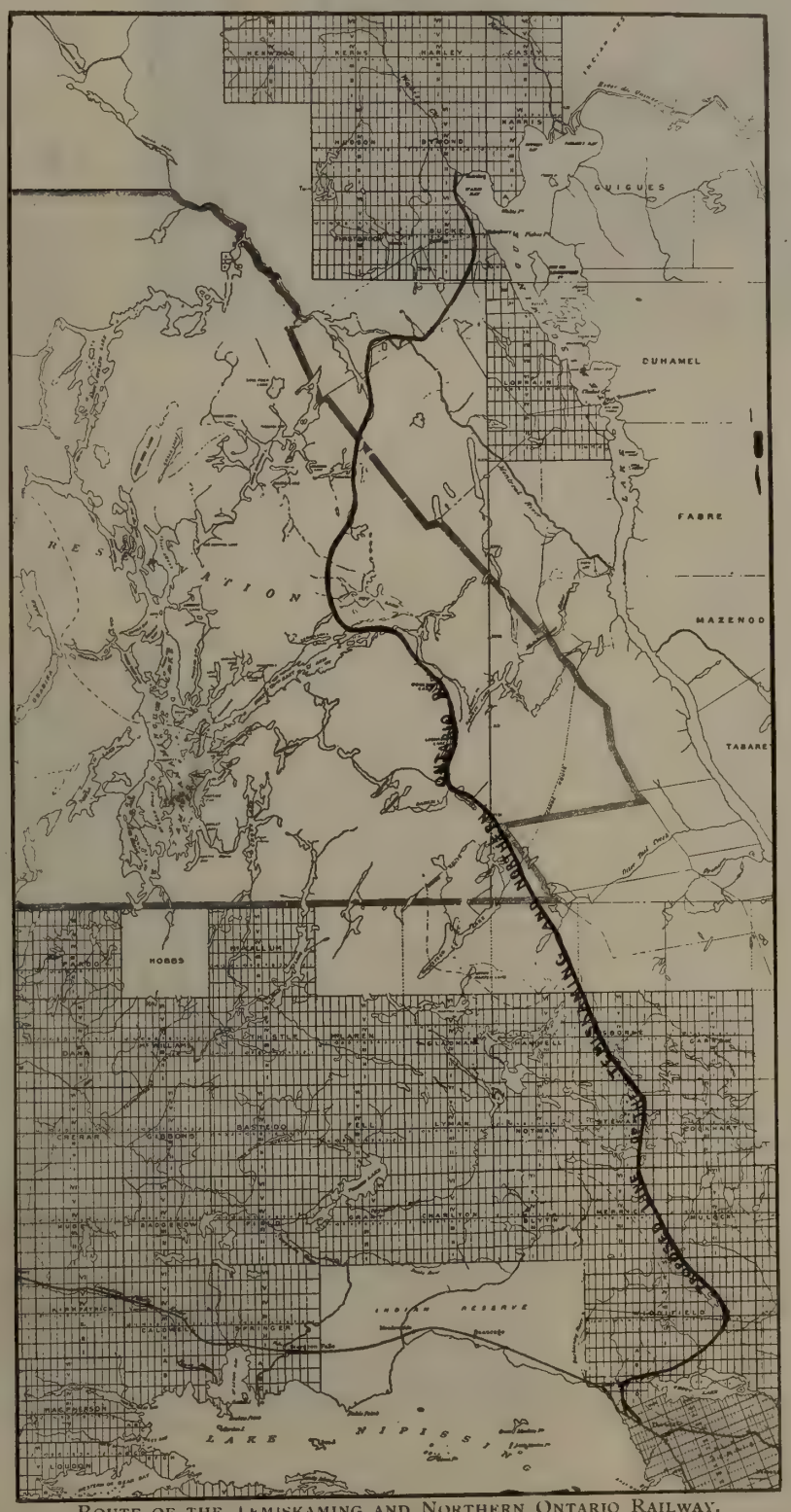
THE TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY.

Within the past month the Commission appointed by the Ontario Government has awarded the contract for the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, an undertaking of great interest to lumbermen and to the public generally. The successful tenderer is Mr. A. R. Macdonell, of Glengarry, who has been engaged in railway construction for a number of years. The portion of the road now placed under contract will extend from North Bay to New Liskeard, a point on Lake Temiskaming distant about 110 miles. The contract is for clearing the right of way, bridging, grading, ballasting and track-laying. It does not include the building of a telegraph line nor the erection of stations. The Commission will furnish the steel rails, which will be 80 pounds to the yard, the fastenings for the same and the steel superstructure for the bridge over the Montreal river. The timber along the right of way is to be manufactured by the contractor into ties, culvert timber, fence posts and telegraph poles, but as there will not be sufficient timber along the right of way for this purpose, a separate contract will be entered into for probably 200,000 ties, which will be sufficient for the first 60 miles of road which are to be completed by the end of next year.

For almost the entire distance the road will pass through an essentially white pine forest, practically none of which has been placed under license. In addition to white pine, however, there is a considerable quantity of spruce, balsam and hardwoods, the latter chiefly birch and maple. About 40 miles from its southern terminus the road will enter the Temagami forest reserve, passing directly through the reserve and reaching what is known as the Temiskaming Land Settlement. Recently there has been a very rapid settlement of this region, until the surveyed land is now largely taken up. The timber in the Temiskaming settlement is varied in character, although spruce predominates. It provides the chief source of revenue for settlers while clearing their lands. It is estimated that the settlers in this district last year disposed of spruce, tamarac and cedar to the value of $80,000. The E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, is reported to have purchased 14,000 cords of pulp wood at an average value of $2.25 per cord, the other timber going principally to J. R. Booth. This was apart entirely from the operations of lumbermen in the vicinity. It may be explained that two or three townships in the Temiskaming district are under timber license to Ottawa Valley lumbermen, who have operated thereon for some years past.



ROUTE OF THE TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY.

Eventually, of course, the road will be extended beyond the height of land, where the great spruce territory is reached. A preliminary report by T. B. Speight's surveying party states that in the country between Lake Temiskaming and the Abitibi river spruce and poplar were found in abundance. A few miles north of the Black river, north of the height of land, a clay belt was met with, the timber on which was chiefly spruce and poplar, averaging 12 to 14 inches in diameter, but many of the poplars were 20 inches. Balsam, balm of gilead, and white birch were also found in some quantity.

The Commission is understood to be considering the relative advantages of operating the railway by electricity and by steam. It is claimed that, in view of the danger of forest fires resulting from locomotives, the government should adopt electricity. Persons who are familiar with the territory through which the road will pass doubt the practicability of the employment of electricity and state that the location of the road is not the most advantageous for operotion in this manner, as it would be necessary to transmit the power a considerable distance. There is no doubt but that every precaution should and will be taken to protect the forests from fire. South of the Land Settlement timber limits extending back five miles from the shore of Lake Temiskaming have been operated for many years, and some of these limits recently changed hands at large figures.

To what extent forest fires are caused by steam locomotives is a debatable question. It is contended in some quarters that steam locomotives carefully screened and kept in proper condition afford little danger of fire. The Canada Atlantic Railway, for isntance, runs two hundred miles through a heavily wooded country, and we are informed that during the last six or seven years no fires of any consequence have been attributed to the railway.

A protection which will doubtless be taken with the new line is the clearing of land on each side of the railway for a distance of about 200 feet. The employment of fire rangers should also be resorted to, and as for some distance the road will pass through the Temagami reserve, which is well patrolled by a staff of fire rangers, we have an assurance that the matter of protection from fire will receive that consideration which it deserves.

The Wiarton Lumber Company are rebuilding their mill at Barrow Bay, Ont., which was recently destroyed by fire.

LOGGING METHODS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The methods employed in logging operations in British Columbia differ in many respects from those in vogue in Eastern Canada. While horses are employed almost exclusively in the east for hauling the logs in the woods, in British Columbia steam engines perform this duty to a large extent. By request, we give some particulars regarding the logging engines used for this purpose.

10 x 12 DOUBLE DRUM LOGGING ENGINE AS USED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

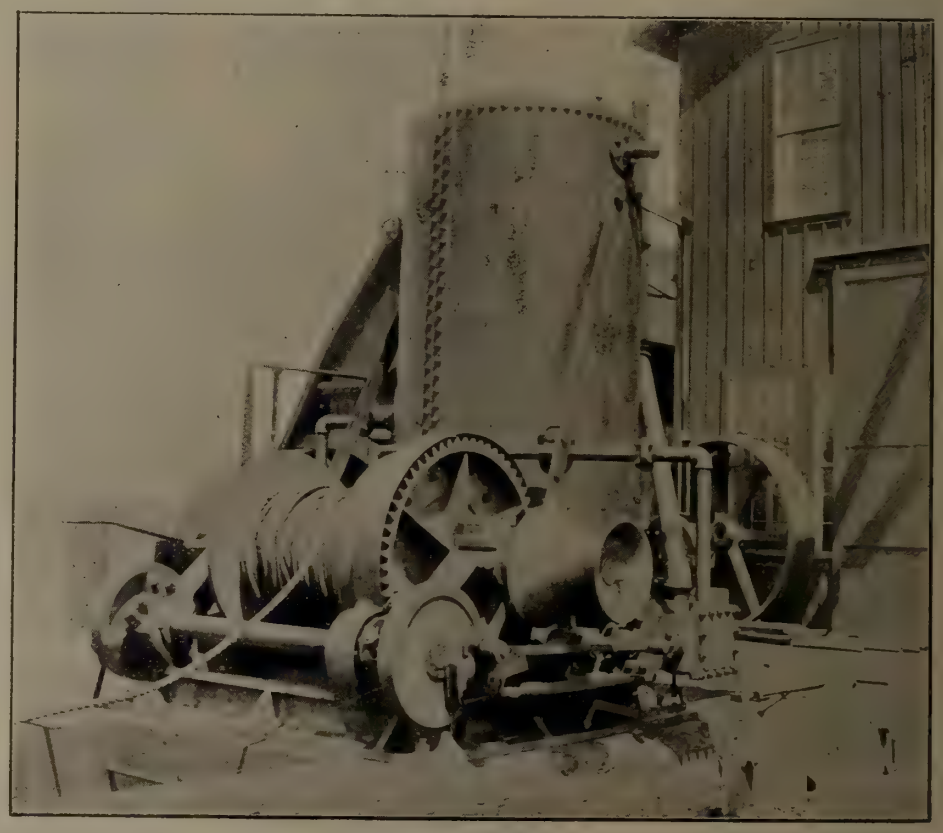
The logging engines which are generally used in British Columbia are operated by steam, and are fastened on to a big sleigh moved about in the woods wherever required under their own steam.

There are two kinds of logging engines. One is called the yarding engine, which is generally put on the main skid road and hauls the trees and logs as they are cut from the bush out onto the main road. The engine hauls the logs out of the woods without making any road for them. For yarding it is customary to use a single drum engine having about 7x10 cylinders, the cylinder usually making six revolutions for one of the drum. In yarding it is not considered advantageous to haul more than 600 feet; it is found to be more profitable to keep the roads up close to the main road.

The engine is bolted on to a sleigh, made of two runners about 18 inches x 24 inches, usually 30 feet long. It is moved through the woods by running out the rope and fastening it to a tree and thus hauling itself up. The 7x 10 engine is worth about $1,500; 7/8 wire rope is worth about 15 cents per foot, and the blocks are worth about $20 each.

The other engine is called a road engine and is used for hauling the logs on the main skid road down to the water. It is usually much larger than the yarding engine, with two drums instead of one. The second drum is for the haul back. There is a block made fast at the back end of the haul, one-half inch rope being run through it, and when the load is at the landing the top drum is put in motion and the main line is taken back to the woods. The line used is usually of one inch. An engine of this kind will haul a distance of one mile very satisfactory, but it is doubtful whether it is profitable to haul a longer distance. This engine is capable of hauling 10,000 feet of logs at a time. The price of the road engine varies according to the weight and size from $2,200 to $3,000.

The timber in British Columbia being so heavy and large, difficulty was found at first in getting the engine stong enough, and consequently the operators who first started to use them had considerable trouble on account of breakages. The manufacturers have since studied the difficulties which were experienced by the loggers, and the machines are now giving splendid satisfaction, and taking the place of horses almost altogether.



9 x 10 SINGLE DRUM LOGGING ENGINE AS USED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Logging engines are manufactured by several Canadian firms, including the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterboro, Ont., and the Albion Iron Works Company, of Vancouver, B.C. In sending use the photographs from which the accompanying illustrations were made the Albion Iron Works Company say :

"We are manufacturing here at the present time a 10" x 12" double cylinder log hauler with main haul drum and haul back drum; this machine is specially built for roading purposes and contains one mile of 1-inch cable. We are also manufacturing two yarding engines — one double drum 9" x 10" cylinders, the other single drum 9 x 10" cylinders; these machines are capable of handling from half to three-quarters of a mile of 7/8 inch cable. The single drum machine is worth $1,650; the double drum 9" x 10" $2,300, and the double drum 10" x 12" roading engine $3,000."

THE VICTORIA LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S METHODS.

Modern methods of logging are employed by the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Chemainus, B.C., the following particulars of which will doubtless be of interest.

Having purchased from Henry Croft and his associates the small mill and mill site then at Chemainus, soon after the Esquima't & Nanaimo railway land grant was made, the Chemainus Lumber & Manufacturing Company entered into negotiations with the E. & N. Ry. Co. for the purchase of all the timber lands contained in their grant. Numerous parties of expert cruisers were at once put in the field, and the E. & N. railway lands from the Koksilah river on the south to the 50th parallel on the north, were thoroughly cruised, and all the lands suitable for logging and containing timber were selected, and purchased by the company. These lands were not taken up in sections or blocks, but the lines were run just around the timber, taking in no land but what was suitable for logging. The result of such thorough cruising, and the manner in which the lands were selected, is that this company now own one hundred and sixteen thousand acres of the best tim-

ber lands on the Island. This timber lies along the Koksilah and Cowichan rivers, Chemainus river, Nanaimo river, Cameron lake, Comox lake, Campbell river, and other streams and waterways.

A large body of the timber lies adjacent to Chemainus, and into this tract the company have built a standard gauge, well ballasted road, extending from the head of Horse Shoe bay, in a northwesterly direction. This road is about nine miles long, and is now abreast of Ladysmith, and will be extended as the timber becomes cut off. The company do their own logging, and have a large and up-to-date plant in the woods, their power consisting of 12 large donkey engines, two geared locomotives, and one direct connected locomotive on their main line.

In the camps of the V. L. & M. Co. can be seen the latest methods of logging with steam power. Their method is as follows: A cruiser goes out through the woods, noting the lay of the land, the quality of the timber, and how it will have to come out. The cruiser is followed by an engineer, who runs the lines through the timber, taking elevations, etc.; when a suitable route is found the main line is surveyed, graded, and track laid. This main line is built for a distance of two or three miles up into the timber, and from it spurs are built from either side, reaching from the main line to the boundary of the company's land on either side. Where the grades on these spurs permit, the logs are handled on cars down to the main line, in which case landings are built at intervals along the spurs. The tops of these landings are just level with the bunks on the logging trucks. As soon as the spurs are graded, and while the rails are being laid and the landings built, the fallers come in, falling the timber that is to come in over that spur. These are followed by the buckers, who cut the fallen trees up into logs of suitable lengths, then the swampers clear out and get everything ready for hauling. When the landing is completed one of the large donkey engines is brought and placed on one end of the landing securely anchored to convenient trees or stumps; the end of the steel wire rope is taken by a line horse, hauled into the woods, one end of the rope is attached to the log, the signal is given and the log is hauled onto the landing, where it is taken in charge by the loaders, who, using the donkey engine, load it onto the cars. This operation is repeated over and over, until perhaps a radius of 500 or 600 feet is cleared of logs around the landing.

In some cases the lay of the land will not permit of the engines on the landing reaching out far enough to pick up all the timber laying adjacent to the landing, in which case skid roads are built out into the timber, reaching from the landing for perhaps 2,000 to 5,000 feet. At the end of this skid road an engine is stationed, which hauls the logs onto the skid road; the end of the rope attached to the engine on the landing is hauled out to the end of the skid road by means of a haul back line, the rope is atttached to the logs hauled in by the yarding donkey, which are made up into a turn of 10 or 15 logs, coupled together by dogs, a signal is given, and the engine on the landing hauls the logs in on to the landing, where they are loaded onto the cars.

In event of the grade on the spur being too steep for the operation of cars, another system, called "trailing," is used. The ties in the middle of the track are covered with two inch plank, side pieces of 6x6 are placed just inside of each rail, donkey engines are placed at intervals along the road; they haul the logs out of the woods to alongside the road, a geared locomotive starting at the far end of the road takes charge of the logs, which are rolled into the centre of the track, dogged together, and hauled along on the plank between the rails; as the engine passes each donkey the logs they have ready are rolled into the track and attached to the turn; these are finally dragged down to a landing on the main road, where they are loaded onto cars.

The company are using a 25 ton "Climax" geared locomtive, trailing over about two miles of road, which runs up and along the side of Mount Brenton.

For collecting the loaded cars from the different landings, spotting the empties, and making up trains, they use a 40 ton "Shay" engine; when this engine has the train made up it is taken in charge by a 60 ton consolidated, eight driver, locomotive, and hauled down to the unloading wharf at the head of Horse Shoe bay, where by means of a crane and a donkey engine the logs are quickly unloaded into the salt water, and are later taken over to the mill. The company employ from 80 to 120 men in the woods, and run their camps all the year around.

The loading of lumber is also done by modern appliances. After the lumber comes from the mill, that which is intended for the different vessels then loading is placed opposite their berths on the dock. The loading of the vessels is done by The Victoria & Vancouver Stevedoring and Contracting Co., Ltd. Most of the loading is done by steam power. A donkey engine on a scow being fastened alongside the vessel, a wire fall is run from the donkey down into the ship's hold, through one of the hatches, whence it is taken out through the ports onto the deck. A chute is laid from the edge of the dock to the ports. The lumber is built into small piles, called loads, on the dock, the wire fall is attached, and it is hauled into the hold of the vessel by means of the donkey engine. The lumber is then stowed solidly into the vessel by expert lumbermen, who have probably spent the best part of their lives working at the stowing of vessels with lumber cargoes. From 30 to 50 men are constantly employed loading vessels at Chemainus.

DRYING BEECH LUMBER.

A subscriber desires to learn of a satisfactory method of drying beech lumber with the least amount of checking. We would be glad to hear from persons who have had any experience in the drying of this class of lumber and to receive suggestions as to the best method. It has been suggested that the crossers upon which the lumber is piled be placed right at the end of the board, but we are not certain that this would prevent checking.

RULES FOR MEASURING LOGS.

We have been asked to give some information as to the customary methods of measuring saw-logs. There are in this country and the United States two recognized rules, known as Scribner's and Doyle's. Scribner's rule is not used very largely, the one in common use being Doyle's, which has been adopted as the standard rule by the Ontario government. The calculation of Doyle's rule is as follows: From the mean diameter of the log inside the bark subtract 4; square one-fourth of the remainder and multiply the product by the length of the log in feet. The result will be the number of feet board measure.

Scribner's rule is made up according to diagrams. On small logs it gives a greater quantity and on large logs a smaller quantity than Doyle's rule. On logs averaging 100 feet per log it is calculated to allow 15 feet per log more than Doyle's rule.

Taking a 16-foot log, it will be found that Scribner's rule gives more than Doyle's on logs up to 28 inches in diameter, and that Doyle's rule gives the greater quantity on logs of larger size. In the case of very large logs the difference between the two rules is considerable, being 208 feet on a log 16 feet long and 4 feet in diameter.

In addition to Scribner's and Doyle's, there are several other rules used to some extent, one being a combination of the above two rules.

The following table shows the contents of a 16 ft. log, as given by Doyle's, Scribner's and the Combined log scales used in different sections of the United States and Canada, showing wherein they differ:

Diameter in Inches.	Doyle Scale.	Scribner Scale.	Combined Doyle and Scribner Scale.	
8	16	25	16	Doyle Scale
9	25	36	25	
10	36	49	36	
11	49	64	49	
12	64	79	64	
13	81	97	81	
14	100	114	100	
15	121	142	121	
16	144	159	144	
17	169	185	169	
18	196	213	196	
19	225	240	225	
20	256	280	256	
21	289	304	289	
22	324	334	324	
23	359	377	359	
24	400	404	400	
25	441	459	441	
26	484	500	484	
27	530	548	530	
28	576	582	576	
29	625	609	609	Scribner Scale
30	676	657	657	
31	729	710	710	
32	784	736	736	
33	841	784	784	
34	900	800	800	
35	961	876	876	
36	1024	923	923	
37	1089	1029	1029	
38	1156	1068	1068	
39	1225	1120	1120	
40	1296	1204	1204	
41	1369	1272	1272	
42	1444	1343	1343	
43	1521	1396	1396	
44	1600	1480	1480	
45	1681	1518	1518	
46	1764	1587	1587	
47	1849	1656	1656	
48	1936	1728	1728	

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the umber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information in which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is in dispensa ble for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

THE EXPORT OF PULP WOOD.

THE proposition of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that the Dominion Government should impose an export duty on pulp wood, to which we referred in last issue, is not regarded with favor by Mr. Edwin F. Bishop, who on another page takes up the cudgels against such legislation. It may be that Mr. Bishop is an out-and-out free-trader, but we are inclined to the opinion that his opposition to the export duty on pulp wood has been engendered in part at least by his company's possession of a considerable tract of spruce timber land held in fee simple and thus exempt from the Ontario government regulation prohibiting the export of pulp wood. Recent contracts placed with his company to supply pulp wood for American mills may also have strengthened his views on the subject. Mr. Bishop makes out a fairly good case, but he can scarcely hope to succeed in changing the existing public sentiment in favor of having our raw material manufactured at home.

Mr. Bishop quotes us as saying, as the opinion of an authority, that 60 to 65 per cent. of the pulp manufactured in the United States is made from timber grown in Canada, whereas our statement was that 60 to 65 per cent. of the pulp used to manufacture paper in the United States was from Canadian-grown timber. Thus both Canadian pulp wood and pulp shipped to the United States would be included in the calculation. But if the quantity should be less than estimated above, it is nevertheless much too large to admit of the proper development of the pulp and paper industry of this country. It is certain that a vast quantity of pulp wood is shipped to the United States from patented lands of which no record is kept, while it is known that the export from Crown lands in Ontario was increasing rapidly up to the time that prohibitory legislation was enacted. It may be, as claimed, that not a single pulp mill in the United States nepends entirely upon Canada for its supply of wood, yet mills located at Port Huron, Niagara Falls, Ticonderoga, Glen Falls, Watertown, and other points obtain a very large percentage of their supply from this country.

The prediction of Mr. Bishop that the United States people will utilize other material for the production of pulp is not a new idea, as experiments looking to that end have been conducted for some years past, with the result that no substitute has yet been found which will take the place of spruce in the manufacture of mechanical pulp, nor have the investigations given any promise in that direction.

Mr. Bishop seems to fear that the imposition of a duty on pulp wood might widen the breach between Canada and the United States and result disastrously to Canada. Last year the United States exported to Great Britain, Germany, South America and other countries, paper to the value of $4,998,333. No doubt much of this paper was manufactured from Canadian pulp wood. Are we to continue to build up the export of the United States by furnishing the raw material for their industries? Looking beyond the pulp and paper trade, it will be found that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, Canada purchased from the United States goods to the value of $119,306,000, while her exports to the United States for the same period were only $70,306,000. The balance of trade, however, according to Hon. John Charlton, who is by no means a protectionist, was more heavily in favor of the United States than would be indicated by the figures, for cutting out the commodities that simply pass through Canada and taking into account only those imported from the United States for cousumption, and on the other hand omitting coin, bullion, gold dust, etc., and considering only the exports of other Canadian products to the United States, the balance in favor of the latter country in the year mentioned was over $70,000,000.

Many people appear to forget that there are markets for Canadian products outside of the United States. Great Britain is a large consumer of pulp and paper and each year our exports to that country are increasing. The visit to this country of Mr. Harmsworth with a view to locating extensive pulp and paper mills is an indication of the possible expansion of trade in that direction. It is also significant that the Chicoutimi Pulp Company have entered into a contract with Edward Lloyd, Limited, of London, England, to supply about thirty thousand tons of dry pulp per annum for the next six years.

Mr. Bishop enters a plea for the settler. It is true that the sale of pulp wood is now a very desirable means of revenue while the land is being cleared. The assumption that there would be no market for pulp wood if an export duty were imposed is surely based on a misconception. The prohibition of the export of pulp wood would doubtless result in the erection of new mills in Canada which would bring competition in the buying of the wood. Look at the results which followed the prohibition of the export of saw logs. There was, if anything, an appreciation in the value of timber; mills that had been idle for years were rebuilt and put into commission; others were removed from Michigan to Ontario; the population of the lumbering settlements was greatly increased, and the country was in many ways immensely benefitted. A like condition would no doubt follow an embargo on pulp wood, although it could scarcely be expected that the transformation would be so rapid and complete.

The natural facilities of Canada are so favorable to the manufacture of pulp and paper that no opportunity should be lost to secure for the country all the benefit resulting from the development of such an industry. From St. John, N. B., to the Lake of the Woods, and even in British Columbia, there are numerous water powers splendidly adapted for pulp mills, while the quantity of spruce timber is admitted to be much greater than is possessed by any other country in the world. Then should we not take full advantage of our national heritage by prohibiting the export of pulp timber? Legislation placing an absolute embargo on its export, such as now applies to the Crown lands of Ontario and British Columbia, is to our mind the ideal condition.

Essentially this is not a tariff question, but it becomes so from the fact that the export of wood from private lands cannot be prevented except by the imposition of a prohibitory tax by the Dominion Government. Such a duty would surely eventually prove to be in the interests of the country. Mr. Bishop's statement that Canada is a "notoriously unsafe country" in which to invest capital owing to revolutionary tariff changes is not well founded. How does he account for the recent purchase of extensive areas of timber lands in this country by the International Paper Company, Burgess Sulphite Pulp Company, Stetson, Cutler & Company and other United States corporations?

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES.

THE announcement that the Canadian Government had concluded arrangements for a direct steamship service between Canada and South Africa was received with great satisfaction by the business men of this country. The eighteenth of October marked thesailing, from Montreal, of the first vessel under this agreement. The "Melville" is announced as the second steamer and will leave Montreal on November 18th, her capacity being 4,391 tons. During the winter months there will be monthly sailings from St. John and Halifax. The export trade of Canada has doubtless suffered in the past from lack of direct steamship communication, and now that this has been provided with South Africa we may expect to greatly increase our exports to that country.

The reports of the Commissioners sent to investigate the trade openings in South Africa emphasize the enormous opportunities for trade in many different lines, not the least important of which is lumber and wood goods. If Canada is to obtain her proper share of the trade it will be necessary to adopt modern methods that will compare with those of older countries. It has been suggested that three or four firms might join hands in sending a representative to exploit the field.

As affecting our export trade, the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence river is an important step. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has announced that it is proposed to make such improvements as will place Canada in a position to compete successfully with other countries and result in a reduction of the existing high rates of insurance charged on vessels from St. Lawrence ports. A proposition has been made by a Montreal company to light the channel of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec by electricity. That this would be of inestimable value is indicated by references to the subject which have been made from time to time by the Marine' Underwriters Association, the Montreal Board of Trade, and other influential bodies.

RETENTION OF BRITISH TRADE.

THE lumber trade is prosperous. This prosperity is not of the spasmodic kind, but is the result of a gradual improvement in the commercial conditions of almost the entire world. During late years the lumbermen of Canada have taken advantage of these conditions to extend their trade in Great Britain. It is to be regretted, therefore, that within the past year or two a disposition has been shown by some to sacrifice their connection which they had established in Great Britain in favor of markets nearer home. Many complaints have been made by British importers that it has been impossible to obtain in Canada the stock which they desired for the reason that the mills which they formerly dealt with were catering almost entirely to the United States market. Thus one effect of the abnormal prosperity has been to cause manufacturers to neglect the British trade, established in some cases at considerable cost. It is only natural that a merchant should desire to dispose of his goods in the market which, all things considered, gives him the best returns, but he should also look beyond the present and endeavour to retain that connection which he has established and which he is likely to again desire when less prosperous times shall return. The British buyer is generally of a conservative disposition, and if once his trade is secured there is not likely to be much difficulty in retaining it. It is not courteous or businesslike, therefore, for the Canadian manufacturer or shipper to desert him when he finds that there may be a temporary advantage by doing so. We are glad to learn that some manufacturers recognize this fact and are nursing their British trade steadily and persistently, knowing how intrinsically valuable it will be when it is more difficult to sell lumber than at present.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Lumbermen have again this year been "hung up" by the scarcity of railroad cars to move their stock, and we may expect a further handicap by the transfer of cars to the coal trade following the settlement of the labor troubles. The man who has much lumber to ship is likely to be more worried thereby than he was by the coal famine.

AN important step has been taken by the United States Bureau of Forestry in the establishment of a dendro-chemical laboratory in connection with the Bureau of Chemistry. This laboratory will devote its attention to the study of the chemistry of forest products. The first work to be undertaken is a study of the chemical composition of the wood and bark of the chestnut oak, white oak, red oak, black oak, and western hemlock. In connection with the methods of kiln drying lumber which are now extensively practised, the laboratory has been requested to investigate the effect of dry and moist heat on the physical properties of various woods. The information secured in this investigation will be of practical value to the lumber trade. Plans have also been formulated to test the various woods of the country with a view to learning their adaptability or otherwise for the manufacture of pulp, as well as for paving blocks. In the latter instance the application and effect of wood preservatives will be reported upon.

A BELFAST correspondent of the Timber News tells of a combine of shipbuilders and other timber consumers to purchase their supplies direct from the producing country. He says: "One important fact is certain, and that is that one of our local shipbuilding firms has just sent out their timber buyer to Canada to purchase, it is said, direct on the spot, waney and square white pine and other goods, and if this new move succeeds it will put a big hole in the shipments of the Quebec and Montreal shippers to Ireland and relieve the local importers of the finest and probably the most profitable part of the Belfast trade. It is a deep and very radical move, and nothing to prevent its success can be done, either here or in Canada, so far as we can judge. They have the money, they pay cash on delivery, and have always done so, and they will in consequence be very acceptable buyers to the Canadian manufacturers. This is only the thin end of the wedge, and is sure to have before next spring shipments other imitators."

DESIGN FOR A VERANDAH COLUMN.

A reader writes us as follows: "I am in want of a design for a verandah column, cornice, gutter and rail, also a tower cornice with gutter enclosed. The building is of the balloon type, boarded and sided on the outside, and is to be built in Colonial style. Any information with designs or diagrams will be appreciated."

ANS.—We publish herewith a design for a verandah column, cornice and rail. Fig. 1, which as near as we can understand our correspondent's wants, will prove quite suitable. The section for a tower cornice and gutter, shown at Fig. 2, will perhaps answer his requirements in that direction. These designs are suited to each other and both are in Colonial style.

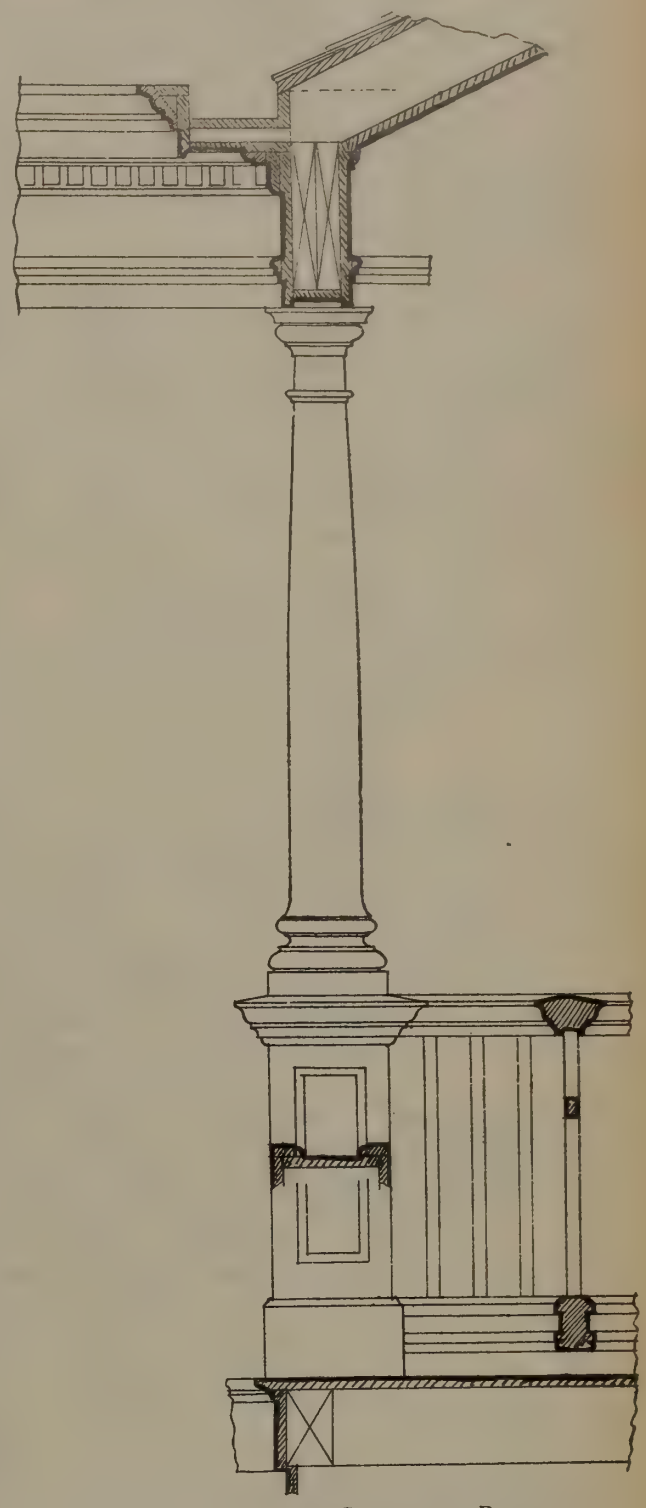


FIG. 1.—VERANDAH COLUMN AND RAIL.

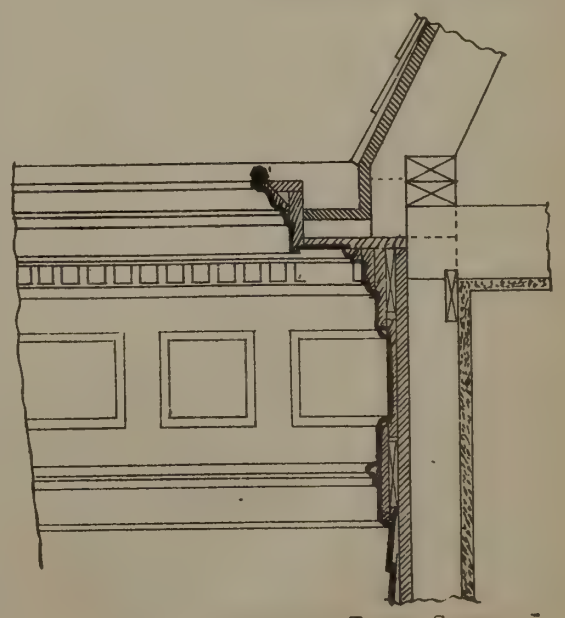


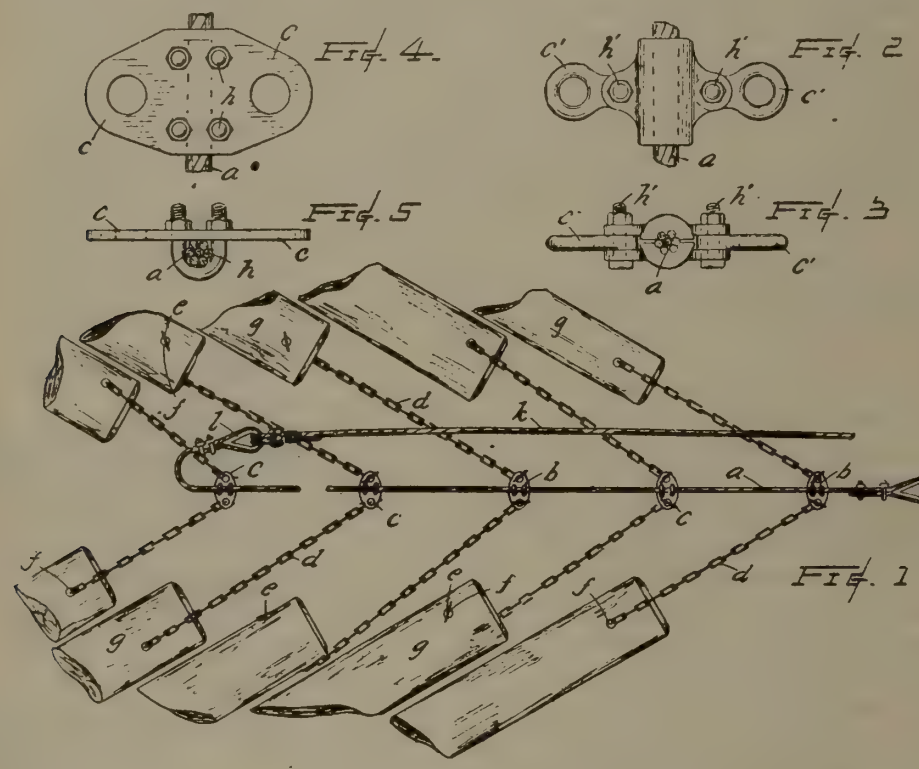
FIG. 2.—SECTION OF TOWER CORNICE.

NEW METHOD OF RAFTING LOGS.

The Griffiths Log Rafting Company, Limited, of Victoria, B.C., have invented a new method of rafting saw logs which will appeal to the consideration of lumbermen. A patent on the device, which is herewith illustrated, has been granted in the United States, and application has been made for a patent in Canada. The experiments that have been made with the new method have been very successful, and we are advised that the company have made arrangements with an assurance company to insure logs against loss up to three-quarters of their values which we believe is a new departure in the trade and should make the financial end of a logger's business more easy of finance.

The following description of the method will be of interest:

It is common to construct rectangular log rafts where the several logs thereof are confined within enclosing barriers formed of "boom-sticks" tied end to end. These rafts are towed by a hawser bent to the bent of a bridle line, having its ends secured to the boom sticks near the forward corners of the raft. Under the conditions prevailing in rough waters, this manner of constructing and towing rafts is objectionable, inasmuch as they are easily broken up, at considerable loss to the owner, besides the liability of the scattered logs doing great mischief to vessels.



GRIFFITH'S METHOD OF RAFTING LOGS.

The Griffiths method provides a flexible construction of raft adapted to the roughest bodies of water, and which is so assembled and connected together and with the towing hawser as to reduce the chances of loss to a minimum.

In the accompanying drawings, where like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the three views, Fig. 1 is a plan view of a system and apparatus embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged plan view of one form of gripping device or clip. Fig. 3 is an end view of the same. Fig. 4 and 5 are, respectively, plan and end views of a modified form of clip.

In these drawings the letter (a) represents a main or draw line, preferably a wire cable, and may be of any suitable length, or number of lengths connected together, according to the quantity of logs rafted.

Attached at intervals along the main line are a number of clips (b) (see Fig. 4 and 5), having two oppositely disposed laterally projecting wings (c), to which are secured lines (d), perferably chains, provided with toggles (e) upon their outer ends, which are passed through holes (f) of the logs (g), and securely engaged therewith, as shown. A hawser (h) is secured to the leading end of line (a), and a supplement line (k) connects the tail end (l) of the main line with the towing vessel, which ordinarily would lie slack or loosely upon the raft; but in the event of any breakage, either of the hawser or of the main draw line, it would be used for towing. Where an unusually long tow is made up, buoyant bodies may advantageously be positioned at intervals along the main line, to prevent the submergence thereof. The main line (a) may, if desired, be made up of a number of logs connected end to end by chains; but cables give the best results in rough waters.

The clip shown in Fig. 4 and 5 is the one generally used, and comprises a single piece of sheet metal secured to the cable by U-bolts (h) as shown. For longer hauls in rough waters, however, it is preferred to use a clip (see Fig. 2 and 3) having a divided sleeve socket provided with internal corrugations corresponding with the lay of the cable strands, so as to equalize the strains thereon. In this last described form the clip wings (c) may advantageously be made separate from the clip body and connected thereto by passing the clamping screws (h) through holes or eyes thereof.

The features of this invention are:

1. The means of rafting logs to be towed, comprising a central longitudinal draw line, lines arranged in pairs along the draw line and adapted to have their outer ends severally secured to logs, and devices for securing the lines to the draw line, for the purpose described.

2. The single line and its connection with a vessel, in combination with means to connect logs or the like to the line upon both sides thereof, the log connections being disposed in pairs for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination with a central line, clip device adapted to be rigidly secured to the line, two separate chains each detachably secured at one end of the clip device and having a toggle at its opposite end.

4. In combination, a central draw line, connection between each end and a vessel, clips clamped to the central line, two chains each secured at one end to each of the clips, and a toggle upon the outer end of each of the chains.

5. The combination in a log raft with a central line (a) and chains (d) of clips (b) adapted to be rigidly secured to the line and provided with laterally projecting wings (c).

Mr. Hugh Logan gives the following particulars of a recent test of the device:

"I was on board the tug Albion which towed a boom of logs from Port San Juan to Port Townsend, the boom being rafted in the manner known as the Griffiths log raft. We left Port San Juan at 11:30 a. m. on Tuesday, September 2, 1902. There was quite an ocean swell running in San Juan harbor, and on leaving the harbor and rounding the point and entering the Straits of Fuca, a heavy swell from the Pacific Ocean, coupled with an easterly wind and an ebb tide, made a very ugly cross sea. We made good headway in crossing the Straits to the United States shore until abreast of Pillar Point, when we struck a strong tide rip and a strong southwest wind, together with the ebbing tide. We made no headway on account of the ebb tide, and that morning when we went to the end of the boom to take the towing light off I accompanied the deckhand and walked to the centre of the boom to see how the logs were acting, it being the prevailing opinion amongst towboat captains who have been in the habit of towing logs that the logs would revolve and snap the chain; but I found that when I went to the centre of the boom and watched the action of the logs in this heavy tide-rip, none of the logs revolved, and as a further proof of this I may state the method in which the tail-end light before mentioned was adjusted, namely, a pike pole some four or five feet in length was driven into the last log of the boom and the lantern hung thereon; on taking the lantern off in the morning it was still alight, thus proving to my satisfaction that the logs do not revolve, as, if they did, the last one, being freer than the others, would be the one to revolve. Moreover, if the logs had revolved I would not have been able to get to the centre of the boom, having no caulks in my boots and having no experience in walking on moving logs.

"Pillar Point was reached at 3 a. m., and on account of the state of the weather and the tide, at 9 o'clock the same morning we had lost about two miles.

"At the next flood we arrived about three miles above Freshwater Bay. It was blowing quite hard from the westward, with a heavy sea. We stopped there on account of the ebb tide. I went again that evening in company with the deckhand to adjust the towing-light at the tail end of the boom intact, with the same experience as on the previous occasion.

"We arrived at Port Angelos at 5 a.m. on Thursday, 4th September, and lay there until two hours before the turn of the tide, leaving again at 8 a. m. During our stay at Port Angeles the tug Augusta came in from Port Townsend, from the captain of which vessel our master enquired the state of the weather off Dungeness. The captain of the Augusta advised us not be leave, on account of the heavy seas, which, he stated, "were going clean over him." However, knowing that our vessel and the logs could stand it, we started. Off Dungeness we encountered very heavy seas, and anchored at 5 p.m. on the east side of the spit, to wait for the next tide.

"We left there for Port Townsend at 11 p.m., taking a straight course from Dungeness Lighthouse to Point Wilson (instead of taking a lea course, as is usual), and arriving at Port Townsend at 11 a. m. on the 5th September, without having lost a single log. On our way from Dungeness to Townsend we had a strong southeast wind and a heavy sea.

"I am informed that the Rabboni, towing a boom of logs made up in the ordinary manner, from Clallam, and experiencing at or near that point the weather we came through successfully, lost her tow entirely. This matter will be on record; I merely mention it, but cannot vouch for its truth, as I was not aboard the Rabboni.

"The time occupied in towing the boom from Port San Juan to Port Townsend was three days, and we did not delay one moment on account of the state of the weather, the only thing delaying us being the state of the tides. It is my opinion absolutely that the method adopted in this case for rafting the logs is a very great improvement, when rough weather is to be encountered, over the one generally in use; and it is, further, my opinion that by using the Griffiths log raft method of towing it is safe and practicable to tow logs in the Straits of Fuca or similar rough waters at any time or season when the steamboat would herself care to go out. I have no doubt at all that the logs so boomed will hold together, the only point being that weather may be encountered so heavy that the tug herself would have to cut loose from her tow and seek shelter. I would not be afraid to undertake the towing of a similar raft all around Vancouver Island or to San Francisco, provided a powerful tugboat took the tow in charge.

"Referring to the time taken in making this tow, I wish to state that on account of the fastenings to the pointing slipping in the first couple of tiers of logs, it made the logs jam at the forward end, thus forming a blunt or square-nosed boom. I am given to understand that in

future precautions will be taken to prevent this, and this will be the means of the tow being made in quicker time. To prove this, the tug Resolute, which took the logs from Irondale to Port Gamble, made fast to the point which when we were towing was the tail end, and she made the tow in the usual time."

During the last week of September a second raft was towed between the San Juan and Port Townsend, and again without the loss of a single log.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

The E. B. Eddy Company has rebuilt its supply depot at Ralph post office which was destroyed by fire. The firm has also stocked its depot at Stubb's Bay on the Dumoine limits. About 45,000 cords of pulp wood will be taken out by the Eddy Company this season. A number of small jobbers are at work and four camps have been established on the Coulonge river.

Mr. J. R. Booth will take out over 10,000 cords of pulp wood on the Dumoine river. This will probably serve as a supply for the new paper and pulp mills he is erecting at the Chaudiere.

The question of establishing a Lumbermen's Exchange in Ottawa is again to the front, but in a problematic form only. The idea is to gather the different firms under one roof so as to facilitate the transaction of business. The Woods building on Queen Street, which is modern and centrally located, is spoken of as a suitable site for the Exchange.

Mr. Woods' business—the manufacture of lumbermen's supplies—has outgrown the present commodious building erected a few years ago, one of the most imposing business establishments in the Capital. He has had plans prepared for a new building, which will be situated on Slater street between Elgin street and the Canal, one block south of the City Hall Square. It will be a six or seven storey building, after the style of the Grand Trunk offices in Montreal, and on completion will represent an expenditure of fully $80,000. The dimensions will be 90x130 feet. Stone is to be the material used, and the building is to be fireproof and modern in every feature. The plans call for a structure that will be a credit to the commerce of the city.

Work was started last week on the much-talked-of saw mill near Ottawa. It was the original intention to have it built on the site of the old Conroy mill at Deschenes, Que., and operated by a syndicate, firms mentioned in this connection being Fraser & Company, Robert Hurdman and Shepard & Morse. A satisfactory arrangement for railway rates could not be made, however, and a second scheme was advanced, namely, to establish the mill on the Ontario side of the Ottawa river on the site of the old Skead mill. This dropped through also and for a similar reason. The mill as actually built will stand on the Quebec side about a mile above Deschenes Rapids, and about seven miles from Ottawa. It will be built not by a syndicate but by one firm, Fraser & Company having the project in hand. All the timber has been taken out and this material will be forwarded to the mill site at once. Present expectations look to the completion of the work by the early summer at the latest.

The equipment of the new Fraser mill will be modern in the strict sense of the term, and the machinery will represent the latest ideas of American and Canadian experts. Steam is to be the motive power, and provision will be made for the disposal of the sawdust and refuse as fuel.

As regards the handling of logs in the river, the site is even a better one than that of the old Conroy mill at Deschenes village, a mile distant. A buoy-like formation will give the Fraser logs ample protection from the rapid current and rapids which proved a source of trouble at the Conroy mill.

Railway connection will be provided by the Pontiac steam line recently completed from Aylmer to Hull and placed under the Canadian Pacific's control. The estimated cost of the mill and site and equipment is $200,000. Next year's logs are now ready.

Mr. E. Stewart, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, who has just returned from an official trip to British Columbia and the North-West Territories and Manitoba, granted your correspondent the privilege of an interview. The Pacific Province, Mr. Stewart believes, has a great future in lumbering. Its possibilities for pulp and paper making, however, are limited, as the spruce is of such large dimensions that it is manufactured into board lumber.

The demand from the eastern plains, with the influx of settlers, has been an active one during the year and promises to increase with the settlement of the prairies. Mr. Stewart has recommended the Government to set aside as a forest reserve three townships near Kamloops, B. C. They are situated in a dry belt, and the action is being taken with a view to conserving the moisture. Forest fires in the Kootenay district did considerable damage, but the Government tract along the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was protected by rangers, escaped. Mr. Stewart travelled on foot and by canoe through portions of the Mackenzie Basin and Peace River countries. He found poplar, white and black spruce, larch and hemlock. One of the great needs of these districts for the development of the timber resources is the railway. All the rivers run towards Hudson's Bay, and hence none are available for the transportation of logs south. Tree planting on the plains of the Territories and Manitobia was pronounced by the Superintendent a success. Nurseries which were established some time ago at Indian Head and Brandon will next spring supply the farmers with over 1,000,000 saplings for purposes of transplanting. A similar nursery is to be established at Virden.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23rd, 1902.

THE SAGINAW VALLEY LUMBER TRADE.

(From Our Travelling Representative.)

Bay City, Mich., Oct. 20, 1902.—Gradually the Saginaw Valley lumber industry has shifted until now the interests of Bay City and Saginaw are practically identical, as far as timber is concerned, with Canada. The cutting down of the Michigan forests drove their lumbermen to the Canadian shores of Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay. Lumber mills are fast disappearing in the Valley.

In a second-hand shop window in Water street in Bay City I saw an engraving representing the Saginaw river as it appeared in 1890—just twelve years ago. The river teamed with tugs, towing great rafts of logs, steamers with barges and vessels of all description. The banks of the river for miles were the none continuous piling ground for lumber ; the hum of the saw mill was heard from the mouth of the Saginaw river way up past Saginaw city, a distance of twenty miles. Now, the piling grounds are nearly deserted, the prohibition of logs from Canada having closed many of the mills. True, the lumber comes in large quantities, but it is principally milled in Canada. The men who formerly held timber limits in Michigan and Wisconsin now hold an interest in Ontario limits or are connected with companies who are extensive buyers of Canadian lumber.

The Saginaw Valley, although it has lost its old-time lumber prestige, has seized upon her great natural resources of salt, coal, sugar, chicory, alkali, etc. Most of the former lumber mills manufactured salt, and many of those mills now running utilize their waste steam to produce the article in paying quantities. It is to the manufactories in the valley that is due in a measure the salvation of the Saginaw river, the largest river in the state. Such wide awake and progressive firms as Wickes Bros., Morley Bros., Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co., W. B. Mershon Co., Mershon, Schutte, Parker & Co., of Saginaw city, M. Garland Co., E. B. Foss & Co., the Industrial Works, and others in Bay City were not satisfied with local trade. They are typical American business men and are pushing out into the world's markets. They are now making a successful bid for a portion of the $150,000,000 worth of Americao goods imported into Canada each year, despite the duty.

The Wickes Bros. and Morley Bros. can outfit and equip lumbermen in supplies, tools, etc. The W. B. Mershon Company's band se-saws are noted the world over. They are now placing some large orders for Australia, South Africa and Great Britain.

In the great lumber yards of the Edward Hines Company at Chicago there are several travelling cranes and derricks for unloading lumber. These were made at the Industrial Works, Bay City. The Hines concern is noted for improved methods and their handling of lumber and timber is a marvel. Much of this is due to the McGarry patent piler, which is also used extensively by the largest concerns in the Saginaw Valley.

Many of the old Valley lumber companies are now going into the beet-root sugar industry. Several large wooden-ware and box shook factories in Saginaw and Bay City will yet reach out to the Canadian and foreign markets.

The Saginaw Valley is the garden of Michigan. Whilst raising profitable crops of sugar beets above there may be plenty of coal and salt below any man's farm. Over 11,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar was manufactured by one company last year, whilst the coal mines are running full blast and new ones opening out every month. I personally inspected several of these mines and saw how what lumber mills as were running could manufacture salt with their waste steam. With these, the ship-yards, the chemical works, and the men of push who are not satisfied with local trade, the Saginaw Valley still teems with enterprise and industries to take the place of the vanished lumber business.

EXPORT OF PILING.

We have been asked to state the restrictions placed on the export of piling from the province of Ontario. It is learned that the Government has recently given a ruling that in character piling is not different from saw logs, and that accordingly its exportation from the province is prevented by the legislation enacted about three years ago.

PERSONAL.

Mr. F.M. Anderson, lumberman, of St. Martins, N.B., is a candidate for a seat in the Provincial Legislature.

The death is reported of Mr. Robert McLeod, for a number of years in the lumber business at Black River, N. B.

The death occurred recently of Mr. P. S. Hoe, of the firm of R. Hoe & Company, saw manufacturers, New York city.

It is rumored that Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P. for Russell, will be appointed to the Senate in succession to Senator Clemow.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN had a pleasant call from Col. T. Tollerfield, representing Messrs. Mansell, Morgan & Feel, of Gloster, Miss. The Colonel wi l spend some time in Canada with the purpose of purchasing stock required to fill large contracts.

Mr. Wm. J. Macaulay, one of the principal shareholders in the Victoria Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, of Chemainus, B.C., died recently at his residence in Victoria. Deceased has been prominent in the Pacific coast lumber trade for years, and was formerly in the same line in Orillia, Ontario.

Mr. George H. Perley, lumber merchant, of Ottawa, has been chosen to represent the Conservatives of Argenteuil county in the approaching by-election. Mr. Perley has for a number of years past conducted large lumbering operations in the Ottawa valley, and now has mills at Calumet, Que.

A wedding which interested lumber circles took place in Toronto on October 8th, when Mr. Joseph Ormsby Oliver, son of Mr. Joseph Oliver, president of the Oliver Lumber Company, and Alderman for Ward No. 2, took as his bride Miss Hannah Jones, daughter of Mr. John Jones, street commissioner of Toronto. Rev. Dr. Milligan, pastor of St. Andrews' Presbyterian church, officiated. The honeymoon was spent in the Eastern States.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN was favored with a call recently from Mr. R.H. Campbell, of Ottawa, assistant secretary and treasurer of the Canadian Forestry Association. Mr. Campbell is one of the younger generation who recognizes the necessity of perpetuating as far as possible our forest wealth. In his official capacity he has done most effective work for the Association, which he reports to be increasing in membership. Steps will be taken immediatly towards perfecting arrangements for the next annual convention, which should and doubtless will be the most successful yet held.

THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE.

This grate, an illustration of which is here given, is used very extensively by saw mills, hoop mills, stave mills and heading factories in the United States. The manufacturers claim that it makes the hottest fire of any device in existence. It burns wet, green or frozen sawdust or other refuse readily, producing as good results with such fuel as a draft grate gives with dry wood. It develops every ounce of power a boiler is capable of generating, regardless of the weather. It is exceedingly durable, outlasting from three to five draft grates.

This grate is far from being an experiment. It has been on the market since 1889, and there are two thousand sets in daily use.

In the States the manufacturer sells with the following written understanding : "If thirty days' trial does not demonstrate the grate to be a profitable investment, you may return it at our expense."

This not only absolutely protects the purchaser, but strikingly illustrates the manufacturer's unlimited faith in the grate.

Our representative failed to learn whether they sell on the same liberal basis in Canada, but this information, and any other that may be desired, can be promptly obtained by addressing the sole manufacturers, the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., Greenville, Michigan. This company also manufacture the celebrated "Tower" 2 and 3 saw edgers, "Tower Extra" 3-saw edgers, and "Tower" one-man 2-saw trimmers. In fact, they claim to be the largest manufacturers of blast grates, edgers and trimmers in the world.

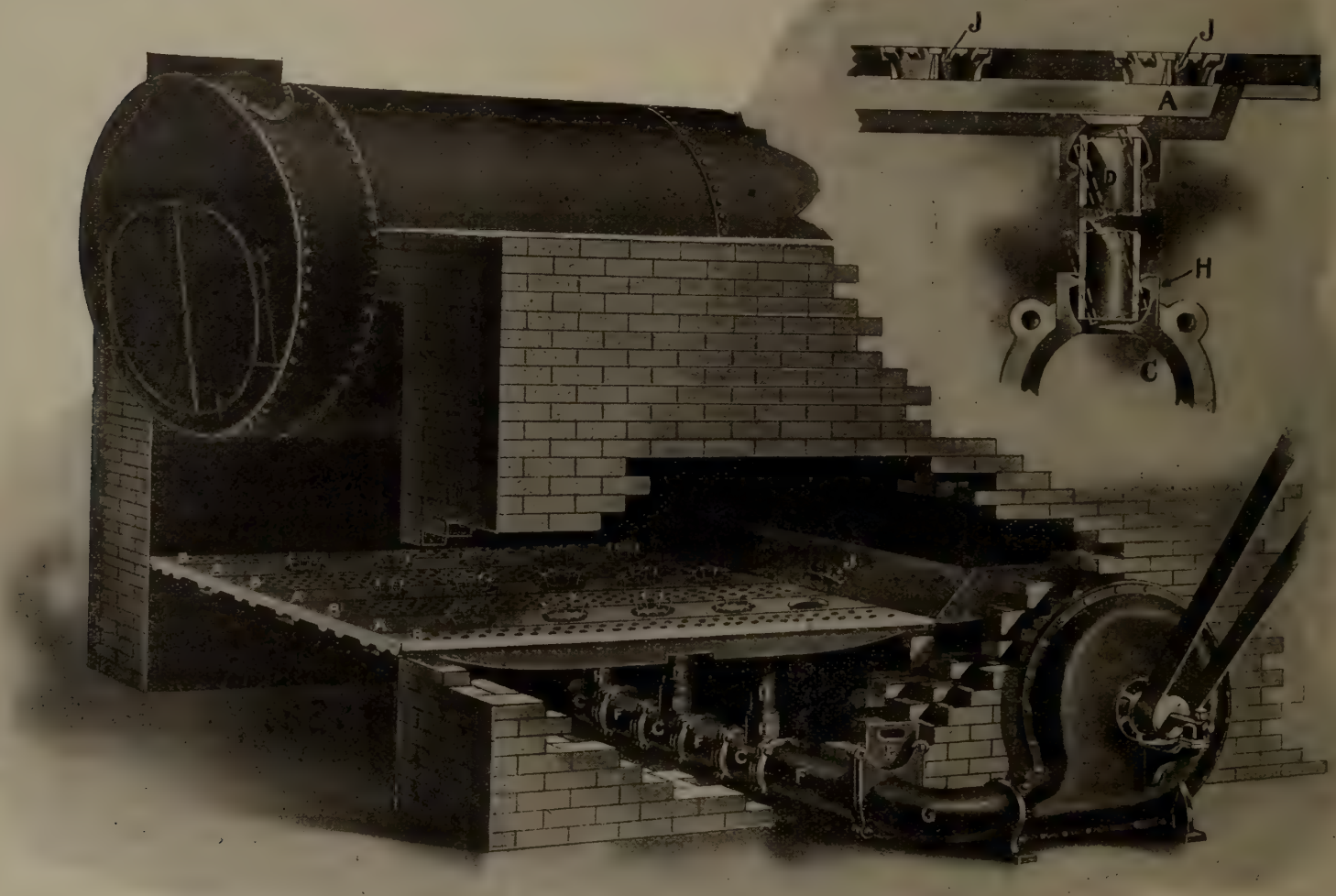
We suggest that such of our readers as are interested write for their Catalogue D.

The firm of Douglas & Ross has recently been formed at Vancouver, B.C., to combine real estate, insurance, mining and timber. Mr. C. S. Douglas is well known in real estate circles, while Mr. H. G. Ross is a prominent business man and identified with the lumber trade.

MUSKEGON'S GREAT INDUSTRY.

A visit to the immense machine shops of the Rodgers Iron Manufacturing Company in Muskegon, Mich., shows a regular hive of industry. In their special lines they are making the best of modern machinery for saw mills. They are now going into the Canadian field for business, fully realizing that Canada will absorb a great many of the United States mills. This company make a small lath mill to cut 40,000 laths per day and a small "bolter" to go with it. A larger one cuts "pickets" and "bolts." The No. 1 large lath mill will cut all the lath made in the biggest mill extant. This has an attachment for cutting pickets and is a really admirable machine.

The company make a lath binder and trimmer to go with these machines—made on new approved and scientific principles. A rotary fire - wood cutting machine is also one of the best on the market. It will cut fire-wood out of edgings or slabs up to 6 inches thick and 18 inches wide.



THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE.

One of the special features in this plant is the "Jumbo edger" with rift saw attachment, a machine first put on the market by this company. It is used principally for cutting "cants" into lumber. The use of this machine will, it is claimed, increase the capacity of any mill 20,000 feet per day. It is likewise an edger for edging lumber to any width—made in all sizes to suit any description of mill. The material used in these machines is of the very best, and the workmen are all expert in their special lines.

Their "cant" or "tie" machine will make "cants" from 4 to 12 inches thick, and railroad ties of all standard sizes. It takes but two men to run it, and has a capacity of 2,000 logs per day, cutting them perfectly straight. In operating this machine the different thicknesses can be gauged without stopping the machine—the logs going through all day in a steady stream. It is designed to cut small or short logs and is specially useful to box manufacturers for cutting up small rough logs in which there is much available lumber not generally utilized. The Rodgers Iron Manufacturing Company also manufacture all kinds of saw mill machinery and will be glad to hear from all interested in progressive up-to-date machinery.

The announcement of J. T. Wing & Company, of Detroit, Mich., appears on the front cover page of this issue. This company make a specialty of the manufacture of high-grade graphite metal. They claim that owing to the presence of graphite, which acts as a self-lubricant, much less oil is required than where other metals are used. They solicit a trial order from lumbermen.

Extensive factory additions have been commenced by Alex. Dunbar & Sons, of Woodstock, N. B. It is proposed to build new machine shop, blacksmith shop and foundry, and to convert the old machine shop into a wood-working factory. The new machine shop will be equipped with a 75 horse power engine of their own manufacture. The firm have orders on hand for 44 shingle machines. It is understood to be their intention to make some new lines of saw mill machinery, including stock gang saws, and a new shingle machine especially adapted to the large timber of British Columbia.

One of Saginaw's great industries are the works of W. B. Mershon & Company situated on the east side of the city. They make a specialty of band saws and band-sawing tools and machinery. They are making extended improvements and additions to their extensive works. Special machines for the manufacture of screws and bolts, all electrically driven, are in operation in their machine shop. One hundred men are kept busy in this shop at the band re-saws and pony band log mill. The different shops are veritable hives of industry. Three railroad companies have tracks through the works and the docking facilities are ample. Mr. E. C. Mershon is the business head of the machinery establishment, and by his keen business foresight and aptitude has built up a splendid reputation.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 24 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

VOL. VII — TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 5, 1902 — No. 40

CANADA LUMBERMAN

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IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.
22 GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E. C.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly A 24-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in he current week's issue.

FOR SALE

QUANTITIES OF BIRCH, ASH, PINE, RED Oak and Hemlock. Hemlock cut to order. Address JAS. I. HARRIS, Day Mills, Ont.

WANTED

GOOD ALL ROUND MAN WITH FAMILY of boys to work in mill. Steady job. Can supply house at reasonable rent. JAS. I. HARRIS, Day Mills, Ont.

WANTED

A STOCK OF PINE LOGS, LONG AND short from two to three million feet. Will take them at any point on Georgian Bay where they can be rafted. Apply to MAITLAND, RIXON & Co., Owen Sound, Ont.

MUSKOKA SAW-MILL
FOR SALE CHEAP.

STEAM AND WATER POWER CIRCULAR Saw-Mill, capacity 25 to 30M per ten hrs., 5 Saw Double Edger, Trimmers, Slab Saw, Re-Saw, Nigger and Log Loader, Log Jack, Slush Chains, Filing Machine, Lumber Trucks, Rip Saw, Bracket Band Saw, Iron and Wood Lathes, Shaper, Mortiser, etc., all complete and in running order; yard capacity 2½ million feet, "High Tramways," together with about 100 acres of land, mostly wooded; a two-story Shingle Mill, with Boss Shingle Machinery, Blacksmith Shop, Barn, Office, six Dwellings, Yacht House Boat House, Storehouse and good Steamboat Dock. Planer and Matcher in connection and Lumber Shed 16x90 ft. for storing dressed lumber in. Splendid location for local and wholesale trade. Abundance of timber for years, and good booming ground. We could supply purchaser with a stock of logs for next season if so desired. Good man can make lots of money.

We also have for sale 1200 acres of timber lands, well timbered with hemlock and hardwood, and some very desirable lake shore property on Rosseau Lake, also a 50 ft Steam Tug.

For further particulars apply to

P. MUTCHENBACKER & SONS,
Rosseau Falls, Ont.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $25,000 TO $30,000 to buy half interest in Pine Limits and Saw Mill in Northern Ontario. Address, Box 27, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WANTED.—To buy a second-hand portable engine and boiler; must be in good running order and not less than 40 h.p. Write to P. ROY, Salmon Lake P.O., Quebec.

Wanted—Pine Timber Limits

SITUATED IN ONTARIO, OR WILL JOIN party in purchasing of limits. Address "AMERICAN," care CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WANTED—ANY PART OF FOUR MILLION feet of Hemlock or Pine Logs for Spring delivery. For information leading to purchase of any part of above, we are prepared to pay liberal commission. KEENAN BROS., Owen Sound, Ont.

WHITE PINE FOR SALE

ONE AND A HALF MILLION FEET OF one, two and three inch White Pine Lumber, Mill Run, from good large Logs. PINE LUMBER COMPANY, Cartier, Ont., Canada.

SPECIAL TO LUMBERMEN.

WITH A THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED PLANING Mill at Orillia, we solicit orders for resawing and planing of lumber, in any quantity; can match 26 inches wide; all work guaranteed first-class; prices on application. Address, NATIONAL BOX CO., Orillia, Ont.

Important Sale
—OF—
VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM WM. HENDRIE, ESQ., of Hamilton, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on WEDNESDAY, 17th DECEMBER, 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable Timber Berths, under license from the Crown, subject to the regulations of the Crown Lands Department of the Province of Quebec, namely. Upper Ottawa Limits, Nos. 591, 592, 593, 594, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603 and 604, containing in all about 272 square miles. The limits will be sold in one lot.

Terms and conditions to be made known on the day of sale.

For further particulars, apply to

MacCRAKEN, HENDERSON & McDOUGAL,
Central Chambers, Ottawa,
Vendor's Solicitors.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 1st December, 1902, at 6 o'clock p.m., for the purchase of the following timber lands, viz:—Lots Nos. 19, 2nd Con.; 18, 20, 24, 25 and 26, 3rd Con.; 10, 13, 24, 25 and 28, 4th Con.; 29, 5th Con.; 23, 24 and 26, 6th Con.; 24 and 25, 7th Con., and 23, 8th Con.; all East of the Bury Road, Township of Lindsay, County of Bruce, Ont. Total acreage about 1700. The lands are timbered with different kinds of Hardwood, Hemlock and large quantities of Cedar. The quantity has been estimated for all kinds at 3,500,000 feet. Easy access to Georgian Bay for shipment. Lands all patented except one Lot, which is paid in full.

Terms—10% Cash on advice of acceptance, balance within 30 days thereafter.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. E. WATSON,
Manager, Union Bank of Canada.

Wiarton, Ont., 15th Oct., 1902.

TUG WANTED, ENGINE ABOUT 20 x 20 or 22 x 22 square compound, to be in fair tate of repair, not too old. Apply GODERICH LUMBER CO., Goderich, Ont.

FOR SALE

Timber Limits in British Columbia.

23,000 ACRES PINE AND CEDAR SITuated on Columbia river. Address G. L. LENNOX, Toronto, Ont.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW, SHINGLE, planing and chip mill in Haliburton county. Any amount of Hardwood timber and Hemlock to be had. Also farm of 200 acres in connection with mill. First-class chance for man with small capital. For all particulars apply to GEO. W. STEVENS, Boskung P.O., Ont.

RAILS AND CARS FOR SALE

FIFTEEN MILES 30 LB. STEEL RAILS IN good order, logging cars and locomotives; immediate shipment. For particulars apply to JOHN J. GARTSHORE, 83 Front Street W., Toronto.

DRY PINE.

WE HAVE ABOUT 1,500,000 FEET DRY PINE in 1, 2 and 3 inch common and better, prefer selling in bulk. Will quote freight rate to Buffalo, Chicago or Toronto on application. Correspondence solicited. N.B.—Would like to correspond with consumers of hardwoods. ST. JOE ISLAND LUMBER CO., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

IMPORTANT SALE

A FARM, 9 x 40 ARPENTS, WITH AGRIcultural implements complete; flour mill, modern door and sash factory, saw mill complete, shingle mill, planers; all these mills are operated by water power, and are situated on the river bank; booms; 16 miles of timber limits, of which 10 miles are well wooded with cedar and spruce; dams; camp with sleighs; horses, vehicles, saws, chains, cooking utensils, also private residence. For particulars apply to JOSEPH ROY, Riviere Blanche, Matane Co., Que.

FOR SALE.

Large Tract of Timber
In Central Ontario

THE PROPERTY OF

The Canadian Land and Immigration Company of Haliburton, (Limited.)

This company has a large tract of well timbered land about 125 miles north-east of Toronto. There are large quantities of Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam, Basswood, Cherrybirch, Maple, also considerable Pine, Elm and Ash on this tract. It is well served by two railroads, one of which is about to be extended through the centre of the property. The Company are prepared to sell this timber in blocks ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 acres, or more if desired.

There are several good mill sites on the property. This would be a good opportunity for parties who are at present cut out and looking for a new location.

Maps and plans and further particulars can be had by applying to

W. H. LOCKHART GORDON,
Managing Director,
157 Bay Street, Toronto.

STANDING TIMBER FOR SALE, 700 ACRES about one mile from G. T. Railway, within a reasonable distance of Toronto. Apply THOS. MYLES SONS, Hamilton, Ont.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

The volume of trade reported by dealers and manufacturers is quite up to the average at this season of the year. Local orders have not been so numerous of late, but this is no more than could be expected, as the building season is drawing to a close. Enquiries continue to be received in large number for stock for shipment to the Eastern States and Michigan. From present indications it seems safe to predict that more American buyers will be in the market next year than was the case during the past season. We are advised that Michigan dealers who previously handled no Canadian lumber are now visiting Georgian Bay points with a view to securing a portion of their supply from this source. No buying of consequence for next spring has as yet been reported, but some important deals are expected to be closed at an early date. It is estimated that of next season's production in Western Ontario 150,000,000 feet will be shipped to Michigan points. So far operations in the woods have been satisfactory, apart from the difficulty of securing labor. There will be taken out this winter a larger quantity of hemlock than usual, but a market for this will doubtless be found without difficulty, as both lumber and timber of that variety are becoming more in favor each year.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The only change in the spruce situation is a further stiffening of prices. New Brunswick spruce deals are selling from $13 to $14 a thousand delivered alongside the ship. This is between one and two dollars higher than last fall. Spruce clapboards continue exceptionally high on account of the scarcity of stock. When a buyer wants them he usually pays the price asked without argument. Laths are almost as high proportionately as clapboards. For some brands of "Extra" cedar shingles it is possible to obtain $3.60 for Boston delivery, but the prevailing price is about $3.55.

The scarcity of labor is curtailing operations in the woods. Another restricting influence is the price of stumpage, which has reached $4 on the St. John river. It is probable, however, that the log input this winter will be about as large as that of last season.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The mills supplying the Manitoba and North-West markets are still far behind

with orders. The buying, however, has slackened, and it would appear that dealers now have their stocks pretty well replenished for the winter trade. Operations in the woods will be very active in anticipation of a heavy demand for lumber next season. Prices of British Columbia lumber are likely to be advanced in the near future. A meeting of the association controlling the output for export in British Columbia and Washington was held recently in Seattle, at which it is understood a scale of prices above that now ruling was decided upon. The prices of logs continue to advance. No. 2 are now quoted at $5.50, merchantable at $8, and flooring logs at $10.

UNITED STATES.

The general conditions in respect to the lumber trade are satisfactory. If there is any disappointment it is in the fact that the expected impetus to the demand as a result of the settlement of the coal strike has not materialized. Business, however, is quite active. A report comes from Tonawanda that at no time this season has business been as brisk as that now prevailing. The demand upon wholesale dealers of pine has been of such volume that it is feared that the supply will not last through the winter. A rough estimate of the stock at Buffalo places it at 125,000,000 feet, which will be increased before the close of navigation. The manufacturing cities are consuming lumber in large quantities and the country demand is improving, although principally for barn and corn crib material. Inroads have been made upon the supply of No. 2 and No. 3 common strips and a scarcity may develop later on. No. 4 boards are showing more life and prices have firmed up materially. In the Chicago market short dry piece stuff is quoted at $16 delivered, and long at $18 to $18.50. Common inch ranges from $18.50 to $19.50. Hardwoods are being bought up liberally by manufacturers, who apparently fear that there will not be sufficient stock to carry them through until the new cut can be secured. Basswood is exceptionally strong, the demand far exceeding the supply, and soft elm is experiencing a better call than for some time. There is a run on 2-inch elm. The brisk demand for spruce continues and a premium is often paid for prompt shipment. The higher prices for hemlock are being maintained. Dealers state that they are unable to supply the demand and keep their stock within reasonable proportions. The base price at Buffalo is $15. Michigan hemlock is selling for the most part about $1 under Pennsylvania. A drop of five cents in the price of red cedar shingles is the only feature of note. The trade is steady, with few white pine shingles on the market.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The lumber trade of Great Britain is somewhat unsettled. The volume of business is moderate, but prices have not yielded. The chief uncertainty pertains to next year's business. There is a very general recognition of the fact that if the market next season should become depressed, importers contracting at the present asking prices would stand to lose heavily. For this reason reports from this side are watched with great interest. The course of trade for the first half of next year seems reasonably clear, but beyond that time few seem disposed to venture an opinion. The immediate condition of the market is very favorable. It is confidently expected that prices of spruce will further harden. At London 3 x 9 third quality spruce is practically unobtainable in the docks, although $10 per standard is offered for 12 to 13 foot lengths. The best quality of pine deals continue scarce and bring high prices, and values for the lower grade have recently shown some improvement.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

In the Chicago market No. 1 mixed lath brings about $3 by boat.

The steamer Sydenham has jnst sailed from Montreal for Newcastle with a cargo of deals.

Pittsburg prices are as follows: No. 1 white pine lath, $4 to $4.50; No. 2, $3.25 to $3.75; hemlock lath, $3.50; 16-inch hemlock shingles, $2.65; 18-inch, $3.05.

Thomas Wallace, of North Bay, Ont., has been given a contract to supply 175,000 ties for the construction of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Rafting was completed October 30th at the Mitchell boom, Maugerville, N. B. About 75,000,000 superficial feet were rafted there, or a little over half of the up-river cut.

The Canada Wood Specialty Company, of Orillia, Ont., have received a contract to supply curtain poles, rings and other fixtures to the extent of $25,000 a year for the next five years.

It is understood that the Wolvin syndicate is making arrangements to enter into lumbering operations during the coming winter on the timber limits in the Lake Metapedia district recently acquired from King Bros., of Quebec.

Prices of slack cooperage stock at Buffalo rule as follows: First-class elm flour barrel staves, $7.75 to $8; mill run fruit barrel staves, $6 to $6.25; second class, $4.50 to $4.75; first class basswood heading, 5½ to 5¾ cents; mill run, 4¼ to 4½ cents; second class, 3½ to 3¾ cents; coiled elm hoops, $11 to $11.50 for 6 foot, $10.75 to $11 for 5½ foot.

Lumbering operations along the line of the New Brunswick Southern Railway will be quite active this winter. Haley Bros., of St. Stephen, are getting out timber for box-making purposes. J. A. Gregory will manufacture 1,500,000 feet at Lepreaux, and will also take out a large quantity of spool wood. T. A. Sullivan is also taking out spool wood. W. A. Quinton will take out over a million feet for his mill at Spruce Lake and J. E. Moore expects to secure 2,000,000 feet for his rotary mill near Lepreaux.

THE EXPORT LUMBER COMPANY IN DIFFICULTIES.

Within the past week it was announced that the affairs of the Export Lumber Company, of New York, had been placed in the hands of a receiver. The news was received with some surprise, as well as regret, in Canadian lumber circles, as the company has been a considerable factor in the shipment of Canadian lumber for some time past. The Supreme Court has appointed three temporary receivers, in the persons of W. A. Taft, vice-president of the company; E. J. Hathorne, expert accountant; and B. L. Fairchild. This was done on the application of a majority of the company's directors asking for a voluntary dissolution of the company. In this application they state that the assets of the company, although in excess of the liabilities, are in such complicated shape that they are not available for immediate use to meet liabilities. The liabilities of the company are stated to be $2,358,536 and the nominal assets $3,598,920. One item of the assets is $2,015,026, representing advances to other companies; another item $977,765, representing lumber, which it is understood had mostly been pledged as security for portions of the indebtedness. The company was associated with the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, which has also become embarrassed.

The Export Lumber Company was incorporated in May, 1879, with an authorized capital of $150,000. In 1881 branches were established at North Tonawanda, N. Y., and Montreal. In 1882 the capital was increased to $500,000, in 1885 reduced to $250,000, and in February, 1886, again raised to $500,000. A branch was established at Ottawa. In 1894 the company became selling agent for several West Virginia concerns and was heavily interested in timber and lumber in Northern New York. The branch at North Tonawanda was discontinued a few years ago. The company did an extensive export business, particularly to South America and the West Indies.

The New York Lumber Trade Journal gives the following list of creditors: Bank of Montreal, $453,959, secured by lumber at Ottawa; Baring, Magoun & Co., $64,874, secured by lumber; Guaranty Trust Company, $22,151, secured by lumber; German Bank of London, $39,194, secured by lumber; James B. Ford, $91,821, secured by lumber; Meyer Rubber Company, $112,568, secured by stock of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company and $75,000 on a note; First National Bank, $70,889, secured by stocks and bonds; Bank of America, $50,000; Chemical National Bank, $114,611; Importers and Traders' Bank, $65,000; National Park Bank, $64,867; Western National Bank, $60,000; Merchants' National Bank, $80,000; Seventh National Bank, $47,428; Corn Exchange Bank, $5,000; Merchants' and and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn, $10,000; Third National Bank of Philadelphia, $10,000; Industrial Trust Company of Providence, $25,110; State Bank of Tonawanda, $24,960; Manistique Bank of Manistique, Mich., $24,127; Albany Bank, $15,000; People's National Bank of Charleston, S. C., $27,886; Bank of Charleston, $11,391; First National Bank of Charleston, $26,786; Loan and Exchange Bank of Columbus, S. C., $26,143; Eastern Townships Bank of Sherbrooke, Que., $35,421; Massachusetts National Bank of Boston, $23,210; W. O. Gay & Co., Boston, $51,814; George O. Currier & Son, Boston, $19,343; Courtlandt, Babcock & Co., New York, $103,303; Meyer Rubber Company, $35,500; Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, $40,100; Georgian Bay Lumber Company, $13,682; Beaver Creek Lumber Company, $11,336; Marrett Lumber Company, Portland, $34,000; J. R. Booth, Ottawa, $23,524.

It is believed that the company will be safely piloted through the present difficulties. It is thought that for some time past the company has been making money, and that the trouble is that there was too little actual cash put into a plan originally contemplating a very heavy investment, but which actually required more money than was anticipated. It is probable that reorganization will be effected and the business continued without interruption.

DOORS AND MOULDINGS

A large buyer of Canadian white pine doors and mouldings is open to contract with a mill for their entire output of No. 3 and 4 qualities of doors and all their mouldings during 1902. Write in first instance to "Empire," CANADA LUMBERMAN.

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

From Chatham, N. B.: Oct. 18, schr. Advent, for New York, 1,800,000 laths, by J. B. Snowball & Co. Oct. 22, barque Tentonia, for Las Palmas, 34,405 bundles shooks, by Thos. W. Flett. Oct. 23, barque Ariette, for Oran, 503,000 feet deals and ends, by J. B. Snowball & Co. Oct. 30, str. Anerley, for Fleetwood, 1,288,000 ft. deals, scantling, boards and ends, by F. E. Neale.

From Halifax, N.S.: Schr. Lillian Lonvett, for Boston, 163,325 feet lumber, value $1,225. Schr. D. J. Melandson, for New York, 151,436 ft. lumber, value $1,514 (cleared at Musquodoboit).

From Quebec: Schr. Kingstonian, for

Orillia Planing Mills
and Sash and Door Factory
Near G. T. R. Station.
PLANING, MATCHING AND RE-SAWING
Done in any quantity. We guarantee satisfaction. Write for prices. Address,
S. POMEROY, Box 428, Orillia.

Bulmer McLennan & Co.
EVERYTHING IN
LUMBER AND TIMBER
Rough or Dressed Wholesale and Retail
Office and Yard:
571 Dorchester St., Montreal, P. Q.
Telephone Main 368 Correspondence Solicited

THE CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED
SARNIA, ONT.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Band-Sawed Timber and Lumber
White Pine Lath
Daily capacity 250,000 feet
Special bills cut to order in
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RED PINE
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and FIR
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5 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

London, 448 stds. deals, 125 stds. shooks, 850 doors, 796 cases matched splints. Str. Tugela, for Durban, South Africa, 698 stds. spruce deals, 5 stds. deal ends by Price Bros. & Co. Barque Bensgeim, for Lisbon, 22,163 pcs. deals, 1,869 pcs. deal ends, by Price Bros. & Co. Str. Langford, for London, 16,805 pcs. spruce deals, 1,828 pcs. ends, (laden at Tadousac), 186 stds. spruce deals, 10 stds. ends, (laden at St. Thomas), by Price Bros. & Co.

From St. John, N. B. : Str. Florence, for London, 480,097 ft. deals. Schr. Myra B., for Manchester, 3,440 ft. boards, 43,684 ft. scantling, 30,273 ft. planks, 150,000 laths by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. E. H. Foster, for Sceutate, 147,800 feet clapboards, 1,325,000 cedar shingles, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. W. H. Waters, for Boston, 137,958 ft. boards, 278,000 cedar shingles, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Abbie Kest, for Bridgeport, Conn., 108,491 ft. plank, 29,808ft. boards, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Ada D. Short, for Providence, 266,052 ft. plank, by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. Domain, for Fall River, 1,200,000 cedar shingles by Charles Miller. Schr. Frank L.P., for Neponcet, 50,000 laths, 225,000 cedar shingles, 70,765 ft. boards, 12,479 ft. deal ends, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Lotis, for Boston, 21,333 ft. boards, 113,967 ft. plank, 15,133 ft. scantling, by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. Agnes May, for Boston, 40,100 ft. plank, 345,000 shingles, 600,000 cedar shingles, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Lyra, for Boston, 125,101 ft. plank by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. J. L. Colwell, for Bristol, R. I., 126,058 ft. plank, 50,752 ft. boards, 110,000 laths, by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. C. R. Flint, for City Island, 125,230 ft. deals, 61,000 laths, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Victor, for City Island, 152,000 ft. deals, by N.H. Murchie.

From Montreal: Str. Intarian, sailed October 15th, for Capetown, 11,105 pieces deals, by Dobell, Beckett & Co; 7,255 pieces deals, by W. & J. Sharples. Str. Avona, sailed October 19th, for London, 35,100 pieces deals, etc., by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Frisia, sailed October 22nd, for Hamburg, 13,089 pieces boards, by Watson & Todd. Str. Manchester City, sailed October 23rd, for Manchester, 2,502 bales pulp, by Jas. McLaren & Co; 657 bales pulp board, by Laurentide Pulp Co; 13,186 pieces deals and ends, by R. Cox & Co; 2,395 pieces deals, 3,840 pieces boards by Dobell, Beckett & Co; 833 pieces deals, 1,436 pieces sidings, by McArthur Export Co; 2,424 pieces boards, by Imperial Lumber Co; 2,842 pieces deals, by McLaurin Bros; 7,148 pieces boards, by Williams, Edwards & Co; Str. Devona, sailed October 24th, for London, 3,374 pieces deals, by Dobell, Beckett & Co; 1,583 pieces deals, by W. & J. Sharples. Str. Tiger, sailed October 25th, for Newcastle-on-Tyne, 24,099 pieces deals, by W. & J. Sharples; 5,865 pieces deals, by McArthur Export Co; 7,511 pieces deals, by McLaurin Bros; 1,450 pieces deals, by J. Burstall & Co. Str. Inishowen Head, sailed October 26th, for Dublin, 3,807 pieces deals, by Watson & Todd; 247 pieces deals, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Lakonia, sailed October 26th, for Glasgow, 1,416 pieces deals, by McArthur Export Co; 4,049 pieces deals, by Dobell, Beckett & Co; 1,608 pieces boards, by R. Cox & Co; 3,513 pieces boards, by Orillia Export Co; 15,772 pieces deals and boards, by McLaurin Bros. Str. Brazilian, for London, 3,101 crates flooring, by Canadian Pacific Railway. Str. Bavarian, for Liverpool, 954 pcs. deals, by W. & J. Sharples; 4,257 pcs. deals, by Robert Cox & Co.; 8,919 pcs. deals, by E. H. Lemay; 15,595 pcs. deals, by Watson & Todd. St. Montfort, 101 for Bristol, 5,939 pcs. lumber, by Watson & Todd; 5,281 pcs. lumber, by

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HARDWOOD STOCK DEMAND.

One of the heaviest hardwood operators in the country, a man who is exceptionally well posted in regard to conditions in different sections, says that he believes it to be a well established fact that the stocks of hardwood lumber in the hands of manufacturers in the United States are at least 500,000,000 feet short of the amount so held a year ago.

In his view this means, says the American Lumberman, that next year the hardwood producers will be confronted with a dual demand. There will be the requirement for consumption and for re-stocking. That is to say, stocks in the hands of handlers have been brought to so low a point that business cannot much longer be successfully conducted with the supplies available and it will be necessary to put into yard, whether the yards be at the mill or at the distributing centres, larger and more complete stocks than now or for some time to come can be carried.

The season is at hand when the mill product is at its minimum. The northern mills cut very little hardwood in the winter and for various reasons the southern mills cut less than at other seasons. Consequently there can be no material replenishment of stocks, while the winter is an active consumptive season. The effect of this combination of light production, depleted stocks and heavy demand must be to maintain prices at their present level, and very likely to advance them in a good many lines, for practically a year to come, unless of course there should be some unlooked for and disastrous break in the general business condition of the country.

A year ago there was a good supply of hardwood lumber at the mills and buyers had no difficulty in finding what they wanted in any desired quantities; but now the supply does not exist. Hundreds of buyers have been taken off the road because they could not find enough lumber to warrant paying them salaries and expenses. What little they got had to pay so high a charge that it brought the price above a profitable figure.

The mills have probably never before been so closely cleaned out as at the present time. Some dealers have stocks of fair size and of good assortment, but in the main the markets are also rather lightly stocked. Whatever the exact figures may be the conclusion cannot be evaded that the hardwood market is in an impregnable position and that it will take many months of active mill operation under the most favorable circumstances to bring stocks to such a point that there can be any material lowering of values.

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We are open to make contracts for this class of stock 10 to 16 feet long to be cut and shipped through the year 1902 in from one to ten car lots; can take it dry or green.

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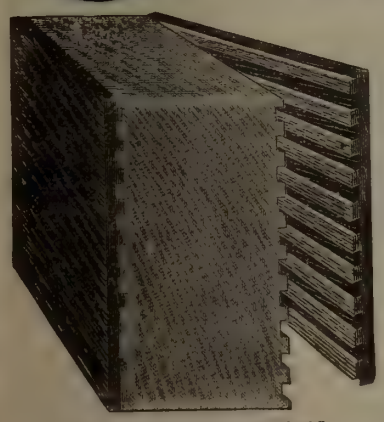

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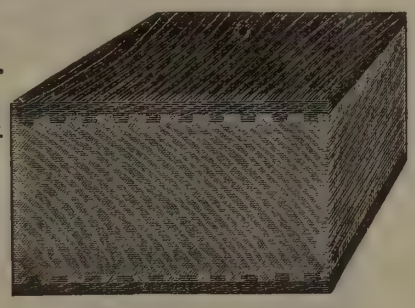

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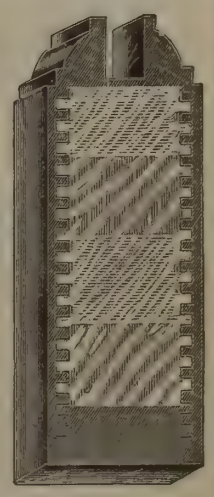
Capacity of Mills and Factories 25,000,000 feet per year

OUTPUT: 300,000 DOORS Per Year.



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A deal involving $328,000 and effecting a transfer of 80,000,000 feet of standing pine has just been oonsummated in Duluth. The limits are known as the Culligan tract and have been purchased by W. H. Cook, of Duluth.

The timber limits and mill properties in the province of Quebec, formerly owned by Gaynor Bros., are reported to have been purchased by John McClellan, of Syracuse, N. Y. The limits comprise 181 square miles and are located on the Pentecost river. It is reported to be the intention to operate the limits for saw logs and pulp wood.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

There is a firm market at Boston for spruce lumber, but the demand is not active. More of the mills are stopping work, with the result of still further restricting production. Nine-inch spruce is firmer: Ten and 12-inch dimensions, $21 and $22; 9-inch and under, $19 to $20; 10 and 12 inch random lengths, 10 feet and up, $20.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, and 3x4, 10 feet and up, $17 to $17.50; all other randoms, 9-inch and under, 10 feet and up, $18 to $18.50; 5-inch and up, merchantable boards, $17; matched boards, $18 to $20; out spruce boards, $14; bundle furring, $17.

There is a quiet demand for hemlock at firm prices: Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet stock, $14.50 to $15.50 for good eastern; Pennsylvania, No. 1, $16 to $17.50; No. 2, $15 to $15.50.

Full prices are being paid for western pine, with a fair request: Uppers, 1 to 2 in. $82 to $85; 2½ to 3 in. $87 to $38; 4-in. $90; selects, 1 in. $68; 1¼ to 1¾ in. $70; 2-in. $72; 2½ to 3 in. $80; 4 in. $82; fine common, 1-in. $62 to $63; 1¼ to 1½ in. $65; 2-in. $67.50; 2½ to 3 in. $72.50; 4-in. $82.50; barn boards, $23 to $33; coffin boards, $28 to $32.

There is a firm market for hardwood lumber, with a fair request: Quartered oak, $63 to $75; plain oak, $42 to $47; common and rejects, $20 to $25; red oak, plain, $43; whitewood, $43 to $45; sap and common, $30 to $35; brown ash, $41 to $44; white ash, $43 to $46; maple, $28 to $30; end-dried white maple, $38 to $42; birch, $27 to $30; birch, 75 per cent. red, $45 to $50; elm, $29 to $31.

Shingles are steady: Extra cedar, $3.55 to $3.60; clear, $3 to $3.10; second clear, $2.50; extra No. 1, $1.75 to $1.80; British Columbia red cedar, 16-inch, five butts to 2 inches, $2.75 to $3.80; 18-inch, $4.25 to $4.50.

Spruce clapboards are firm, with light offerings: Clear, $40 to $42; second clear, $37 to $39; extra No. 1, $22 to $32.

Laths are very firm: One and five-eighths inch, $3.40 to $3.45; 1½ inch, $3.25 to $3.30.

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MESSRS JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also prime fresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.

Cable address, "Owen, Liverpool." A.B.C. Code used

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Veneer Logs and Crotches, English Brown and Pollard Oak.

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SPECIALTIES:

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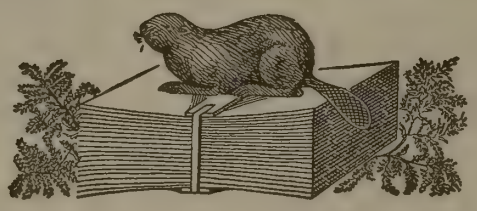
Cedar Bevelled Siding, Cedar Door and Sash Stock, cut to size, Cedar Finish, Base, Casing, Newels, Balusters, etc. Douglas Fir Timber up to 85 feet in length.



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4 x 16	6/2	inch Butts	3 x 20	½	inch butts
5 x 16	6/2	" "	3½ x 20	½	" "
6 x 16	6/2	" "	4 x 20	½	" "
4 x 16	5/2	" "	4½ x 20	½	" "
5 x 16	5/2	" "	5 x 20	½	" "
6 x 16	5/2	" "	5½ x 20	½	" "
4 x 18	5/2	" "	6 x 20	½	" "
5 x 18	5/2	" "	7 x 20	½	" "
6 x 18	5/2	" "	5 x 24	½	" "
7 x 18	5/2	" "	6 x 24	½	" "
4 x 18	5/2¼	" "	7 x 24	½	" "
5 x 18	5/2¼	" "	5 x 24	9/16	" "
6 x 18	5/2¼	" "	6 x 24	9/16	" "
7 x 18	5/2¼	" "	7 x 24	9/16	" "

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1¼, 1½ and 2 inch No 2 cuts & better	$36 00	$42 00
1½ and thicker cutting up plank	26 00	28 00
1x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common.		16 50
2x10 common		17 50
2x12 common		18 00
3x10 common		18 00
3x12 common		18 50
1x10 and 12 common.	18 00	19 00
1 inch siding common		15 50
1 inch strips, common		15 50
1x10 and 12 mill run	19 00	20 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	18 00	19 00
1 inch siding mill run	18 00	19 00
1¼ and 1½ in. box		16 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 00	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		20 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		21 00
⅛ inch No. 1 Lath		3 50
⅛ inch No. 2 Lath		3 00
⅜ inch Norway lath.		2 85
X white pine shingles		1 10
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts.		2 35
XXX white pine shingles		3 25
B.C. shingles 6 to 2 in.		2 90
B.C. shingles 5 to 2 in.		3 30
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toronto		13 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.

Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$30 00	$32 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	22 00	24 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00	25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 in.	17 00	19 00
" 1½ "	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¾ in	21 00	24 00
1½ to 2	23 00	26 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¾	18 00	19 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00
" 2 " 3	25 00	20 00
Chestnut 1 " 2	24 00	2 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 " 1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run 2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm, rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"	22 00	24 00
Elm rock, mill run 1½" 3	24 00	26 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½" 2	32 00	35 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1 1½	19 00	20 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	20 00	21 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½	31 00	33 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	34 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½	32 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	35 00	38 00
Oak, quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	60 00	65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1 " 3	85 00	100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	34 00	38 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Pine, good sidings: 1 in. x 8 in. and up	$36 00	38 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in. x 8 in. and up	42 00	48 00
2 in. x 8 in. and up.	48 00	52 00
Pine, good strips: 1 in.	30 00	32 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	32 00	36 00
2 in.	34 00	38 00
Pine, good shorts: 1 in.	22 00	26 00
1¼ in and 1½ in.	24 00	28 00
2 in.	27 00	32 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, m.	20 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	16 00	20 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better stock	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better stock	15 00	16 00
Pine, 8 up s. c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s. c. strips	13 00	15 00
Pine, s.c. shorts	11 00	14 00
Pine, box boards	10 00	14 50
Pine mill culls	9 00	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 barn		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath, per M: No. 1 white pine	2 75	3 00
No. 2 white pine	2 00	2 25
Spruce, mill run	2 00	2 25
Red Pine, mill run	2 00	2 25
Pine Shingles: Clear Butt, 18 inch	2 15	2 40
xxxx, 18 inch	3 00	3 25
xx, 18 inch	1 25	1 50
Cedar Shingles: Clear Butt, 16 inch	1 6	1 90
xxxx, 16 inch	2 25	2 50
xx, 16 inch	1 20	1 25

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	45	53
" " " 19 to 21 inch average " "	48	56
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average " " & size	47	57

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	25
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	12
16 " "	24	29
17 " "	27	29
18 " "	30	32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$75 00	Selects, 1 in., 8 in. and up wide	$70 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	75 00	1¼, 1½ and in.	90 00
2½ and 3 in.	80 00	2½ and 3 in.	75 00
4 in.	80 00	4 in.	75 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	55 00	2½ and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	70 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	58 00	4 in.	70 00
2 in.	60 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1 in., 7 in. and up wide	38 00	2½ and 3 in., 7 in. and up wide.	60 00
1¼ and 1½ cutting	51 00	4 in.	60 00
2 in.	52 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	50 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	48 00
1¼ x 6 in. wide	52 00	6 in. wide	50 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide	45 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	47 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	50 00	in., 6 in. wide	50 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	26 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	30 00	8 and 7 in.	22 00
10 in.	25 00	No. 3, 12 in.	21 00
9 in.	23 00	10 in.	19 50
8 and 7 in.	24 00	9 in.	19 00
No. 2, 12 in.	25 00	8 in.	19 00
10 in.	22 00	1x6	19 00
No. 2, 9 in.	22 00	1x4	17 00

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide	$18 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	16 00	1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 7 in. and up wide	19 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	17 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 in. wide	33 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide	34 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	33 00	1¼, 1½ and 8 in. and up wide	35 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	4 00	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 75
Clear Butts	3 00	Clear Butts	2 75

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 50	No. 2. White Pine	3 10
		Hemlock	2 70

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	$80	1x12 inch shippers	$ 24
2½ in.	83	4/4 inch " 13" & up.	24
1 to 2 in.	73	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up	13
4 inch uppers	83	10-in. dressing and better	28 30
Selects, 2½ in up	73	10-in. common	20
1 to 2 in.	70	12-in. dressing and better	35 37
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	72	Common, 1x12	20
1 to 2 in.	59	No. 1 barn, 1x12	27 29
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	52	1x10	24 26
No. 2	32	1x8	22 24
No. 3	32	No. 2 barn, 1x12	25 26
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in	47	1x10	23
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in	35	1x8	21
Stained saps	30	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in	35 38
Bracket plank	30	" " 2 inch	40
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35	Dressing	26 32
Dressing boards, narrow	23	Common	20
1x10 inch shippers	21		

LATH.

Pine	$3 25	Spruce	$3 25

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. xxxx	$4 50	$4 75	Bound butts, 6 x 18 $5 25 5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock 2 10
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	Spruce 2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	75 00	1¼x10 and 12	40 00
2½ and 3 in.	80 00	1½ in.	34 00
4 in.	85 00	2 in	36 00
Selects, 1 to 2 in.	68 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.	38 50
2½ and 3 in.	75 00	No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 2 in	48 00
4 in.	80 00		
Fine common, 1 in.	55 00	No. 2 Moulding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	32 00
1¼ and 2½ in.	60 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	30 00
2 in.	62 00	6, 8 and 10 in	25 00
3 in.	70 00	No. 2, 10 in.	24 00
4 in.	75 00	No. 2, 12 in.	26 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	42 00	No. 3, 10 in.	21 00
1¼ and 1½ in	50 00	No. 3, 12 in.	23 00
No. 2, 1 in.	23 00	Box, 1 x 4	15 00
No. 2, 1¼, & 1½ in	42 00	1 x 6 to 12 in.	17 00 17 50
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	25 00	1 x 13 in and up	20 00
Dressing 1¼ in.	34 00	1¼ and 1½ in.	19 00
		Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	14 50

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in. 40 00 42 00
1¼ to 2 in	35 00	37 00	Strips 19 00 21 00
			Com. and culls 13 00 15 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 nch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls 12 00 14 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6' & up, 22 00 24 00
			Com. & good culls 12 00 14 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in & up	23 00	25 00	1st & 1d, soft, 6 in. & up, 20 00 22 00
Common and culls	12 00	14 00	Common and culls 12 00 14 00

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd, hard	20 00	22 00	1st & 2nd, soft 18 00 20 00
Commonand culls	11 00	14 00	Common and culls 9 00 11 00

THE NEWS

—S. Stevens has sold his saw mill at Fort William, Ont., to A. H. Dale.

—J. E. Doak has installed a shingle machine in his mill at Doaktown, N. B.

—At West Selkirk, Man., William Robinson is just completing a new saw mill.

—J.W. Shannon & Company, saw-millers, Prince Albert, N.W.T., are reported to have sold out.

—The saw mill of Cruise Bros.& Ritchie at Emo,Ont., has been sold to G. E. Campbell & Company.

—The lumber business Arneil & Company, Port Stanley, Ont., has been transferred to William Robinson.

—Prescott Holman and Charles Johnson, of Truro, N. S., have purchased a wood-working factory at Shubenacadie.

—John Fenderson & Company, lumber and shingle manufacturers, Sayabec, Que., have applied for a charter of incorporation.

—An examination of candidates to be licensed as saw-log cullers was held by the Ontario Government at Rat Portage on October 10th.

—The firm of Smith & McDonald, of the Otter saw mill, Langely, B. C., has been dissolved, and the business will be continued by William McDonald.

—The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company have almost completed the erection of their buildings on the old Whaley mill site at Huntsville, Ont.

—The Dundas Company, of New Westminster, B.C., has been formed to take over the lumber business of L.T. Dundas. The capital of the company is $25,000.

—The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company have moved into their new office building at Victoria Harbor, Ont. The building is a handsome and substantial structure.

—J. S. Emerson, of Vancouver, B. C., who is interested in logging operations on the coast, has invented a log-pushing locomotive which he intends to test on his limits.

—James McGregor, of Cheboygan, Mich., is constructing a large refuse burner for the Huron Lumber Company's mill at Spanish River, Ont. It is 100 feet high and 30 feet in diameter.

—Senator G. G. King is building an addition to his saw mill at Chipman, N. B., and in future will manufacture doors, sashes etc. The new building is 85 x 35 feet and three storeys high.

—Incorporation has been granted to the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., with a capital of $500,000. The manager is Mr. J. G. Scott, late of New Westminster.

—J. R. Eaton, of Orillia, Ont.,has just installed in his planing mill an improved matcher weighing between five and six tons, which will greatly increase his facilities for turning out flooring and other matched lumber.

—Louis de Rossier, who recently returned to Vancouver from the Yukon, reports the discovery of an extensive belt of fine cedar timber near the coast, and 150 miles further north of the supposed northern limit of cedar.

—The Kilgour Shives Lumber Company,Limited,have had plans prepared for a modern saw mill to be built at Campbellton, N.B. It is learned that the contracts for machinery and other equipment have not yet been placed.

—The amalgamation is reported of McNab & Ryan, Leisch & Company and Park & Mitchell, lumber manufacturers in the Kootenay district of British Columbia. The combination will be known as the East Kootenay Lumber Company.

—Alex. Fraser & Sons of Ottawa, have purchased from Ritchie Bros., of Aylmer, Que., one hundred acres of land at the head of Lake Deschenes, the purpose being to erect thereon a modern saw mill. The work of construction will likely be carried out this winter, so as to commence sawing operations next spring.

—J. J. Willson has bought out the interest of John Eaton in the Kean saw mill at Fesserton, Ont. The new proprietors are enlarging the mill and installing a new engine. It is the intention to manufacture lumber, hoops and staves for export.

—It is understood that Donald Fraser & Sons intend to remove their saw mill now located at Cabano, Que., to Fredericton, N.B., where it is intended to erect a large modern mill. This mill will be operated in addition to the Aberdeen mills.

—The Lake Rosseau Lumber Company has been incorporated, with head office in Toronto and a capital stock of $40,000. The directors are G. W. Boake, G.E. Rowan, and Edith Lackie, Toronto; W.F. Boake, Downsview; and A. Boyd, Bracebridge.

—The John Harrison & Sons Company, of Owen Sound, Ont., have purchased the saw mill of C. H. Witthun at Wiarton. They will remove it to Owen Sound, where it will be used to cut ties for the C.P.R., for which they have a five year contract.

—A. Cushing & Company, of St. John, N. B., have this fall shipped about 100 carloads of mill refuse, slabs and edgings, in 4-foot lengths, to towns in Massachusetts to be used as fuel. A market for this refuse was doubtless created by the coal strike.

—An automatic shingle jointer for either dimension or random shingles has been invented by J.D. Caldwell, of Vancouver, B.C. Three of these machines have been installed in the new mill of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company and are said to be proving very successful.

—The North-East Wood-Working Company has been formed to acquire the wood-working business formerly carried on by A.C. Mabee at St. John, N.B. The capital of the company is $20,000, the applicants for incorporation being R. G. Haley, Kennith Haley, J.F. Gregory, W.H. Murray and H.W. Cross.

—C. P. Easton & Company have registered their business at Quebec. The firm is composed of I. B., William E., and Frederick Easton, of Albany, N. Y., and it is the intention to carry on the manufacture of lumber, pulp and pulp wood in the province of Quebec. Timber limits for that purpose were recently purchased.

—Theodore Ludgate has again visited Vancouver. It is reported there that he has plans well advanced for the building of a large saw mill, probably on Dead Man's Island. Recently he put through a deal for the purchase of timber limits up the coast, and of course the timber from these limits must be manufactured within the province.

—The old Moore & McDowall saw mill at Prince Albert, N.W.T., has been purchased by American capitalists, who intend to conduct extensive lumbering orperations in the vicinity. A company of Rosthern capitalists are reported to have purchased the Shannon saw mills at Prince Albert and to contemplate making extensive improvements thereto.

—G. G. Gladman, whose saw-mill at Westport, near Parry Sound, was recently destroyed by fire, has decided to rebuild on a larger scale. He has purchased the machinery in the "Little Mill" of the William Peter Estate at Parry Sound, which will be removed to Carling. Mr. Gladman will equip his mill with band and gang saws and all modern improvements.

—The Goderich Lumber Company contemplate enlarging their plant at Goderich, Ont., to double its present capacity. In connection with the proposed enlargement a scheme for the sheltering of logs outside the harbor is also under consideration. The plan is to place a stretch of piling at right angle with the south pier and to shelter the logs behind this, bringing them into the harbor in small quantities as needed.

—A progressive saw-mill machinery concern is the M. Garland Company, of Bay City, Mich. Their steel cable conveyors are noted all over the continent. Amongst the machinery made at their immense works are band mills, re-saw and circular mills, saw-mill carriages, steam niggers, edgers, trimmers and slab slashers, Kline steam log loaders, center decks, cant flippers, rotary steam feed valves, seeam feed cut-off saws, heading staves and box board machines, stave jointers, equalizers, self-feed rip saws, lath mills and bolters, combined and separate fuel feeders, haul-up machinery, live rolls, shafting,pulleys,etc. Whilst they have plenty of imitators of their patents, they claim perfection and orginality, and make immediate delivery.

—The new saw mill of the International Lumber Company at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was opened on October 6th, with a force of 100 men. It is one of the many industries controlled by the Clergue syndicate. The mill is fitted up with all the latest improvements and runs with steam. The logs will be conveyed by slides to a clipper, where they will be cut up and then taken to the dry room, where they can then be dropped directly into cars which will be run beneath. The lumber will then be taken to where it is required. To overcome the difficulty of frost in the winter the water in the channel that has been dredged from the bay to the mill will be kept warm by a system of steam pipes, enabling the mill to run as well in winter as in summer.

—Mr. R. A. Estey, of Fredericton, N. B., is making some improvements to his mill. An incandescent electric light plant will be installed to light the mill, and a feed pump to supply the boilers. The water for this purpose will in future be obtained direct from the river instead of, as before, from the city waterworks. Mr. Estey has in previous years mostly cut spruce deals for the British market, but having allowed his supply of logs to run down during the period of lower prices in Great Britain, he was not in a position to resume operations when the market revived. This is one reason why this year finds him running full time on hemlock deals and hemlock boards for the United States market. The boards are dressed on one side, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet in length, and in width from 6 inches up. The timber is obtained from the farmers up the river.

LUMBERING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. D. C. Craig, a veteran lumberman of Toronto, has recently returned from a trip to Newfoundland, in the interests of a company who had obtained an option on 250 square miles of timber land in that colony. This land is expected to yield 100,000,000 feet, half being white pine. The option is understood to be $60,000, which may be considered a very reasonable figure. Mr. Craig states that there are quantities of white pine, spruce, and fir timber on the Island. The fir corresponds to the Ontario balsam. Until recently no crown dues were exacted by the Government, but a ground tax of $2 per square mile was imposed. Under a new act, however, purchasers are obliged to pay in addition to the ground rent crown dues of 50 cents per mile. This new act also provides that purchasers must establish within a year of the date of purchase a saw mill and begin manufacture. There are quite a number of mills in operation, a few of them, as for example that of the Murray Company, Limited, being of large capacity. These mills cut mostly deals and scantling for the British, United States and West India markets. A large timber area is owned by Mr. R. G. Reid, the well known contractor, from whom permits to cut may be obtained on payment of 75 cents per thousand feet manufactured. The shipping facilities are good. Most of the mills are located near to the water and load directly on the vessel. In some cases where it is impossible for ships to reach the mill, lighters have to be employed. Some of the mills ship by rail over the Reid system. Wages are very much lower than in the Dominion, averaging only from $12 to $15 per month, while supplies can be secured at reasonable figures from Prince Edward Island and other points. Mr. Craig is of the opinion that there are profitable openings to be found for lumbermen in Newfoundland.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THE EXPORTATION OF PULP WOOD.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., Oct. 10th, 1902.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—I note in your monthly edition an article on the proposed export duty on pulpwood, which it has been suggested by some visionary and impracticable people should be $4 a cord. Unfortunately, absolutely exact data of the quantity exported cannot be obtained, but the statement in your article that 60 to 65 per cent. of pulp manufactured in the United States is made from timber grown in Canada is so absolutely untrue that I am confident that any casual investigation made by you would have shown that not 10 per cent. of the pulp made in the United States is evolved from Canadian spruce. For instance, the only mills in the United States that are to-day obtaining their raw material from Canada are the few scattered along the international boundary from Port Huron to some points down the St. Lawrence, and of all the wood crossing that line 99 per cent. goes from the province of Quebec. By the recent absolute embargo on the exportation of spruce for pulp wood purposes from the province of Ontario, its sale was practically stopped, the only exception being a few scattered farmers, settlers, and one or two small companies like ourselves, who own their lands in fee simple, and have no Canadian market, and therefore are obliged to sell to the United States mills. If you would stop to consider the numerous productions of pulp and paper in the United States from a great many materials aside from spruce, you would quickly appreciate the fact that Canadian wood is a very small factor. The bulk of the American mills are so far from the international boundary that the mere question of freight-rates debars them from the purchase of Canadian wood.

Another fact, which seems to prevail in Canada, is the utter ignorance of the reserves the American mills have to draw on. So true is this that I would like to be advised of the existence of a single mill in America which has been built with a view of relying upon Canadian wood. There is such a general misapprehension of forest conditions in the United States, of the large number of acres still uncut, of the modern scientific and seemingly successful re-forestration in some states, that the usual Canadian attitude is one of utter intolerence towards the idea that any other country possesses any substantial amount of spruce except the Dominion of Canada. On the contrary, Minnesota possesses vast tracts of virgin spruce and Wisconsin has so much left that our company cannot ship to Green Bay and compete with local prices. Maine and New York and Michigan are still supplied with spruce and at least four other states have much of it.

Another element which cannot be overlooked is the fact that Americans are the most fertile devisers of substitutes of any people alive, and that the moment spruce becomes too costly they will utilize other raw materials and in a short time manufacture an equally perfect product. Just at present there seems to be a mania for export duty on pulpwood, as if this was the only tariff issue between the two countries. Your suggestion that Canada "should disregard entirely all retalitory measures which may be temporarily put into force by the United States" is the old idea that some day or other the tail will be able to wag the dog. Up to date this has not been possible and it is not likely it ever will be.

Under the Dingley bill the imposing of an export duty, however great or small, on pulpwood, would involve the imposing of a corresponding duty on manufactured pulp, and 50 per cent. of the Canadian product now goes to the United States alone.

The building up of industries in Canada is a most admirable policy, and one in which we are greatly interested, but we wish to protest against any such absurd ideas as

1st. The imposition of any export duty on anything whatever. It is a game two can play at. It also belongs to the dark ages.

2nd. The selection of pulpwood as a mark by which to fatten the pocket-books of a beggarly dozen of manufacturers.

The United States has had enough experience in the way of enriching a few manufacturers at the expense of the many to serve as a solemn warning. As a general thing the public does not want libraries, but bread and meat if they can get them.

Another matter of no small importance is the fact that Canada has for years held out inducements to settlers to take up Crown lands and assured them that they could sell enough pulp wood to support themselves until the land was cleared. If this export duty is imposed either these deluded individuals must accept a miserable pittance for their wood or use it as fire-wood. It should be borne in mind that with the exception of a few widely separated localities there is no market in Canada for this raw material. The farmer or the pulp wood company (and of the latter there are very few) are entirely justified in their desire to sell in the highest market. The idea that this prohibition would force American mills out of existence or compel them to move to Canada is childish. Every recent incorporation of a pulp and paper mill in Canada, in which American capital was largely involved, has been done with a view to exporting to European countries or, if at all, only incidently to the United States. These concerns have been few in number and located at points on or adjacent to tide-water. The private land owners in the immediate vicinity of these cocerns are not able to sell to them a single cord, because a large concern owning their own concessions can cut their own pulpwood cheaper.

In the money markets of the world Canada is a notoriously unsafe country in which to invest capital, as, if it does not make revolutionary tariff changes very often, it constantly threatens them, and an illogical press agitates for them. The policy of "Canada for the Canadians" is all very well, but when it practically means "Canada for only a few Canadians" the issue will be how far the few can befool the many. By fair treatment of capital so it will be able to figure on the continuance of existing conditions for a resonable number of years in advance, it is only a matter of time when her natural resources will be fully developed, and developed so thoroughly and legitimately that any artifical propagation would have been a most serious mistake. For instance, how would Canada enjoy an export duty imposed by the United States of $4 a ton on anthracite coal? In view of present conditions it ought to appreciate what this would mean, and, while I do no believe in any spirit of retaliation, it is usually the bigger dog that can retaliate the hardest. Canadian manufacturers, as well as those in the United States, are to-day enjoying such prosperity that a careful student of affairs is almost inclined to tremble. The New World is rapidly, to use a slang expression, "putting the Old World out of business," and of this progress Canada is getting its proper share. The surplus of American capital is rapidly being transferred to this side, not only in the way of the rush into the North-West wheat lands, but in the way of enormous factories and the heaviest kinds of investments. There never was a time when there should be wise men at the head of Canadian affairs, thoroughly determined to let well enough alone.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN F. BISHOP,
Manager Lake Superior Timber Company.

VISIT FROM A BRITISH CAPITALIST.

Much benefit may accrue to Canada as a result of the recent visit to this country of Mr. William Harmsworth, of London, England. Mr. Harmsworth, is a brother and partner of Mr. Alfred C. Harmsworth, of the London Daily Mail. The special object of his visit was to investigate the timber resources of Canada with a view to the establishment here of pulp and paper mills which would ensure a permanent supply of paper for the various publications in which Harmsworth Bros. are interested. The supply has in the past been obtained largely from Norway and Sweden.

Mr. Harmsworth visited the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, and it is understood that he was favorably impressed with the extent and quality of spruce available for pulp purposes, as well as with the number of suitable water powers. From his remarks the impression was obtained that they will locate in Canada, although it is improbable that a decision will be reached for some time. Two or three locations are being considered.

The extent of the proposed operations of this company are little less than wonderful. It is the intention to control the manufacture of paper from the raw material to the finished product. Timber limits will be purchased, pulp and paper mills erected, and vessels constructed or purchased for carrying the pulp and paper across the Atlantic. It is learned that 1,000 tons of paper per week will be required. This will mean an immense expenditure in mills and equipment and labor to produce such a large quantity of paper.

One of the difficulties in securing a location is that it

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is necessary that shipments should be made the year round. It is understood to be the intention of Harmsworth Bros. to operate their timber limits with a view to reproduction, and they may even go so far as to resort to replanting.

PULP NOTES.

It has been rumored that Cushing & Company, of St. John, N. B., contemplate building a new pulp mill at Fairville.

Joseph Kilgour, of Kilgour Bros., Toronto, was in Ottawa recently looking for a site upon which to build a paper mill.

John Fenderson & Company, Sayabec, Que., now applying for incorporation, ask for permission to carry on a pulp and lumber business.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company are making extensive additions to their pulp mill at Chicoutimi, Que., by which the capacity will be more than doubled.

A report is current that a Mr. Norden is making arrangements for the establishment of a large colony of Finlanders at Portage a l'Ours, on the banks of the Ashwapmoushouan river, 38 miles north of Roberval, Que. Large pulp mills at this point are spoken of.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company, of Chicoutimi, Que., expect to have their new pulp mill completed next spring. It will have a capacity of 100 tons of dry mechanical spruce pulp per day, all of which will be exported to England under a contract with Edward Lloyd, Limited, of London, until 1908.

Irving R. Todd and H. F. Dowst, of Calais, Me., have been incorporated as the Eastern Pulp Mill Company, the purpose being to build a mill at Baring, N. B., for preparing wood so as to be suitable for pulp mills. The proposed mill will be 95x25 feet exclusive of boiler room, and will give employment to about 25 men.

An American syndicate has taken active steps towards the establishment of pulp and paper mills at Bella Coola, B. C. The site of the mills will be within four miles of the village. Philip Jacobson, of Bella Coola, states that the settlers have agreed to grant the company all the timber on their lands upon condition that the industry be established at the point mentioned, and that the Government has offered the company the privilege of leasing 125 square miles of timber limits on which there is a large quantity of spruce and cottonwood.

An English party, consisting of M. Graham Lloyd, of the Sydney Mail and Sydney Morning Herald, A. B. Craig, a prominent woollen merchant of London, H. L. Trueman, a wealthy banker and broker, L. P. Andrews, a noted English pulp expert, and C. W. Sawbridge, a solicitor, are making an inspection of the property of the Sturgeon Falls Pulp & Paper Company at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., in which they are interested. Their visit is in connection with the proposed expenditure of about $2,000,000 in increasing the pulp and paper plant of the company. The timber limits of the company are being explored, and should they reach the expections of these gentlemen there is little doubt but that the proposed expenditure will be undertaken.

The Refined Wood Company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a capital of $1,000,000. The company will manufacture wood pulp lumber under the patents of F. E. Keyes, who has just returned from Germany, where his refined wood lumber is being manufactured. Under the patents it is intended to so incorporate and unite the fibres of wood pulp and similar fibres that they can be formed into boards of any desired thickness and of a size limited only by convenience in handling. Refined wood, it is claimed by the inventor, may be of the density of the softest pine or of the hardest mahogany and take as fine a finish; it may be bent or curved in any direction and will not change in shape.

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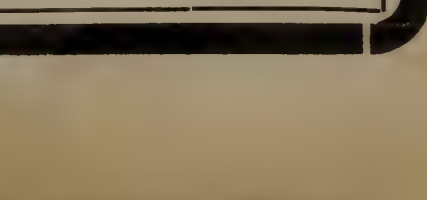
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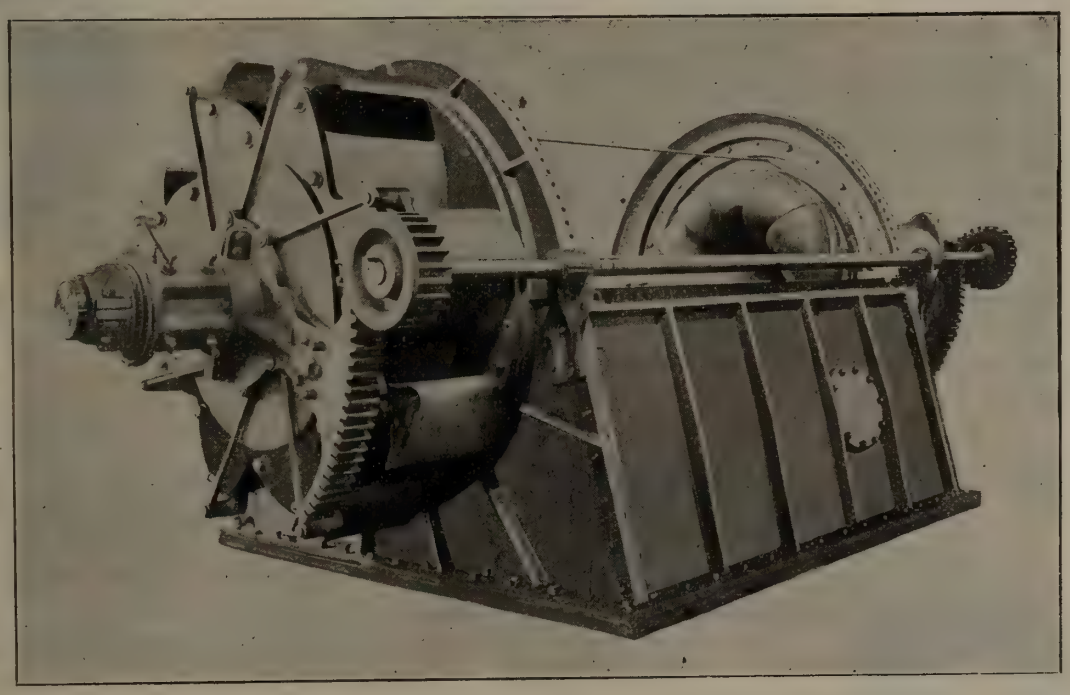

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SAW MILL MACHINERY.

When travelling through Michigan our representative called upon the firm of Wickes Bros., of Saginaw, well known as manufacturers of saw-mill machinery. Wickes Bros. started operations in Saginaw in the year 1860,at which time the Saginaw Valley and tributary country was covered with dense forest of the finest cork pine, and lumbering was practically the only industry. They commenced building a line of heavy saw mill engines and other saw mill machinery, which found favor with the saw mill operators, not only of Saginaw and its immediate vicinity but throughout the entire State. Among the first machines they turned out were several of the old-fashioned gang saws with wooden framing, light parts and slow motion such as were generally in use at that date and which would produce but a very small percentage of the amount of lumber cut by one of the gangs of to-day. Realizing the disadvantages of the machine as then constructed, they designed, patented and built the first iron frame gang saw-mill ever used in America, applying to the sash an oscillation movement which presented the saws to the cant in such manner as to result in an easy cut, and freed them entirely on the up-stroke. The result, our representative was told, was an enormous increase in the quality and quantity of the output, and from that day to this Wickes gangs have held their position among the best machines of the kind made. Their builders cheerfully acknowledge that the suggestions they receive from their customers are among their most valuable aids in improving their machines and adapting them to the ever-changing and more exacting requirements of the trade. With a vast number of customers and with a highly skilled engineering staff and perfect shop equip ment at their command, it is easy to understand how is that the Wickes gang maintains its pre-eminent position.

WORKS OF WICKES BROS., SAGINAW, MICH.

Wickes gangs are made only at the shops of Wickes Bros., Saginaw, Michigan. They have no representatives, either resident or travelling, nor is any concern in Canada authorized to build or vend Wickes gangs. The trade of the company is widely distributed, covering nearly every State in the Union, nearly every Province of Canada; Newfoundland and the countries beyond the seas. Among recent shipments was one of a gang sawmill for the United States Navy Ship Yard at Manilla, Phillipine Islands, and one of a gang sawmill for Havre, France.

It is not to be inferred that the Wickes gang is the only product of these shops; they build also a complete line of saw mill machinery, including heavy duty slide valve engines, log haul-up rigs, log kickers and loaders, log turners or niggers, carriages, band mills, circular mills, live rolls, edgers, trimmers, slashers, lath machinery, etc. Their boiler shops are among the finest in the country and turn out a product that is second to none. Among other users may be noted the new Beet Sugar Factory at Dresden, Ontario, where there are some 1,500 horse power of Wickes' vertical water tube boilers.

Some years ago, when co-incident with the exhaustion of the cork pine preserve, Michigan mills began to close through lack of timber, Wickes Bros. started a business, which has since grown to very considerable proportions, by purchasing abandoned saw mill outfits. As a rule they were bought cheap and sold at a correspondingly low figure, and many of them are set up in Canada and earning money day after day for their owners. The firm now operate very extensively in this line, purchasing and selling all kinds of abandoned plants and maintaining large sales warehouses at Saginaw, Mich., Pittsburg, Pa., and Jersey City, N. J. They issue monthly a list of second hand machinery on hand in their various warehouses and will mail this list to any one on application.

They are located near to the great lumber producing section of Canada, have had a long acquaintance with Canadian trade, and understand its needs thoroughly. They are, therefore, well equipped to care for Canadian orders.

TRADE NOTES.

The Winnipeg Machinery & Supply Company are installing a saw mill plant at Bowsman, Man., for Caverly & Sons.

A circular from the Tanite Company, Stroudsburg, Pa., calls attention to the many excellent qnalities of the emery wheels offered by this company.

A little booklet called "At Home" gives small halftone glimpses of the plant of the American Blower Company, of Detroit, Mich., who make a specialty of dry kilns.

The Meaford Manufacturing Company, of Meaford, Ont., have installed a two-room "Standard" moist air dry kiln, built by the Standard Dry Kiln Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

The M. Garland Company, Bay City, Mich., have just shipped another of their improved band mill carriages for the Meadow Mountain Lumber Co., Newport, Tenn.

The Eau Claire Supply Company, Eau Claire, Wis., have sent us a copy of their catalogue B referring to their lumbermen's sleds.

The Baden Machinery Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Baden, Ont., has been incorporated, to manufacture engines and boilers. Charles Hood and Oliver Master are interested. The capital is $40,000.

"Electric Locomotives for Surface Haulage" is the title of a catalogue issued jointly by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg, and the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia.

James W. Woods, manufacturer of lumbermen's supplies, Ottawa, is having plans prepared for a new building, his present premises being too small for his extensive business. The new building will be commenced this fall and must be completed by August 1st, 1903.

Messrs. Joshua Oldham & Sons, the well known manufacturers of gang, circular and band saws, New York City, are sending out to the lumber trade a novelty in the form of a pocket lumber scale. It is conveniently arranged and enclosed in an aluminum case. On the front of the case is the announcement of the firm and on the back a view of their extensive works.

A large business is gradually being built up by the Owen Sound Iron Works Company, of Owen Sound, Ont. This company have just decided upon the erection of new works of an extensive character. The main building, to be known as the machine shop, will be 300 feet long and about 50 feet wide. There will also be a pattern shop and metal storage building each 40 feet long, and a boiler shop 100x40 feet. The company make a specialty of saw-milling machinery.

Mowry & Sons, of Gravenhurst, Ont., have recently issued an illustrated catalogue of their manufactures, which include saw and shingle mill machinery and supplies, steam engines, boilers, etc. Some of their specialties are automatic saw sharpeners, log jacks, log decks, log loaders, steam niggers, steam feeds, steam edger transfers, steam jump saws, slab slashers, "Boss" shingle machines, knife jointers and splitters. Persons about to build new mills or to remodel existing plants should write for a copy of their catalogue.

The Fairbanks Company, Craig street, Montreal, have concluded arrangements with the Dodge Manufacturing Company of Toronto for their general agency for Montreal and vicinity. An entirely new stock of Dodge standard pulleys has been put in, as well as various stocks of Dodge transmission goods, including ball and socket hangers, flange and grim death couplings, safety collars, improved self-oiling bearings, all types, etc. All of these standard lines will be carried in stock at the Fairbanks Company's warerooms, for immediate shipment at factory prices.

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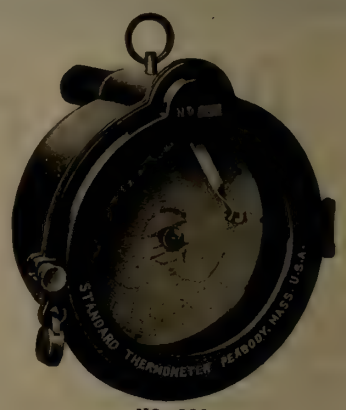

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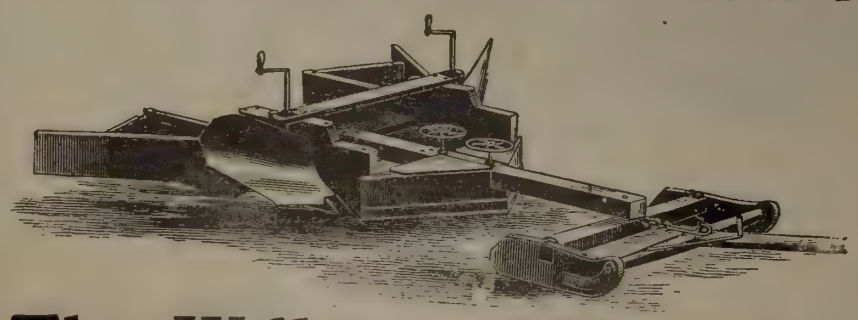


For use in snow and ice roads. Saves sleighs and harness. Endorsed by all lumbermen who have used them. Cuts six inches wider than sleighs. Rolls snow clear of track. Cuts off knolls, fills up holes. Levels roads perfectly, prevents sleighs from sluing. Cuts off dirt and manure, leaving it on bank. Ploughs up, rolls out, and pushes clear 12 inches of loose snow each time machine passes over road.

An attachment for extra team behind machine can be furnished when required. Made all widths.

The Wilkinson Plough Co., Limited, Toronto, control the rights of manufacture and sale. Write for price and dercription.

The Wilkinson Plough Co., Limited, Toronto.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS

FREDERICTON. N. B.

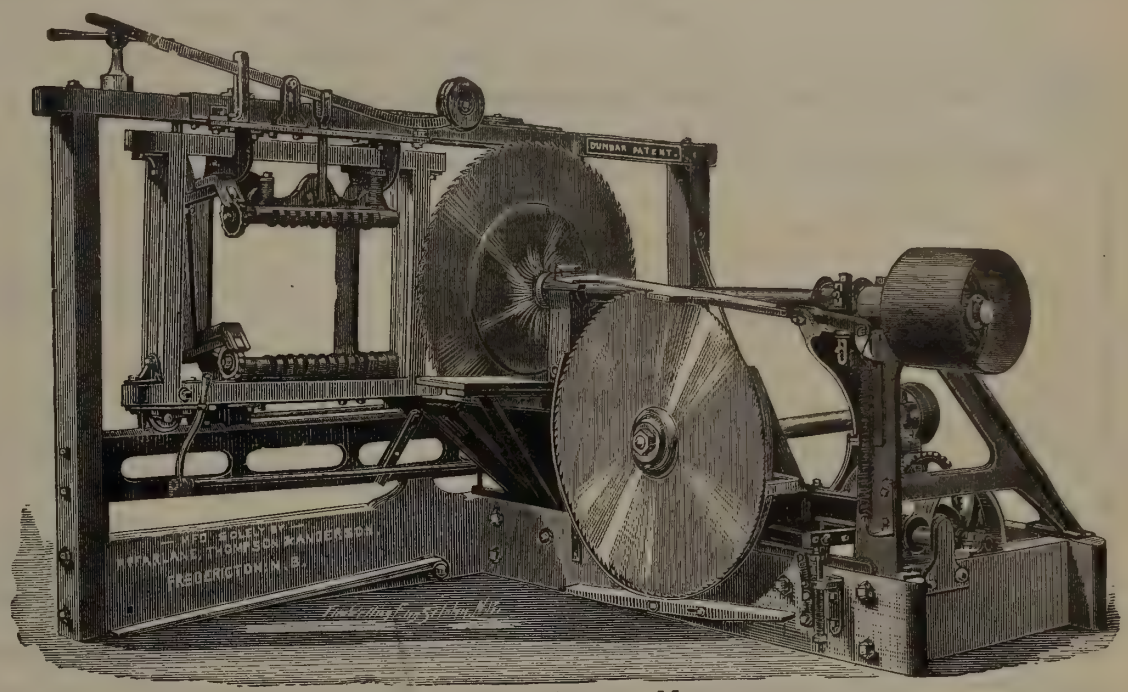
McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson

Manufacturers of the only original

PATENTED DUNBAR SHINGLE MACHINE

And Sole Proprietors of the said patent

Universally admitted as being the best machine on the market from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

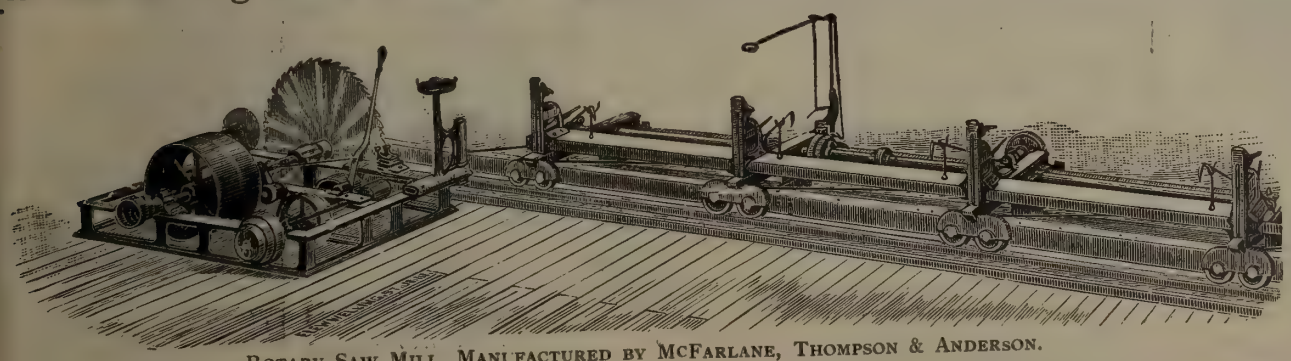


PATENT DUNBAR SHINGLE MACHINE.

The following well known firms are a few of the many who are using the celebrated Dunbar Shingle Machine:—Metis Lumber Co., Quebec, 15 machines; John A. Morrison, Fredericton, N. B., 16 machines; Gibson R'y. & Manufacturing Co., Marysville, N. B., 10 machines; Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Co., Vancouver, B. C., 16 machines.

The McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Dunbar Shingle Machine is a record breaker in the west—(New Whatcom Blade, Washington State). The following may be of interest to mill operatives and other; it is, we believe, the best six day record ever made on this class of machine—a Dunbar upright; the bolts were taken as they came from the woods, without selection, and were a good average quality. This remarkable run was accomplished recently at the George A. Cooper mill, Chuckanut siding: Total cut for six days, 2 shifts of 10 hours each per day, 394,000 eighteen inch shingles. In the day shift, Harry A. Edison, sawyer, cut 218,000, an average cut of 36½ thousand, and the night shift, Levi Loop, sawyer, cut 176,000, an average of 29⅓ thousand of eighteen inch shingles per day.

"When all the rest fail, or are down for repairs, or are cutting shims, the McFarlane, Thompson and Anderson DURBAR SHINGLE MACHINE is still cutting the standard shingle of the world." From the Atlantic to the Pacific they all say it.



ROTARY SAW MILL, MANUFACTURED BY MCFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON.

Latest Bulletin from the seat of war, October 17th, 1901—From the Metis Lumber Co., Price, Que., in reference to the 15 Shingle Machines sold them last season:

"Replying to your enquiry as to the running of the Shingle machines you sold us, would say that they have given entire satisfaction, and have run very successfully so far. We have sawn 30 million shingles in 70 days to date, and count on sawing 10 million more this season."

THE METIS LUMBER COMPANY.

We manufacture a complete line of IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS, BUCKEYE AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF ENGINES and all kinds of MILL MACHINERY.

Our prices are right.

Kindly allow us to quote before purchasing.

For further particulars address

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson,

Fredericton, N. B.

CHICAGO'S LUMBER KING.

Edward Hines has been called the "Young Napoleon" in the Chicago lumber industry. He started as a tally boy at $4 a week, and the other day one of his deals involved $400,000. The Edward Hines Lumber Company is one of the largest in volume of business transacted in the whole world. The extensive yards, offices and mills are located south of Blue Island avenue on Lincoln street, one of the show sights of Chicago.

This concern own and maintain a mile and a half of dock frontage, with double track capacity for 220 cars. They have 15 large lake steamers operating among their extensive timber locations. In Wisconsin and Michigan they own exclusively 500 million feet of standing pine, and at their Chicago plant alone they have a storage capacity of 75 million feet. Their two planing mills take care of 700,000 feet of lumber in ten hours. The S. K. Martin Lumber Company and the I. Stephenson Lumber Company have been absorbed by the Edward Hines Company, making four of the largest Chicago companies which have been consolidated with the latter company.

A visit to the yards of the company shows a "beehive" of industry representing over two millions of money invested. The latest improved machinery, including the McGarry patent safety lumber piler, is used entirely in these yards.

A SAFETY LUMBER HOIST.

One of the most interesting sights in Chicago is the rapid manner in which immense quantities of lumber are piled. This s done by an invention of Mr. John A. McGarry, the yard manager of the Edward Hines Company. It is not only a rapid and safe piler, but a lowering machine. It combines absolute safety to any required height, durability, economy, utility and simplicity. Mr. McGarry has also a patent adjustable swivel pulley for the bottom of the pile, a patent self-acting tongs. The whole outfit is cheap and will save its cost over hand labor in one or two weeks. The largest concerns in the United States use this piler.

INQUIRY FOR WILLOW TREES.

F. Westbury & Son, 183 Great Dover Street, London, are seeking a certain class of willow tree. They would be glad if some Canadian lumberman would send them a sample bundle of leaves taken from the species available, with some details as to height and girth and approximate cost per tree c. i. f. London. They state that as soon as they see the leaves they will know whether business is practicable.

Boyd, Caldwell & Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of $200,00, to carry on the lumber and woollen business of Boyd, Caldwell & Company at Appleton and Lanark, Ont.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We have established a Land Department in connection with our main Chicago offices, with resident agents at our branch places, Houston Bros., Cairo, Ill., Mephis, Tenn., Vicksburg, Miss., Columbus, Miss., and Bigbee, Miss.

We are offering for sale six different tracts each in solid bodies of virgin White Oak timber standing thick, with a sprinkling of Red Oak, Cypress, Ash, Hickory and Gum, thrifty growth, the way nature produced it without depredation, advantageously located for milling or manufacturing purposes, having both railroad and water transportation facilities. Prices very reasonable. Write us for particulars.

We sell rich Delta and Tombigbee River Valley land, alluvial soil, from which the timber has been removed, desirable for agricultural investment, colonizing purposes or stock farms. We employ settlers in connection with our logging and milling operations. Write us for maps and description.

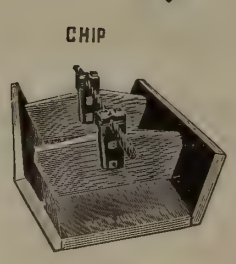
We manufacture Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress and will quote you on basis of stumpage value, cost of manufacturing and handling bill, straight or mixed car lots; direct shipments from either of our sawmills bearing the lowest freight rate to point of delivery. Write us for prices.

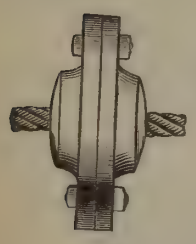
GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO.,

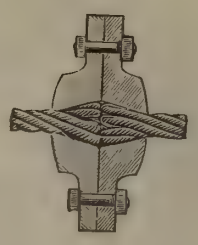
Tribune Building, CHICAGO.

Band and Circular Mills,
Band Re-Saws, Edgers, Trimmers,
Lath Machinery, Slab Slashers,

Kline Steam Log Decks and Loaders
Steam Feeds
Steam Niggers
Conveyors for all Purposes





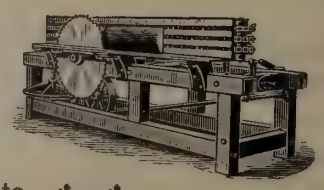


The M. Garland Co.

Bay City, Mich., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of High Grade Saw Mill and Conveying Machinery

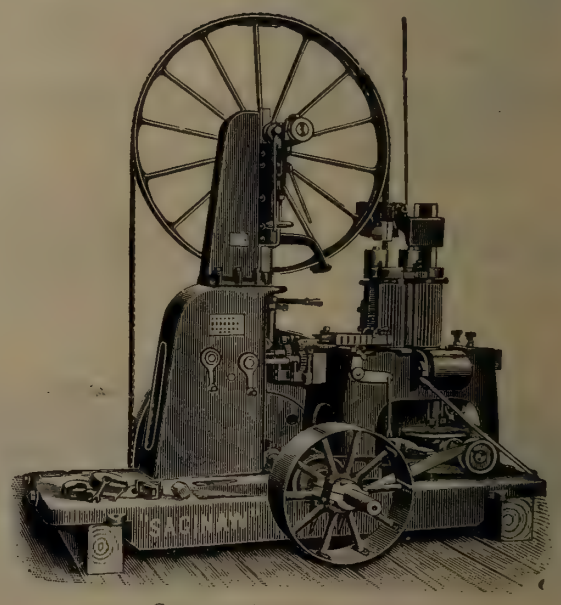
Saw Mill Architects



750

MERSHON BAND RE-SAWS

IN DAILY USE.



SAGINAW BAND RE-SAW.

Buy Direct and Get the Genuine

W. B. MERSHON & CO.

SAGINAW, MICH., U.S.A.

LUMBERING TOOLS.

A great industry in Saginaw, Mich., is that of Morley Bros., occupying two blocks of that city with their own railway and docking facilities. Our representative was shown over the works of this concern, where are manufactured the celebrated "Blue Line" lumbering tools, also mill supplies of every description, including special harness for lumbermen's use. A patent equalizing trace is a feature of the latter. In their foundry are four immense steam hammers at work. Lumber cant dogs, cant hooks, pikes, etc., are hand-forged—much superior to the weaker drop-forging. Three hundred horse-power of pressure is used to place the steel pike in the "peavey," the handles being of maple and hickory. Our representative was shown a car-load of seven-foot handles for shipment to Montgomery, Alabama, for southern pine operations. The company also manufacture skidding tongs, cold chutes or repair links, chain grab hooks and chain round hooks, swamp and loading hooks, in which a special quality of steel is used.

The Woodstock Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Woodstock, N. B., is applying for incorporation.

P. PAYETTE & CO.
Manufacturers of Saw Mill and Engine Machinery, and all kinds of Marine Machinery.
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT

THE "AA" GUMMER

10 inch Swing; $4.50 Net Cash, 14 inch Swing, $5.40 Net Cash.
Emery Wheel not included.
Grinding Machines, Saw Gummers, Diamond Tools, Knife Grinders, Emery, etc., etc.
THE TANITE CO.
Stroudsburg, Penan.

To Those Who Carry Insurance on Lumber

You are compelled to pay more for your insurance to-day than a year ago. This is particularly true in Canada where rates have been abnormally increased by Tarriff Association Companies. It is our business to insure nothing but lumber. We study the advantages offered by each risk submitted and accept only the best moral and physical hazards. Thus by carrying only selected risks we can offer lower rates. We are saving money for hundreds of lumber dealers. Why not let us take care of from $1,000 to $20,000 of your insurance?

For information apply direct to our home office,

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS, 66 Broadway, New York.

REGISTERED CANDY'S TRADE AMERICAN COTTON BELTING MARK GUARANTEED. CANDY'S PATENT BEST MAIN DRIVE.

Sole Canadian Agents :-: Prices Reduced
WATEROUS BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Every Lumberman Wants It
35 cents buys it
SCRIBNER'S LUMBER and LOG BOOK
Address :
The CANADA LUMBERMAN
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BLYTH, ONT.
MANUFACTURERS OF . . . .
Tool Handles
of all Sizes.
LUMBER CAMP SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY
White Rock Maple and second Growth Rock Elm Furnished to the Trade . .
Catalog on Application. E. LIVINGSTONE, Prop.

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Manufacturers High-grade Cylinder, Machine and Sawmill Oils.
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for Sawmill Purposes a Specialty.
Our products are made from finest Pennsylvania stocks.
We solicit your correspondence.
17 St. John St., MONTREAL.
Offices and Works : Manchester, Eng. Hamburg, Germany. Newark, N. J. Chicago, Ill.
Commercial Oil Co., Hamilton, Ont.

The Bradley, Levy & Weston Machinery Co.,
Dealers in Limited.
Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Etc.
Toronto, Ont.

WALKERVILLE LOG AND LUMBER SLEIGHS AND WAGONS
ARE THE BEST.
Special Wagons also Built to Order.
Write to
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Walkerville Ont.

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TORONTO

OUR EXTRA HAND-MADE
AXE
This Axe stands better in frosty weather than any axe made. . . . Send for sample. Can supply any pattern.
CAMPBELL BROS.
Mnfrs.
St. John, N.

OVER 35,000 IN USE IN EVERY KIND OF TIMBER.

THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL INSERTED-TOOTH SAW.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY SAW

Our Chisel-Tooth Saw is adapted to all kinds and conditions of sawing, and does equally well in hard or soft woods, winter or summer, large or small mills.

It increases the output of the mill, requires less power and makes better lumber at less cost than any other saw.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE GENUINE IS MADE ONLY BY
R. HOE & CO.
504 to 520 Grand Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Catalogues with Prices and Further Particulars Sent on Application.

Do It Right Now !

Write us and we will tell you all about our

Combination Gang Edger

The above cut represents what we call a 60-inch machine, i. e., the entire length of the feed rollers is 60 inches. The arbor is arranged with a gang of eleven saws for manufacturing 1-inch lumber from cants 4, 6 and 8 inches through. The balance of machine is arranged with three moveable saws, one stationary or fast.

With this machine the cut of a mill can be increased at least 25 per cent. without any additional expense for labor, as a grefit deal of the sawing which is now done on the band or cicular can be done on this machine. It has rift flooring attachments, andis without question the best machine on the market. It has been in use in the larger mills for many years.

Read and Reflect

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Rodgers Iron Manufacturing Co., Muskegon, Mich.

Gentlemen :—Replying to yours we will say that the combined flooring mill and edger is doing good work and that we have no fault to find with it, as it is a very satisfactory running machine. Respectfully,

BROWN BROS. LUMBER CO.

Our Guarantee Follows Every Machine

RODGERS IRON MFG. CO.

MUSKEGON, MICH.

DO YOU LACK STEAM ? WE CAN HELP YOU.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE.

"We were using ordinary grates. Found it impossible to keep steam. Put in your grate. Could then burn sawdust and green slabs, using one less furnace, and keep steam 'popping off.' Wound not run a mill without them."

POND-DECKER LBR. CO ,
Deckervil e, Ark.
Aug. 16, 1902.

The " Tower " 2 and 3 Saw Edgers

for mills cutting not to exceed 20,000 feet in ten hours, and the "Tower Extra" 3-saw Edger, for mills cutting up to 30,000 feet in ten hours.

These edgers take up little room, require little power, do perfect work and are cheap. 800 in daily use.

"Your 'Tower Extra' Edger is the best machine for the money I ever saw." W. G. GILES, Carbondale, Pa.

The " Tower " One-Man 2-Saw Trimmer.

With this trimmer one man can easily trim the output of a mill cutting up to 30,000 feet in ten hours.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.,

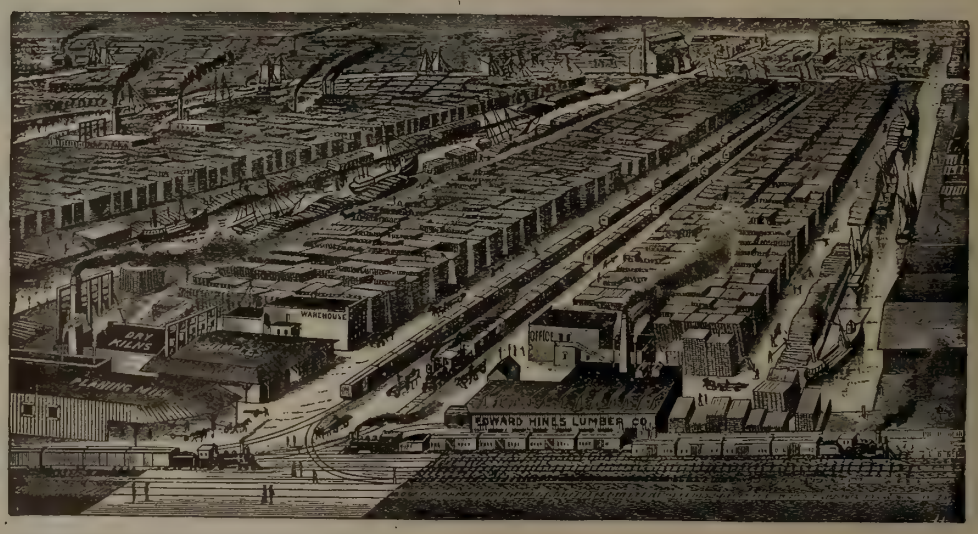
GREENVILLE, MICH.

SEND FOR CATALOG D.

EDWARD HINES, PRESIDENT. L. L. BARTH, VICE-PRESIDENT. C. F. WIEHE, SECRETARY.

EDWARD HINES LUMBER COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



LARGEST LUMBER YARDS IN THE WORLD

Headquarters for Everything in the Lumber Line

We carry a complete stock of LONG, HEAVY TIMBER up to and including 16 x 16—60 feet long ; LONG, HEAVY JOISTS, up to and including 3 x 4—36 ; CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY. We also carry a complete stock of THE HIGHER GRADES OF LUMBER, especially from 1 inch up to 6 inches in thickness, UPPERS, SELECTS, SHOP STOCK, ETC. REMEMBER there is NO DUTY ON ROUGH LUMBER GOING TO CANADA and that we are making many shipments to Canada and the New England States. We solicit enquiries from that territory especially and will give same prompt and careful attention.

ESTABLISHED 1849.
CHARLES F. CLARK, President. JARED CHITTENDEN, Treasurer

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Saw Mill Machinery, Woodworker's Machinery,
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MACHINERY AND MACHINERY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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LUMBER HORSES

A SPECIALTY

THE TELFER & CLIMIE COMPANY

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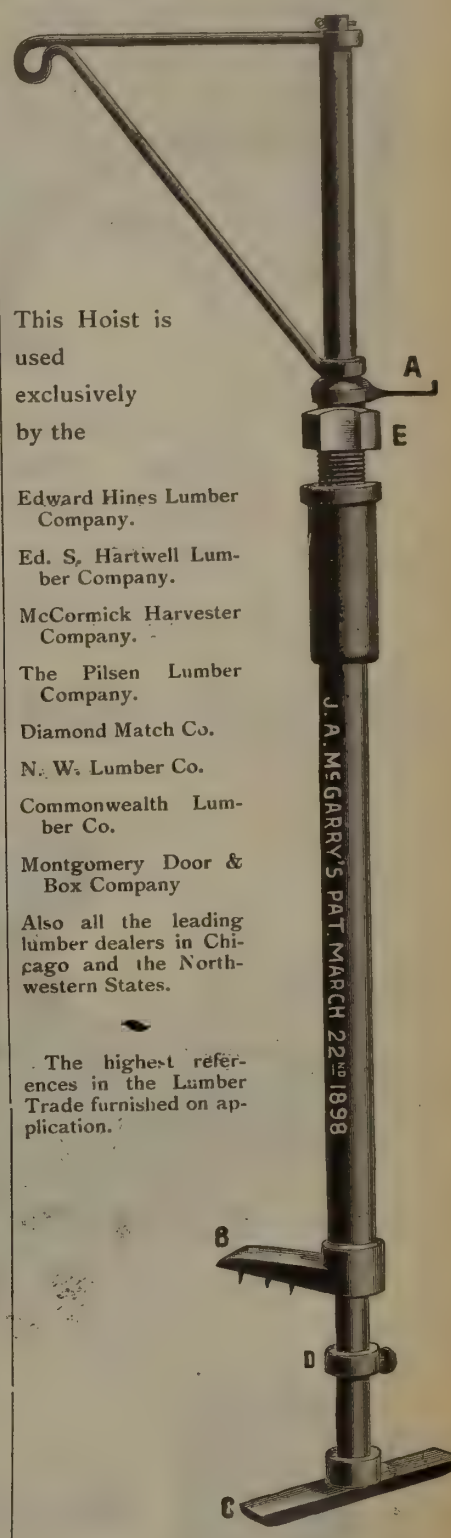
The Patent

SAFETY LUMBER HOIST
and
LOWERING MACHINE

This Patent for the Dominion of Canada will be sold on very reasonable terms. The Patent is without a flaw.



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The Pilsen Lumber Company.

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N. W. Lumber Co.

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Montgomery Door & Box Company

Also all the leading lumber dealers in Chicago and the Northwestern States.

The highest references in the Lumber Trade furnished on application.

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Sole Patentee and Manufacturer for the United States and Canada.

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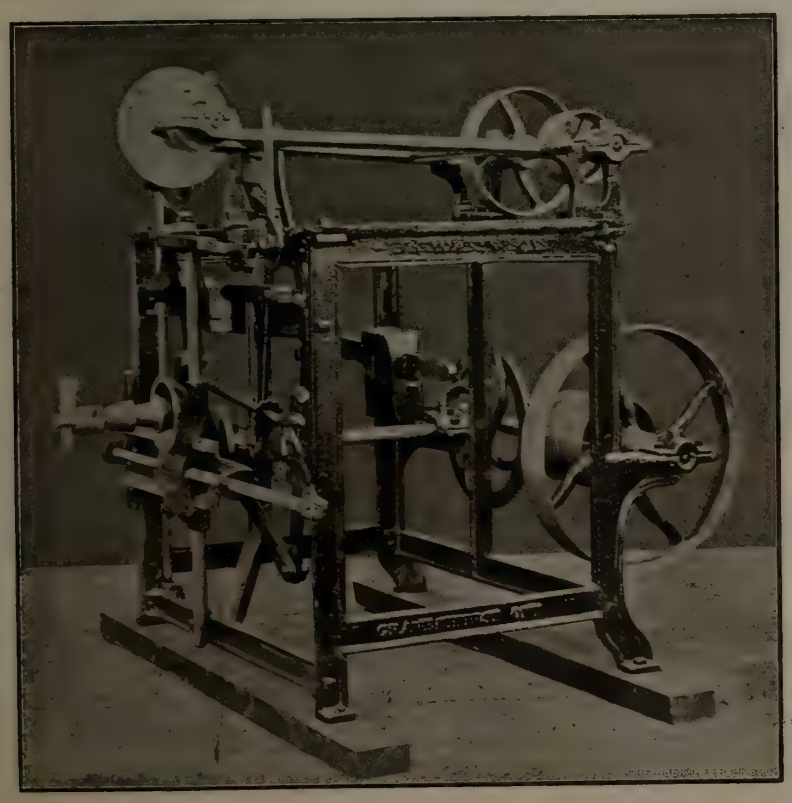


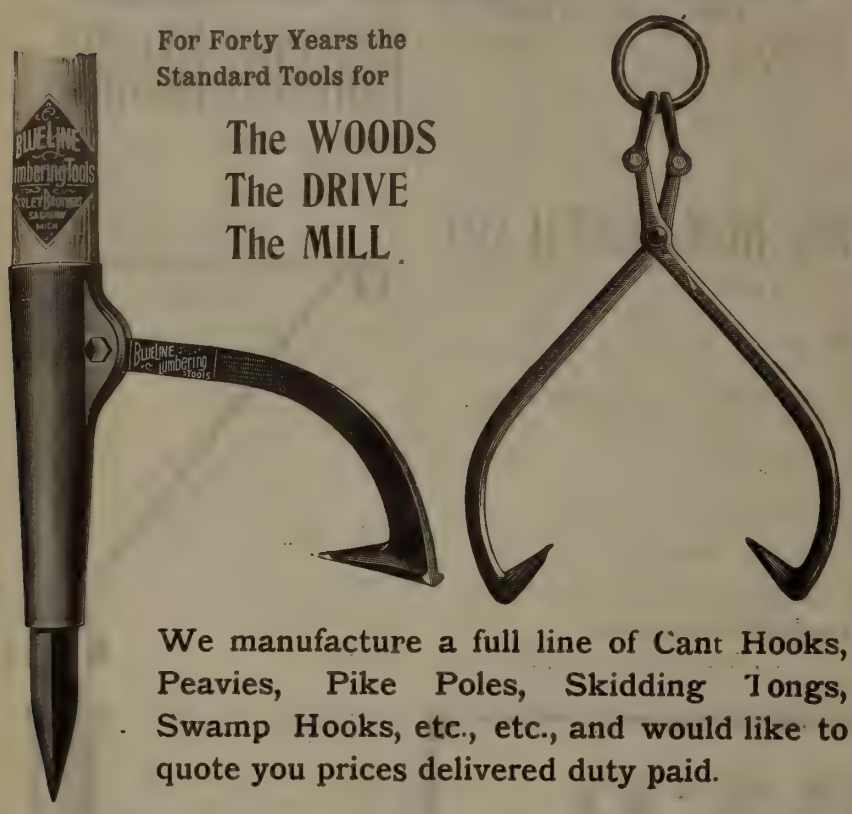
AUTOMATIC SAW SHARPENER

The accompanying cut shows one of our Automatic Shingle Saw Sharpeners. An ingenious machine, easily handled and adjusted. Perfectly automatic and solidly built. The operator can give the saw teeth any shape desired, and without attention, other than to adjust and start it, the machine gives the saw perfectly shaped and uniform teeth. One corundum wheel with each machine.

We also build all kinds of machinery for saw mill or shingle mill purposes. Write for catalogue.

MOWRY & SONS
GRAVENHURST, ONT.

BLUE LINE LUMBERING TOOLS



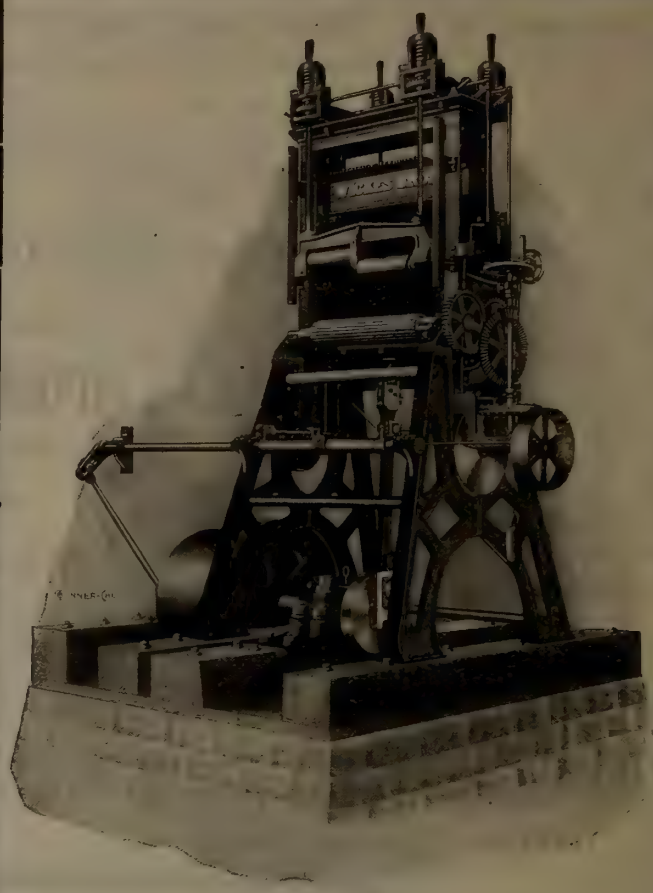
For Forty Years the Standard Tools for

The WOODS
The DRIVE
The MILL

We manufacture a full line of Cant Hooks, Peavies, Pike Poles, Skidding Tongs, Swamp Hooks, etc., etc., and would like to quote you prices delivered duty paid.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE SHOWING COMPLETE LINE

MORLEY BROTHERS, SAGINAW MICH., U. S. A.

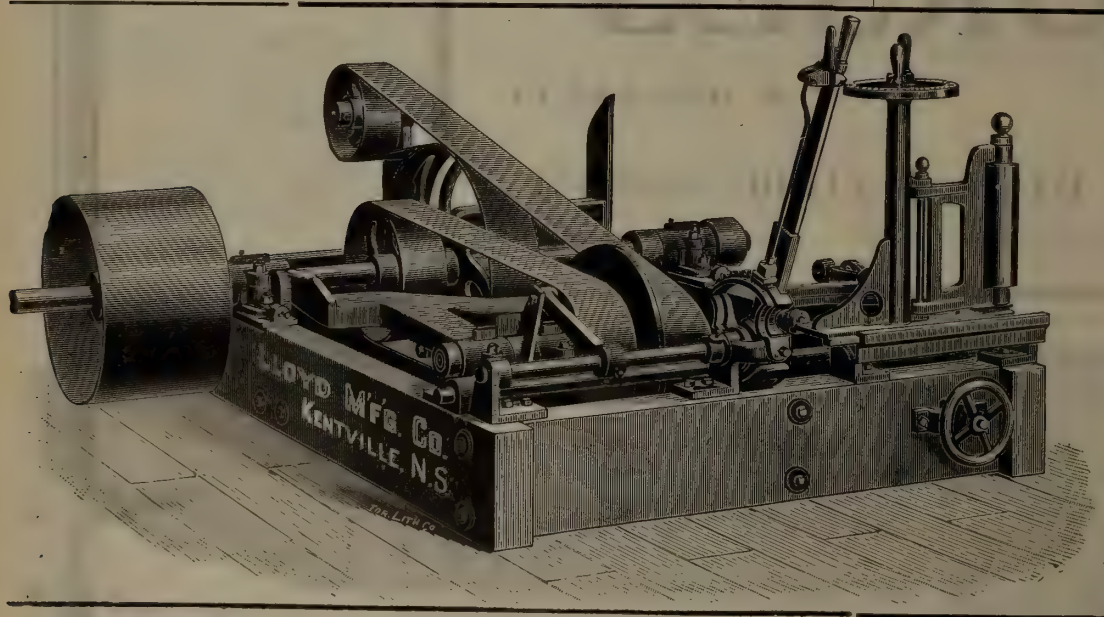


Wickes Gangs are Money Makers for Progressive Saw-mill Operators Get the Genuine

MADE AND SOLD ONLY BY

WICKES BROS., SAGINAW, MICH.

Catalogue on application.



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JOHN L. LLOYD, Proprietor.

SAW MILL OUTFITS

Pulp Machinery, Belting, Etc.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Band Saw Mill Machinery,
Improved Rotary Saw Mills, with Green Mountain Dogs,
Also Screw Post Dogs,
Turbine Water Wheels,
Power Feed Gang Edgers,
Buzz and Surface Planers,
Heading Rounders,
Stave Machines, Stave Jointers,
Stave Planers.

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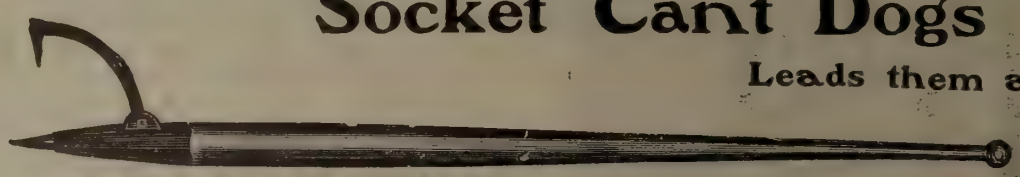
IN OUR LINE WE LEAD

McFarlane Patent Wrot Forged Steel Socket Cant Dogs

Leads them all



Used in every Lumbering District from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean

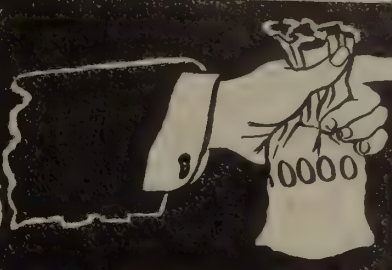
Extra Fine Quality Split Rock Maple Handles.

Round and Duck Bill Peaveys and Cant Hooks

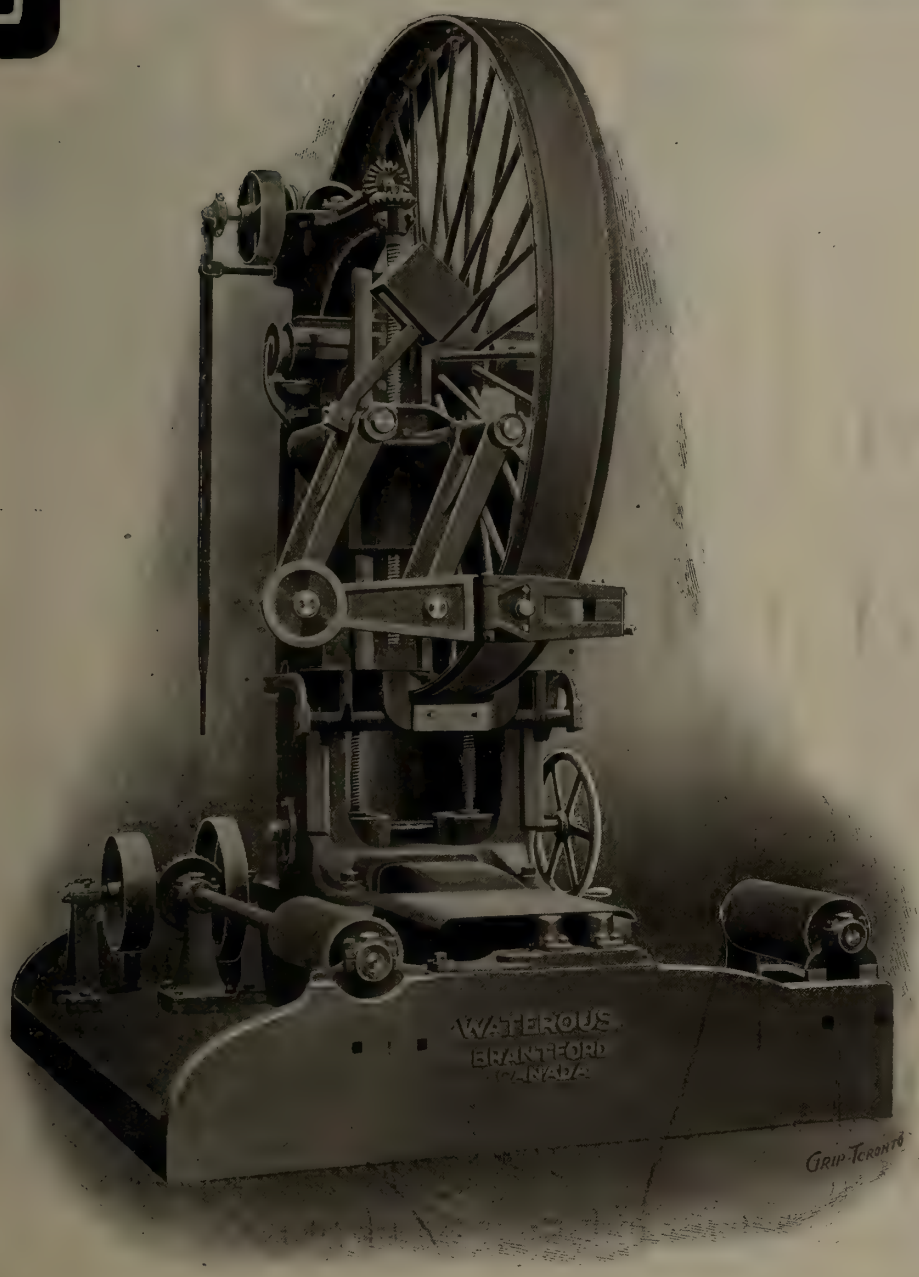
Write for quotations. If once used you will never return to the old malleable sockets.

THE McFARLANE-NEILL MANUFACTURING CO., Limited ST. MARY'S, YORK COUNTY, New Brunswick.

THATS YOUR INCREASE IN NET PROFITS WITH THE ALLIS DOUBLE CUTTING BAND MILL



33 TO 40 %



The bank balance is nearly every business man's criterion.

We can increase it for you.

Perhaps you have a single band mill in operation.

The "Allis" cutting attachment, cutting both ways, will increase your production 33 to 40 per cent. without increased charge for operation.

Consequently your net profits are increased this amount.

Likewise your bank balance.

It will pay its cost in a few month's sawing.

On new equipment the Allis double cutting band mill should be the only mill to consider.

It's a money maker and a bank balance increaser, for it increases net profits.

You can figure for yourself, with its increased production, how long it will take to pay for itself, merely on its **increased** production.

Let us estimate with you on new equipment.

It's dollars in the bank for you if you will.

Our "Steam Set" too is a net profit producer.

It increases your output an additional 10 per cent. and so adds 10 per cent. more to your net earnings.

It always sets accurately and never **gets tired.**

Let us tell you more about it.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. LIMITED

BRANCH OFFICES WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER.

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Drake's Improved "Swing" Shingle and Heading Machine

The "swing" or carriage frame is made of steel angle bars, light and strong—will take in blocks 16 inches wide. Set works are easily adjusted for thick or thin shingles or heading. Jointer may be driven from saw arbor if desired. Send for catalogue of saw mill and shingle mill machinery. Prices on application.

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BELLEVILLE, - ONT.

The Cheapest Good Shingle Machine in the market.

Do You Need a Turbine?

Now is the best possible time for replacing your old, worn-out wheel with a new Turbine that will save Worry, save Time, and make Money for you. If you want a well built wheel, a wheel that will give you steady reliable power every day, a wheel that will save water, a wheel that will last you a lifetime, and that is sold at a reasonable price, then write us for catalogue and prices on the

Standard Leffel and Vulcan Turbines.

They are better developers to-day than ever before, and are growing in popularity, as our order books show.

We have now for distribution our new **SAW** and **SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY CATALOGUES,** with engravings and descriptions of our machines with their latest improvements. We will be glad to send you one on receipt of your address. You cannot buy a better Portable Mill than the "Lane Improved".

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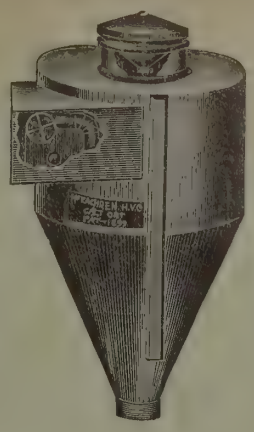

Have your machine room equipped with our **Shavings Exhaust System**. It saves time and money. Our Planing Mill Exhausters and Patent Dust and Shavings Separators are acknowledged by all the leading manufacturers to be the best obtainable. We are fully prepared to enter into contracts to remove refuse from woodworking machines, placing the system in running order and with guararanteed satisfaction.

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are not the dryest subject you can study by any means.

There's money-saving interest in every line of our catalog 139-L. Can we send one?

We have had your kiln in operation only a few months, but so far it has given perfect satisfaction. We find it very simple to operate and it has more than met our requirements, thus far. As the capacity of the kiln is more than our requirements, we run it at a low temperature and our lumber comes out in excellent condition.

Yours very truly,
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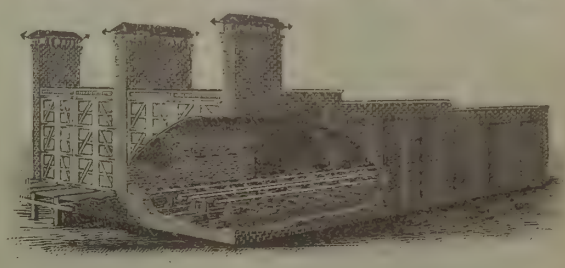
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. LONDON.

THE STANDARD DRY KILN



THE DRY KILN THAT DOES NOT Disappoint

WINS BY COMPARISON

THE DRY KILN THAT DOES NOT Disappoint

Every feature of its drying system, every point about its construction, compares to the utmost advantage with those of other Lumber Driers.

Installed under a guarantee, The Standard Kiln usually exceeds its guaranteed capacity. Our file of testimonial letters proves this. So do the many duplicate orders we are constantly receiving from lumber manufacturers all over America.

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Indianapolis, Ind.

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STRONG
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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
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The Morton Moist Air Dry Kiln

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Many say they thought they had good kilns before they bought the Morton, but would be satisfied with nothing else now.

What Constitutes the Best Dry Kiln ?

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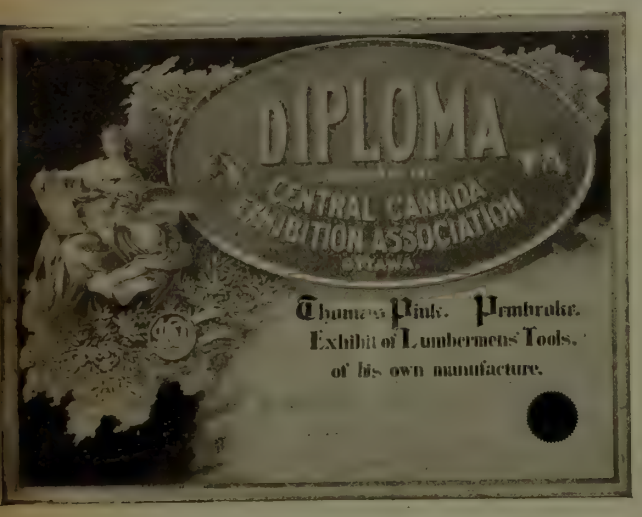

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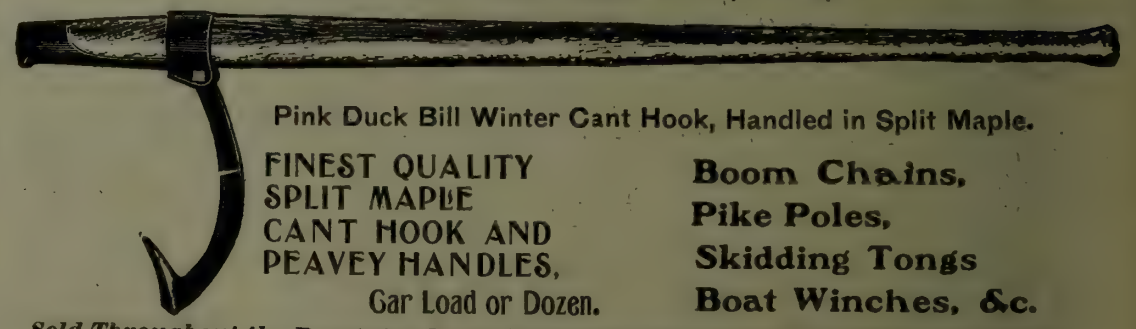

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FINEST QUALITY SPLIT MAPLE CANT HOOK AND PEAVEY HANDLES, Car Load or Dozen.

Boom Chains, Pike Poles, Skidding Tongs Boat Winches, &c.

Sold Throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

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SAW MILLS.—Complete equipments, on either the Circular, Band or Gang systems, manufactured, erected and handed over under guarantee to produce a specified output. We have been doing this sort of thing for years.

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There is No Belt Made

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Tents and Tarpaulins made of our special non absorbent duck. Overalls, Top Shirts, Driving Pants, Shoes and Hats, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, etc.

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All our Belting stamped with above trade mark.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

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OUR INSERTED TOOTH SAW POSITIVELY THE BEST

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Designers and Builders..

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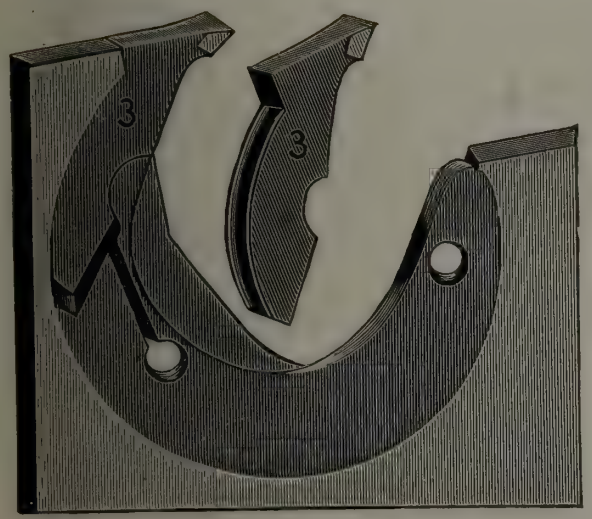
There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



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Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws

SHINGLE SAWS

The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.

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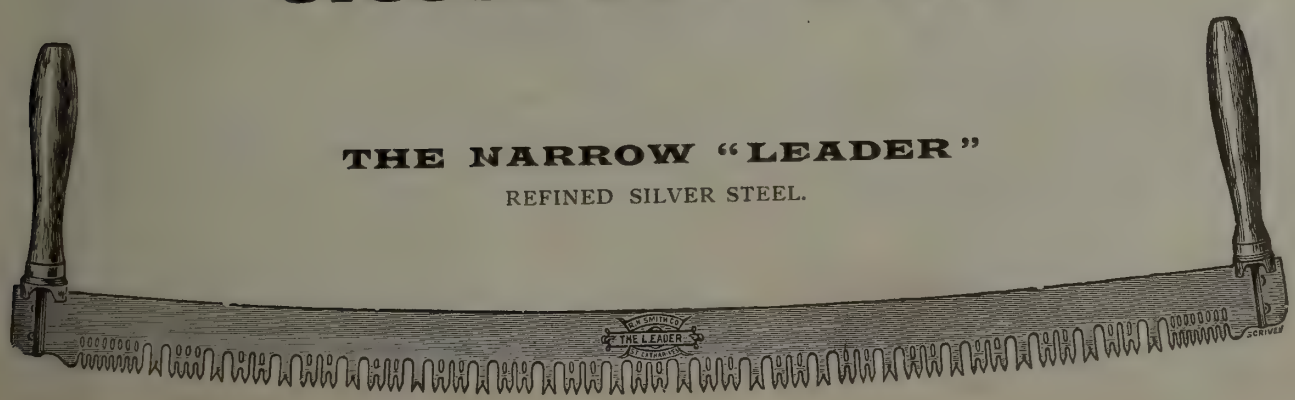

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REFINED SILVER STEEL.

The Simond's temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

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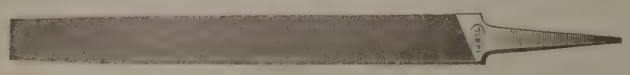

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MACHINE KNIVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR **Woodworking Machines**

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PETER HAY - - - - - Galt, Ont.

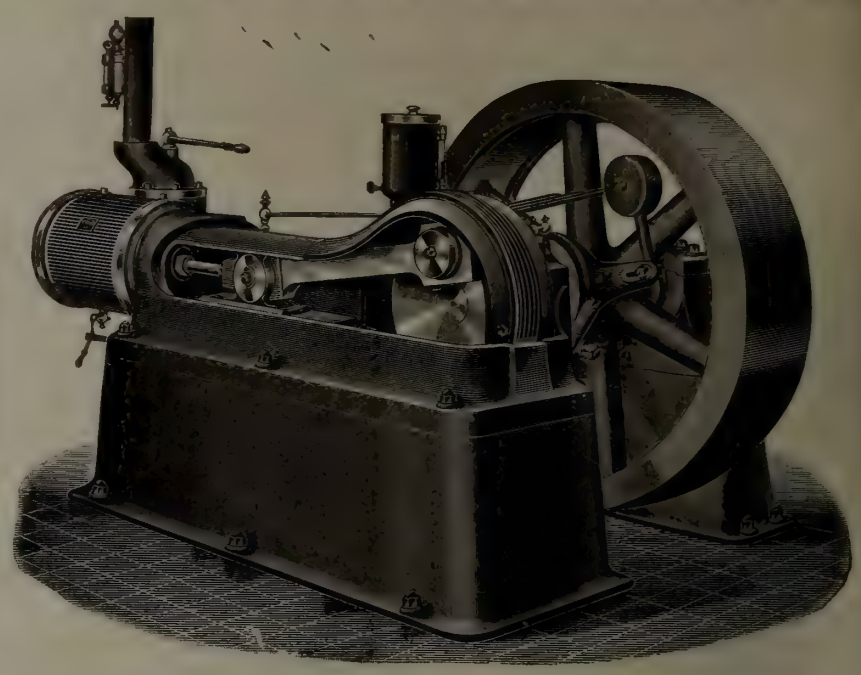
CAMP SUPPLIES...

We make a Specialty of Supplies for Lumber Camps.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS - Cor Front and Scott St., TORONTO

A Good Record



A Customer says :—

"Your engine has been running day and night for over three years (equal to seven years regular work) and during that time we have never lost a minute through any defect in the engine and have never expended a dollar in repairs. It is still running noiselessly and without vibration."

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For Lumbermen's and Railway Camps, Boarding Houses and Hotels.

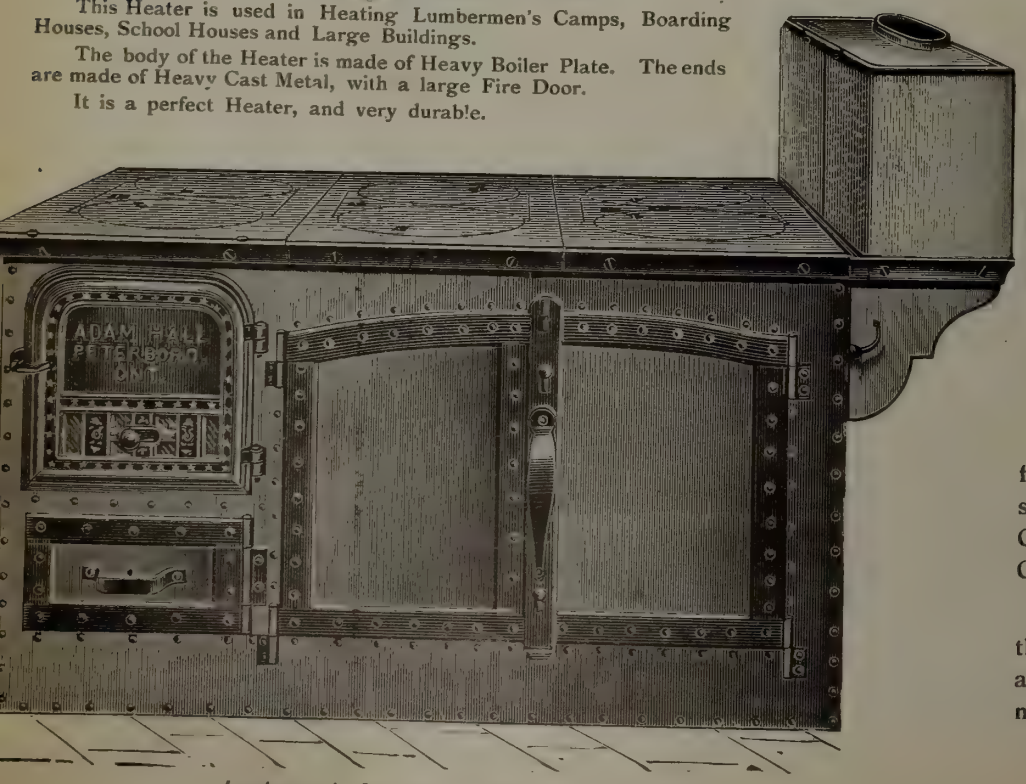
THE LUMBERMAN HEATER.

36 Inch Lumberman Heater.
42 Inch Lumberman Heater.
48 Inch Lumberman Heater.

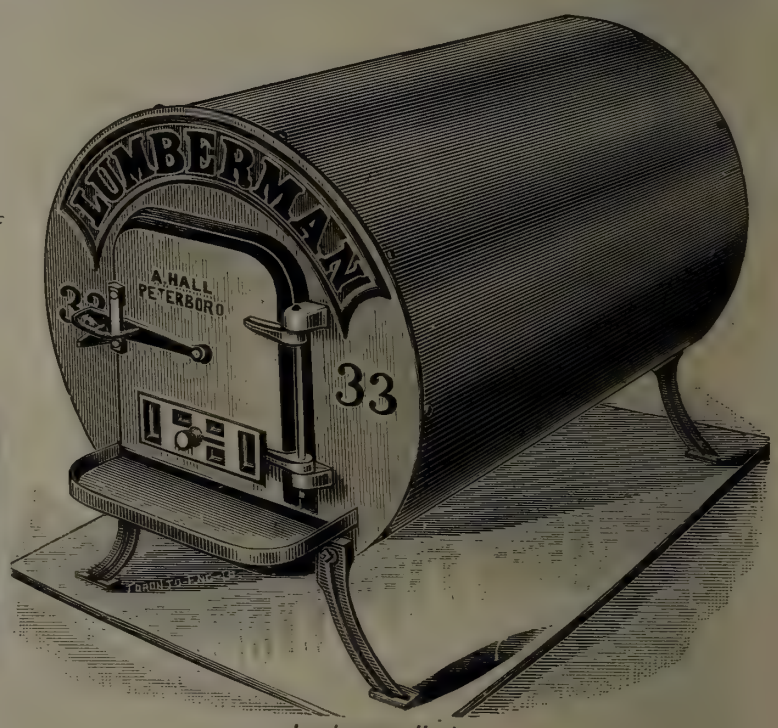
This Heater is used in Heating Lumbermen's Camps, Boarding Houses, School Houses and Large Buildings.

The body of the Heater is made of Heavy Boiler Plate. The ends are made of Heavy Cast Metal, with a large Fire Door.

It is a perfect Heater, and very durable.



Lumbermen's Six Pot Hole Range with Reservoir.



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We have been manufacturing Steel Ranges and Heaters for Lumber Camps for the past Twenty-four Years, and have supplied the wants of nearly all the Lumbermen in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba—they are unexcelled for Baking and Cooking, and are strong and durable.

This No. 10-25 Range with 25 Gallon Copper Reservoir is the one we sell the most of, owing to the convenience of having a supply of hot water at all times. Will cook for 50 to 60 men. Weighs 450 pounds.

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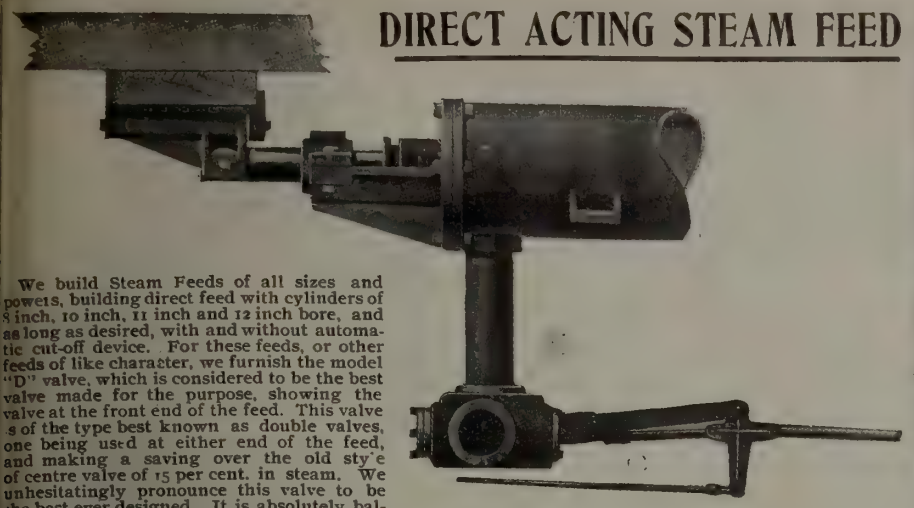
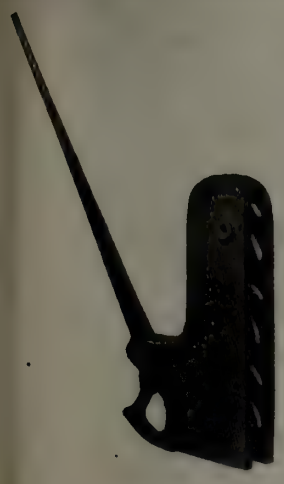
DIRECT ACTING STEAM FEED



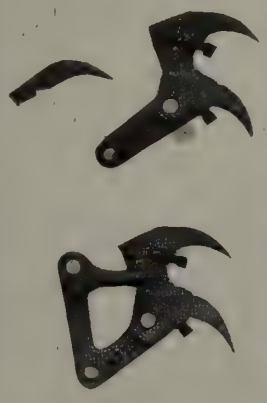
We build Steam Feeds of all sizes and powers, building direct feed with cylinders of 8 inch, 10 inch, 11 inch and 12 inch bore, and as long as desired, with and without automatic cut-off device. For these feeds, or other feeds of like character, we furnish the model "D" valve, which is considered to be the best valve made for the purpose, showing the valve at the front end of the feed. This valve is of the type best known as double valves, one being used at either end of the feed, and making a saving over the old style of centre valve of 15 per cent. in steam. We unhesitatingly pronounce this valve to be the best ever designed. It is absolutely balanced, does not stick or kick, has larger steam openings than any other valve made for corresponding sizes of pipe, is economical in the use of steam, and handles the largest and longest feeds, under any pressure, with perfect ease and accuracy. We have also designed a new style of stuffing box which is a great saving in packing, and has an outer support, and is fitted with an oil well, filled with felt or waste which keeps the piston thoroughly lubricated.

Improved Double-Tooth or Boss Dogs



The accompanying cuts fully illustrate our Improved Double-Tooth Dogs with inserted teeth, making the teeth themselves of the finest tool steel. This allows them to be drawn to a slender point that will penetrate without crowding the log or board away from the carriage The teeth in case of bending or breaking can be replaced in a few moments, and without having to take the whole dog case apart — an operation requiring an hour or more.

These Double-Tooth Dogs are controlled by a wrought iron lever that can be bent to suit the operator, and this lever is held by a spring, positively in or out, so that there is no danger of the Dogs pushing out toward the saw. This method of holding the dogs has the merit of being permanent, the ordinary light pawls and connections commonly furnished for this purpose generally lasting but for a few days Our latest improved carriages are fitted with these dogs.



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We Guarantee Satisfaction
Under Hardest Kind of Work

If you use Belts, Hose or Packings we KNOW we can INTEREST YOU.

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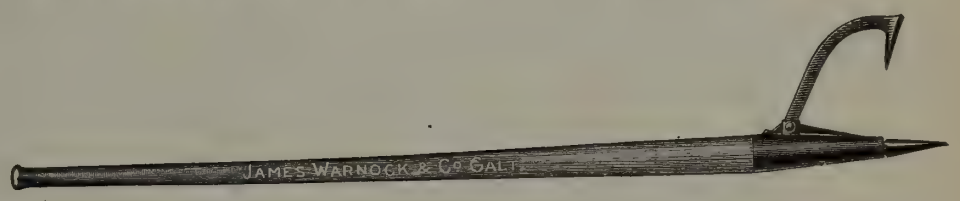
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

High Grade Lumbermen's Tools

For Quality our Tools have no Equal on this Continent.

Our NEW PEAVEY is absolutely Perfect in Design and Quality.



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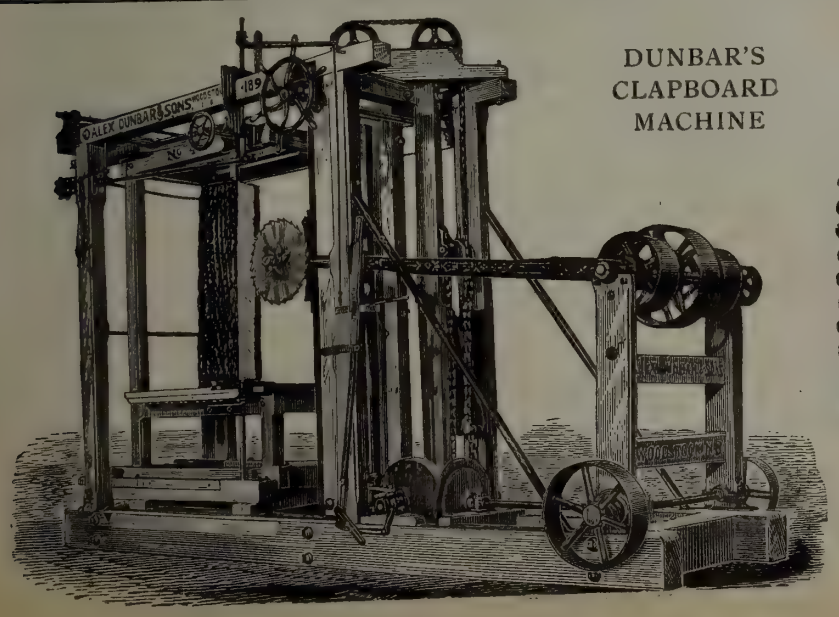
Cant Hooks, Peavies and Axes

Ask for WARNOCK'S and if You Don't Get Them Write Us Direct.

JAMES WARNOCK & CO. - GALT, ONT.



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Woodstock, N. B.

Manufacturers of

Saw Mill Machinery

OF ALL KINDS

Including ROTARY SAW MILLS (3 sizes), CLAPBOARD SAWING MACHINES, CLAPBOARD PLANING AND FINISHING MACHINERY, SHINGLE MACHINES, STEAM ENGINES, Etc.

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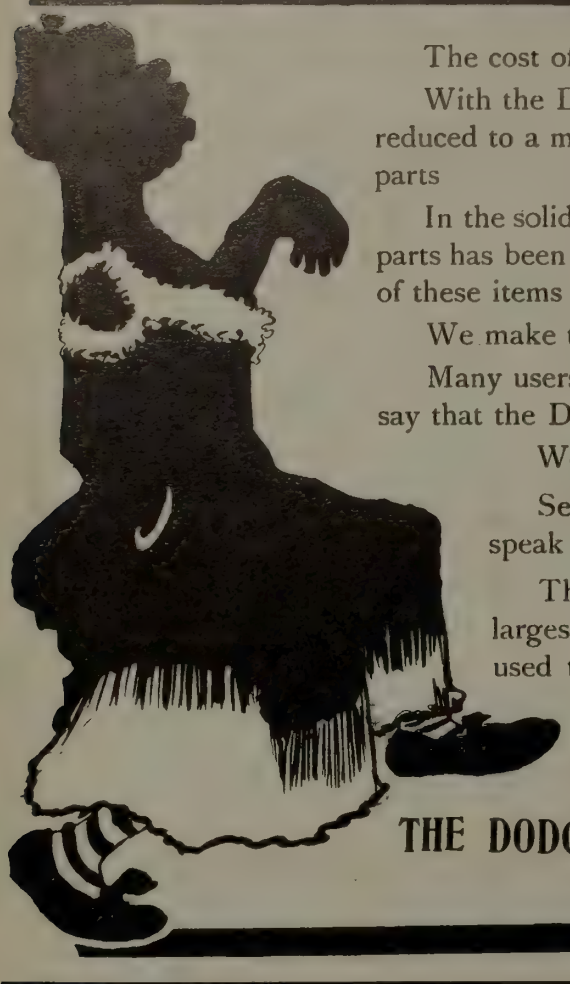
CUTS QUITE A FIGURE



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With the Dodge Split Friction Clutch the cost of erection is reduced to a minimum as well as the cost of repair to the wearing parts

In the solid clutch the cost of erection and repair to the wearing parts has been shown time and time again to be four times the cost of these items in the Dodge Split Friction Clutch.

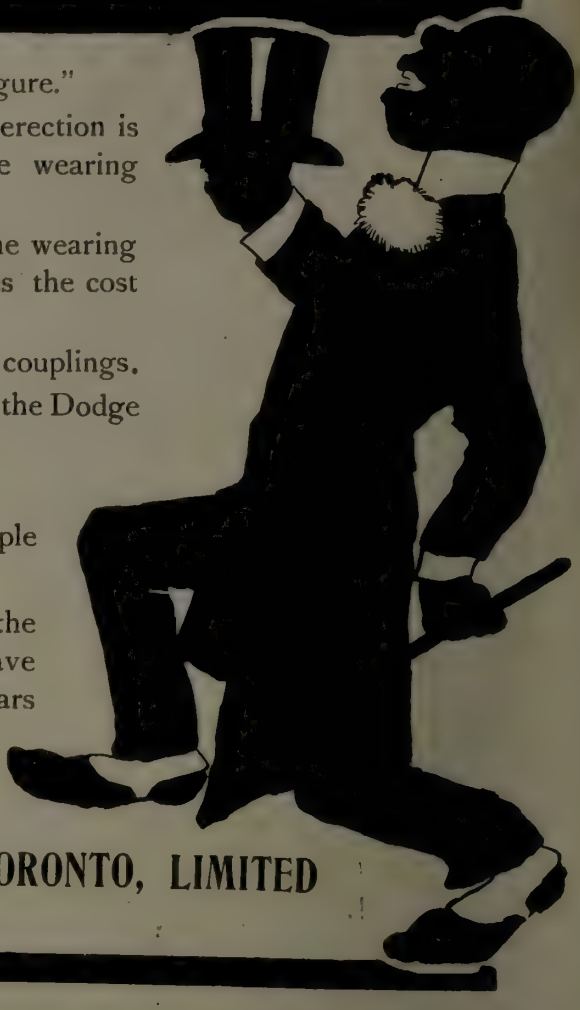
We make these split friction clutches for pulleys and couplings.

Many users who have other makes installed along side the Dodge say that the Dodge is superior to any other make.

We don't ask you to take our word for this.

Send for our booklet, "How good people speak of it."

The booklet gives the opinion of many of the largest concerns in Canada, some of whom have used the Dodge Split Friction Clutch for years without one cent of expense for repairs.



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LARGE STOCK Special Crucible Steel *PROMPT SHIPMENT*

WIRE ROPE

For Hoisting, Haulage, Alligators, Logging, Etc.

W. H. C. MUSSEN & CO. - MONTREAL

WIRE ROPE

For Alligators, Hoisting and Haulage, Boom and Fall Ropes, Etc.

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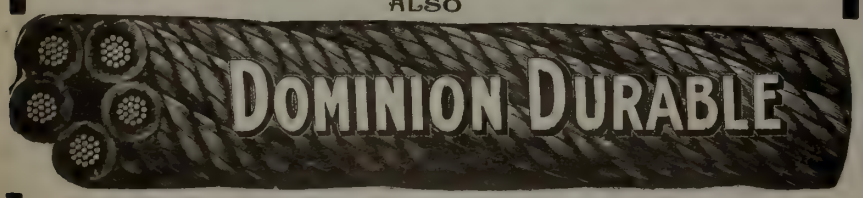

Most Flexible Rope Ever Made—Wearing Surface of Hemp
Strength of Wire—Unexcelled for Transmission Purposes.

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Manufacturers		*Importers and Dealers*	
Babbit Metals	Phosphor Tin	Pig Tin	Antimony
Solder	and all White Metal Mixtures	Pig Lead	Aluminum and
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You can get practically twelve good Axes to the dozen in buying .... **Dundas Axes**

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Everything for Power.

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179-181 Notre Dame Ave. East, WINNIPEG, MAN.
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
Engines and Boilers, Complete Saw-Mill Outfits, Shingle, Lath and Edger Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery of every description.
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 12. } TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1902 { TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents

FORESTRY REPORT.

The report of the third annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association has been distributed within the past month. It contains 130 pages, in addition to a number of interesting and appropriate illustrations, and is carefully compiled. A paper dealing with "The Forest Fires of 1901" furnishes information as to the loss occasioned from this cause in the different provinces, with the plans adopted for preventing them and some detailed suggestions as to the lines upon which such protection should be provided. This paper brings out clearly the great advantage and the comparatively small cost of an efficient system of fire rangers.

The illustration on this page is reproduced from the report.

BURNT FOREST IN TEMISKAMING DISTRICT.

LUMBERING ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.

A correspondent at St. John's, Nfld., sends the following interesting information to the Railway and Shipping World :

An immense impetus has been given to the traffic of this road in the past year by the establishment on a very large scale of a saw mill plant by John Miller, a Scotchman, who has for the past 25 years been operating in the spruce and pine forests of Sweden. Two years ago Mr. Miller found that his timber limits were about exhausted in Sweden and that he would have to look about for a new field for operation. Happening to meet in Scotland R. G. Reid, a family connection and then the proprietor of the Newfoundland Railway, Mr. Reid advised him there was ample field for large operations in the almost unknown and unexplored timber areas of Newfoundland. Mr. Miller immediately deputed one of his most experienced timber cruisers to go out to the colony and examine the areas in question. A few months later a most favorable report was received and Mr. Miller decided at once to move his plant and outfit from Sweden to Newfoundland. Inside of a year from that date he had three large saw mills erected, some 25 miles of branch railways and sidings built, and the largest lumber wharf in the colony constructed at Lewisport, on Notre Dame Bay, on the east coast. His shipments this year it is expected will reach 25,000,000 feet ; already some 700 men are employed in the woods cutting logs and operating the mills. It is expected that after this year the average cut will not be less than 40,000,000 feet. As all this lumber is hauled from 50 to 75 miles on the Newfoundland Railway it can be seen that a great impetus must be given to its somewhat limited traffic. The lumber is principally spruce, but a considerable quantity of excellent white pine and tamarac is also turned off the limits. The striking feature of this great plant, says one who has recently seen it, is "that practically nothing is wasted except a surplus of bark and small clippings in excess of that required for the boilers." Most of the machinery is of the most modern type and of Canadian make. The largest mill is built on the Red Indian lake, on a branch line 21 miles off the trunk-line of the Newfoundland Railway and almost in the centre of the colony. A village of dwellings, school house, church, and large stables for horses employed in the lumber woods (and all beautifully whitewashed) are grouped about this great mill that runs day and night. Over 300 people are employed here. Mr. Miller brought over about 70 Swedes with him, but most of them have gone home or to the west, and the employees now are, with few exceptions, natives of the colony. They are said to make excellent operators in all lines, after a few months' training under the experienced managers who have long been in Mr. Miller's employ in Sweden. The largest portion of the cut is deals. Material not large enough for deals is cut into pickets, box shooks, laths, and a variety of other small dimension stuff. Mr. Miller claims that barring fires he has limits that will yield a yearly cut of 40,000,000 feet for 50 years. The Red Indian lake on which the mill is situated is over 40 miles long and about an average of three-quarters of a mile wide. Outside Mr. Miller's people there is not a habitation or a settler within many miles. He already has one steamer plying on this lake and another one about ready to launch.

BONUSES FOR TIMBER LIMITS

List of the Public Sales Held by the Ontario Government Within the Past Fifteen Years.

Inquiries received from time to time regarding timber limits that have been placed under license by the Ontario Government prompted the compilation of the accompanying list. It includes, we believe, all the limits in Ontario that have been sold by public auction within the past fifteen years. In addition, a few berths of minor importance have been disposed of by private tender, these consisting chiefly of timber damaged by fire.

The list of sales, as arranged below, may be found useful for reference. The figures are interesting at least as showing the gradual appreciation in the value of pine timber lands. The berths enumerated represent a return to the government for bonuses alone of $6,195,021.74. Some of these berths have been lumbered; others still remain in their original state. In any event, there has been a large additional revenue to the Government from stumpage dues and ground rent.

SALE OF DECEMBER 15, 1887.

	Total Price.
Biggar Tp., berth 1, 20⅜ sq. miles, at $3,100 per mile, Thos. and William Murray, Pembroke, purchasers	$ 63,162.50
Biggar Tp., berth 2, 11⅛ sq. miles, at $3,100 per mile, T. H. Moffat, Pembroke	34,487.50
Bishop Tp., berth 1, 13⅛ sq. miles, at $2,100 per mile, Wm. Cook, Toronto	28,218.75
Ballantyne Tp., berth 1, 22⅜ sq. miles, at $5,500 per mile, Albert Pace, Osceola	123,062.50
Ballantyne Tp., berth 2, 14 sq. miles, at $2,350 per mile, Martin Brennan	32,900.00
Ballantyne Tp., berth 3, 19⅛ sq. miles, at $2,600 per mile, Jos. Riopelle, Ottawa	49,725.00
Ballantyne Tp., berth 4, 12⅛ sq. miles, at $850 per mile, Thomas Mackay, Pembroke	10,306.25
Butt Tp., berth 1, 16¼ sq. miles, at $900 per mile, Alex Fraser, Westmeath	13,725.00
Chisholm Tp., berth 1, 22 sq. miles, at $3,000 per mile, Robert Thomson	66,000.00
Canisbay Tp., berth 1, 2⅜ sq. miles at $500 per mile, Alex. Barnet, Renfrew	1,312.50
Devine Tp., berth 1, 17 sq. miles, at $4,300 per mile, Alex. Fraser, Westmeath	73,100.00
Devine Tp., berth 2, 13½ sq. miles, at $2,100 per mile, Alex. Fraser, Westmeath	28,350.00
Devine Tp., berth 3, 11 sq. miles, at $4,200 per mile, Alex. Fraser, Westmeath	46,200.00
Devine Tp., berth 4, 11⅝ sq. miles, at $3,000 per mile, Alex. Fraser, Westmeath	34,875.00
Hunter Tp., berth 1, 16½ sq. miles, at $3,500 per mile, Alex. Barnet, Renfrew	57,550.00
Hunter Tp. berth 2, 12½ sq. miles, at $4,600 per mile, Alex. Fraser, Westmeath	55,775.00
Livingstone Tp., berth 1, 8 sq. miles, at $6,350 per mile, Calahan & Montrose, Alpena, Mich	50,800.00
Livingstone Tp., berth 2, 13¼ sq. miles, at $4,200 per mile, Albert Pack, Osceola, Mich	55,650.00
Livingstone Tp., berth 3, 11⅛ sq. miles, at $3,400 per mile, P.H. Spohn	37,825.00
Livingstone Tp., berth 4, 9 sq. miles, at $2,100 per mile, N. Dyment	18,900.00
Livingstone Tp., berth 5, 8⅜ sq. miles, at $800 per mile, W. J. Smith	6,700.00
Livingstone Tp., berth 6, 9 sq. miles, at $800 per mile, N. Dyment	7,200.00
Livingstone Tp., berth 7, 7¾ sq. miles, at $1,350 per mile, N. Dyment	10,462.50
Lawrence Tp., berth 1, 15 sq. miles, at $3,300 per mile, Alex. McArthur	49,500.00
McLaughlin Tp., berth 1, 17¼ sq. miles, at $3,400 per mile, Alex. Barnet, Renfrew.	$ 58,650.00
McLaughlin Tp., berth 2, 12½ sq. miles, at $4,400 per mile, Alex. Barnet	55,000.00
McClintock Tp., berth 1, 14 sq. miles, at $2,500 per mile, Isaac Cockburn, Gravenhurst	35,000.00
McClintock Tp., berth 2, 12 sq. miles, at $2,500 per mile, Longford Lumber Co.	30,000.00
McClintock Tp., berth 3, 8¾ sq. miles, at $2,300 per mile, Longford Lumber Co.	20,125.00
McClintock Tp., berth 4, 10¼ sq. miles, at $2,000 per mile, Isaac Cockburn, Gravenhurst	20,500.00
McClintock Tp., berth 5, 9¼ sq. miles, at $1,600 per mile, Isaac Cockburn, Gravenhurst	14,800.00
McClintock Tp., berth 1, 1⅜ sq. miles, at $1,050 per mile, Longford Lumber Co.	11,550.00
Pentland Tp., berth 6, 11 sq. miles, Wm. Mackie, Ottawa	400.00
Wilkes Tp., berth 1, 13¾ sq. miles, at $900 per mile, Wm. Mackie, Ottawa	12,375.00
Wilkes Tp., berth 2, 15½ sq. miles, at $1,700 per mile, Wm. Mackie, Ottawa.	26,350.00
Wilkes Tp., berth 3, 17¾ sq. miles, at $4,000 per mile, T. H. Moffatt, Pembroke	71,000.00
Nightingale Tp., berth 1, 1⅝ sq. miles, at $600 per mile, Thomas Murray, Pembroke	975.00
Total	$1,312,712.50

SALE OF DECEMBER 11, 1888.

Ballantyne Tp., berth 2, 14 sq. miles, at $2,750 per mile, Donald McMaster, of Alexander	$ 38,500.00

(This berth was sold on December 15, 1887, but the purchaser failed to comply with the conditions of sale.)

SALE OF OCTOBER 1, 1890.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

Berth 1, 23 sq. miles at $1,075 per mile, R. Thomson	$ 24,725.00
Berth 2, 4 sq. miles at $2,450 per mile, George Wilkes	9,800.00
Berth 3, 10 sq. miles at $1,000 per mile, J. L. Murphy	10,000.00
Berth 4, 13 sq. miles at $850 per mile, J. L. Murphy	11,050.00
Berth 5, 10 sq. miles at $750 per mile, George Wilkes	7,500.00
Berth 6, 35 sq. miles at $300 per mile, J. L. Murphy	10,500.00
Berth 7, 6 sq. miles at $1,350 per mile, J. L. Murphy	8,100.00
Berth 8, 5 sq. miles at $530 per mile, W. H. Leavitt	2,650.00
Berth 9, 1 sq. mile at $900 per mile, W. H. Leavitt	900.00
Berth 10, 3 sq. miles at $1,000 per mile, J. L. Murphy	3,000.00
Berth 12, 3 sq. miles at $2,000 per mile, J. L. Murphy	6,000,00
Berth 13, 7 sq. miles at $4,715 per mile, W. Ross	33,005.00
Berth 14, 1 sq. mile at $700 per mile, W. Ross	700.00
Berth 18, 4 sq. miles at $3,600 per mile, W. Ross	14,400.00
Berth 19, 11 sq. miles at $5,225 per mile, L. B. Montgomery	57,475.00
Berth 20, 5 sq. miles at $1,875 per mile, L. B. Montgomery	9,375.00
Berth 21, 4 sq. miles at $1,700 per mile, L. B. Montgomery	6,800.00
Berth 25, 11 sq. mile at $1,650 per mile, L. B. Montgomery	18,150.00
Berth 28, 6 sq. miles at $2,550 per mile, H. L. Lovering	15,300.00
Berth 29, 1 sq. mile at $1,300 per mile, W. C. Cameron	1,300.00
Berth 30, 10 sq. miles at $7,000 per mile, W. C. Cameron	70,000.00
Berth 31, 5 sq. miles at $5,500 per mile, W. C. Cameron	$ 27,500.00
Berth 32, 7 sq. miles at $2,100 per mile, W. C. Cameron	14,700.00
Berth 33, 2 sq. miles at $450 per mile, W. C. Cameron	900.00
Berth 34, 9 sq. miles at $4,200 per mile, W. C. Cameron	37,800.00
Berth 35, 4 sq. miles at $2,200 per mile, W C. Cameron	8,800.00
Berth 38, 14 sq. miles at $11,530 per mile, S. F. McKinnon	161,420.00
Berth 39, 12 sq. miles at $8,700 per mile, S. F. McKinnon	104,400.00
Berth 60, 5 sq. miles at $1,375 per mile, W. C. Cameron	6,875.00
Berth 63, 2 28-100 sq. miles at $845.50 per mile, H. L. Lovering	17,146.74

THUNDER BAY.

Berth 1, 12 sq. miles at $3,500 per mile, S. F. McKinnon	42,000.00
Berth 2, 7 sq. miles at $1,250 per mile, M. H. Ford	8,750.00
Berth 3, 6¾ sq. miles at $2,250 per mile, M. H. Ford	15,187.50
Berth 4, 8¼ sq. miles at $2,250 per mile, M. H. Ford	18,562.50
Berth 5, 19½ sq. miles at $400 per mile, P. Ryan	7,800.00
Berth 8, 37½ sq. miles at $550 per mile, Sadler, Dundas & Co.	20,625.00

ALGOMA DISTRICT.

Aweres Tp., 18½ sq. miles at $2,525 per mile, McArthur Bros.	46,712.50
Total	$859,909.24

SALE OF OCTOBER 13, 1892.

Biggar Tp., berth 3, 13¼ sq. miles at $4.000 per mile, J. McCoy	$ 53,000.00
Butt Tp., berth 2, 13¾ sq. miles at $1,200 per mile, Hale & Booth	16,500.00
Butt Tp., berth 3, 12 sq. miles at $500 per mile, T. Murray, Pontiac	6,000.00
Butt Tp., berth 4, 11¾ sq. miles at $1,600 per mile, T. Murray, Pontiac	18,800.00
Butt Tp., berth 5, 11¼ sq. miles at $1,250 per mile, T. Murray, Pontiac	14,062.50
Butt Tp., berth 6, 11 sq. miles at $1,150 per mile, T. Murray, Pontiac	12,650.00
Finlayson Tp., berth 1, 10¼ sq. miles, at $1,800 per mile, G. W. Pack, Alpena, Mich	18,450.00
Finlayson Tp., berth 1, 10¾ sq. miles at $4,400 per mile, Beck Manufacturing Co., Pentanguishene	47,300.00
Finlayson Tp., berth 3, 10 sq. miles at $600 per mile, J. D. Shier, Bracebridge	6,000.00
Finlayson Tp., berth 4, 11 sq. miles at $4,100 per mile, J. Baird	45,100.00
Finlayson Tp., berth 5, 11 sq. miles at $1,450 per mile, C. A. Millener	15,950.00
Finlayson Tp., berth 6, 10¾ sq. miles at $1,300 per mile, J. Waldie, Toronto	13,975.00
Finlayson Tp., berth 7, 11 sq. miles at $2,800 per mile, Hill & Wells, Michigan	30,800.00
Finlayson Tp., berth 8, 11 sq. miles at $3,200 per mile, C. Cameron	35,200.00
Hunter Tp. berth 3, 17 sq. miles at $12,700 per mile, Gilmour & Co., Trenton	215,900.00
Hunter Tp., berth 4, 11¾ sq. miles at $7,000 per mile, Gilmour & Co., Trenton	82,250.00
Hunter Tp., berth 5, 12¼ sq. miles at $2,650 per mile, John Drynan	32,462.50
McCraney Tp., berth 11, 11¼ sq. miles at $4,750 per mile, J. Baird	53,437.50
McCraney Tp., berth 2, 11¼ sq. miles at $1,800 per mile, A. McArthur	20,250.00
McCraney Tp., berth 3, 11½ sq. miles at $900 per mile, Beck Mfg. Co., Penetanguishene	10,350.00
McCraney Tp., berth 4, 11½ sq. miles at $1,800 per mile, A. McArthur	20,250.
McCraney Tp., berth 5, 15¾ sq. miles at $2,700, J. Waldie, Toronto	142,525.00
McCraney Tp., berth 6, 15 sq. miles at $4,100 per mile, J. Waldie, Toronto	61,500.00
McLaughlin Tp., berth 3, 15¼ sq. miles at $4,900 per mile, Gilmour & Co., Trenton	74,725.00
Paxton Tp., berth 1, 10¾ sq. miles at $1,000 per mile, W. Milne, Ethel	10,750.00
Paxton Tp., berth 2, 11½ sq. miles at 1,000 per mile, A. McArthur	11,500.00
Paxton Tp., berth 3, 11 sq. miles at $1,000 per mile, A. McArthur	11,000.00

Paxton Tp., berth 4, 11½ sq. miles at $7,400 per mile, John Gray	$ 85,100.00
Paxton Tp., berth 5, 16½ sq. miles at $5,700 per mile, John Gray	94,050.00
Paxton Tp., berth 6, 16½ sq. miles at $7,000 per mile	115,500.00
Peck Tp., berth 1, 9¼ sq. miles at $2,600 per mile, Gilmour & Co., Trenton	24,050.00
Peck Tp., berth 2, 10½ sq. miles at $5,000 per mile, Gilmour & Co., Trenton	61,950.00
Peck Tp., berth 3, 11¼ sq. miles at $3,500 per mile, Gilmour & Co., Trenton	39,375.00
Peck Tp., berth 4, 7 sq. miles at $2,700 per mile, N. Dyment	18,900.00
Peck Tp., berth 5, 8½ sq. miles at $3,400 per mile, Hill & Wells, Michigan	28,900.00
Peck Tp., berth 6, 11¾ sq. miles at $17,500 per mile, Gilmour & Co., Trenton	205,625.00
MacLennan Tp., berth 49, 13 sq. miles at $4,400 per mile, Hall & Emery	57,200.00
Algoma district, Lumsden Tp., 31¼ sq. miles at $3,100 per mile, C. Campbell.	96,875.00
Algoma district, Morgan Tp., 35¼ sq. miles at $10,600 per mile, G. Pack, Alpena, Mich	373,650.00
Algoma district, Morgan Tp., berth west side Pogamasing Lake, 4 sq. miles at $7,400 per mile, W. Stewart	29,600.00
Thunder Bay district adjoining Pardee Tp., berth 1, 12 sq. miles at $2,800, J. F. Coleman	33,600.00
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.	
Berth 1, north of Turtle and Burnt Lakes and south of White Pine Lake, 15 sq. miles at $720, C. Cameron	10,800.00
Berth 27, east side of Manitou River, running into Rainy River, 7 sq. miles at $550 per mile, G. J. Grant	3,850.00
Berth 36, Nameukon river, 24 sq. miles at $400 per mile, W. Ross	9,600.00
Berth 64, situated on Turtle Lake, 13 sq. miles at $775 per mile, S. F. McKinnon	10,075.00
Berth 65, on Turtle Lake, 7 sq. miles at $475 per mile, G. J. Grant	3,325.00
Berth 66, east side of Clearwater Lake, 8 sq. miles at $775 per mile, J. Drynan	6,200.00
Berth 67, north side Clear Lake, 1½ sq. miles at $975 per mile, G. J. Grant.	1,462.50
Berth 68, on Mink and Pigeon Lakes, 4 sq. miles at $475 per mile, G. J. Grant	2,900.00
Berth 69, on Martin Lake, 16 sq. miles at $950 per mile, C. Cameron	15,200.00
Total	$2,298,475.00

SALE OF AUGUST 18, 1897.

Rathbun Tp., berth 1, 6½ sq. miles at $800 per mile, C. Beck, Penetanguishene	$ 5,200.00
Rathbun Tp., berth 2, 6½ sq. miles at $1,000 per mile, John Waldie, Victoria Harbor Lumber Co	6,500.00
Rathbun Tp., berth 3, 8¼ sq. miles at $1,050 per mile, C. Beck, Penetanguishene	8,662.50
Rathbun Tp., berth 4, 7½ sq. miles at $500 per mile, C. Beck, Penetanguishene	3,750.00
Kelly Tp., berth 1, 7½ sq. miles at $1,375 per mile, John Collins	10,312.50
Kelly Tp., berth 2, 7½ sq. miles at $2,350 per mile, Holland & Emery Lumber Co	17,625.00
Kelly Tp., berth 3, 7¾ sq. miles at $900 per mile, Georgian Bay Lumber Co.	6,975.00
Kelly Tp., berth 4, 7½ sq. miles at $3,400 per mile, Georgian Bay Lumber Co	25,500.00
Davis Tp., berth 3, 8 sq. miles at $425 per mile, M. Brennan & Sons	3,400.00
Scadding Tp., berth 1, 7¾ sq. miles at $1,500 per mile, Robert Connolly	11,625.00
Scadding Tp., berth 2, 7 sq. miles at $2,000 per mile, C. G. Marlatt, Oakville	14,000.00
Hanmer Tp., berth 1, 6 sq. miles at $2,700 per mile, Mr. Band	16,200.00
Hanmer Tp., berth 3, 7¾ sq. miles at $550 per mile, Robert Thomson & Co	4,262.50
Hanmer Tp., berth 4, 7¾ sq. miles at $6,600 per mile, Thomas Hale, Pembroke	51,150.00
Algoma district, North part of Coffin additional, 8½ sq. miles at $300 per mile, A. E. Dyment, Thessalon	2,550.00
Hess Tp., berth 1, 6 sq. miles at $1,100 per mile, C. McCool, Geneva Lake	6,600.00
Hess Tp., berth 2, 2 sq. miles at $550 per mile, C. McCool, Geneva Lake	1,100.00
Block 6, on Spanish and Biscotasing waters, ¼ sq. mile, Thomas Sadler, Lindsay	450.00
Block 7, on Spanish and Biscotasing waters, 1 sq. mile at $2,100 per mile, J. W. Munro, Pembroke	$ 2,100.00
Block 8, on Spanish and Biscotasing waters, 1 sq. mile at $750, Robert Thomson & Co	750.00
Block 9, on Spanish and Biscotasing waters, ¾ sq. mile, J. W. Munro	1,000.00
Block 10, on Spanish and Biscotasing waters, 25 sq. miles at $1,150 per mile, Booth & Shannon, Pembroke	28,750.00
Block Z, on Spanish and Biscotasing waters, 12 sq. miles at $3,100 per mile, Thomas Long	37,200.00
Total	$265,662.50

SALE OF DECEMBER 20, 1899.

ALGOMA DISTRICT.

Bowell Tp., berth 1, 7½ sq. miles at $4,100 per mile, F. Cochrane, Sudbury	$ 30,750.00
Bowell Tp., berth 2, 9 sq. miles at $1,300 per mile, W.J.Sheppard, Waubaushene	11,700.00
Bowell Tp., berth 3, 13½ sq. miles at $100 per mile, Dr. Spohn, Penetanguishene	1,350.00
Foy Tp., 36 sq. miles at $500 per mile, Booth & Shannon, Pembroke	18,000.00
Harty Tp., berth 1, 9 sq. miles at $2,200 per mile, Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Toronto	19,800.00
Harty Tp., berth 2, 9 sq. miles at $2,300 per mile, Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Toronto	20,700.00
Harty Tp., berth 3, 10 sq. miles at $3,600 per mile, Thos. Mackie, Pembroke	36,000.00
Harty Tp., berth 4, 10 sq. miles at $7,200 per mile, Thos. Mackie, Pembroke	72,000.00
Lumsden Tp., 31 sq. miles at $2,400 per mile, F. Cochrane, Sudbury	74,400.00
Ryan Tp., 28 sq. miles at $675 per mile, John Collins, Sault Ste. Marie	18,900.00
Block A, comprising north-west part of the township of Craig, 40 sq. mile at $700 per mile, Booth & Shannon, Pembroke	28,000.00
Moncreiff Tp., 2 sq. miles at $200 per mile, T. M. Kirkwood, Sudbury	400.00
NIPISSING DISTRICT.	
Davis Tp., berth 4, 8 sq. miles at $100 per mile, George Gordon, Pembroke	800.00
Norman Tp., berth 1, 7 sq. miles at $3,600 per mile, C. Beck, Penetanguishene	25,200.00
Norman Tp., berth 2, 5½ sq. miles at $7,000 per mile, C. Beck, Penetanguishene	38,500.00
Norman Tp., berth 3, 9 sq. miles at $8,500 per mile, G. G. S. Lindsay, Toronto	76,500.00
Norman Tp., berth 4, 9 sq. miles at $3,700 per mile, H. H. Cook, Toronto	33,300.00
Capreol Tp., berth 1, 9 sq. miles, at $5,000 per mile, George Gordon, Pembroke	45,000.00
Capreol Tp., berth 2, 9 sq. miles at $4,400 per mile, Holland & Emery Lumber Co.	39,600.00
Capreol Tp., berth 3, 9½ sq. miles at $6,600 per mile, J.W. Munro, Pembroke	62,700.00
Widdifield Tp., berth 1, 4 sq. miles at $2,300 per mile, P. McDermott, South River	9,200.00
Widdifield Tp., berth 2, 6½ sq. miles at $1,400 per mile, T. W. Murray, Pembroke	9,100.00
Widdifield Tp., berth 3, 5½ sq. miles at $3,800 per mile, H. H. Cook, Toronto	20,900.00
Long Island East and West, ¾ sq. miles, H. H. Cook, Toronto	2,000.00
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.	
Miscampbell Tp., berth G5, 9½ sq. miles, at $300 per mile, H. W. Kennedy, Rat Portage	$ 2,850.00
Miscampbell Tp., berth G8, east of Pipestone Lake, 3 sq. miles, at $800 per mile, D.M. Robertson, Rat Portage	2,400.00
Miscampbell Tp., berth G9, north of Pipestone Lake, 18 sq. miles, at $350 per mile, William Power	6,300.00
Miscampbell Tp., berth G10, north of Lake Rowan, 7 sq. miles, at $400 per mile, Wm. Power	2,800,00
Miscampbell Tp., berth G12, east of Pipestone Lake, 5 sq. miles, at $300 per mile, H.W. Kennedy, Rat Portage	1,500.00
Miscampbell Tp., berth G13, near outlet of Pipestone Lake, 12½ sq. miles at $60 per mile, D.M. Robertson, Rat Portage.	750.00
Miscampbell Tp., berth G14, west of Clearwater Lake, 3 sq. miles, at $250 per mile, W.H. Kennedy, Rat Portage	$ 750.00
Miscampbell Tp., berth G15, north of township of Kingsford, 2¾ sq. miles at $1,100 per mile, D. M. Robertson, Rat Portage	3,025.00
Miscampbell Tp., berth G16, west of Pipestone Lake, 8 sq. miles, at $325 per mile, Dr. Spohn	2,600.00
Miscampbell Tp., berth S.V. 10, on Long and Storm Lakes, 3½ sq. miles, at $450 per mile, Stewart & McLellan, Wabigoon	1,575.00
Total	$719,350.00

SALE OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1901.

Graham Tp., 19¼ sq. miles at $700 per mile, R. A. Grant, Toronto	$ 13,475.00
Cartier Tp., 33¼ sq. miles at $725 per mile, B. B. Bahnsen, Pembroke	24,106.25
Levack Tp., 37 sq. miles at $4,300 per mile, James Playfair, Midland	159,100.00
Hart Tp., 33 sq. miles at $300 per mile, Brennan & Sons, Hamilton	9,900.00
Jarvis Tp., berth 1, 11¾ sq. miles at $2,200 per mile, C. Beck, Penetanguishene	25,850.00
Jarvis Tp., berth 2, 11¼ sq. miles at $1,125 per mile, John Collins, Sault Ste. Marie	12,656.25
Anderson Tp., berth 1, 12¼ sq. miles at $2,100, Dr. Spohn, Pentanguishene	25,725.00
Anderson Tp., berth 2, 13¼ sq. miles at $2,600 per mile, Dr. Spohn, Penetanguishene	35,100.00
Chesley Tp., berth 1, 15½ sq. miles at $4,700 per mile, N. Dyment, Barrie	72,850.00
Chesley Tp., berth 2, 13 sq. miles at $2,800 per mile, N. Dyment, Barrie	36,400.00
Whitman Tp., berth 1, 8¼ sq. miles at $3,200 per mile, J. W. Munro, Pembroke	26,400.00
Whitman Tp., berth 2, 8¾ sq. miles at $3,000 per mile, J.W.Munro, Pembroke	26,250.00
Whitman Tp., berth 3, 8½ sq. miles at $3,100 per mile, J. W. Munro, Pembroke	26,350.00
Whitman Tp., berth 4, 8¼ sq. miles at $3,400 per mile, J. W. Munro, Pembroke	28,050.00
Curtis Tp., berth 1, 9 sq. miles at $3,000 per mile, C. Beck, Penetanguishene	27,000.00
Curtis Tp., berth 2, 9 sq. miles at $2,300 per mile, C. Beck, Penetanguishene	20,700.00
Curtis Tp., berth 3, 9¼ sq. miles at $1,000 per mile, C. Beck, Penetanguishene	9,250.00
Curtis Tp., berth 4, 9¼ sq. miles at $1,200 per mile, C. Beck, Penetanguishene	11,100.00
Gillmor Tp., berth 1, 9 sq. miles at $2,200 per mile, J. S. Gage, Vineland, N. J.	19,800.00
Gillmor Tp., berth 2, 9 sq. miles at $2,000 per mile, A. Barnet, Renfrew	18,000.00
Gillmor Tp., berth 3, 9¼ sq. miles at $2,400 per mile, A. Barnet, Renfrew	22,200.00
Gillmor Tp., berth 4, 9 sq. miles at $2,700 per mile, A. Barnet, Renfrew	24,300.00
Rutherford Tp., 8¼ sq. miles at $600 per mile, P. McDermott, South River	4,950.00
Thunder Bay District, block A, 26 sq. miles at $300 per mile, Alger, Smith & Co	7,800.00
Thunder Bay District, block B, 12½ sq. miles at $800 per mile, C. Beck, Penetanguishene	10,000.00
Thunder Bay District, Block C, 33 sq. miles at $375 per mile, Dr. Spohn, Penetanguishene	12,375.00
Thunder Bay District, block D, 13½ sq. miles at $1,750 per mile, J. E. Murphy, Hepworth	23,625.00
Total	$733,312.50

TIMBER FOR A RAILWAY.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company use annually between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 feet of lumber and timber, which is required for bridges, culverts, stations, platforms, cars and coaches, etc. The material consists of white pine, red pine, Southern yellow pine, British Columbia fir, spruce, oak, ash, mahogany and whitewood.

Surveys have been completed for a logging flume which is to be constructed in the Capilano River valley by H.H. Spicer, J.C. Keith and other capitalists of Vancouver, B. C. The length of the flume will be eight miles. There are some deep gulches across the route of the flume, which will require heavy timbering.

THE
Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information in which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

TERMS OF SALE.

The apathy of Canadian lumbermen in effecting even minor reforms has been emphasized by the continuance of terms of credit which for some time have been considered inimical to the best interests of the trade. The terms allowed in Canada for the settlement of lumber invoices are 2 per cent. discount within fifteen days and the face value of the invoice within three months. The latter period, in the opinion of many members of the trade, should be reduced to two months, to correspond with the custom prevailing in the Eastern States. The shortening of credit would seem to be a very desirable step and one which would be likely to result beneficially to both buyer and seller. It would lessen the risk involved by the seller and would no doubt in some cases protect the buyer from getting beyond his depth. Not alone in lumber, but in all branches of commerce, should this limit be adopted.

That a change has not been made is due to lethargy on the part of those interested rather than to any fear of difficulty in applying the changed regulation. Naturally one dealer refrains from taking the step on his own account lest he should be regarded as too severe and should thereby lose some of his custom, but if concerted action were taken it would probably be found that there would be no opposition to the movement.

The question of credit has been very carefully considered by the Natioaal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States, and the result of its deliberations stands as a precedent for Canadian lumbermen. At a meeting of the Association on March 2, 1899, a resolution was adopted allowing 1½ per cent. off for cash within fifteen days of date of invoice, or bankable paper at 60 days. These terms remained in force until September 17th of this year, when a change was made allowing 1 per cent. on cash within thirty days from date of invoice, as well as the 1½ per cent. for cash within fifteen days. These terms are almost universally adopted throughout the Eastern States. The western terms are 2 per cent. within ten days from date of invoice or 1 cent. in thirty days.

It might be found advisable for the Canadian trade to allow 1 per cent. for cash within thirty days; in any case, a revision of the terms of credit, by which the period of settlement would be shortened to two months, is desirable.

BRITISH MACHINERY.

On this side of the Atlantic the memorial presented to Lord Strathcona by the British manufacturers of paper and pulp machinery is regarded as a singular document. It is quite natural that the representative of Canada in Great Britain should be asked to wield his influence to remove any prejudice that may exist against British machinery, and that he should also extend an invitation to Canadian papermakers to visit the works of British manufacturers, but when a request is made that British machinery be allowed to enter Canada for a time free of duty, a discrimination in favor of one branch of industry is contemplated which the Government cannot be expect to recognize. It is extremely unlikely that the Dominion Government will consider the proposition favorably, as it would be establishing a dangerous and troublesome precedent.

The views of Canadian manufacturers, published elsewhere in this number, show that British-made machinery is used to a very small extent in the paper and pulp mills of this country. The statement of the British manufacturers that a predjudice exists in Canada against British machinery does not seem to be correct. The reasons why British machines have not found a larger demand in this country may be said to be their inadaptability to requirements, the great distance between the two countries, and the failure of British manufacturers to adopt more modern methods to bring their products to the attention of prospective purchasers.

As to the first cause, there seems no reason why British machinery could not be made suitable in every respect to the mills of this country. As now manufactured it is heavier and more durable than the machines made in Canada and the United States, but is thought to be lacking in efficiency and appearance. The inconveniences resulting from the distance from base of supplies cannot easily be overcome. When parts of machines require to be renewed it is a serious drawback if these have to be brought across the Atlantic. The establishment of a branch in Canada would be of assistance in this direction.

There is good ground for the contention that the Britishers are themselves responsible in large measure for the small share of the Canadian trade that they have secured. The statement of the manager of a large paper company that in three years he has been approached but once by a representative of any British machinery concern is in itself an evidence of lethargy and lack of business energy. If the Britishers are to compete successfully against the United States and Canada they must be equally persistent in seeking the trade, and by personal solicitation and judicious advertising methods constantly keep their goods before the eyes of buyers. Instead of extending an invitation to our paper and pulp mill men to visit Great Britain and examine their machines and their facilities for producing the same, they should make arrangements to establish show-rooms in a convenient location in Canada where there goods could be inspected and full particulars obtained.

While many of the paper mills of Canada are equipped with foreign machinery, it is encouraging to observe that in many of the new pulp mills now under construction, the major part of the equipment is of Canadian manufacture. The mills of the Riordan Pulp Company at Hawkesbury, Ont., and the Ouiatchouan Pulp Company at Ouiatchouan Falls, Que., are equipped almost entirely with Canadian-made machines.

CARE IN SHIPMENT AND MANUFACTURE.

Commenting on the proposal to revive the Hardwood Exporters' Association of the United States, and incidentally upon the wagon oak trade, the Timber Trades Journal makes some pertinent remarks as to the methods which should be adopted by shippers to the British market. It is pointed out that much damage is done to oak planks and other hardwood lumber by transporation to the seaboard on open cars. When the stock arrives at its destination it is frequently unfit, owing to injury in transit, for the purpose for which it was intended.

Shippers are urged to exercise great care in the manufacture of their stock and to endeavor to supply the sizes demanded by the British trade. Instances are cited of the receipt of oak scantlings measuring one-half inch under square or one inch too short. Other shipments have been defective in the other direction, being perhaps half an inch larger than the specification called for. In such instances, in addition to the dissatisfaction caused the recipient and the possibility of the rejection of the stock, an additional freight charge must be paid on the waste material.

Defects in manufacture, according to our contemporary, have been frequently met with These are usually scrutinized very closely and the shipper compelled to stand the loss.

No doubt these statements are founded on facts. It may be said, however, that in late years there has been a great advance in manufacturing methods and the lumber turned out by the Canadian mills to-day will compare favorably with that manufactured in any other country of the world. In all countries there are careless manufacturers, and the trade at large must bear the stigma.

The question of manufacturing methods brings up some important considerations. It is possible that the tendency to increase the output of a mill may be carried too far and that

quality may be sacrificed. In these days of double-cutting bands and double-cutting circulars, it is necessary that the quality of the product should be carefully watched. It is an easy matter to increase the production at the expense of quality.

We do not wish to be considered as antagonistic to the class of mills we have mentioned, but rather to give prominence to that system which produces the best results.

A certain manufacturer in Ontario has used a double-cutting band for the past season. He is prepared to stand by it both as to economy and efficiency, and in a new mill about to be built proposes that a double-cutting band shall form part of its equipment. On the other hand, we know of shrewd manufacturers who claim that the double-cutting band mill is certain to increase the quantity of unevenly-manufactured and cull lumber, for the reason that it is not possible for the sawyer to obtain a proper view of the log in order to direct to the best advantage the return cut.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Grand Trunk Railway carries hardwood lumber from the Georgian Bay district to Montreal at a rate equal to 60 cents a ton per mile. The Intercolonial Railway rate is 75 cents per ton per mile for almost an equal distance. The lumbermen of the east think this constitutes a grievance, and are seeking to have it remedied.

THE sailing schooner is fast disappearing from the great lakes of Canada. Several of these vessels are wrecked every year, and none are being built to take their place. Owners of such vessels say that the carrying charges are too low to admit of doing a profitable business, and they are gradually getting out of it. The shortage of vessels is hindering the operations of lumbermen. A manufacturer told the writer a day or two ago that he had been trying all summer to get some lumber brought down the lakes, but so far had not succeeded, and was afraid that he might fail to secure it at all this year, as some of the steam vessels are about to lay up.

The granting by municipal corporations of bonuses for the establishment of saw mills and other industries should not meet with public encouragement. In certain instances peculiar conditions may warrant the giving of some inducement to secure an industry, but as a rule the concerns that are seeking such assistance are not worthy of it. It is possible to point to many examples bearing out this statement. Municipal bodies appear to overlook entirely the injustice that is done to existing industries, probably established when the risk involved was much greater and times less prosperous than at present. We have in mind a certain corporation in Ontario which within the past month granted a bonus for a saw mill. This corporation owes its very existence to an existing mill, established without any such assistance, and against which the "bonused" mill will complete. If such advantages count for anything, it should not be difficult for the new industry, backed by the corporation, to outstrip the old one.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific is heard the familiar fall wail of a car famine. All branches of commerce are suffering, but perhaps none so severely as the lumber trade. The situation, taking the Dominion as a whole, is the worst that has ever been experienced, with a consequent heavy loss and little prospect of better things in the near future. The large grain crop in the North-west has this year more heavily taxed the rolling stock of the railways. The annual recurrence of a car famine is due simply to the inability of the railways to move the vast quantity of freight that is congested into the fall months, and the difficulty is not easy of solution. It cannot be expected that the railways will provide and keep standing idle for perhaps eight months in the year sufficient rolling stock to accommodate prompt movement of all the fall trade, nor does it seem reasonable that shippers should suffer to the extent they have. It would seem incumbent upon the railways to increase the supply of rolling stock, and upon shippers and consignees to load and unload cars as speedily as possible.

NEW METHOD OF SAWING LUMBER.

Mr. Martin L. Killam, of Liscomb Mills, N. S., has invented a new method of sawing logs which will appeal to the consideration of lumbermen. A patent on the device has been granted in Canada and the United States. The experiments that have been made with the new system have proven successful, and Mr. Killam and all who have seen the tests are unanimous in the opinion that the new method will saw more lumber in a given time and at less expense than any other method yet introduced. The following description of the method has been furnished us and will be of interest.

It is a common method of sawing logs to use a circular saw with carriages of various makes, and by the use of this method to saw some fifty or sixty thousand feet of lumber in ten hours, but Mr. Killam's method improves on the old one by using two saws and cutting two deals or boards at the same time. The two saws are placed one directly in advance of the other; one saw (the head one) is adjustable and by the use of a lever at the sawyer's side can be instantly and while in full motion moved nearer to or further from the carriage, so that any thickness of lumber up to and including six inches can be sawn two at a time. At the first forward movement of the carriage a slab and a deal or board are taken from the log. At all other forward movements of the carriage two deals or boards are sawn until the last cut, when three deals or boards or a slab and two deals or boards are sawn.

The features of this invention are:

1. The use of two saws in combination so that in slabing a log, a deal or board can also be sawn, doing away with any forward movement of the carriage for no result in producing lumber.

2. The use of two saws in combination, making it possible to cut, at every forward movement of the carriage except the first and last to every log, two deals or boards.

3. The use of two saws in combination making possible to saw three deals or boards or a slab and two deals or boards at the last cut on log.

4. The use of two saws in combination both of which may be brought into exact line; the rear saw being larger than the head saw, will admit when both saws are in line and employed in the same cut to carry full feed in very deep cut and make it possible to cut large logs faster than by any other method.

The following particulars of a test of the new method made at a mill at Liscomb Mills may be of interest: Three deal logs averaging 75 superficial feet, sawing time 19 seconds; four deal logs averaging 121 feet, sawing time 24 seconds; five deal logs averaging 156 feet, sawing time 34 seconds. Something over five hundred logs were sawn during the test, the regular mill sawyer, Joseph McDonald, of Mosen River, N. S., doing the sawing and finding no trouble in handling the extra saw. The lumber sawn during the test was well and accurately sawn. The saws were equipped with Killam's patent guide to top of saw. The saws were of guage 9, the larger one sixty inches in diameter. They were hammered and fitted by Mr. Killam, who is an expert on circular saws. Mr. Killam is the best known millright in the eastern provinces and built the Liscomb Mills, Ship Harbor, and Stewiacke mills for Mr. Alfred Dickie, all of which have proven themselves very fast cutting mills.

We understand that the Killam double circular mills are now being manufactured by the Oxford Foundry and Machine Company, of Oxford, N.S.

RAFT OF OAK UNDER WATER.

Somewhere beneath the mysterious surface of the Scugog river, a few miles from Lindsay, Ont., a large quantity of oak timber, worth tens of thousands of dollars, has lain for about fifty years. The facts connected with the sinking of the timber are now known only to the oldest inhabitant. Away back about 1850 Mr. Alex. Dennistoun operated largely on the waters of the Scugog, Cameron and Balsam lakes, and in those days square timber was the chief product of the forests in this locality. The timber was floated down in vast rafts made up of hundreds of cribs, the whole being run through Peterboro to Lake Ontario, and towed to Quebec.

Mr. Dennistoun had a foreman in one of the camps named Joe Demoe. Demoe, instead of cribbing his oak with a few sticks of pine to keep it afloat, built his raft entirely of oak. This timber was floated down in one huge block to a point near the mouth of the Lindsay river, where it was tied up for the winter. In the spring the rafts had disappeared beneath the surface of the Scugog, having become water logged during the winter. In those days oak was plentiful, and it was decided that it would not pay to raise it. In a few years the circumstance was forgotten.

The timber is as sound to-day as it was when cut, having been preserved by the water. Mr. John Thompson, of the Dickson Company, Peterboro, says that the timber, judging by what he has heard about it, is worth $100,000 or more. Some time or other it will be recovered, and will make some one immensely rich.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS

I understand that one or two Canadian box manufacturers have recently exploited the Mexican market with some success, and that others are giving it some attention, one of them being now on the ground. One would naturally think that the manufacturers of the Southern States would be able to control this market, but it seems that they have not done so. One of the reasons may be that the Southern pine is a poor box lumber and tends to warp. In Canada spruce lumber is finding favor with box manufacturers and many of the shooks shipped to Mexico have been of this material. It is considered even better than white pine for boxes, and can be relied upon not to taint the contents.

* * *

There is no more observant lumberman in Canada than Mr. J. H. Lavallee, of Orillia. When I last met him he had only recently returned from British Columbia, where he has timber interests. Almost his first remark was in reference to the magnitude of the timber supply of our western province. "No Ontario man has any conception of the possibilities of the lumber trade of British Columbia," was the way he introduced the subject. "Within ten years," he added, "there will not be a stick of British Columbia lumber available for shipment further east than Winnipeg." To a query as to the direction of the greatest expansion in demand, he replied: "I believe there will be a like expansion in both local and export trade. Look at the immense agricultural country in the North-West. As it becomes more thickly populated so will the lumber demand increase. In the export trade there promises to be vastly increased shipments in the near future to Japan, China, South Africa, and Australia. I also anticipate a greater trade with the Eastern States, as when the Nicaragua canal is completed, which will probably be within ten years, the distance between Vancouver and Philadelphia will be much shorter than by the present route, and the cost of shipping will be reduced perhaps one-half. Reverting to the forests of British Columbia, Mr. Lavellee cited an instance of one block of 50,000 acres of timber land which he had in mind and which contained three billion feet of timber, or an average of 60,000 feet to the acre. This limit would supply the raw material for a mill cutting 30,000,000 feet a year for a period of one hundred years. The average of 60,000 feet to the acre is very good for a large tract of timber, although it is often exceeded in small lots. For instance, a logger in the employ of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Chemainus, is said to have cut 560,000 feet on one acre, and Mr. Lavallee tells me that this statement is confirmed by Mr. Palmer, the manager of the company. If in Ontario a yield of 560,000 feet is obtained from a square mile the owner considers that he has little ground for complaint. Truly, the possibilities of British Columbia are great and the province will be a land of forests for many generations to come.

* * *

Referring to the New Brunswick log scale, an eastern manutacturer remarks that "it is the meanest, closest thing we have in the trade down here, and we can never get out of the logs what we buy them for." This remark prompted me to make a comparison of the rule with the Doyle rule, with the following result: Taking a 24 foot log, 12 inches in diameter, the Doyle rule gives 95 feet and the New Brunswick rule 144 feet; 18 inches diameter, Doyle 294 feet, New Brunswick 344 feet; 24 inches, Doyle 600 feet, New Brunswick 648 feet. On the whole the New Brunswick rule gives perhaps 25 per cent. more than the Doyle rule, and even a larger percentage on small logs. It was compiled especially for "deal logs," whereas the Doyle rule is intended for scaling logs to be sawed into boards and allows for more saw kerf; hence the difference. It is not surprising that this manufacturer does not regard the rule with favor, as no doubt it is frequently found impossible to get from a log as much lumber as it calls for. Of course, it is not necessary to crowd a small log to get out of it what is demanded by the Doyle rule, but the difference between the two seems too great. The time is ripe for a revision of the N.B. rule. We cannot disguise the fact that the average log taken out to-day is not as large as it once was. What say other manufacturers in the east?

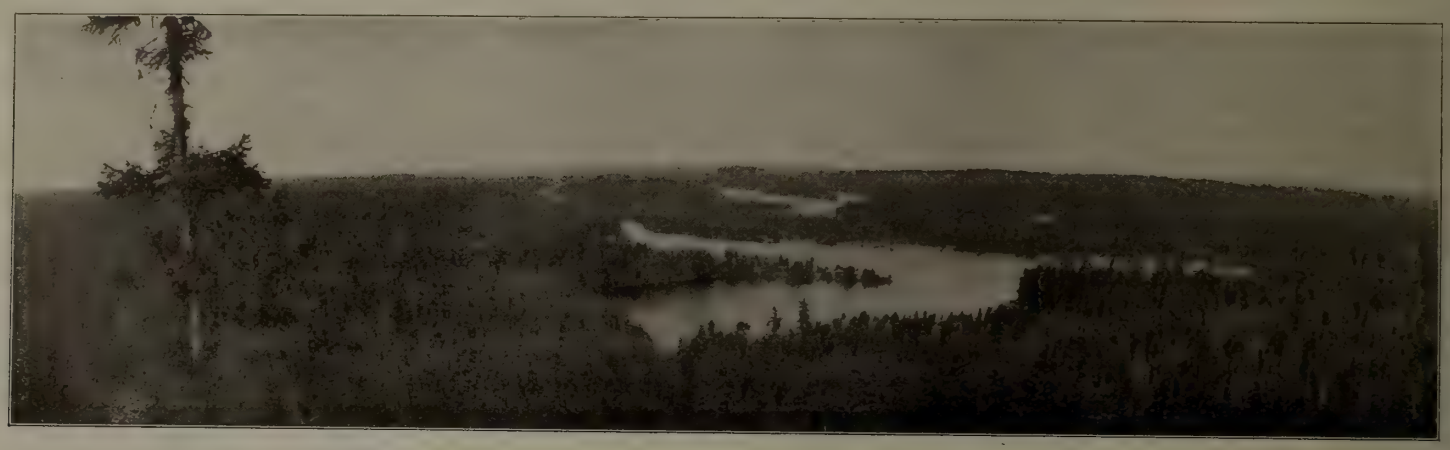
The advertisement has an advantage over most agents in that it does work for the future and in the future. If the advertiser does his part well the men it brings to him may be held indefinitely. The advertisement will not do it all, but it will do much more than half of the work.—Printers' Ink.

FORESTRY MATTERS.

Mr. A. Knechtel, of Albany, N.Y., is a forester with the New York State Forest, Fish and Game Commission. Recently he visited the Muskoka district of Ontario to secure 200 bushels of pine cones, with which he intends to carry out a scheme of reforestation in the Adirondacks. A similarity in climatic conditions with New York State prompted him to try Muskoka. The cones are to be planted first in nurseries. After four years' growth therein, when the trees have attained a height of nine inches, they will be planted in the open five feet apart. In the course of a few years a thinning process will be resorted to, and the saplings removed will be offered for sale as Christmas evergreens. According to Mr. Knechtel over 60,000 acres on the mountains have been fire swept and cleared of timber.

An exhibition of a decidedly novel and interesting character will shortly be given in Toronto under the auspices of an association now in process of formation, the Canadian Forest, Fish and Game Association. The object of this association is to foster an interest in the preservation and cultivation of the forest, the fisheries, and the game animals and birds. Associated with the movement in Toronto are such well known gentlemen as B.E.Walker, Senator Cox, Lieut.-Col. H.M. Pellatt, E. R. Wood, Dr. Oronhyateka, H.P. Dwight, A.E. Ames, Aemilius Jarvis, J. Maughan, E. A. Scadding, Stewart Houston and Chas. Cockshutt. It is proposed during December to hold an exhibition in the Armouries of Canadian trees, fish and game, something after the extensive sportsmen's exhibitions which have proved so successful in the United States. The armouries will be transformed into forest scenes, with lakes, water falls and trout pools, while many of the principal trees will be transplanted and shown in full growth. Mr. R. E. Follett, manager of the International Forest, Fish and Game Association, was recently in Toronto organizing the Canadian association.

Perhaps no profession ever rose into popularity in this country so rapidly as that of forestry. There are already four regular schools of forestry here, in New York, Minnesota, North Carolina and Ohio, besides several summer schools to which only those students are admitted who possess a good preliminary training; yet the demand for trained foresters already far exceeds the supply, and is fast increasing. It is said that, in the United States alone, more than two million acres of private woodland are under the charge of trained foresters, in addition to the tracts belonging to the State and General Governments; and twenty skilled foresters have been called for to go to the Philippine Islands. What will be the result of the movement remains to be seen, but it is hardly possible that a system which has, in a hundred years, added immensely to the wealth of Germany should not be of even greater benefit to the United States. It is curious that one-third of the students in the Yale Summer School of Forestry are women; and, although a great many women attend summer courses rather as amateurs than with any definite object, it is very possible that the profession may, in this country, be found to suit the sex which excels in accurate and scientific observation.—American Architect.



SCENE IN THE TEMAGAMI RESERVE. (THIS IS AN ALMOST PURE PINE FOREST.)

THE CARE OF STOCK.

By H. T. Gates.

By stock, I mean finished product, ready for the market; material that is to be kept on hand for immediate sale. I take it for granted that most wood-working shops carry more or less stock. In order that it may be delivered to the purchaser in first-class condition, some thought must be given to its storage and preservation. It must be kept clean, accessible and conveniently arranged. Economy of space must also be taken into account.

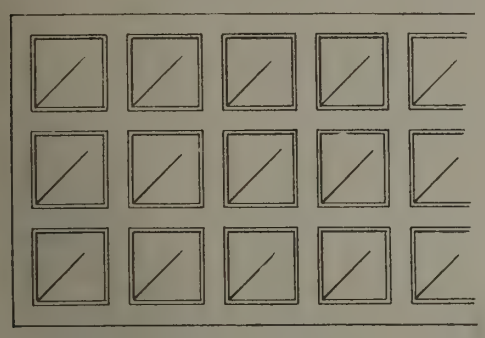


FIG 1.—SECTION OF RACK FOR MOLDINGS—END VIEW.

Let us first consider what stock is usually kept on hand. Besides rough and dressed lumber there are moldings, balusters, spindles, corner and base blocks, doors, sash, blinds, mantels, as well as parts of manufactured work before it is made up, such as blind slats, door panels, turned beadings, press moldings, carvings, brackets and scroll work; also hardware, including nails, screens, sash dowels, sandpaper, glue, sash pulleys, etc.

The hardware stock room should be convenient of access for the workmen, and near the office also. It should be in charge of a trusted employe, whose duty it is to report what stock needs replenishing, and to accompany any one who requires supplies, keep the stock in order and the room properly cleaned. He may have other duties that will not be seriously interfered with by this responsibility. It is usual to have this stock kept locked up. Nobody thinks of having money lying around loose, without a safeguard upon it, and, though we may not have thought of it just this way, it is a fact, nevertheless, that such stock represents just so much money, and it is like putting temptation in the employees' way to leave it promiscuously around the shop. Instances have been known of lunch pails or boxes having gone home with something besides "grub" in them; and he who puts temptation of this kind in another's way is not altogether free from blame. Therefore, I favor keeping hardware carefully stored in a room arranged for the purpose, with shelves for the boxed goods, bins for nails and other loose articles. In some factories it is the custom to sell nails, building-paper, weights, sash cord, etc.; in such instances they may be kept in the same room, all being in charge of the shipping department.

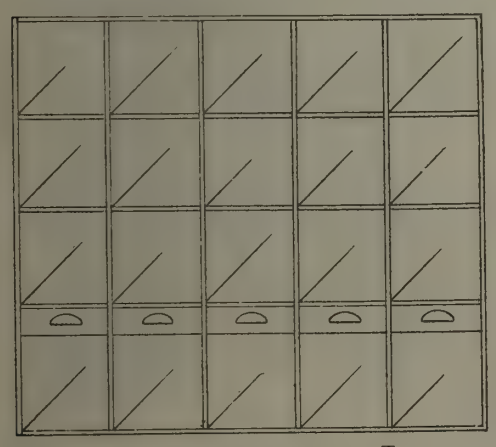


FIG. 2—RACK FOR BALUSTERS AND TURNINGS, FRONT VIEW.

The storage of moldings is of prime importance, and care should be exercised to keep the various patterns separate, the moldings straight and free from dust, dirt and breakage. Sometimes they are kept in tight boxes with ends closed. In this way the stock is sure to remain fresh and bright. Contractors delight in getting fresh stock, just as well as house-wives like fresh provisions. The compartments of the molding rack should be lined with some thin, cheap material which will serve the purposes referred to (see Fig. 1), and the ends of the racks facing front should be numbered plainly to correspond with the molding patterns, so that they can be found instantly when wanted. It is a good plan to have a board in the office, with a piece of each pattern of molding hung on it, for reference, and each pattern numbered to agree with the rack and molding book. For the various panel moldings, etc., similar racks hung from the ceiling, and high enough to be out of the way of the bench men, are convenient. Blind slats, being short lengths, must be kept in enclosed bins, with access at one end.

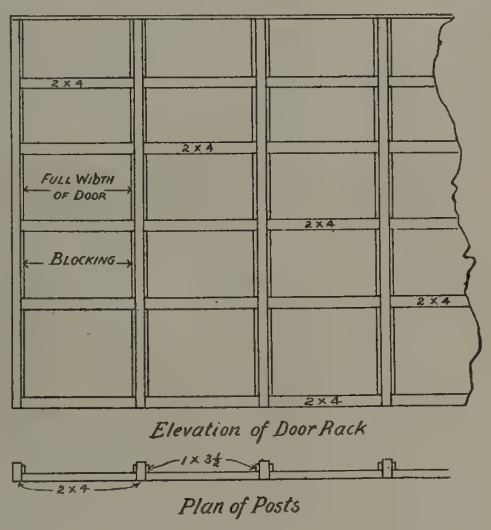


FIG. 3.

A rack on the wall, with shelves and partitions, making 12 or 15 compartments, is serviceable for storing balusters, keeping the various kinds and sizes separate. Drawers near the bottom, with partitions, will take care of small rosettes, knobs, etc.—see Fig. 2.

The storeroom for sash, doors and blinds should be kept as dust-tight as possible. Sash, doors and blinds in large quantities are usually piled flat on the floor. For small lots, racks with uprights and slats across will keep the different sizes separate. The tops of all the door piles should be covered. There are several styles of door racks in use, the width between uprights being such as to admit the widest door kept, and the height of each compartment regulated by the number of doors to be stored—see Fig. 3. The manager can arrange the sizes to suit the case and convenience.

Where the stock room is narrow, the racks should be accessible from the side instead of the end—see Fig. 4. Another method, where the ceiling is low, is to stand the doors up in stacks, with dividing posts to carry the weight and separate the various sizes. This also applies where several sizes are kept in a limited space—see Fig. 5.

Spindles, balls, post tops, etc., are kept in bins or covered crates or barrels easy of access. Corner and base blocks are piled against the wall, as tightly together as possible, sometimes in covered boxes.

The object of the warehouse is to keep any product of the wood-worker dry, clean and intact from the time of its completion to its delivery to the consumer. It should be convenient to the finishing room, shipping department and elevator. It should be tightly built to keep out whether and dust, and should be kept clean by occasional sweeping.

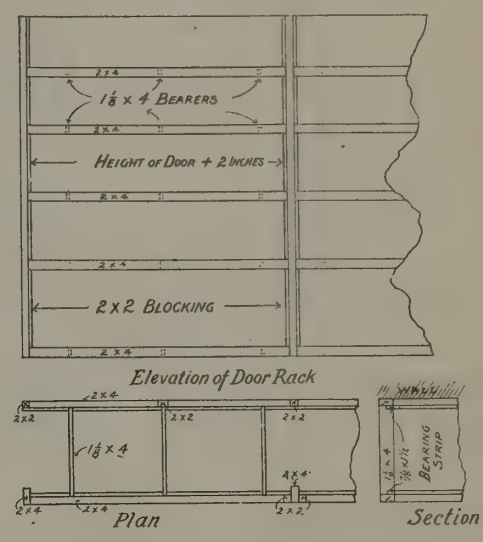


FIG. 4.

The fault with most of us is, we do not live up to our ideals and understanding in these matters, letting things go by default. As a consequence we have occasional bargain days, to get rid of depreciated stock. This could be obviated in a large degree by taking proper care of stock on hand. All this tells in the annual round-up for or against "good housekeeping."—The Wood-Worker.

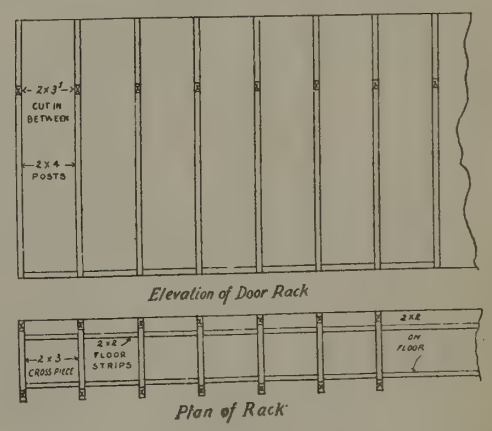
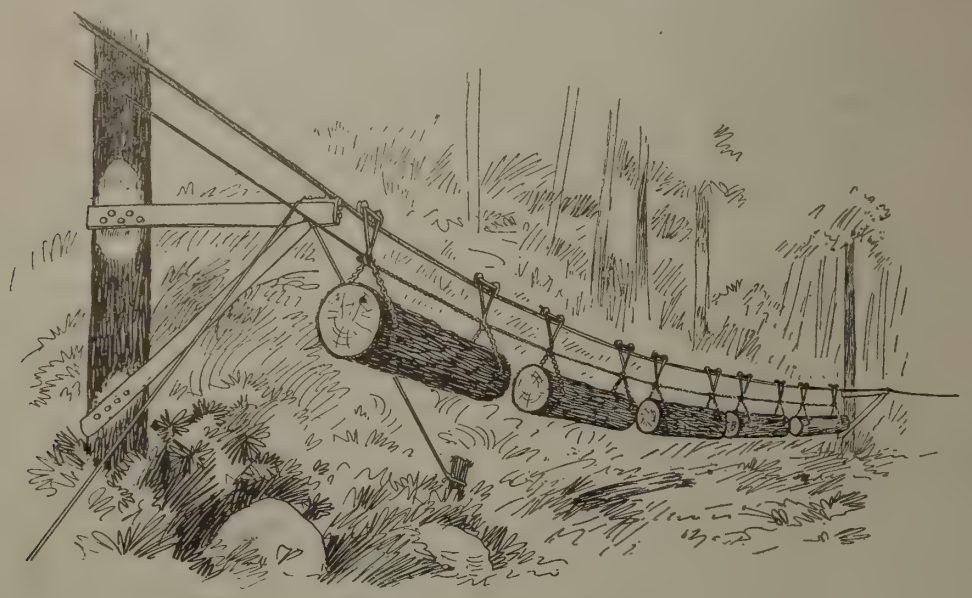


FIG. 5.

Mr. H. P. Hubbard has been appointed sales agent for Canada for Messrs. E.C. Atkins & Co., saw manufacturers, of Indianapolis. Mr. Hubbard has just returned from an initial trip though the Georgian Bay District and Northern Ontario, where he formed the acquaintance of the leading mill owners and operators and secured a number of orders for his firm. He has opened an office in the Exchange Building, 44 Scott Street Toronto.

A NOVEL LOGGING OPERATION.

Capt. J. B. Thomas, manager of the lumber and veneer operations of William E. Uptergrove & Bro., New York, at their Eastern Tennessee plants at and near Johnson City, Tenn., has an exceedingly rough logging proposition in the White Rock mountain district.



AERIAL LOG TRAMWAY IN THE EAST TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS.

As is well known, in the ordinary rough country where the coves are too steep to permit of the use of logging railroads, slides are built by means of which the logs are slid down to the line of the railroad. Some of the coves on White Rock mountain are so cut up with cross coves as to make the expense of building slides prohibitory. Captain Thomas has therefore invented, constructed, and has in daily use a trolley line log conveyor, which is illustrated in the accompanying sketch. The three-quarter inch wire cable in this instance is 3,700 feet in length, and runs in practically a straight line down the cove. It is stretched and firmly anchored at each end to trees. By means of a series of carriers, the sheave pulleys of which ride the cable, the logs in trains of five are let down the line, being steadied by means of the brake attached to a hoisting drum. The logs are poplar and of large size, running from 500 to 1,200 feet each. A 5 horse power gasoline engine at the upper end of the cable line brings the carriers back to the several skidways where the logs are being loaded.

The illustration of the operation is almost self-explanatory. Grab hooks are driven into the sides of both ends of the logs, and the logs are then hooked on to the carriers. The carriers are chained together for the entire length of the train of logs. The invention is working admirably and economically, and it takes less than 30 minutes to deliver a load from the top of the inclined railway to the bottom and to return the carriers to the starting point. The loads are loaded from skidways, a pair of balanced skids lifting the logs into place for attachment to the carriers, and are then dropped from underneath the log when it is started forward. The line is practically a straight one from a perpendicular point of view, but on a horizontal plane is adapted to the inequality of the cove. Trees 150 to 250 feet apart are employed to which to attach the supporting arms. These brackets vary in length to insure a practically straight line. The cable is not fastened into the casting at the end of these brackets, but simply lies in a groove, save in occasional cases where it is necessary to employ a piece of strap iron riveted to the iron casting in which the bracket terminates to hold the line down in place. The appliance is working admirably and with economy, and reflects credit on the ingenuity of Captain Thomas in his woods work.—American Lumberman.

LUMBERING OPERATIONS IN LABRADOR.

J. A. Gillis, of Stewiacke, has recently been in Labrador as manager of the Grand River Pulp & Lumber Company, of which Alfred Dickie, of Lower Stewiacke, is president. He fitted up temporary quarters for his men twenty-five miles up the Hamilton inlet and arranged for the cutting of 10,000 logs this winter. Concerning the operations of the company Mr. Gillis writes the CANADA LUMBERMAN as follows :

"The company have acquired from the Government of Newfoundland 200 square miles of forest on the Grand River at Labrador. This territory skirts the Grand River from its mouth up two hundred miles, thereby holding the key to operations on the whole river. The river is about 125 miles from the sea, but a 2500 ton steamship can come to loading berth where mill will be erected, and, of course, logs will be driven to mill. The river varies from half to three-quarters of a mile wide and is navigable for a draft of nine feet to Muskrat Falls, which is twenty miles from mouth of river. A portable mill is at present in course of operation on this river at Traver's Pine. The expedition started from Halifax last of August with forty men, fourteen horses and twenty thousand dollars worth of supplies, and we expect to get for next season's shipment four million sup. feet of spruce deals.

"The pulp wood on this property is inexhaustible and would keep the largest mill going for a century, and none of it more than one and one-half miles from the river bank. We cut down trees there, near to the bank of the river, seventy feet long and measuring twelve and fourteen inches at the top and as straight as an arrow. It is the intention of this company to erect next season a large saw mill opposite Northwest River at mouth of Goose Bay."

PRICE OF CUBAN WOOD.

Replying to the inquiry of a subscriber, the present prices f. o. b. New York for Cuban mahogany and cedar logs range from 75 cents to $1.40 per cubic foot, according to quality and size. Fancy figured mahogany logs have been sold as high as $5.00 per cubic foot. The value depends largely upon the size and quality of each log, and it is impossible to fix an average price. As a rule each parcel is sold upon its merits.

IMPROVED DUPLEX MILL DOGS.

Canton, Ohio, is famed as the home of the martyred President McKinley. It is also noted as the headquarters of the Canton Saw Company. In their large and busy works they manufacture saws, saw-mill "dogs" and supplies. Class' improved duplex mill dogs manufactured by this company have no springs, no rachets, no pawls, nothing to get out of order, but have a positive grip, so that no log can become loose or turn while being sawed. Thousands of these "dogs" are in use in the best circular and band saw-mills in the U.S., and the company are now shipping them to England, Canada and Australia.

These "dogs" can be fastened on any head block knee, and will hold small blocks on single head block if necessary to do so. Upper or lower dogs can be used together or independent of each other. This company also manufacture a single dog without any duplex attachment. Their advertisement in this issue should attract all those interested.

One of the features of the works of the company is the fact that the whole machinery and plant is run, lighted and heated by natural gas received by a pipe line from

CLASS' RIGHT-HAND DUPLEX DOG.

Sisterville, West Vingina, a distance of about 180 miles from Canton.

As an instance of the dispatch in this plant, an inserted tooth saw 56 inches diameter was ordered to be sent to the Japanese Goverament Envoy at Chicago. The order was received by telegraph Thursday, built complete, and delivered in Chicago on the following Saturday morning.

J. Thompson, W. R. Turnbull, D. J. Purdee, C. E. L. Jarvis, J. B. McLean, G. W. Crawford and G. F. Turnbull, all of St. John, are seeking incorporation as the Thompson Manufacturing Company, Limited, to erect and operate foundry and machine shops in the county of Kings. The proposed capital stock is $40,000.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

WEEKLY EDITION

The Lumberman Monthly Edition, 24 pages } $1.00 PER YEAR { The Lumberman Weekly Edition, every Wednesday

THIS PAPER REACHES REGULARLY THE PRINCIPAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER FOREIGN MARKETS.

VOL. VIII. TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 26, 1902 No. 43

CANADA LUMBERMAN

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IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.
22 GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E. C.

Weekly Lumberman, published every Wednesday Contains reliable and up-to-date market conditions and tendencies in the principal manufacturing districts and leading domestic and foreign wholesale markets. A weekly medium of information and communication between Canadian timber and lumber manufacturers and exporters and the purchasers of timber products at home and abroad.

Lumberman, Monthly A 24-page journal, discussing fully and impartially subjects pertinent to the lumber and wood-working industries. Contains interviews with prominent members of the trade, and character sketches and portraits of leading lumbermen. Its special articles on technical and mechanical subjects areespecially valuable to saw mill and planing mill men and manufacturers of lumber products.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type; 12 lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday to insure insertion in he current week's issue.

WHITE PINE FOR SALE

ONE AND A HALF MILLION FEET OF one, two and three inch White Pine Lumber, Mill Run, from good large Logs. PINE LUMBER COMPANY, Cartier, Ont., Canada.

DRY PINE.

WE HAVE ABOUT 1,500,000 FEET DRY PINE in 1, 2 and 3 inch common and better, prefer selling in bulk. Will quote freight rate to Buffalo, Chicago or Toronto on application. Correspondence solicited. N.B.—Would like to correspond with consumers of hardwoods. ST. JOE ISLAND LUMBER CO., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

WANTED

SMALL CARGO CEDAR POSTS ½-4½ TO 6 inches, balance 6 inches and up, No. 1 strictly. The same to be delivered at Olcott, Niagara Co., N.Y., this month if possible. Also wanted 150,000 feet white basswoods, 1 and 1¼ inch delivered next spring. NEWFANE BASKET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Newfane, N. Y.

Important Sale

—OF—

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM WM. HENDRIE, ESQ., of Hamilton, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on WEDNESDAY, 17th DECEMBER, 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable Timber Berths, under license from the Crown, subject to the regulations of the Crown Lands Department of the Province of Quebec, namely. Upper Ottawa Limits, Nos. 591, 592, 593, 594, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603 and 604, containing in all about 272 square miles. The limits will be sold in one lot.

Terms and conditions to be made known on the day of sale.

For further particulars, apply to

MacCRAKEN, HENDERSON & McDOUGAL,
Central Chambers, Ottawa,
Vendor's Solicitors.

WANTED.

CEDAR POSTS. GIVE PRICE, QUANTITY, freight, &c. J. R. PARK, Amherstburg, Ont.

WANTED—ONE INCH SPRUCE SUITABLE for manufacturing boxes. Can use 20,000 feet daily. Also pine deal ends. AUGER & SON, Quebec.

WE HAVE ABOUT ONE MILLION FEET choice hemlock which can be cut in any size or length. Can make rail shipment to North Toronto. SIMEON LEMON, Kettleby, Ont.

STANDING TIMBER FOR SALE, 700 ACRES about one mile from G. T. Railway, within a reasonable distance of Toronto. Apply THOS. MYLES SONS, Hamilton, Ont.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

SMALL BASSWOOD LOGS 8 TO 15 INCHES in diameter, 11 feet long. Can take unlimited quantities. Will give price per piece f. o. b. Write first instance, Box 101, CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WANTED

A STOCK OF PINE LOGS, LONG AND short from two to three million feet. Will take them at any point on Georgian Bay where they can be rafted. Apply to MAITLAND, RIXON & Co., Owen Sound, Ont.

HEMLOCK LOGS FOR SALE

ADVERTISER WILL CONTRACT TO TAKE out on the Georgian Bay this winter from one to ten million feet of hemlock logs. Apply Box No. 77, LUMBERMAN.

RAILS AND CARS FOR SALE

FIFTEEN MILES 30 LB. STEEL RAILS IN good order, logging cars and locomotives; immediate shipment. For particulars apply to JOHN J. GARTSHORE, 83 Front Street W., Toronto.

FOR SALE

TIMBER LIMIT, 8½ SQUARE MILES, LICENSE No. 204, season 1902-03, in the Township of Calvin, District of Nipissing, Province of Ontario, and Water Power Saw Mill on said limit, situated on the Amable Du Fond River and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1¾ miles east of Eau Claire. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, Renfrew, Ont.

WANTED

750 Boom Chains, ⅝ and ¾, 10 to 12 feet long.

N. N. WRIGHT & CO.,
CUTLER. ONT.

IMPORTANT SALE

A FARM, 9 x 40 ARPENTS, WITH AGRIcultural implements complete; flour mill, modern door and sash factory, saw mill complete, shingle mill, planers; all these mills are operated by water power, and are situated on the river bank; booms; 16 miles of timber limits, of which 10 miles are well wooded with cedar and spruce; dams; camp with sleighs; horses, vehicles, saws, chains, cooking utensils, also private residence. For particulars apply to JOSEPH ROY, Riviere Blanche, Matane Co., Que.

WANTED

500,000 FEET DRY 1½ INCH LOG RUN SOFT Elm, mill culls out, delivered at Erie, Pennsylvania. Address C. G. & H. H. McLAUGHLIN, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED

PORTABLE SAW MILL TO CUT BY THE thousand, or will buy or rent. R. J. DOUGALL, Hallville, Ont.

CURRENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

ONTARIO.

Owing to the car shortage, lumber salesmen have been taken off the road, as manufacturers and dealers consider it unwise to increase their obligations until they are able to discern when the stock now ready for shipment will be moved. The car famine has in large measure paralyzed the fall trade and caused great inconvenience to consumers in need of stock. Many retail dealers bought sparingly earlier in the year in the hope that prices might weaken. They are consequently in need of the stock that has been ordered. Under such conditions it is difficult to estimate the current lumber demand. The open weather has permitted out-door operations to be carried on without interruption and consumption of lumber locally is exceptionally large. Every factory for which lumber furnishes the raw material is operating to its maximum capacity, with orders booked far in advance.

The stocks held by manufacturers are lighter than for many years. The upper grades have practically passed out of first hands, and before the mills commence operations next spring the quantity of lower grades will be reduced to a very low point. Dimension of all kinds is in good demand, also lath and shingles, which are getting stronger almost every week.

Operations in the woods have thus far been expensive. The ground is soft and the swamps full of water and not frozen hard enough for teaming purposes. These conditions have greatly deterred successful work and increased the cost of logs, which in turn will be reflected in lumber prices.

MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association have put into effect a new price list covering all points on the Canadian Pacific Railway and branches between Moose Jaw and Winnipeg. By this list many grades of fir and cedar lumber are advanced, the important increases being as follows: No. 1 clear red cedar finish, 1x8 to 12 inch, $5; 1x14 to 18 inch, $10; 1x20 to 24 inch, $16; clear squares, 3x6 inch, $5; 7 to 10 inch, $10; No. 1 clear siding, 1x6 inch, $4.50; ½x6 inch, $2; No. 1 clear ceiling, 1x6 inch, $4.50; fir finish, $1 advance on all sizes; ship-lap, $1; fir flooring, $2 on 1x4 or 6 inch edge grain and $1 on other kinds. On other items advances ranging from 50 cents to $1 have been made. It is believed that no difficulty will be met with in maintaining these prices, as the demand is unusually active. A shortage of logs as the result of unfavorable weather for operations in the woods is causing much anxiety, and some of the mills may be compelled to close down.

UNITED STATES.

The lumber demand throughout the United States is quieter, although no signs of weakness are displayed anywhere. Very little buying of next season's production has taken place, dealers evidently preferring to postpone the placing of contracts until after the turn of the year. Such sales as have been made indicate that there will be no break in the price of white pine. The steady appreciation in value of this class of timber is shown by the recent purchase of a large tract of standing timber in Minnesota at a stumpage value of $10.60 per thousand feet. Some items of pine lumber have advanced within the past week. The scarcity of 10 and 12-inch boards has tempted holders to advance their quotations, and in some cases the higher prices have been paid by buyers. A meeting of wholesale dealers is shortly to be held in Cleveland, when it is thought that No. 2 shelving, No. 1 shop, A selects and uppers will be advanced. Buffalo reports a pronounced scarcity of 12-inch white pine box lumber, but the supply of other grades is fairly good and larger than at Tonawanda. Chicago prices are unchanged, $16 being the ruling quotation for cargo lots of short pine piece stuff, $18.75 to $19 for long timbers, and $19.50 to $30 for small timbers of good lengths. Hardwoods are showing pronounced strength. Prices have stiffened somewhat and advances are in prospect in the near future. Several dealers at Buffalo are asking $1 more for maple and claim to be unable to supply the demand for thick stock. Elm and basswood are also scarce. The tone of the hemlock market is stronger than for several weeks and the supply greatly broken. It is predicted that the base price at Tonawanda will reach $20 before next season.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A correspondent who usually takes a conservative view of trade prospects predicts that all things considered British

importers are now justified in looking upon the bright side of affairs. He believes that prevailing conditions indicate that present prices will be maintained for at least the first six months of next year, and advises buyers to contract at the prices now asked. The outlook for next year is hopeful, although, of course, circumstances may transpire in the meantime to change the present strong trend of the market. The import of sawn and planed timber by Great Britain for the first ten months of this year was nearly one million loads in excess of the import of last year. From Canada the import of hewn timber was 73,336 loads, as against 82,516 loads last year, a decrease of 9,180 loads. Of sawn lumber the import was 1,451,163 loads, as compared with 1,239,004, an increase of 112,159 loads. The effect of this increase in the quantity of Canadian sawn lumber is offset by the probability that next year a smaller quantity of Canadian lumber will be marketed in Great Britain. Spruce is firm and the weakness temporarily created at Liverpool by the abundaut stock of narrow sizes is passing away. No transactions for first-open-water delivery have as yet been reported, although one or two small contracts are believed to have been closed.

STOCKS AND PRICES.

The receipts of lumber by vessel at Tonawanda this season are estimated at 410,000,000 feet.

Albert Smith & Sons, of Amherst, N.S., have purchased from Charles Bent the timber on a lot at Fort Lawrence for $1,700.

Mutchenbacker Bros., of Rosseau Falls, Ont., expect to turn over between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 feet of logs this winter, mostly hemlock.

At Manistee, Mich., pine piece stuff is selling at $16; inch white pine at $18 to $20.50; hemlock, $10 for short, and $12 to $18 for longer stock.

In Chicago lath are held at $3 and $3.50 for No. 1 mixed and No. 1 white pine respectively. In New York the prevailing price for No. 1 is $3.50.

The Arthur Hill Company, which has operated on the Georgian Bay the last eight years, cutting something like 250,000,000 feet of timber, is winding up its lumbering operations near Midland, having had about 15,000,000 feet manufactured this season.

At the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N. B., the following timber berths will be offered for sale on December 3rd: Two square miles on North river, west of Intercolonial Railway, Hazen Crossman, applicant; 5½ square miles on Little Meransey Brook, branch of north-west Oromocto River, John Sheehan, applicant.

Under date of November 11th, Messrs. S. P. Musson, Son & Company say of the Barbadoes market: "There have been no arrivals of either white pine or spruce in the fortnight, but we learn that two cargoes of the former have been contracted for a $25.50 and $25.75 for shipping and $21 and $21.75 for seconds. In spruce the small lot mentioned in our last was sold at $19.22. As the season is approaching dealers show more willingness to operate, and first receipts should bring fair rates. We understand that a small cargo has been sold on C & F terms equal to about $22.50 landed, which we consider a very full price. Shingles have been sold at $4.89 to $5.01 or long, as to quality; $4.01, $5.22, $6.22 and $7.22 for 4.5, 6 and 7 inch respectively and $1.82 for cedar laying."

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

A new lumber railway connecting with the Parry Sound branch of the Canada Atlantic Railway was completed last week. It is 15 miles in length and runs from Whitney Station on the Canada Atlantic Railway to Lake Opeongo, connecting the St. Anthony Lumber Company's mill at the station and its limits bordering on the lake. The construction of this road entails a saving of about 50 miles in the transportation of logs and naturally makes a big reduction in the time consumed. With the completion of the road, work on which was started 15 months ago, the company will be enabled to operate its mill all the year round. Two log trains a day will be run, assuring a steady supply. The road cost $200,000 and involved considerable rock cutting and trestle building. Several of the trestles are 400 feet in length. There are few of these logging railways in Eastern Canada, although they are common in the States and Western Canada. Mr. J. R. Booth has one running from his limits in the Madawaska district. It connects with the Canada Atlantic at Madawaska. By this road Mr. Booth has established a record of 24 hours from the "stump to the saw," whereas by the water route the movement of logs usually consumes six months and in dry seasons often a year or more. The St. Anthony Company, it is expected, will do equally as well. The new road runs through Algonquin Park, Ontario's natural reserve.

Unprecedented activity in the lumbering operations in the Kippewa district are reported. Mr. H. B. Shepard, President of the Shepard and Morse Lumber Company, and Mr. Peter Whelen, Canadian manager, who have just returned from the company's limits in that district, bear the news. This is the first year in five that this firm has carried on operations in that field. It has four large camps at work making logs and another engaged getting out square and waney timber. Other firms working in the district, several after an absence of years, are the Hull Lumber Company, Robert Hurdman, the Rideau Lumber Company and Edward Moore, of Ottawa, and McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior. Some are getting out logs and others square and waney timber. Fully 2,000 men are engaged, a great increase over last year's numbers. The weather so far has told against the work. A month ago snow fell and ice formed and it was concluded that winter had "set". Rain has fallen almost continuously ever since, however, and the streams are at the high level natural to spring. The low lands are soggy and afford but poor footing for men and horses. Early frosts are hoped for, as they guarantee good "bottom". The output of logs and square timber will be large.

The mills in the Ottawa district have either closed or are preparing to close for the season. An odd shipment of lumber is being made by barge and a few carloads are being shipped by the Canada Atlantic and Canadian Pacific Railways.

The high insurance charges placed on the St. Lawrence route has driven the export lumber trade in a measure from Montreal and Quebec to Portland and Boston. As a consequence lumber which was formerly shipped from Ottawa to the Canadian sea ports by barge is now forwarded by rail to the American ports.

The return of the western harvesters to Ottawa has afforded some relief to the labor market. Many of these men are being engaged for work on the limits and as they have had experience in past seasons they are welcome. Wages have advanced; the latest monthly schedule, board included, running from $26 for road makers to $32 for log makers.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22nd, 1902.

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES.

At the present time the demand for N.B. cedar shingles is rather light. Stocks in manufacturers' hands are also light. The retail yards throughout New England are just fairly stocked. There are but few shingles going into consumption at the present time, and the demand will, as a result of this, be rather slow until the yards commence to buy in anticipation of their spring requirements.

Prices seem to be firm, and as there is no excess of stock in the two higher grades anywhere in manufacturers' hands, there is every likelihood that the shingle producers will get present prices for all they have, if their courage holds good, for the shipments of the next six or eight weeks ought to clean out the entire stock left over from this season's operations. It is quite likely that the winter-cut shingles (which are not as good as the summer-manufactured article) may be sold during January and February at something less than present going quotations. Every indication, however, would point toward an early spring market that will take all the shingles that can be found, at prices certainly as high, and probably somewhat higher than the present market figures. There is a small surplus of Second Clears and Extra Ones, and on these grades we are inclined to believe there may be some shading in prices.

Present quotations F. O. B. cars Boston rate of freight are: Extras, $3.50; Clears, $3.00; Second Clears, $2.40; Clear Whites, $2.30; Extra Ones, $1.75. These figures are easily obtained when anyone is found who wishes the shingles. Any cut in these prices on the part of manufacturers would only tend to alarm the retail trade, and less shingles would be sold than if the above quotations are rigidly adhered to.

Indications are that the production of winter-sawn shingles will not be any larger, if as large, than the output of last winter. Such being the case, it is an absolute certainty that all shingles now on hand, as well as those made during the winter, can be marketed at present prices, provided, as above stated, that manufacturers do not get anxious and endeavor to force the market, which at the present time would seem to be the height of folly.

BIRCH SQUARES AND SEATS.

A large buyer of Birch chair seats and of Birch squares is open to contract with a mill for their output. Also open for Broom Handles and Dowels in large quantities. Write in first instance to "Finance," care of CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Jones Bros., saw and shingle mill, are giving up business at Wiarton, Ont.

THE CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED
SARNIA, ONT.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Band-Sawed Timber and Lumber
White Pine Lath
Daily capacity 250,000 feet
Special bills cut to order in
WHITE PINE
RED PINE
HEMLOCK
and FIR
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

PROMPT CASH
—FOR—
ELM, MAPLE, BIRCH
and other Hardwoods.
Think it will pay you to write.
Have the finest Poplar in the country.
THE ADVANCE LUMBER CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Mention CANADA LUMBERMAN.

W. O. Hughart, Jr.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
BUYS BASSWOOD, ASH AND BIRCH LUMBER

Orillia Planing Mills
and Sash and Door Factory
Near G. T. R. Station.
PLANING, MATCHING AND RE-SAWING
Done in any quantity. We guarantee satisfaction. Write for prices. Address,
S. POMEROY, Box 428, Orillia.

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THE CLEVELAND BOX CO. CLEVELAND, O.
We are in the Market
for from Ten to Twenty Million Feet of MILL CULLS, or what grades in the States as No. 4 and No. 5 White Pine Boards. Can take the entire product of a mill of these grades. Lumber must be delivered on Lake where we can get it with our own boats. Will take single lots of one million feet if necessary. Address
The Cleveland Box Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

CANADIAN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

From Montreal: Str. Alexandrian, sailed Nov. 9th, for Antwerp, 833 pieces deals, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Rosarian, sailed Nov. 8th, for Glasgow, 5,011 pieces deals, by W. & J. Sharples; 2,942 pieces deals, by R. Cox & Co. Str. Westphalia, sailed Nov. 11, for Hamburg, 1,416 bundles thin lumber, by G. T. R. Str. Active, sailed Nov. 12, for London, 8,847 pieces deals, etc., by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Lake Champlain, sailed Nov. 11, for Liverpool, 25 bundles pulp, by J. McLaren & Co; 14,269 pieces lumber by J. Burstall & Co; 1,278 pieces lumber, by Watson & Todd; 9,360 pieces lumber, by R. Cox & Co; 6,034 pieces lumber, by McArthur Export Co; 12,680 pieces lumber, by Williams, Edwards & Co; 5,967 pieces lumber, by C. P. R.; 676 pieces maple lumber, 3,597 pieces lumber, by G.T.R. Str. Pretorian, sailed Nov. 15, for Liverpool, 28,495 pieces deals and boards, by R. Cox & Co; 16,963 pieces deals and boards by Watson & Todd; 8,053 pieces deals and boards, by E. H. Lemay; 445 bundles lumber, by Imperial Lumber Co. Str. Manchester Importer, sailed Nov. 16, for Manchester, 1,634 pieces boards, by R. Cox & Co; 2,229 pieces deals, by Watson & Todd; 435 pieces sidings, 914 pieces deals, by McArthur Export Co; 118 pieces deals, 541 pieces boards, by J. Burstall & Co; 1,218 packages pulp board, by Laurentide Pulp Co; 430 pieces lumber, 2,165 pieces boards, 3,429 pieces deals, by C.P.R.; 2616 pieces deals, 1,517 pieces deals, by McLaurin Bros. Str. Bellona, sailed Nov. 16, for

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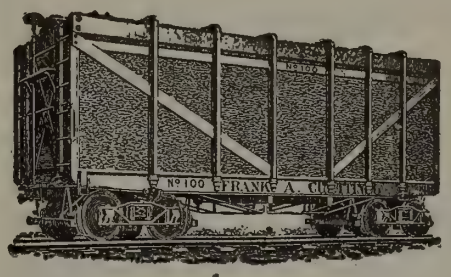

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have at present for sale at various points of shipment, by either rail or water route, on the Ottawa River, pine cuttings of different grades from seasons 1900 and 1901. Will quote upon small lots or heavy blocks
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Leith, 6,901 pieces deals and ends, by J. Burstall & Co; 7,930 pieces deals and timber, by McArthur Export Co; 9,677 pieces deals and ends, by Dobell, Beckett & Co. Str. Ottoman, sailed Nov. 18, for Liverpool, 7,073 pieces deals, boards and ends, by Watson & Todd; 13,534 pieces lumber by Williams, Edwards & Co; 205 pieces lumber, 3,767 pieces maple squares, 643 pieces oak lumber, by C. P. R. Str. Roman, sailed Nov. 22nd, for Liverpool, 9,810 pieces deals, boards and logs, by Watson & Todd; 11,072 pieces lumber, by David Torrance & Co; 4,567 pieces lumber, by C. P. R.; 584 pieces deals, by G.T.R. Str. Kastalia, sailed Nov. 16, for Glasgow, 1,202 pieces deals and ends, by J. Burstall & Co; 848 pieces ends, by R. Cox & Co; 2,408 pieces deals and ends, by Charlemagne Lumber Co; 6,568 pieces deals and boards, by Dobell, Beckett & Co; 216 pieces fir lumber, by C.P.R. Str. Monteagle, sailed Nov. 13th, for Bristol, 6,445 pieces lumber, by McArthur Export Co; 5,572 pieces lumber, by J. Burstall & Co; 826 pieces lumber, by Watson & Todd; 1,538 pieces lumber, by McLaurin Bros; 8,107 pieces lumber, by Dobell, Beckett & Co.

From Quebec : Str. Manchester Engineer, for Manchester, 1,800 loads timber, by W. & J. Sharples; 100 loads timber, by Dobell, Beckett & Co; 400 loads timber, by McArthur Export Co; 100 stds. deals, by King Bros; 220 stds. deals, by H. R. Goodday & Co; 100 stds. deals, by W. & J. Sharples; 48 stds. box shooks, by Gravel Lumber Co; 100 cases matched splints, by EdsonFitch Co ; 140 tons pulp, by St. Raymond Pulp Co. Str. Almedia, for Ardrossan, 51,056 bundles spool wood, by William Clapperton & Co.

From Halifax, N. S., Str. Nethergate, for Browhead, 1,688,350 ft. deals, etc., value $19,422. Str. Damara, for Liverpool, 23,859 ft. deals, value $370. Str. Carlisle City, for London, 411,000 ft. deals, etc., value $3,699 (shipped at Ingraham docks).

From St. John, N.B.: Str. Evangeline, for London, 1,600 bundles shooks, by A. Cushing & Co.; 298,601 ft. deals, 1,510 ft ends, by W. M. Mackay ; 90,893 ft. hemlock deals, 918 ft. scantling, 7,944 ft. ends, 123 ft. birch ends, 189,223 ft. spruce deals, 119,242 ft. scantling, 44,583 ft. ends, 125 crates veneering, by George McKean Barque Globanni B, for Las Palmas, 1,008 ft. deals, 153,324 ft. scantling, 9,564 ft. pine boards, 230,928 ft. box boards, by J. M. Driscoll; 72,999 ft. ends, by A. Cushing & Co. Str. Orient, for Melbourne, Aus., 1,157,221 ft. spruce deals, 21,105 ft. pine deals, 141,419 ft. spruce plank, 62,229 ft. scantling, 185,196 ft. ends, by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. Sebago, for New York, 341,860 ft. plank, by A. Cushing & Co. Schr. Winnie Lowry, 126,330 ft. deal ends, 526,300 laths, by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr. Rebecca W. Huddell, for Pawtucket, 109,649 ft. scantling, 148,457 ft. plank, by Stetson, Cutler & Co.

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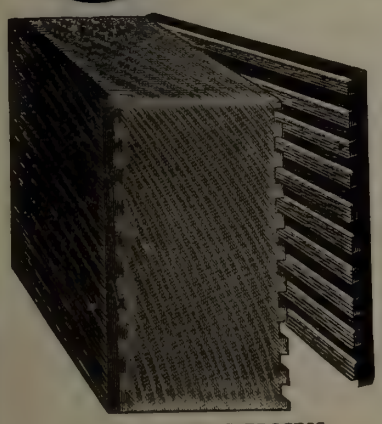

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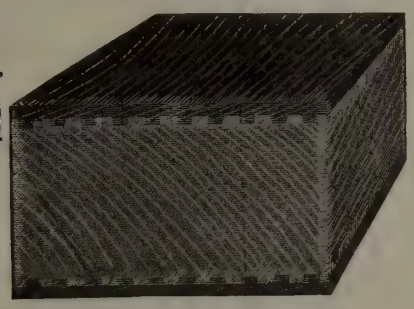

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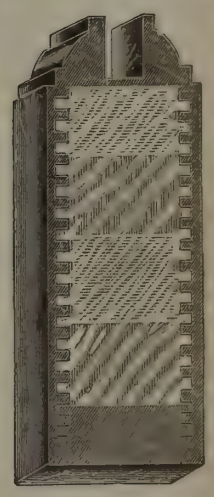

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THE BOSTON MARKET.

There is no cnange to note in spruce lumber at Boston, the situation being fully as firm as previously noted, with the market rather quiet : Ten and 12-inch dimensions, $21 and $22 ; 9-inch and under, $19 to $20 ; 10 and 12-inch random lengths, 10 feet and up, $20.50 ; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, and 3x4, 10 feet and up, $17 to $17.50 ; all other randoms, 9-inch and under, 10 feet and up, $18 to $18.50 ; 5-inch and up, merchantable boards, $17 ; matched boards, $18 to $20 ; out spruce boards, $14 ; bundle furring, $17.

Hemlock lumber is a little easier, with lower prices predicted. In fact, some dealers are already shading outside quotations : Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet stock, $14.50 to $15.50 for good eastern ; Pennsylvania, No. 1, $17.50 to $19 ; No. 2, $15 to $16.

Western pine lumber is very firm, with a steady demand : Uppers, 1 to 2 in. $82 to $85 ; 2½ to 3 in. $87 to $38 ; 4-in. $90 ; selects, 1 in. $68; 1¼ to 1¾ in. $70 ; 2-in. $72 ; 2½ to 3 in. $80 ; 4 in. $82 ; fine common, 1-in. $62 to $63 ; 1¼ to 1½ in. $65 ; 2-in. $67.50 ; 2½ to 3 in. $72.50 ; 4-in. $82.50 ; barn boards, $23 to $33 ; coffin boards, $28 to $32.

Hardwood lumber is generally quiet, except for floorings, which are in active demand : Quartered oak, $63 to $75 ; plain oak, $42 to $47 ; common and rejects, $20 to $25 ; red oak, plain, $43 ; whitewood, $45 to $47; sap and common, $30 to $35 ; brown ash, $41 to $44 ; white ash, $43 to $46 ; maple, $28 to $30 ; end-dried white maple, $38 to $42; birch, $27 to $30 ; birch, 75 per cent. red, $45 to $50; elm, $29 to $31.

There is no change to note in shingles, the demand being steady at firm prices : Extra cedar,$3.50 to $3.55 ; clear,$3 ; second clear,$2.50; extra No.1,$1.75 to $1.80; British Columbia red cedar, 16-inch, five butts to 2 inches, $3.50 to $3.60; 18-inch, five butts to 2 inches, $4.25 ; five butts to 2½ inches, $4.50.

Spruce clapboards are steady at quotations : Extra, $42 ; clear, $40 ; second clear, $37 ; extra No. 1, $30 to $32.

Laths are firm and unchanged : One and five-eighths inch, $3.40 to $3.45 ; 1½ inch, $3.25 to $3.30.

The Hazelmere Mill Company, Limited, Hazelmere, B. C., are selling out.

Freight rates on lumber from British Co'umbia rule as follows : To Sydney, 30s to 31s 3d ; Melbourne or Adelaide, 37s 6d ; Port Pirie, 36s 3d ; Fremantle, 47s 6d ; Shanghai, 35s ; Kiao-Chau, 35s to 40s ; Taku, 40s ; Vladivostock, 37s 6d to 40s ; West Coast S. A., 37s 6d to 40s ; South Africa, 57s 6d to 60s ; U. K. or Continent, 62s 6d.

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MESSRS JOSEPH OWEN & SONS, Ltd., of Liverpool. Eng., are open to treat for regular supplies of large quantities of HARDWOOD LUMBER, and will be glad to hear from holders who have to offer WHITE ASH, WHITE OAK, SCALY BARK and SECOND GROWTH HICKORY, POPLAR and WALNUT, in logs, planks and boards, also prime fresh BIRCH LOGS of large dimensions.

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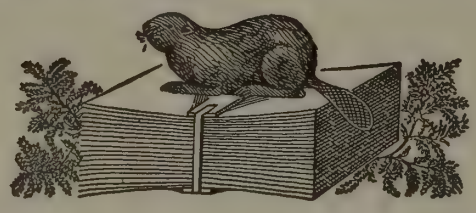
Cedar Bevelled Siding, Cedar Door and Sash Stock, cut to size, Cedar Finish, Base, Casing, Newels Balusters, etc. Douglas Fir Timber up to 85 feet in length.



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4 x 16	6/2	inch	Butts
5 x 16	6/2	"	"
6 x 16	6/2	"	"
4 x 16	5/2	"	"
5 x 16	5/2	"	"
6 x 16	5/2	"	"
4 x 18	5/2	"	"
5 x 18	5/2	"	"
6 x 18	5/2	"	"
7 x 18	5/2	"	"
4 x 18	5/2¼	"	"
5 x 18	5/2¼	"	"
6 x 18	5/2¼	"	"
7 x 18	5/2¼	"	"

3 x 20	½	inch	butts
3½ x 20	½	"	"
4 x 20	½	"	"
4½ x 20	½	"	"
5 x 20	½	"	"
5½ x 20	½	"	"
6 x 20	½	"	"
7 x 20	½	"	"
5 x 24	½	"	"
6 x 24	½	"	"
7 x 24	½	"	"
5 x 24	9/16	"	"
6 x 24	9/16	"	"
7 x 24	9/16	"	"

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1 x10 and 12 Canadian dressing and better	24 00	26 00
1 inch Canada dressing and better	22 00	24 00
2x4, 6 and 8 common		16 50
2x10 common		17 50
2x12 common		18 00
3x10 common		18 00
3x12 common		18 50
1x10 and 12 common	18 00	19 00
1 inch siding common		15 50
1 inch strips, common		15 50
1x and 12 mill run	19 00	20 00
inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	18 00	19 00
1 inch siding mill run	18 00	19 00
1¼ and 1½ in. box		16 00
1x 0 and 12 mill cull stocks		14 50
1 inch siding mill culls	13 00	14 00
Cull scantling		12 00
1 1-4 inch flooring		20 00
1 1-2 inch flooring		21 00
Hemlock, f.o.b. Toronto		13 00
1½ inch No. 1 Lath		3 50
1½ inch No. 2 Lath		3 00
1⅜ inch Norway lath.		2 85
X white pine shingles		1 10
XX white pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts.		2 35
XXX white pine shingles		3 25
B. C. Shingles		
XXX 6 butts to 2 in.		3 00
XXXX 6 to 23-16 in.		3 20
XXXX 5 to 2 in		3 45
XX No. 2, 6 to 2 in.		2 50
XX " 6 to 23-16 in.		
XX " 5 to 2 in		2 65

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Quality, 1s and 2s unless otherwise specified.

Ash white, 1 to 2 in 1sts and 2nds	$30 00	$32 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1½ in	22 00	24 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds, 2 to 4 in	23 00	25 00
Ash, M. R., 1 to 2	17 00	19 00
Birch, M. R. 1 in.	18 00	20 00
" 1½ " 2	20 00	22 00
" sqrs. 4x4 " 8x8	24 00	26 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 1¼ in	21 00	24 00
1½ to 2	23 00	26 00
" m. r. 1 " 1¼	16 00	19 00
Butternut 1 " 1½	23 00	25 00
" 2 " 3	25 00	28 00
Chestnut 1 " 2.	24 00	2 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 1½	50 00	60 00
Cherry, 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	60 00	65 00
Elm, soft, mill run 1 " 1½	16 00	19 00
Elm, soft, mill run 2 " 3	17 00	19 00
Elm rock, mill run 1 to 1¼"	22 00	24 00
Elm rock, mill run 1½" 3	24 00	26 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1½" 2	32 00	35 00
Maple, 1sts and 2nds 1 1½	19 00	20 00
Maple 1sts and 2nds 2 " 4	20 00	21 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½	31 00	33 00
Oak, red, p'n, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	34 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 1½	31 00	36 00
Oak, white, 1sts & 2nds 2 " 4	35 00	38 00
Oak quart'd, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2	60 00	65 00
Walnut, 1sts and 2nds 1 " 3	85 00	100 00
Whitewood, 1sts & 2nds 1 " 2.	34 00	38 00

OTTAWA. ONT.

Pine, good sidings: 1 in. x 8 in. and up.	$36 00	38 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in. x 8 in. and up	42 00	48 00
2 in. x 8 in. and up.	48 00	52 00
Pine, good strips: 1 in.	30 00	32 00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.	32 00	36 00
2 in.	34 00	38 00
Pine, good shorts: 1 in.	22 00	26 00
1¼ in and 1½ in.	24 00	28 00
2 in.	27 00	32 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings, per M feet, m.	20 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	16 00	20 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	14 00	16 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better stock	17 00	20 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better stock	13 00	16 00
Pine, 8 up s. c. sidings	15 00	17 00
Pine s. c. strips	13 00	15 00
Pine, s c. shorts	11 00	14 00
Pine, box boards	11 00	14 50
Pine mill culls	9 00	14 00
1x10 No. 1 barn		21 00
1x10 No. 2 "		18 00
1x8 & 9 No. 1 barn		19 00
1x8 & 9 No. 2 "		17 00
Lath, per M: No. 1 white pine	2 75	3 00
No. 2 white pine	2 00	2 25
Spruce, mill run	2 00	2 25
Red Pine, mill run	2 00	2 25
Pine Shingles: Clear Butt, 8 inch	2 15	2 40
XXXX, 18 inch	3 00	3 25
XX, 18 inch	1 25	1 50
Cedar Shingles: Clear Butt, 16 inch	1 6	1 90
XXXX 16 inch	2 25	2 50
XX, 16 inch	1 20	1 25

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WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

	cts.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 40 to 45 feet average,	40	47
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	45	53
" " " 19 to 21 inch average	48	56
" Michigan " 19 to 21 in. average	47	57

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	23	29
In shipping order, " " "	26	30

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	46	50

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	45	50
" " " 30 to 35 feet	32	37

ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	23	25
To average 16 inch	28	30

BIRCH.

14 inch average	17	12
16 " "	24	29
17 " "	27	29
18 " "	30	32

DEALS.

Bright spruce, according to mill specification, $44 to $46 for 1st, $30 to $32 for 2nd, $28 to $30 for 3rd, and $24 to $26 for 4th quality. F.O.B. batteau.

BAY CITY AND SAGINAW, MICH.

UPPERS AND SELECTS.

Uppers, 1 in., 10 in. and up wide	$75 00	Selects, 1 in., 8 in. and up wide	$70 00
1¼ 1½ and 2 in.	75 00	1¼, 1½ and in.	70 00
2½ and 3 in.	80 00	2½ and 3 in.	75 00
4 in.	80 00	4 in.	75 00

FINE COMMON.

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	55 00	2½ and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	70 00
1¼ and 1½ in.	58 00	4 in.	70 00
2 in.	60 00		

B FINE COMMON OR NO 1 CUTTING.

1 in., 7 in. and up wide	38 00	2½ and 3 in., 7 in. and up wide.	60 00
1¼ and 1½ cutting	51 00	4 in.	60 00
2 in	52 00		

STRIPS, A AND B (CLEAR AND SELECTS).

1¼ in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	50 00	1 in., 4, 5 and 7 in. wide	48 00
1¼ x5 in. wide	52 00	6 in. wide	50 00

FINE COMMON OR C.

1 in., 4, 5 in. wide.	45 00	1¼ in., 4, 5 in. wide	47 00
1¼ in., 6 in. wide	50 00	in., 6 in. wide	50 00

SELECTED NO. 1 SHELVING OR FENCING STRIPS.

1¼ in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	30 00	1 in., 4, 5, 6 in. wide	26 00

BARN BOARDS OR STOCKS.

No. 1, 12 in.	30 00	8 and 7 in.	22 00
10 in.	25 00	No. 3, 12 in.	21 00
9 in.	23 00	10 in.	19 50
8 and 7 in.	24 00	9 in.	19 00
No. 2, 12 in.	25 00	8 in.	19 00
10 in.	22 00	1x6	19 00
No. 2, 9 in.	22 00	1x4	17 00

SHIPPING CULLS OR BOX.

1 in., 4 and 5 in. wide	$15 00	1 in., 13 in. and up wide.	$18 00
1 in., 6 in. wide.	16 00	1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 7 in. and up wide	19 00
1 in., 7 in. wide and up	17 00		

SHAKY CLEAR.

1 in., 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9in. wide	33 00	1 in., 10 in. and up wide.	34 00
1 in., 6 in. wide	33 00	1¼, 1½ and 8 in. and up wide	35 00

SHINGLES, 18-IN.

Pine, XXXX	4 00	Cedar, XXXX, 18 in.	3 75
Clear Butts	3 00	Clear Butts	2 75

LATH.

No. 1. White Pine	3 50	No. 2. White Pine	3 10
		Hemlock	2 70

ALBANY, N.Y.

PINE.

Uppers, 3 in. up	80	82	1x12 inch shippers $ 24
2½ in.	83	85	4/4 inch " 13" & up. 24
1 to 2 in.	73	75	4/4 Box boards, 6" and up 18
4 inch uppers	83	85	10-in. dressing and better 28 30
Selects, 2½ in up	73	75	10-in. common 20
1 to 2 in.	70	72	12-in. dressing and better 35 37
Fine common, 2½ in. and up	72	75	Common, 1x12 20
1 to 2 in.	59	62	No. 1 barn, 1x12 27 29
No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 inch	52	56	1x10 24 26
No. 2	32	45	1x8 22 24
No. 3	32	34	No. 2 barn, 1x12 25 26
No. 1 molding, 1 to 2 in.	47	50	1x10 23
No. 2 molding, 1 to 2 in.	35	40	1x8 21
Stained saps	30	40	Shaky clear, 1 to 6/4 in. 35 38
Bracket plank	30	35	" " 2 inch 40
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	35	40	Dressing 26 32
Dressing boards, narrow		23	Common 20
1x10 inch shippers		21	

LATH.

Pine	$3 25	Spruce	$ $3 25

SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX	$4 50	$4 75	Bound butts, 6 x 18 $5 25 5 50
Clear butts	3 50	3 75	Hemlock 2 20
Smooth, 6 x 18	4 50	4 75	Spruce 2 25

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	75 00	1¼x10 and 12	40 00
2½ and 3 in.	80 00	1½ in.	34 00
4 in.	85 00	2 in	36 00
Selects, 1 to 2 in.	68 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in. and up, 1 in.	38 50
2½ and 3 in.	75 00	No. 1 Mold stps 1 to 2 in	48 00
4 in.	80 00	No. 2 Mou'ding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	34 00
Fine common, 1 in.	55 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	30 00
1¼ and 2½ in.	60 00	6, 8 and 10 in	26 00
2 in	62 00	No. 2, 10 in.	24 00
3 in.	70 00	No. 2, 12 in.	26 00
4 in	75 00	No. 3, 10 in.	20 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	42 00	No. 3, 12 in.	23 00
1¼ and 1½ in	50 00	Box, 1x4	15 00
No. 2, 1 in.	24 00	1 x 6 to 12 in.	17 00 17 50
No. 2, 1¼ & 1½ in	42 00	1 x 13 in and up	20 00
No. 3, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	25 00	1¼ and 1½ in.	19 00
Dressing 1¼ in.	34 00	Mill Culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	14 50

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch,	30 00	32 00	2½ to 4 in. 40 00 42 00
1¼ to 2 in	35 00	37 00	Strips 19 00 21 00
			Com. and culls 13 00 15 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch up,	28 00	30 00	Com. & good culls 12 00 14 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, 6 inch & up, red	33 00	35 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6" & up, 22 00 24 00
			Com. & good culls 12 00 14 00

ELM.

1st & 2d, rock, 6in & up	23 00	25 00	1st & 2d, soft, 6 in. & up, 20 00 22 00
Common and culls	12 00	14 00	Common and culls 12 00 14 00

MAPLE.

1st & 2nd, hard	20 00	22 00	1st & 2nd, soft 18 00 20 00
Common and culls	11 00	14 00	Common and culls 9 00 11 00

AMERICAN VS. BRITISH MACHINERY.

The request made recently to Lord Strathcona by a deputation of British manufacturers of paper and pulp machinery, that they be allowed to send their machinery into Canada for a time free of duty, has aroused a lively interest in the question whether machinery of British manufacture can compete successfully with the product of the American continent. For the purpose of obtaining their views on the subject, the following questions were submitted to a number of Canadian paper and pulp manufacturers:

(1) In the erection of your pulp or paper mills, or subsequent alterations or additions, were the merits of both British and United States machinery considered, and with what result?

(2) In what respects, if any, is United States machinery superior to that of British manufacture?

(3) What is the difference in cost?

(4) Have you any British-made machinery in your mill?

(5) What do you consider the chief drawback in introducing British machinery into Canada?

(6) How does Canadian paper and pulp mill machinery compare with machinery of foreign manufacture?

The replies received to the above questions are given below:

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY, Hull: (1) In re-equipping our works here after the great fire of 1900, we in every instance used a Canadian-made machine when we could get one that would satisfactorily do the work required of it.

(2) Outside of Canadian-made machines we have very little British-made machinery, chiefly because our paper makers and other workmen are not as a class familiar with English paper machines and because we could not get our orders for paper-making machinery filled as quickly or as advantageously in the years 1900 and 1901 in Great Britain as we could in the United States.

(3) As we have never used much machinery made in Great Britain, we cannot compare the cost of such machines or their work or output with machinery made in Canada or with machinery made in the United States.

(4) If there is any drawback in introducing British machinery into Canada, it would in our opinion arise chiefly from lack of inclination on the part of the British manufacturers to make the machines to the specification and within the time required.

These conditions, while regretable, are we think in the main true and might as well be stated so as to be well and generally understood.

BELGO-CANADIAN PULP COMPANY, Shawenegan Falls, Que.: Our pulp mill is equipped with United States and Canadian machines, therefore it is impossible for us to make a comparison between the "British Machinery and United States Machinery." However, we must say that the American machines which we are using have given us entire satisfaction. These machines were obtained from the Waterous Engine Works, Brantford, Ont.; Black & Clawson, Hamilton, Ohio; Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, etc. With the machines installed our mill was to produce a maximum of 100 short tons per day, while we have attained a record of more than 120 gross tons per day. This proves that the machines have an elasticity, allowing us to produce 33 1-3 per cent. more than was figured on.

RIORDON PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, Hawkesbury, Ont.: (1) We considered the merits of British and the United States machinery when erecting our mill at Hawkesbury. The United Kingdom is not a wood country, and does not manufacture one tithe of the pulp it consumes, therefore the manufacturers of pulp mill machinery are not in a position to know the requirements of pulp manufacturing in Canada.

(2) We consider the United States machinery superior to that of British manufacture, because they understand what is wanted better, and the design and workmanship we regard as superior to that of English-made machinery.

(3) We think the difference in cost is in favor of the United States.

(4) We have no British-made machinery in this mill except one cutting machine for cutting the pulp into sheets.

(5) We consider one of the drawbacks to introtroducing British machinery into Canada for pulp making is their ignorance of the pulp business to start with; the long distance of the factories from the paper mills, and the long time it takes to get anything made and delivered in Canada; they seem to have no idea of the value of time; then as most of the machinery in Canada is of United States construction, intending purchasers like to get something which they have seen in operation and know to be satisfactory.

(6) In regard to Canadian paper and pulp mill machinery. There is very little paper mill machinery made in Canada; we do not know of any complete paper machine having been made in this country; it requires a very large plant, and the demand hitherto would not have kept a factory running continuously on that line of machinery. At present we consider there is a splendid opening for an up-to-date paper machine plant in this country. We hear of one United States firm desiring to secure the services of a large plant to make paper machines from their designs and with their patterns. As to Canadian pulp mill machinery, we purchased most of the machinery for this plant in Canada, made under our own directions. As an example, three of the six of our digesters, which are large ones, two of them the largest sulphite drying machines in Canada, were made for us by Bertram & Sons, of Dundas. Nearly all the other parts of our plant were constructed by ourselves.

STURGEON FALLS PULP COMPANY, Sturgeon Falls, Ont: We believe that the best paper-making machines are made in the United States, therefore our orders for paper machines were placed there. The writer does not feel that machines made on the other side of the water compare at all favorably for fast running newspaper. Never having had personal experience with British machines, we cannot, of course, give an exact comparison as to their working qualities. American machines have, however, the market to-day, both in this country and in many foreign markets. Per ton of product, they would, in writer's judgment, cost less than the English machines. We have no British machines in our mills. The chief drawback in bringing British machinery into Canada for paper mills would be, first, the difficulties of being in touch with the manufacturing of the machines from time to time; second, the great difficulty in having broken or injured parts replaced or promptly repaired.

In regard to your last question, no fourdriniers are made in Canada. The pulp and paper machines made in Canada are of excellent quality and compare favorably with those made in the United States. As much of this manufacture is comparatively recent, the castings and furnishings are not so carefully and accurately made as in similiar machines made in the States, where they have been made for years. I think, however, that the Canadian made machines will be well made in a very short time. It would seem that the great development of paper mill and pulp mill properties now going on in Canada would make it desirable and profitable for some Canadian manufacturer to undertake to construct fourdrinier machines here. The machinery for making these, however, is very expensive and a thoroughly equipped plant would cost a great deal of money.

We have ordered all the pulp mill machinery in Canada, as we came to the conclusion that we could buy it to as good advantage here as in the States.

SISSIBOO PULP AND PAPER CO., Weymouth Falls, N.S.: We have no British-made machinery in either of our mills, all of it being either of Canadian or United States make. Our experience is that Canadian machinery is liable not to be as well finished as that made in the United States, but is generally stronger and more heavily built than that imported. Some of the machinery made in the latter country has more improvements than our own, which gives them the advantage when selling to us. We see no reason why Canadians should not manufacture machinery fully as good, not only in the working parts, but also in the appearance, as can be obtained anywhere, as by so doing they would have an advantage in the sale of it over the American manufacturers, on account of the duty. We have had no experience regarding British machinery, but judging from what we have seen, it appears to be more heavily built than that of the United States.

THE LAURENTIDE PULP COMPANY, Grand Mere, P.Q.: (1) The machinery required for our paper mills was wanted so quickly that it was all bought in the United States on account of quicker delivery, and in some lines slightly better prices.

(2) Not having any British machinery in our mills, we are not in a position to state which country turns out the best article.

(3) As we have not had a quotation on British machinery for over four years, we are not in a position to answer this question as to cost.

(4) The chief trouble seems to be that the British makers are represented on this side by men who are not versed in pulp and paper mill machinery. They, therefore, are not in a position to do justice to their principals. In the space of three years, we have been approached but once on the subject of British machinery.

(5) No.

(6) Canadian machinery compares very favorable with that of foreign manufacture. It would be well, however, to note in this instance that most of the Canadian machinery is made on a royalty basis from American patterns.

OUIATCHOUAN PULP COMPANY, Ouiatchouan Falls, Que.: All our machinery, except the water wheels, is of Canadian manufacture. The wheels were made in the United States. We have had no experience with British machinery.

PERSONAL.

Ald. Joseph Oliver, president of the Oliver Lumber Company, Toronto, has announced his intention of retiring from the Council. During his public career as the representative for Ward 2, Ald. Oliver has given a good account of himself. His friends have urged him to become a candidate for the Mayoralty, but his business has expanded to such an extent as to demand his entire attention.

A cablegram received at Quebec on November 15th announced the death of Mr. Thomas Beckett, which took place while he was on a voyage to South Africa. The deceased gentleman was for many years a partner of the firm of Dobell, Beckett & Company, timber merchants, Quebec, but retired some years ago, and has since been living in London, Eng. He married a daughter of the late Sir David Macpherson, and a wife, three sons and one daughter survive him.

IMMENSE FOREST RESERVES.

About six million acres of timber land in Northern California were withdrawn from the public land area for the creation of forest reserves under orders issued last month, at Washington, D. C., by Commissioner Hermann, of the General Land Office. The order was issued by direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The reserve on the Klamath river will embrace 3,780 square miles; Mount Sparta reserve 3,024 square miles; Lassan Park reserve 1,692 square miles, and Diamond Mountain 872 square miles. Many of the lumbering companies who had been expecting much of these limits to be placed on the market have been disappointed, and are turning their attention to Canada, notably British Columbia.

The Bureau of Forestry a fortnight ago received the silver medal awarded the Ontario exhibit of forest products at the Pan-American Exposition last year. It bears the handsome relief design which the Exhibition has sent forth and is a beautiful work of art.

Our special representative now travelling in Michigan states that the general consensus of expert opinion in Bay City, Saginaw and Muskegon is that the Michigan lumber industry, which has been rapidly declining of recent years, will be at an end practically in five years.

THE NEWS

—R. S. Walsh, of Quyon, Que., is erecting a new saw mill on the Ottawa river.

—W. Cowan proposes to establish a large saw mill at Trout Lake City, B. C.

—A. Brunelle & Company have registered in the saw mill business at Rosaie, Que.

—G. O. Buchanan, of Kaslo, B. C., is removing his mill from Duncan City to Creston.

—The Vancouver Bevel Siding Lumber Company will erect a plant at Vancouver, B. C.

—Walter Mitchell has purchased the planing mill of William Robinson at Port Stanely, Ont.

—Robinson & Company are removing their saw mill from Fisher Bay, Man., to Humbug Bay.

—William Moses, of Carp, Ont., has manufactured over 14,000 boxes during the present year.

—William McNairnie has admitted J. C. Shaw as a partner in his planing mill business at Wallaceburg, Ont.

—An Ontario charter has been granted to Wood-Workers, Limited, with headquarters at Wiarton, Ont.

—Comile Monjeau, lumber and general store, St. Bruno, Que., is selling out and removing to Montreal.

—Johnston & Bows have started their new mill near Ashley, Ont. It has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day.

—Charles Glenn met his death recently by falling on a shingle saw in Allan Bros'. mill at Mississippi Station, Ont.

—The Sutherland-Innes Company, of Chatham, Ont., will likely build a stave and heading factory at St. Thomas.

—The Moyie Lumber Company, of Moyie, B.C., will probably enlarge their mill to double its present capacity.

—Capt. McDonough, of St. Martins, N. B., has sold his portable steam saw mill to Robert Moore, of Loch Lomond.

—It is understood that the Mississaga Lumber Company are considering the building of a saw mill at Blind River, Ont.

It is understood that Walter and Robert Little, of Beachburg, Ont., intend building a saw mill in the Temiskaming district.

—The Weidman Company, of Southwold Station, Ont., are considering the establishment of a stave and hoop factory at St. Thomas.

—F. H. Todd & Sons are overhauling their saw mill at St. Andrews, N. B. They expect next year to make a very large cut of lumber and shingles.

—Frank Hourigan & Company, of Smith Falls, Ont., will operate the Shaver saw mill at Eganville and are in the market to purchase a small timber limit.

—The Keewatin Lumber & Manufacturing Company have decided to build a tie mill on Keewatin Bay. The company supply large quantities of ties for the C. P. R.

—The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Chemanius, B. C., are building a new logging railway from Ladysmith back into the woods north-west of that town.

It is reported that J. M. Poitras, late manager for the North Pacific Lumber Company at Barnet, B. C., and who recently returned from Dawson, will engage in the saw-milling business in the vicinity of Vancouver.

—Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Nairn Centre, Ont., reports that fifty-five reading rooms have now been established in lumber camps, and teachers placed in charge of some of them.

—It is the intention of the North-End Wood-Working Company, recently organized at St. John, N. B., to greatly extend the plant taken over from the A. A. Maybee Company.

—The Parry Sound Lumber Company have applied to Foley township council for exemption from taxation on a sash and door factory proposed to be erected on Jenkin's Point.

—The Yale Lumber Company are building a saw mill at Cascade, B.C., with a daily capacity of 25,000 feet, and a shingle mill at West Robson with a daily capacity of 75,000 shingles.

—It is reported that the Holland & Graves Lumber Company intend building another saw mill at Byng Inlet, Ont., to be completed in time for sawing operations next spring.

—The Spicer Shingle Mill Company, of Vancouver, B. C., have invited tenders for the construction of a flume eight miles in length for carrying shingle bolts down the Capilano valley.

—The Wausaw Box Company, of Wausaw, Wis., purpose establishing a box factory in Ontario if a suitable location can be found. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., is under consideration.

—A shingle mill on False Creek, B.C., owned by the Imperial Lumber Company, has been sold to Albert Cotton, of Calgary, who owns extensive timber limits in the Crow's Nest vicinity.

—S. O. Church & Bro., of New York, have secured a site and are about to erect a large stave and hoop factory at Sand Point, Ont. They are advertising for a supply of hardwood logs.

—D. R. Fraser & Company, of Edmonton, N. W. T., are erecting a saw mill on their limits sixty miles up the Saskatchewan river from Edmonton, to which point the logs will be rafted for manufacture.

—The Wolvin Lumber Company, who recently purchased the Matane timber limits of King Bros. in the province of Quebec, will likely erect a mill near the border of Quebec and New Brunswick.

—Thompson & Avery, of Sharbot Lake, and Peter Gray, of Caldwell's Mills, have joined forces in the lumber business at the latter place, under the name of the Clyde Forks Milling & Lumber Company.

—The Yale-Columbia Lumber Company have under construction a new saw mill at Robson, B.C., to replace the one destroyed by fire there some time ago. Joseph Genelle is managing director of the company.

—The Porto Rico Lumber Company, Ymir, B. C., has constructed two dams across the Salmon river. By this means the water is periodically raised about five feet, enabling the logs to be floated down to the mill.

—An American syndicate is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of the saw mill and timber lands of E. D. Davison & Sons, of Bridgewater, N. S. The limits are located on the LaHave and Medway rivers.

—It is announced that T. H. DeCew & Sons, stave manufacturers, of Fenelon Falls, Ont., have decided to move to eastern Ontario next year, as the stock of suitable timber around Fenelon Falls has become exhausted.

—George L. Burtis, of Munising, Ont , has completed arrangements to build a saw mill at Thessalon, the concil of that town having granted him exemption from taxation for five years. The work of construction will commence at once.

—The Manitoba Hardware & Lumber Company, Limited, of Brandon, Manitoba, is applying for incorporation, with capital of $150,000. The applicants are John Hanbury, Peter Payne, Joseph Agnew, A. B. Fleming and W. A. Bridgett.

—W. W. Harper has erected a new wood-working factory at Charlottetown, P.E.I., containing band saw, moulder, sand-paperer, power mortising machine and a cutting-off and ripping saw table. The building is 26 x 48 feet and has a concrete floor and iron doors.

—J. W. Scott, of Dumfries, N. B., has purchased an improved rotary saw mill, with engine and boiler complete, from the Robb Engineering Company, of Amherest, N.S. The mill will be set up on the large tract of timber land, eight miles below Woodstock, which Mr. Scott recently purchased.

—The annual supper of the employees of the Pembroke Lumber Company was held on October 24th in what is known as "The Ark," the large boarding house of the company. Mr. John Bromley, one of the directors of the company, occupied the chair and a very pleasant evening of social enjoyment was spent.

—The Canada Wood Specialty Company, of Orillia, Ont., are installing a short saw mill rig, which will enable them to produce the bulk of the lumber used in broom handles and curtain poles from the log. The company will manufacture a large quantity of veneer next year.

—The new factory of Thomas Bros., at St. Thomas, Ont., is not yet completed, although over $35,000 has been expended on buildings and machinery. The product of the factory will be brooms, brushes and woodenware. It is the intention to build a dry kiln and a saw mill to be operated in connection with the woodenware factory.

—Incorporation has been granted to the Great Northern Lumber Company, Limited, with a capital of $50,000. The incorporators are J. B. Scott, John E. Martin, and W. R. Staveley, of Montreal; Solomon Cole, of Port Fortune; and H. T. Evans, of Lachine. It is proposed to take over the saw-mill property of J.B. Scott at Conception, Que., at a valuation of $24,700.

—The Newfoundland properties of the Highland Lumber Company, Parrsboro Lumber Company and a number of smaller concerns have been purchased by a Canadian-American syndicate for $150,000. The deal was effected through H. J. Crowe, of Halifax. It is understood to be the intention of the syndicate to operate the properties on an enlarged scale.

—Nelson Carter has established a shingle mill at Port Haney, on the main line of the C. P. R. about twenty miles from New Westminster, B. C. Only one machine, with a daily capacity of 50,000 shingles, has been put in, but should the venture prove a success more machines will be added. There are large tracts of cedar timber near Port Haney.

—Two men named Cofflin and Farrell were engaged at Rat Portage to work for D. L. Mather in one of his tie camps at Vermillion Bay. Their fares were advanced them but on arriving at the Bay they refused to go to work. They were consequently placed under arrest for breach of contract and were sentenced by the magistrate of Rat Portage to eight days' imprisonment for the offence.

—The lumber industry of South-East Kootenay, in British Columbia, has assumed large proportions. In almost every town in the district one or two saw mills are in operation. Mills are located at Moyie, Cranbrook, Mariesville, Wausaw, Fernie, Elko and Jaffray, and one having a capacity of 50,000 feet per day is being built at South Wardner. Preparations are being made for the erection of several mills on the Kootenay river near the international boundary.

—James York, of Chesterville, Ont., is now erecting a large sash and door factory and planing mill to replace the one destroyed by fire last spring. He is building on modern plans with a floor space of over 9,000 square feet. The machinery equipment will be up-to-date in every respect and will be operated by a 100 h. p. Wheelock engine. Mr. York expects to have his new mill running by February 1st next.

—T. Ludgate and Angus McLeod, the latter of Bracebridge, Ont., have secured large timber limits on Arrow Lake, B. C., aggregating 200,000,000 feet of timber. They have decided to build a mill at Arrow Head with a capacity of 25,000,000 feet a year, to be of the band saw pattern. Logging operations will be conducted this winter, although the mill is not likely to be commenced until next spring.

—Ross & Taylor, of Exeter, Ont., have just completed their new planing mill. The building is of brick, main building 55 x 60 feet, two stories, with fireproof roof. The building throughout is heated with steam, and is one of the finest and best equipped mills in Western Ontario. The firm has been in business since 1877 and have been fairly successful. They have now added to their already large business the wholesale manufacture of sash and doors and with this end in view have purchased lumber extensively.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Company have commenced the erection of a large saw mill at St. Boniface, a suburb of Winnipeg. The preliminary work will be done this fall and the mill erected early next spring. The site secured is a desirable one, consisting of 23 acres of land running back from the Red River. It is understood that no definite plans for the mill have yet been prepared and that none of the contracts for machinery have been let, but it is officially given out that the mill be equipped by a double cutting band saw and probably by a band resaw. The boilers will be supplied by the Bertram Engine Works Company, of Toronto.

THE LATE ANGUS McLEOD.

Mr. Angus McLeod, M. P. for North Ontario, died in St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B. C., on November 18. Mr. McLeod was a resident of Bracebridge, Ont., but about two months ago went to British Columbia for the purpose of looking after his lumbering interests in that province. In conjunction with Mr. T. Ludgate, he was about to build a large saw mill at Arrowhead, where extensive limits had been secured. Shortly after his arrival at Vancouver he was stricken with typhoid fever and from the first it was feared that he would not survive. The news of his death was received with deep and widespread regret by a vast circle of friends and acquaintances, and the loss to the town of Bracebridge and the district which he represents in Parliament is almost irreparable.

Deceased was forty-five years of age, having been born in Campbellville, Halton county, on February 5, 1857. He began work in the lumber camps when quite young and afterwards was appointed manager of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, a position which he held for about twelve years. In 1891 he resigned and entered into partnership with Mr. George McCormick, M. P., of Orillia, since which time the two gentlemen have been engaged in the lumbering and contracting business. One of their present contracts is the construction of the Eastern Railway of Nova Scotia. Messrs. McCormick and McLeod first met when lumbering on the banks of the East river, near Huntsville, in 1872, and their friendship since has been close and unbroken.

Mr. McLeod was first elected to the House of Commons as Conservative member for North Ontario in the general election of 1900, with a majority of 518 over his opponent.

The remains of the deceased were brought to Bracebridge for interment.

TRADE NOTES.

The Kneeland & Bigelow Co.,of Bay City, Mich., are installing one of Garland's patent chain conveyors in their plant near Lewiston, Mich.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., of Winnipeg, are installing one of the America Blower Company's "Moist Air" dry kilns for drying staves at Keewatin, Ont.

Rhodes, Curry & Company, of Amherst, N. S., have in their employ 830 workmen, and the monthly pay roll amounts to $12,800. In the last two months they have built 480 cars.

The McFarlane-Neill Manufacturing Company, of St. Mary's, N. B., report a large business in peavies, boot calks, horse hames, etc. They are shipping to all parts of the Dominion.

On November 6th the M. Garland Company, of Bay City, Mich., shipped a carload of machinery, including a sixteen-saw slab slasher, to the Johannesburg Mnfg Company, Johannesburg, Mich., this being the third carload of machinery they have shipped them for their new mill. The same firm have three of their band mills in operation.

Incorporation has been granted to the Restigouche Foundry & Supply Company, of Campbellton, N. B., with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are Kilgour Shives, W. J. Duncan, W. A. Mott, Richard O'Leary, W. S. Montgomery and Thomas Malcolm. The company will take over the foundry business of Duncan & McLellan at Campbellton.

The America Blower Company's factory at Detroit, Mich., is working "over-time" in all departments, owing to the very large amount of business on hand. Among recent dry kiln sales they mention the following: Wabash (Ind.) Cabinet Co.; Peter Klerner, New Albany, Ind.; Mt. Pleasant (Mich.) Body Co.; Walker Sons, Walkerville, Ont.; Anderson Veneer Door Co., Jamestown, N.Y.; Northern Michigan Turning Works, Mackinaw City, Mich.; Pontiac Body Co., Pontiac, Mich.; Ann Arbor (Mich.) Organ Co.; Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg, Man.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement first appearing in this number of the Sawyer & Massey Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ont. This company manufacture a high grade of portable saw mills and engines, and also keep in stock rebuilt machines in good order. Readers of the LUMBERMAN will do well to correspond with this company when requiring anything in these lines.

DRY KILN
Recording Thermometers
Adopted by
A. H. ANDREWS CO.
STANDARD DRY KILN CO.
For their kilns they supply the trade.

NO. 300

HELIOS - UPTON CO., Peabody, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. J. C. Leijenaar, formerly of the house of J. C. & Th. H. Leijenaar, Rotterdam, Holland, dealers and importers of Lumber and Timber, has assumed charge of our export department, in connection with our main Chicago office. His knowledge of the European trade requirements, together with our milling resources, will enable us to fill export orders promptly and satisfactorily.

We can furnish any kind of Hardwood Lumber, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, band sawed 3/8", 1/2", 5/8", 3/4", 7/8", and 1" to 4", standard or long lengths, including timber, car material, wagon or dimension stock, shipped by all water route direct from our Vicksburg mills.

Write us for prices.

GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO.,
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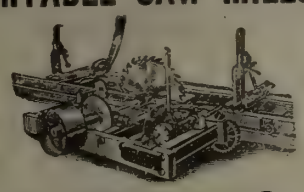
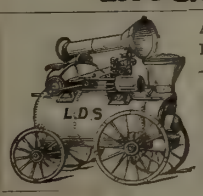


AND **ENGINES**



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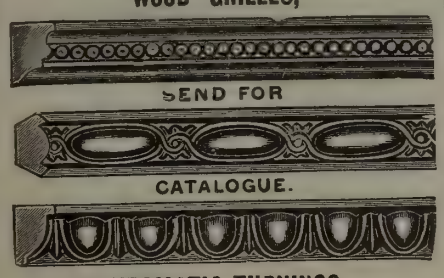

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WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THE OUIATCHOUAN PULP COMPANY.

One of the most recent enterprises to be carried to completion in the Lake St. John District of Quebec is that of the Ouiatchouan Pulp Company. This company was incorporated by the Provincial Government on April 20th, 1901, with a capital of $150,000, of which $140,000 is paid up. The directors are Ettienne Paradis, Quebec, president; J.J. Lavery, K.C., Quebec, secretary-treasurer; Wilbrod Jalbert and A.D. Dupuis, Quebec; A. C. de la Chevrotiere, M. D., Lotbiniere; Damase Jalbert, St. Jerome; Onesime Cote, St. Alphonse; and Jos. Brassard, Roberval.

The company own 150,000 miles of spruce limits around Lakes Ouiatchouan, Bouchette and des Commissaires, at a distance of about 15 to 20 miles from Ouiatchouan Falls, where a pulp mill has been built. The logs can be conveniently driven down the Ouiatchouan river. The company also own a large saw mill along the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

The pulp mill consists of a main building, 200x100 feet, and buildings containing barkers, heating apparatus, etc. The height of the falls is 250 feet, giving the company an actual head of 240 feet. The steel flume carrying the water is 480 feet long and 6 1-2 feet in diameter. The capacity of the mill is six grinders, with eight wet machines, producing 30 tons of pulp per day. The steam mill to the left propels the barkers. The pulp wood passes down by the small sluice which is seen running off the mountain edge towards the left, is then taken back to the barker by a chain and then carried in the same manner to the grinders, which are in the lower part of the building to the right. The steam mill is heated with the bark taken from the pulp mill.

The water wheels comprise two special 61-inch Victor high pressure turbines furnished by the Stilwell-Bierce and Smith-Vaile Company, of Dayton, Ohio, each turbine operating three grinders; one special 28-inch Victor high pressure turbine operating the machinery, i.e., wet machines, pumps, centrifugal screens, pumps, etc.; and one special 14-inch Victor high pressure turbine operating the dynamo.

The wet machines, grinding machines, pumps, shafting, connections and water pipe were supplied by Carrier, Laine & Company, of Levis, Que., and the centrifugal screens by Baker & Shevlin, of Syracuse, N.Y.

The mill was designed by Jos. Perron, of Jonquiere, Chicoutimi county, and W. Jalbert, 113 St. James street, Quebec.

The company are provided with convenient shipping facilities, a railway siding running to the pulp shed now in course of erection. The mill is located 184 miles distant from Quebec city.

QUEBEC PULP WOOD ASSOCIATION.

The Province of Quebec Pulp Wood Association held a meeting in Quebec city on October 23rd to discuss the question of an export duty on pulp wood. There was an informal discussion and it was decided to meet again at Sherbrooke on November 6th. At the Sherbrooke meeting Mr. H. M. Price, of Quebec, presided, and there were present: Messrs. E. W. Tobin, M.P., Brompton Falls; T. A. Cousins and G. C. Poulin, St. Johns; G. P. Nadeau, Stanfold; B. C. Howard, N. N. Walley, F. N. McRea, Sherbrooke; John Champeau, D'Israeli; O. Brouillard, Carmel; O. C. Morrisette, Lake Megantic; E. Legaux, Tring Junction.

After much discussion of the pulp wood question in which the probable effects of an export duty were considered, the following resolution, moved by B. C. Howard and seconded by O. Brouillard, was unanimously adopted, viz.:

"That a delegation composed of all the directors of the association wait upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Hon. S. N. Parent, in Quebec, Friday, 7th November, at 4.30 p. m., with a view of having the stumpage dues on pulp wood replaced at $1.90 per cord on all pulp wood cut on crown lands in future, with a rebate of $1.50 upon pulp wood manufactured into pulp in Canada, and to take up any other questions relating to the regulations in regard to sale and manufacture of pulp wood in the province."

The delegation appointed comprised Messrs. Price, Tobin, McCrea, St. Pierre, Poulin, Nadeau, Howard and Smith.

Regarding an export duty no resolution was agreed upon. The views of the members, it is understood, differ somewhat regarding the question, though many of them are strongly in favour of such a duty. Some fear that it would give the pulpwood business a setback, while others say that in a few years there will be mills enough in the province to exhaust the supply and there will be no need of an export duty on raw material. They consider that a rebate of stumpage dues as mentioned in the resolution above will have a tendency to hasten that time.

PULP MILL OF THE OUIATCHOUAN PULP COMPANY, OUIATCHOUAN FALLS, QUE.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

Mr. C. W. Rantoul, jr., manager of the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company, who has recently removed from the United States to Canada, thus expresses himself: "It seems to me self-evident that if Canada prevented pulpwood leaving her Provinces for the United States, that country would be obliged either to purchase pulp from Canada or remove its import duties on Canadian

JOSEPH H. WALLACE, C. E.
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paper. Considering the rapid depreciation of the American spruce supply, Canada will doubtless, in the near future, supply a largely increased amount of paper and pulp for the American markets. Any action of the Government in keeping her wood in her own boundaries will tend to hasten the arrival of this period."

MAY BUY CANADIAN PULP.

Paul Dupuy, business manager of Le Petit Parisien, and son of Jean Dupuy, French Minister of Agriculture under the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, recently arrived in the United States. M. Dupuy has come to study American methods of conducting newspapers, and especially to learn if he cannot procure paper in a more economical manner. "I want to look into the newspaper business in the United States," he said. After spending a month in New York I am going to Canada to look into the paper question. It costs us more in France for paper than it does here. We pay 30 francs for 100 kilos. Nevertheless we use 43,000 kilos. a day, and Le Petit Parisien's paper bill for a year is about $1,400,000. I am going to see if we cannot import pulp from Canada. France imposes a small tariff on pulp."

PULP NOTES.

It is reported that rapid progress is being made with the new pulp mill at St. George, N. B.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, of Brompton Falls, Que., expect to have their mill completed early in the new year. They recently purchased from Adolphe Conway 3,000 acres of timber limits in Weedon, Dudswell and Lingwick townships.

The annual meeting of the Laurentide Pulp Company, Grand Mere, Que., was held in Montreal last week. The annual report was presented and unanimously adopted. At a meeting of the new directors Sir William Van Horne was re-elected president of the company, and George Cahoon, jr., vice-president.

The Bella Coola Pulp & Paper Company has been incorporated at Tacoma, Wash., the promoters being C. W. Thompson, Marks Smaby, R. M. Thompson, C. H. Thompson and Theodore Shenkenburg. The company has secured large timber areas bordering on the Bella Coola river in British Columbia and propose to erect a pulp mill, the primary object of which is said to be to supply a paper mill soon to be erected at Tacoma.

The North River Pulp & Lumber Company, of Baddeck, Cape Breton, will probably select a site for their proposed pulp mill immediately. F. G. D. Barnjim, resident manager of the company, is in favor of locating at North River Centre. The company's timber possessions cover almost all the ungranted lands in the county of Victoria and a large portion of Northern Inverness. They have already expended about $100,000 in erecting saw mills and on barking machinery, and the contemplated pulp mill will cost at least half a million more.

The British Canadian Pulp Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of $500,000 and head office at Toronto. The incorporators are His Honor Judge McDougall, F. A. Ritchie, T. P. Coffee, C. S. Smoke and J. J. Warren, all of Toronto. Mr. Warren, presumably acting for the company, has requested a bonus of $15,000 from the town of North Bay, Ont., as in inducement to establish their mill at that place. The agreement provides that there shall be an expenditure of $250,000 in buildings and plant. The question will be voted on by the ratepayers on January 6th.

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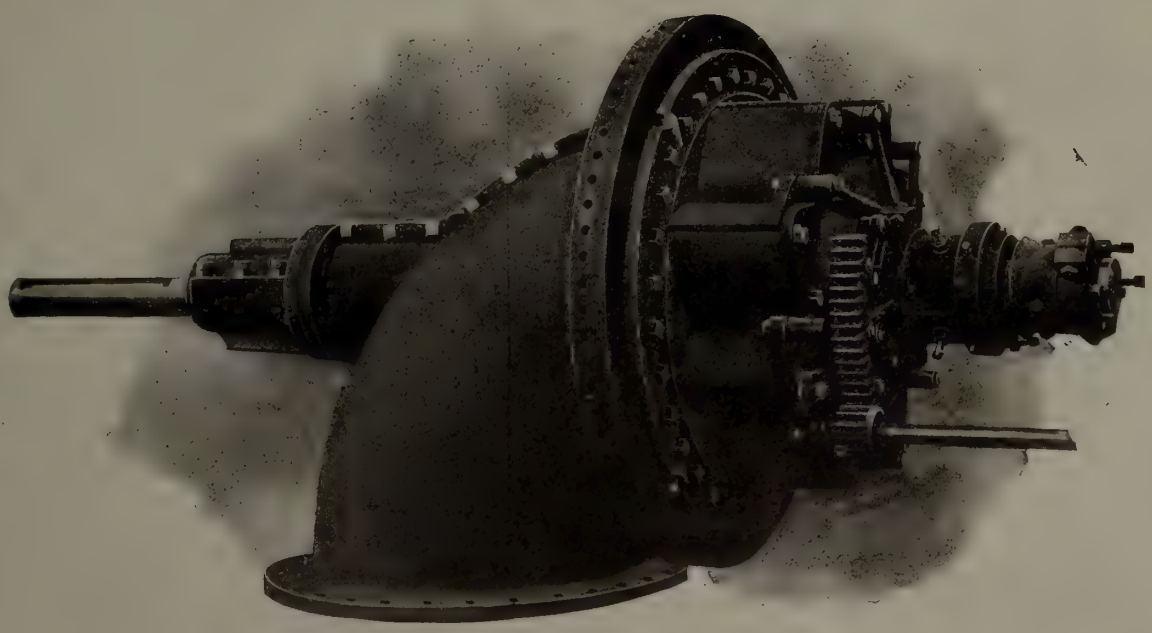
The wheel, as shown in cut, is for use in steel case. With some modifications it may be arranged for setting in open wooden flume or for bolting to outside of flume.



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THE ONTARIO-SLOCAN LUMBER COMPANY

A company bearing the above name has been organized for the purpose of building a saw mill at Slocan City, B. C., the promoters being Ontario men. The officers are: J. B. Tudhope, Orillia, president; Thos. Chew, Midland, vice-president; J. H. Lavallee, Orillia, secretary-treasurer; George Chew, Midland, general manager. The property-owners of Slocan City, by a large majority, have agreed to give the company a site and exemption from taxation for ten years. It is the intention to build a mill to cost $100,000, to consist of saw, shingle and lath mills, dry kiln and all appurtenances necessary in a modern plant. The company will cater to the demands of Manitoba and the North West and the eastern provinces. Limits containing over 300,000,000 feet of splendid timber, located on the waters of Slocan lake, have been secured. It is the intention to proceed immediately with the erection of the mill, Thomas Chew having gone west for that purpose.

DUNCAN'S PATENT RESAW FOR SLABS.

Wm. Duncan, of Montreal, has put on the market what seems to be one of the best resaws yet built. A number of his machines have been running in different parts of Canada for over two years, giving the best of satisfaction. One resaw is doing the re-sawing of four mills for the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, of Hawkesbury, and giving splendid results.

The machine is very strong and heavy, being built entirely of iron and weighing over thirty-two hundred pounds, with a strong, heavy spindle. The feed rolls are large, being twelve inches in diameter and geared differently from all other resaws. The driving gears do not require to slip on their keys with the full strain of the work on them, all the gears being keyed tight to the shaft. They are geared in such a way as to allow the feed roll to open and close easily to the various thicknesses of the slab while passing through the saw. Large knots on the slab do not interfere with the resaw doing good work owing to the fact that the feed roll moves so easily.

Owing to the construction of the machine there is not as much pressure required on the press roll to drive the slab through as is generally required on machines of this kind; consequently a narrow slab with a thick edge will not be forced so hard against the face roll as to turn it and make a board with a thin edge, but there is just enough pressure used on the press roll to pass the slab through quickly and turn out well-manufactured lumber, any thickness, from 5-8 of an inch up to 3 inches thick. The various thicknesses required can be instantly and accurately changed at any time to take from the slab whatever thickness of board it will give, also any one thickness can be adjusted without interfering with any of the other sizes. It is claimed that this machine in a small mill with a circular saw can be made to increase the output of the mill over 50 per cent. by sawing the small logs up the middle by the large saw and carriage and then putting them through the resaw a couple of times if necessary. Only one man is required to operate the machine, producing from 20 to 30 thousand feet per 10 hours.

A card to W. Duncan, 452 Guy street, Montreal, will bring further particulars.

C. P. Easton & Company are said to have decided to build a mill at once on their timber limits recently purchased in the Province of Quebec. It is probable that they will retain their yard at Albany.

Shippers of lumber to the Transvaal are now able to export lumber to that country without having to pay a duty. The duty of 7½ per cent. has been temporarily removed pending the establishment of a Customs union. This will result in a stimulation of the demand for lumber from that country.

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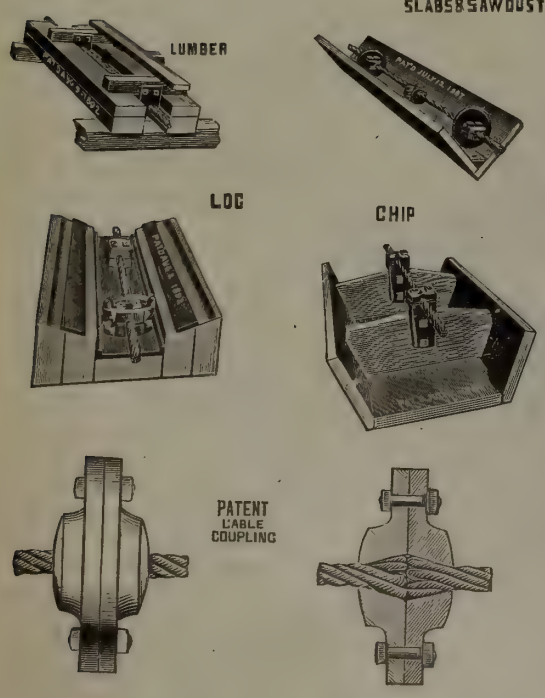

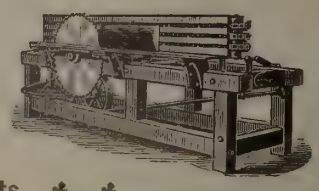

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THE ROBB ENGINEERING COMPANY.

The Robb Engineering Company, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, are about to make extensive enlargements and improvements to their works. This step has been made necessary by the rapid growth of the business, the volume of which has nearly doubled within the last two years. It is proposed to erect next year a new machine shop 100 x 250 feet in size, and to rearrange the other departments to the best advantage, placing the buildings so as to permit of their further extensions when necessary. The machine shop, boiler shop and foundry will be equipped with travelling cranes. A new electric plant will be installed to operate these cranes and many of the machines in the boiler and machine shops, as well as to light the works.

A walk through the works reveals the fact that the management is actuated by progressive principles. Every device calculated to reduce the cost of manufacture and render more perfect the product, is eagerly sought for and adopted. In some instances where a suitable device could not be found to perform a certain kind of work, the inventive genius of the firm has proved equal to the emergency. One of the latest of these inventions is the Robb-Armstrong Sweet governor, patents for which have been applied for in Canada, the United States and Europe. This new governing device is said to embody the advantages of the Sweet and Rice inertia governor and is so designed as to avoid friction.

The company have a most excellent system of preserving for ready reference in the details of manufacture and tests of each engine turned out, so that any future troubles in operation can be promptly and certainly remedied.

Electric, hydraulic and pneumatic power are employed in the works, the first for lighting and power, the second for operating the heavy drills, and the third for operating the lighter drills, these latter being attached to flexible hose filled with compressed air, and thus made available for use at any place inside the shops or even outside.

The company have now nearly ready for shipment four engines for the Trinidad and one for the Demerara electric railways. They are each of 450 h. p. capacity. Last year they were honored by receiving an order from the Technical School of Manchester, England, for an engine which should exemplify the best features of American design and construction.

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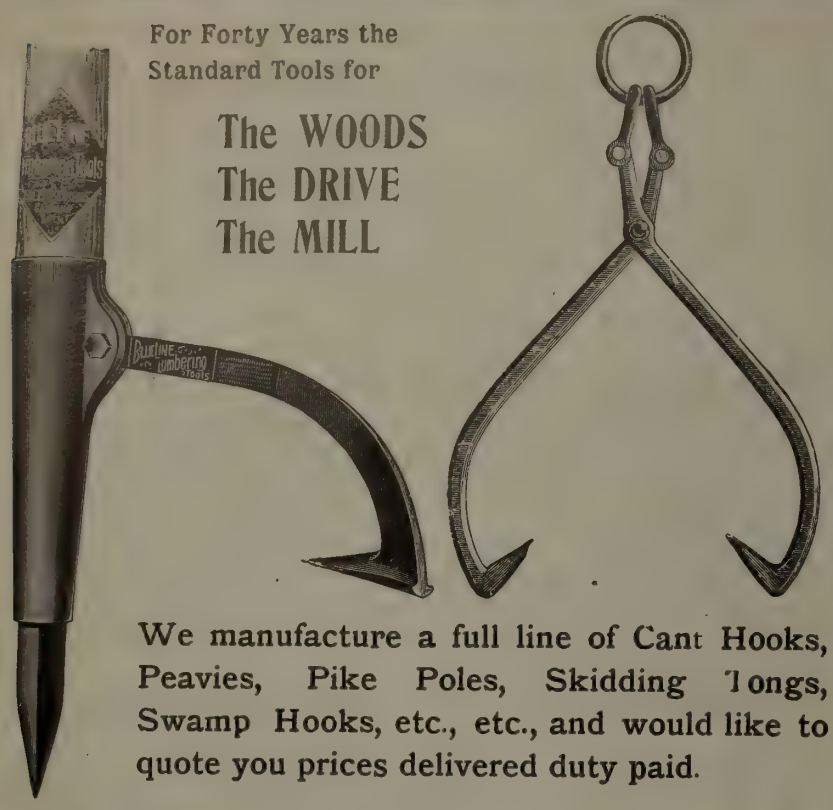

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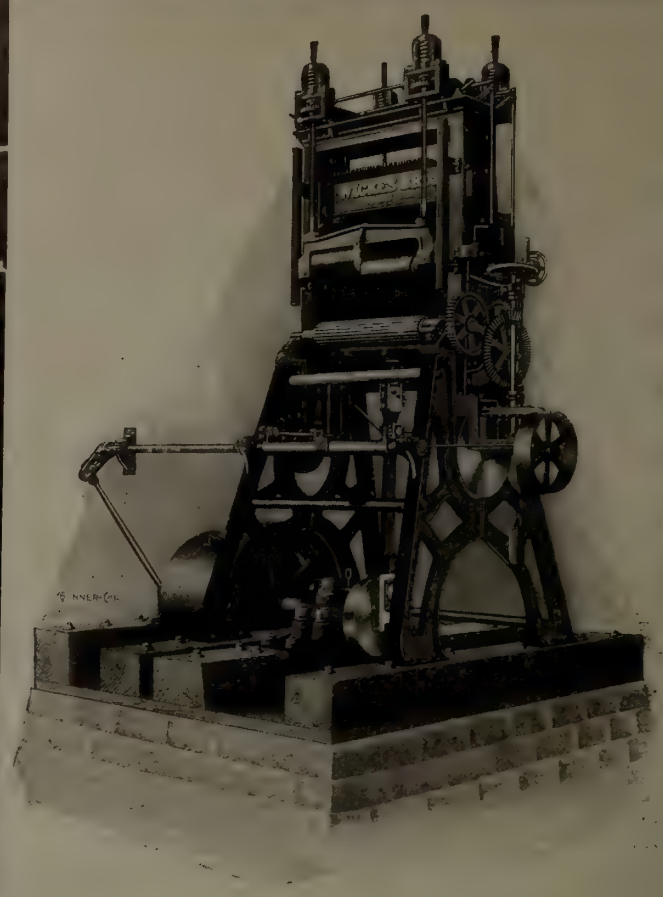

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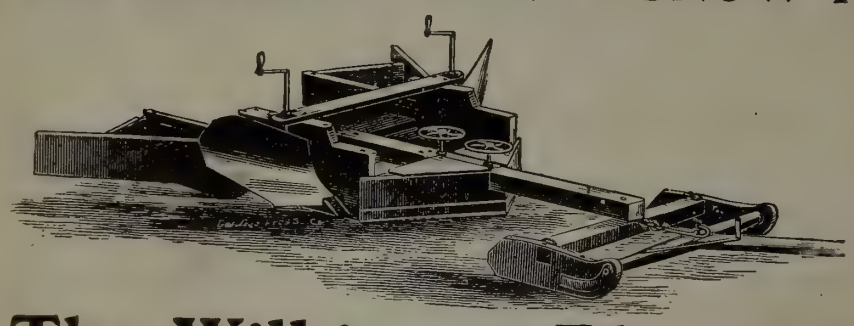

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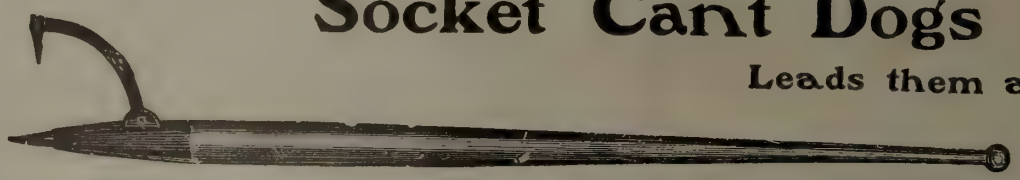

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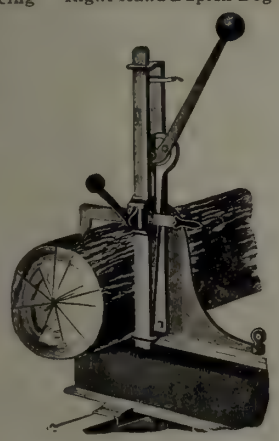

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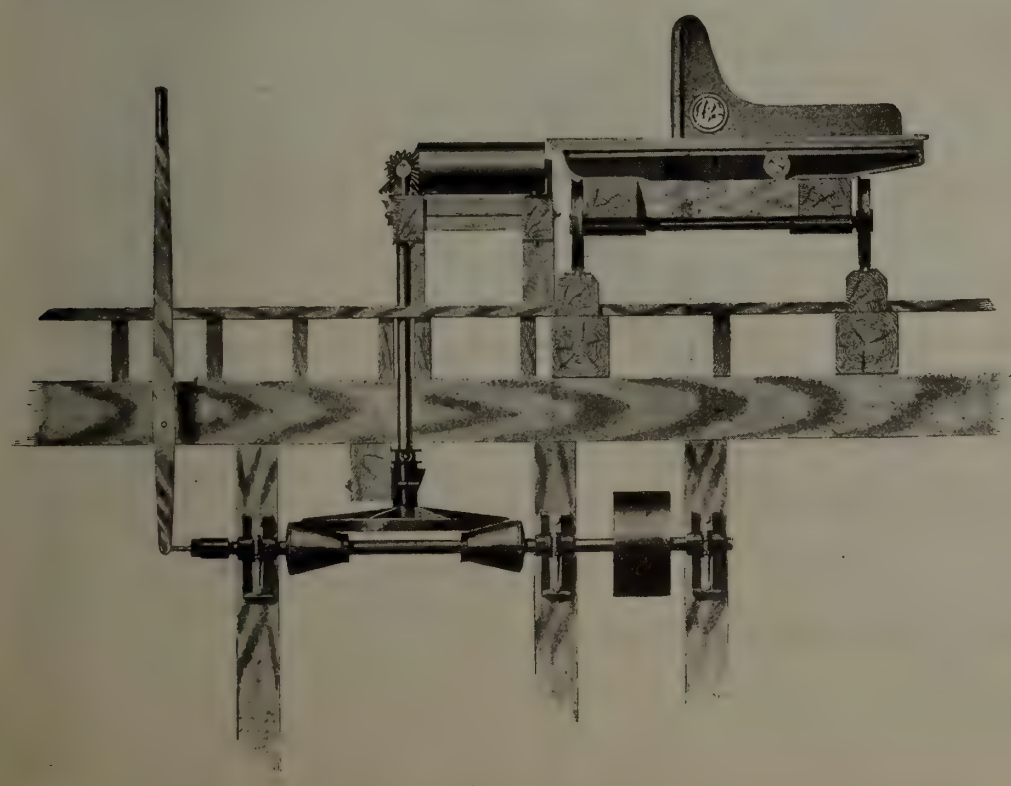

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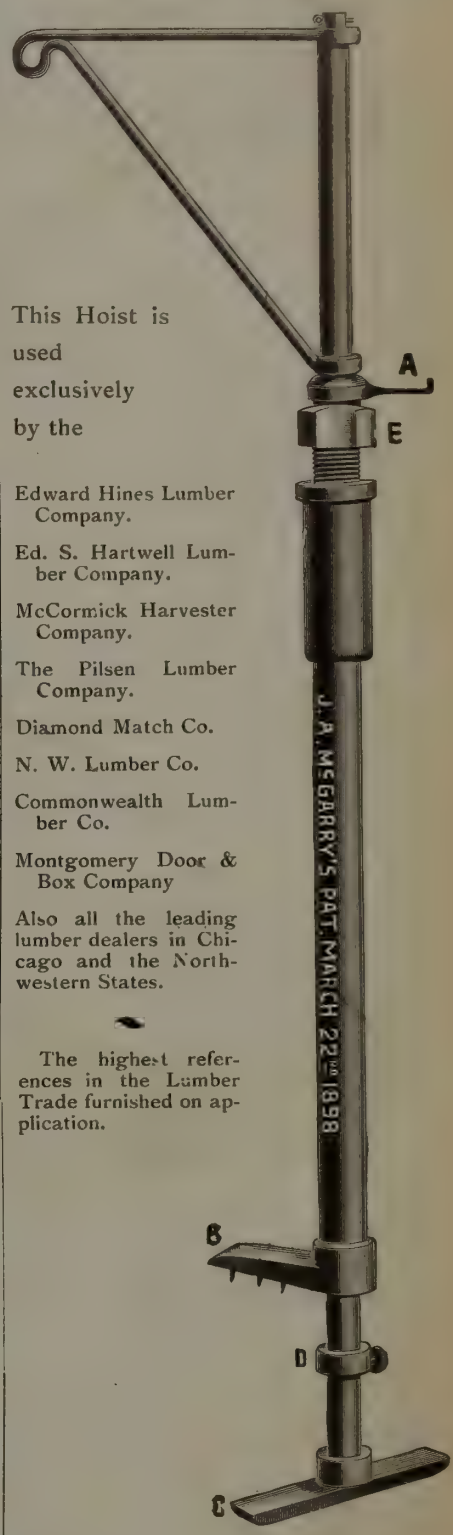

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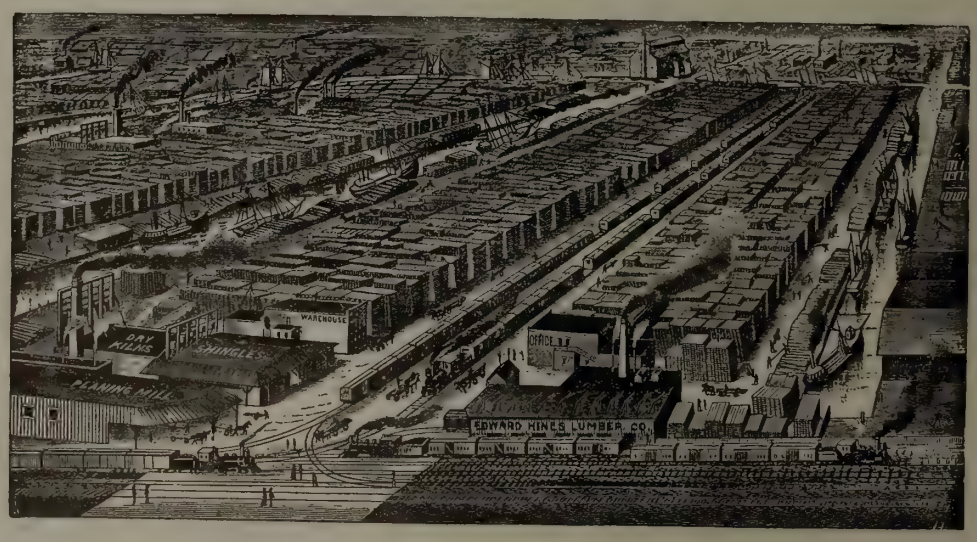
EDWARD HINES, PRESIDENT. L. L. BARTH, VICE-PRESIDENT. C. F. WIEHE, SECRETARY.

EDWARD HINES LUMBER COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



LARGEST LUMBER YARDS IN THE WORLD

Headquarters for Everything in the Lumber Line

We carry a complete stock of LONG, HEAVY TIMBER up to and including 16 x 16—60 feet long ; LONG, HEAVY JOISTS, up to and including 3 x 4—36 ; CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY. We also carry a complete stock of THE HIGHER GRADES OF LUMBER, especially from 1 inch up to 6 inches in thickness, UPPERS, SELECTS, SHOP STOCK, ETC. REMEMBER there is NO DUTY ON ROUGH LUMBER GOING TO CANADA and that we are making many shipments to Canada and the New England States. We solicit enquiries from that territory especially and will give same prompt and careful attention.

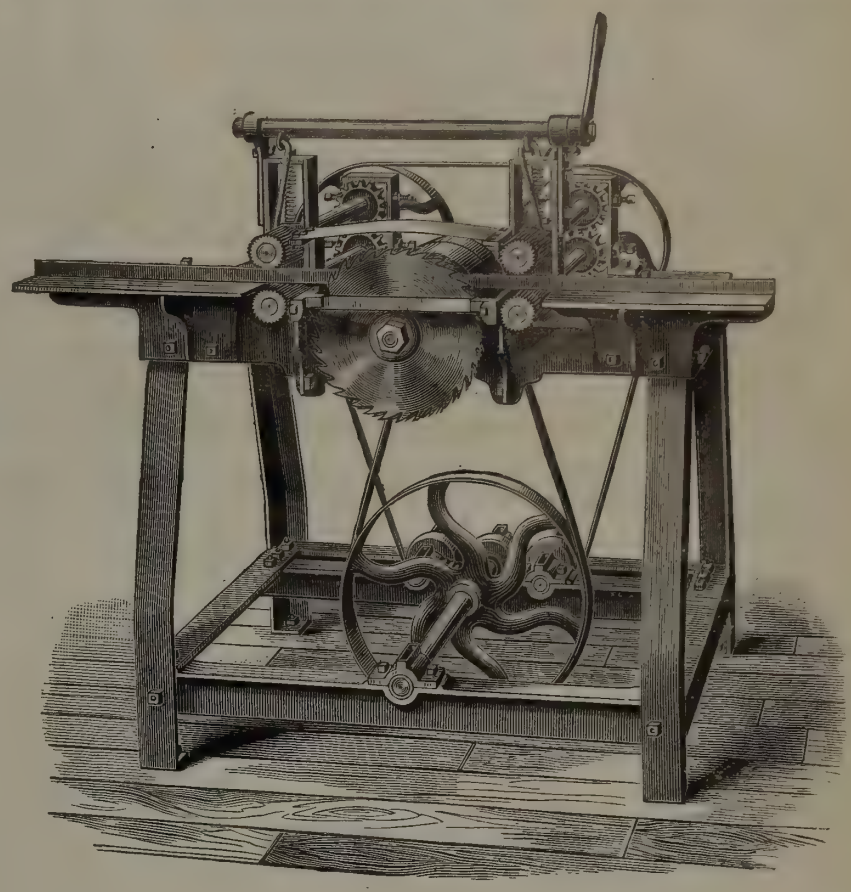
Improved Gang Lath Machine

This machine is entirely self contained—does not require a counter-shaft and pulley to drive the feed from.

It has a solid iron frame. The feed rolls are milled from solid steel bar and case hardened. In fact the machine is constructed of the best material throughout. Carries four 12 inch saws and will do fully as much work as any other machine made for the same purpose.

I manufacture other lath machines much heavier than this cut shows, and lath bolters of various capacities.

I also have a full line of saw mill and shingle mill machinery, and can quote low figures, especially to cash customers.



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F. J. DRAKE, - Belleville, Ont.

Do You Need a Turbine?

Now is the best possible time for replacing your old, worn-out wheel with a new Turbine that will save Worry, save Time, and make Money for you. If you want a well built wheel, a wheel that will give you steady reliable power every day, a wheel that will save water, a wheel that will last you a lifetime, and that is sold at a reasonable price, then write us for catalogue and prices on the

Standard Leffel and Vulcan Turbines.

They are better developers to-day than ever before, and are growing in popularity, as our order books show.

We have now for distribution our new **SAW** and **SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY CATALOGUES,** with engravings and descriptions of our machines with their latest improvements. We will be glad to send you one on receipt of your address. You cannot buy a better Portable Mill than the "Lane Improved".

MADISON WILLIAMS, PORT PERRY, ONT.

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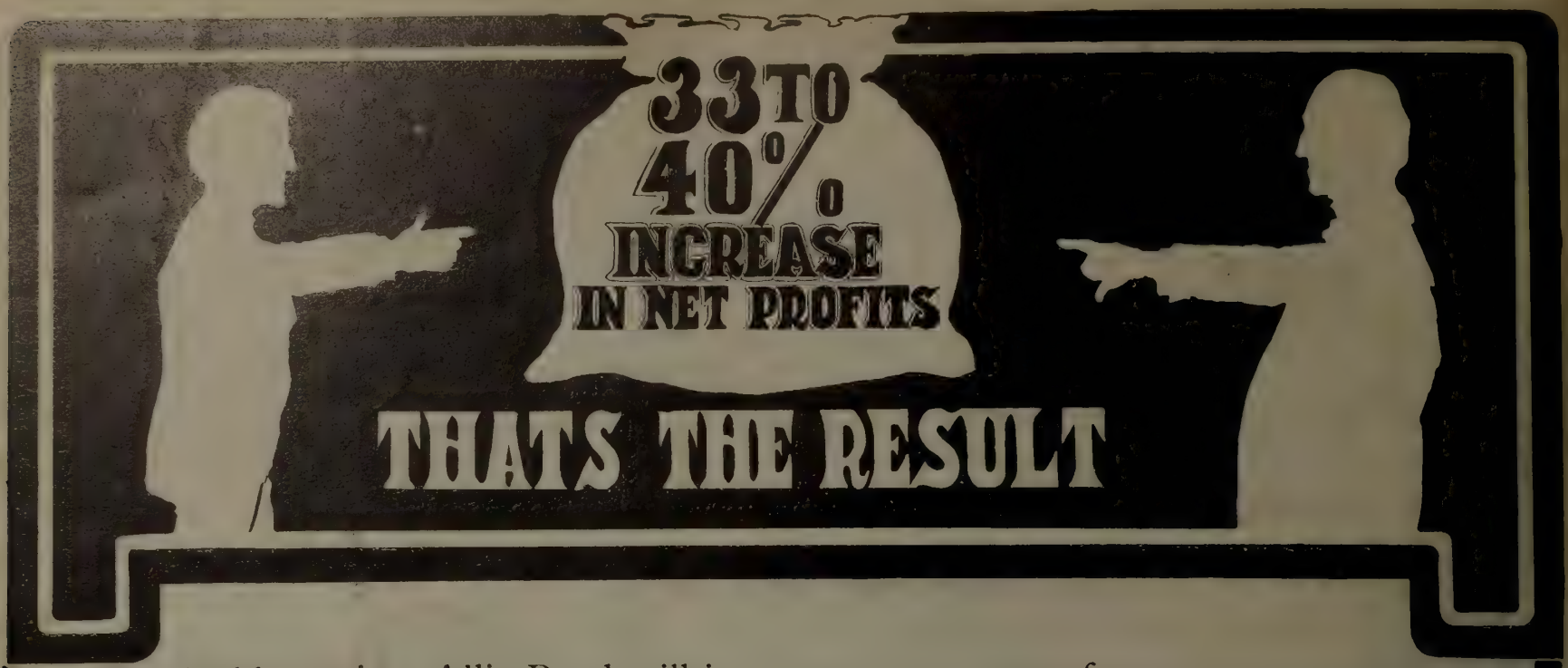


The double cutting Allis Band mill increases your output from 33 to 40 per cent. In some cases the increase is more than 40 per cent.

The Allis double cutting band cuts clean and cuts lumber of a uniform thickness. You don't have to take our word for these statements. Read the following letters. They are as strong an endorsement of the Allis double cutting band as you would want to see.

PARRY SOUND, November 4, 1902.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont.

GENTLEMEN:—As the season is drawing to a close I am in a position to state that after the manufacturing of about 18 million feet on one of your double cutting bands with steam set works, we are very much pleased with the outcome and find the product of saw culls will not exceed 5,000 feet, which is an exceptionally good record. All buyers remark that our stock is cut very uniform in thickness, which is also very gratifying to us as no doubt it will be to you. Very truly yours

(Signed) CHAS. R. SHAW,
Manager Edwin S. Hartwell Lumber Company, Chicago, U.S.A.

PARRY SOUND, November 6, 1902.

Waterous Engine Works, Brantford.

DEAR SIRS :—Replying to yours of the 27th ult. in regard to the merits of the double cutting band mill and steam set works over single cutting and hand set works, I beg to say that very much better results have been obtained with double band mill and steam set works, the average daily cut this season being some 91,000 feet per 11 hours, to 54,000 last year. The saw culls will not exceed 7,000 feet out of 18,000,000 feet of lumber. Yours truly,

(Signed) J. J. GRANT, Supt. Conger Lumber Co. Saw Mill.

Letters such as the above should convince the most sceptical as to the superiority of the Allis Double Cutting Band Saw and Steam Set Works.

With their use your production is increased tremendously at no increase of labor charge.

Let us tell you more about it

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. LIMITED

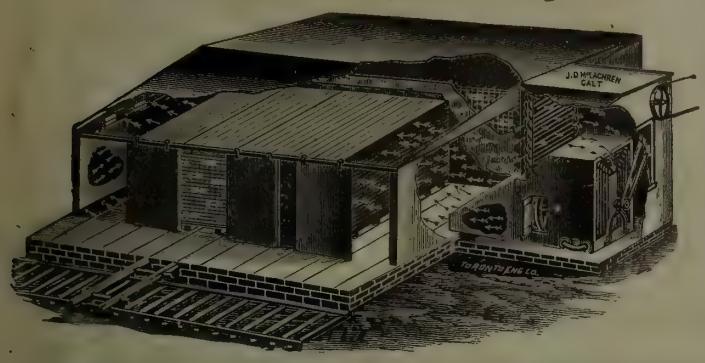
BRANCH OFFICES WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER.

BRANTFORD, CANADA.

McEachren Heating & Ventilating Co.

GALT, ONTARIO.

Our Dry Kiln Installations are all giving the best of satisfaction. We make both a natural draft kiln and a blower kiln. Our Steel Trucks and Transfer Cars are worth examining ; they are cheap yet strong and durable.



Durability

Efficieng

Simplicity

Economy

HERE AND THERE

The accompanying Illustration shows an . . .

"A B C" Moist Air Dry Kiln

Installed at Memphis, Tenn., for the Memphis Furniture Co.

Catalo ue No. 139L.

AMERICAN BLOWER CO.,

DETROIT, MICH.

New York. Chicago. London.

"WAY AHEAD OF THE BLOWER KILN"

That is what John B. Smith & Sons, Toronto, say about our Moist Air Dry Kiln. Here is the letter :

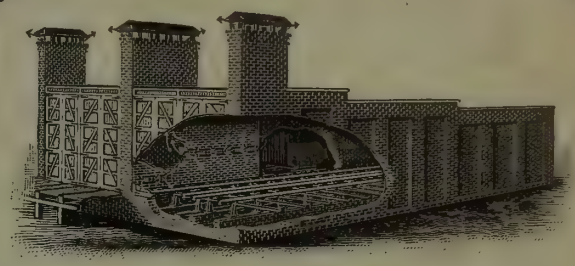
"The two kilns put in for us are working all right. They are way ahead of the Blower Kiln we are using."

This is a case of actual comparison and the result speaks for itself. If you want the most for your money invest it in

THE DRY KILN THAT DOES NOT Disappoint

The Standard Dry Kiln

THE DRY KILN THAT DOES NOT Disappoint



Other Canadian lumber concerns send us letters just as strong. Read them in our Catalogue "D." Write for it. Also for new list of users.

THE STANDARD DRY KILN CO.

Indianapolis, Ind.

The Morton Moist Air Dry Kiln

There is no other Kiln like the Morton. Send for Catalogue.

Many say they thought they had good kilns before they bought the Morton, but would be satisfied with nothing else now.

What Constitutes the Best Dry Kiln ?

The one that gives the most universal satisfaction, which, without question, is the **Morton**.

The A. H. Andrews Co.,

30 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

THE JAMES ROBERTSON CO., Limited.

Manufacturers of.. Saws of All Description

A Full line of Mill Rubber and Leather Metal, &c., always

Supplies, including Belting, Babbit carried in stock.

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Orders promptly attended to. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CIRCULAR, GANG AND MILL SAWS A SPECIALTY

Correspondence Solicited.

Rice Lewis & Son LIMITED

Dealers in

BAR IRON AND STEEL

BOOM AND LOGGING **CHAINS** MADE TO ORDER

Write for Prices.

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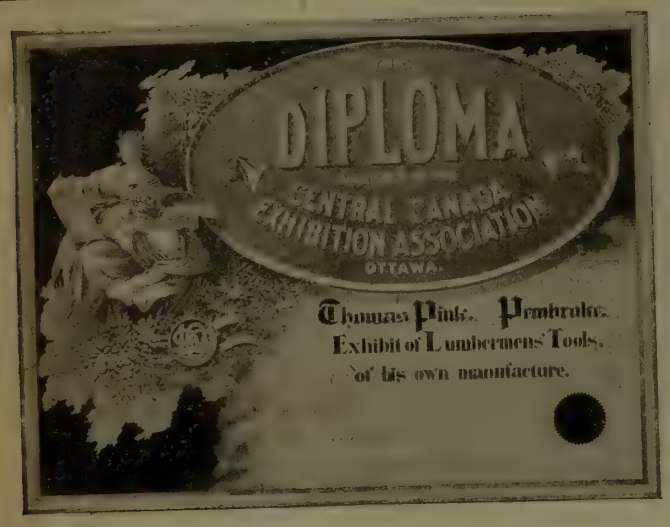


THOMAS PINK

Pembroke, Ont.

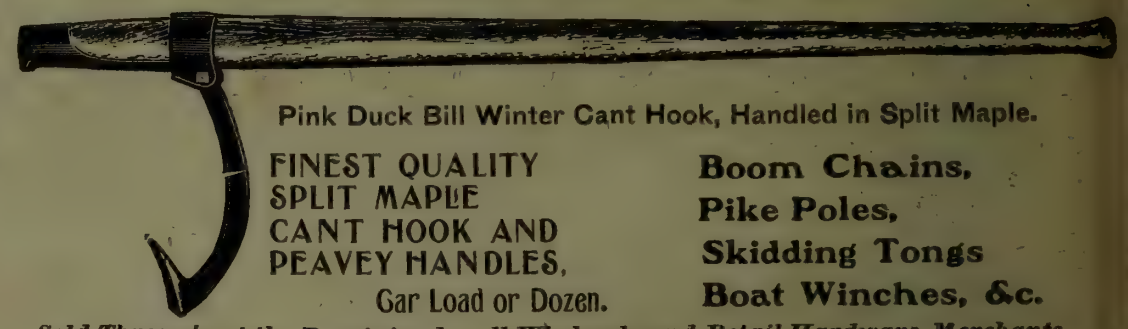
Send for Catalogue and Price List.

PINK LUMBERING TOOLS

The Standard Tools

In Every Province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, Etc.

Pink Round Bill Peavey, Handled in Split Maple



Pink Duck Bill Winter Cant Hook, Handled in Split Maple.

FINEST QUALITY SPLIT MAPLE CANT HOOK AND PEAVEY HANDLES, Car Load or Dozen.

Boom Chains, Pike Poles, Skidding Tongs Boat Winches, &c.

Sold Throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

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SAW MILLS.—Complete equipments, on either the Circular, Band or Gang systems, manufactured, erected and handed over under guarantee to produce a specified output. We have been doing this sort of thing for years.

PULP MILLS.—The most advanced type of Pulp Mill Machinery and Supplies.

MILL SUPPLIES.— Absolutely everything required in manufactories, engine rooms or workshops. We carry extensive lines and can fill orders promptly.

SPECIAL MACHINERY.—No other establishment has the facilities we enjoy for constructing machinery required for special purposes.

Your inquiries are requested.

Estimates prepared on application.

We make liberal allowances for old machinery replaced by our modern plants

CARRIER, LAINE & CO.

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